raízen

DISCLOSURES SUPPLEMENT

CROP YEAR 24'25

ABOUT THIS SUPPLEMENT

To provide greater transparency around our ESG performance, this supplement contains selected Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI 2021) disclosures that complement our Integrated Report for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 (the 24'25 crop year).

The reported disclosures reflect the material topics identified in the most recent review of our materiality matrix (learn more **here**).

The data presented cover Raízen S.A. and our subsidiaries[1] and were verified by KPMG Auditores Independentes.

Restated data from previous reporting periods is flagged throughout this supplement in footnotes. **GRI 2-4**

For questions or more information, please contact us by email at **fale@raizen.com** or by phone at **0800 728 1616**.

[1] Entities covered in this report include: Raízen Energia S.A. (the parent company of Raízen S.A.), Payly Holding Ltda., Raízen Argentina S.A., Raízen Paraguay S.A., and Raízen Power. All consolidated financial information—including the names of the entities and the ownership interests held by the parent company and its subsidiaries—is detailed in section "1.1 - Investments" and "2.2 - Basis of Consolidation" of our financial statements (available **here**).

KEY INDICATORS

Key ESG figures

ESG	Name of disclosure	Scope	Unit	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25	Framework
Environmental	Energy intensity ratio (within/outside the organization)	Brazil	GJ/T of crushed sugarcane	2.61	2.55	4.16	GRI 302-3
	Gross overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - Scope 1	Consolidated	tCO_2e	2,742,975	3,200,070	3,179,507	GRI 305-1, 305-2, GRI 305-4
	Gross overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - Scope 2	Consolidated	tCO_2e	14,135	7,842	11,270	
	Gross overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions - Scope 3	Consolidated	tCO_2e	53,110,388	60,389,906	51,262,476.19	
	Total gross overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Consolidated	tCO_2e	55,867,448	63,597,818	54,453,253.43	
	GHG emissions intensity	Brazil	tCO_2e/metric ton of sugarcane	0.021	0.034	0.046	
	Agricultural raw materials that are certified to a third-party environmental and/or social standard - Bonsucro	Brazil	%	8	11	11	SASB FB-AG-130.a
	Production volume from land owned, leased or managed by the organization determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free	Brazil	%	n/av	n/av	99.97	GRI 13.4.2
	Sourced volume determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free	Brazil	%	n/av	n/av	99.96	GRI 13.4.3
	Production by principal crop – Sugarcane	Brazil	Metric tons	4,785,383	5,835,232	78,242,817	SASB FB-AG-000.A
	Number of processing facilities	Brazil	Number	31	30	30	SASB FB-AG-000.B
	Total land area under active production	Brazil	Metric tons	995,574	967,396	1,305,384	SASB FB-AG-000.C

Below is a summary of key ESG disclosures. Additional details on each of these disclosures are provided throughout this supplement.

Key ESG figures

ESG	Name of disclosure	Scope	Unit	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25	Framework
Environmental	Biofuel production	Brazil	Million gallons - Mgal	901	921	921	SASB RR-BI-000.A
	Production of advanced biofuel	Brazil	Million gallons - Mgal	797	893	844	SASB RR-BI-000.B
	Production of cellulosic biofuel*	Brazil	Million gallons - Mgal	8	8	16	
	Amount of feedstock consumed in production	Brazil	Metric tons	73,463,695	84,227,789	78,242,817	SASB RR-BI-000.C
	Production of third party-certified biofuel	Brazil	%	67	80	84	SASB RR-BI-430a.2
Social	Total workforce	Brazil	Number	43,621	43,685	41,934	GRI 2-7
		Argentina	Number	1,209	1,250	1,207	
		Paraguay	Number	-	135	137	
		Consolidated	Number	44,830	45,070	43,278	
	Workforce by gender – Men	Consolidated	Number	36,944	36,385	34,766	
	Workforce by gender – Women	Consolidated	Number	7,886	8,685	8,512	
	Workforce by gender – Men	Consolidated	%	82	81	80	
	Workforce by gender – Women	Consolidated	%	18	19	20	

Below is a summary of key ESG disclosures. Additional details on each of these disclosures are provided throughout this supplement.

Key ESG figures

ESG	Name of disclosure	Scope	Unit	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25	Framework
Governance	Agricultural raw materials that are certified to a third-party environmental and/or social standard - *Elos* program	Brazil	%	85	87	100	GRI 405-1
	Members of governance bodies, by gender – Men	Consolidated	%	n/av	100	62.5	
	Members of governance bodies, by gender – Women	Consolidated	%	n/av	0	37.5	
	Members of the Statutory Audit Committee by gender – Men	Consolidated	%	n/av	0	0	
	Members of the Statutory Audit Committee by gender – Women	Consolidated	%	n/av	100	100	
	Members of the Fiscal Council by gender – Men	Consolidated	%	n/av	33	33	
	Members of the Fiscal Council by gender – Women	Consolidated	%	n/av	67	67	

Below is a summary of key ESG disclosures. Additional details on each of these disclosures are provided throughout this supplement.

ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE

SASB EM-MD-520a.1 Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage regulations

	Crop Year 24'25
Monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage regulations (R$)	0.00

Notes: No monetary losses were recorded as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage regulations during the 24'25 crop year. This disclosure was first reported in the current crop year, and as such, no historical data is available. It includes our operations in Brazil only.

SASB EM-RM-520a.1 Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with price fixing or price manipulation.

	Crop Year 23'24		Crop Year 24'25		
Amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with price fixing or price manipulation (US$)	**Argentina**	**Paraguay**	**Brazil**	**Argentina**	**Paraguay**
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes: In the 23'24 and 24'25 crop years, there were no proceedings related to price fixing or manipulation, and there were no associated monetary losses. Beginning with this reporting cycle, the data now reflects our operations in Brazil.

SASB EM-RM-530a.1, RR-BI-530a.2 Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations and/or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry

Our institutional advocacy agenda addresses prioritized regulatory and sector-specific issues that are critical to our business, as aligned with our technical and operational departments. We use an issue management approach to identify, review, prioritize, and monitor regulatory developments that may affect our business results—with a focus on identifying risks and opportunities.

In the environmental dimension, we highlight the following key regulatory developments directly affecting operations:

- **RenovaBio Enhancement (Law no. 15.082/2024):** Tougher penalties for noncompliance to enhance governance and credibility while improving legal certainty and creating a healthily competitive market environment;
- **Fuels of the Future Program (Law no. 14.993/2024):** This law increases the ethanol blend in gasoline to 30%, with the potential to reach 35%, and mandates the use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), renewable diesel, and biomethane—creating commercial opportunities, especially for ethanol supply.
- **Carbon Market Regulation (Law 15.042/2024):** Expands monetization opportunities for carbon credits, particularly through trading with industries pursuing early-stage decarbonization.
- **Environmental Licensing Bill (PL 2159/2021):** Proposed legislation to streamline licensing procedures, lowering compliance costs and increasing transparency—contributing to a more investment-friendly regulatory environment.

This framework would enhance our competitiveness by creating a stable and predictable regulatory landscape, strengthening legal certainty and increasing the attractiveness and value of biofuels, helping expand markets and draw investor interest.

In the social domain, we highlight the following developments:

- **PL 572/2022:** This bill establishes joint liability across the value chain for human rights violations, with broad implications for our supply chain—particularly in light of Brazil's new National Policy on Human Rights and Business.

- **PEC 8/2025:** This bill proposes limiting the standard workweek to a maximum of 36 hours, directly affecting workforce planning and management.

- **PEC 196/2019:** This bill proposes a reformulation of the union structure and the creation of a National Council for Union Organization (CNOS), affecting labor relations and collective bargaining.

- **PL 1246/2021:** This bill establishes minimum gender quotas for corporate boards, advancing diversity and prompting changes to corporate governance frameworks.

- Revisions to Regulatory Standards NR 9 and NR 15: NR9 mandates the implementation of an Environmental Risk Prevention Program (PPRA), with implications for our occupational health systems. NR15 outlines hazardous job classifications and hazard bonus guidelines, affecting labor compliance and costs.

These developments demand a coordinated and strategic advocacy response to ensure regulatory flexibility, improve the business environment, and mitigate risks. Our goal in advocacy is to avoid excessive or poorly formulated regulations and penalties that could create legal uncertainty or undermine well-established frameworks.

Notes: This disclosure applies to our operations in Brazil only, to which it is material.

SASB RR-BI-530a.1 Amount of subsidies received through government programs

	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Amount of subsidies received through government programs	33	40	52

Notes: In the 24'25 crop year, we were awarded 52 tax incentives through government programs, covering various tax categories across all our activities in Brazil:

- Service Tax (ISS): seven incentives providing a reduction of ISS rates on services in connection with projects in various locations;

- **Value Added Tax on Sales and Services (ICMS):** 12 incentives, including under special schemes such as RECOF SPED, presumed revenue from ethanol and sugar transactions, CDI and ProGoiás, across different states.

- **Social Integration Program - PIS and Tax for Social Security Financing (COFINS):** 22 incentives, such as RECAP, REIDI, RECOB, *Preponderantemente Exportador*, and REINTEGRA, applied across various operations.

- **Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL):** 10 incentives related to the Worker Food Program (PAT) across different operations.

Notes: The monetary amounts received from these government program subsidies are not available. This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material and applicable.

GRI 2-14 Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting

Each vice president and department head is responsible for approving the content related to their respective departments. The final version of the report is then reviewed and approved by the Vice President of Government Relations and Sustainability.

While the Integrated Report does not require formal approval by the Board of Directors, information on ESG-related risks, opportunities, and progress is regularly reported to the Executive Board throughout the crop year. Several Executive Board members, including vice presidents, also serve on the Sustainability Committee and other advisory bodies.

Discussions on material topics are held within the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, which advises the Board of Directors. Our material topics are approved by this committee, and during periodic materiality reviews, the CEO and vice presidents are interviewed to ensure that decisions reflect leadership priorities.

GRI 2-15 Conflicts of interest

Before entering into any transaction with related parties, we evaluate their efficiency and analyze their objectives, always with a focus on the best interests of the business. The Audit Committee monitors all transactions, including those exempt from approval, to ensure compliance with the Policy on Conflicts of Interest and Related-Party Transactions.

In cases of personal conflict, the executive involved must formally disclose and recuse themselves. All related-party transactions are disclosed in accordance with applicable regulations, through our Reference Form and, when necessary, in our financial statements. We also follow our Policy on Material Facts Disclosures.

We voluntarily complete annual internal controls assessments required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX), strengthening governance integrity with support from cross-functional teams.

Our Conflict of Interest and Related-Party Transactions Policy, available on our Investor Relations website (see **here**), governs our approach to preventing and mitigating conflicts of interest. This process includes:

- Assessing whether the transaction supports operational efficiency and mutually improved results while preserving the legal and operational independence of each party
- Approving the transaction based on its substance and the end goals of each entity involved, not solely its legal form
- Ensuring oversight by the Audit Committee, reviewing both completed and exempt transactions for policy compliance

GRI 2-16 Communication of critical concerns

Critical concerns communicated to governance bodies	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Total number of critical concerns communicated to governance bodies	21	22	23

Critical concerns are communicated to our highest governance body through a structured and formal reporting process. Our Audit Committee and Board of Directors oversee our strategic risk management framework and are responsible for setting our risk appetite, reviewing risk management practices, and approving our corporate risk matrix. The Board also evaluates the effectiveness of risk management practices to ensure alignment with long-term objectives and strategic direction.

Approach to risk management includes ongoing reviews of our risk matrix to incorporate both internal and external factors that may affect business strategy and operations. We closely monitor mitigation measures and actively strengthen internal controls to reduce vulnerabilities and ensure alignment with the risk appetite established by senior management.

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) dimensions are fully integrated into our risk matrix, helping us anticipate challenges, minimize negative impacts, and identify opportunities to boost resilience and competitiveness. To ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making, we have enhanced our reporting systems to ensure critical risks are closely monitored and effectively communicated to governance bodies.

Our most recent Risk Matrix, approved and communicated to the Audit Committee in October 2024, contains 23 operational, regulatory, information, strategic, financial and reputational risk categories.

GRI 2-19, 2-20 Remuneration policies and employment practices

Our remuneration policy is designed to align employee expectations with business objectives. On a quarterly basis, a committee composed of shareholders and company executives sets compensation guidelines, taking into account local union negotiations and resulting collective bargaining agreements. In Argentina, we apply independent salary structures based on peer benchmarking supported by external consulting firms to ensure objectivity and confidentiality.

Fixed compensation is based on structured salary bands that range from 80% to 120% of the market median. Entry-level salaries are determined based on experience, skill set, seniority, and internal equity—typically capped at the midpoint of the pay range (100%).

Our variable remuneration model includes Short-Term Incentives (STI) and Long-Term Incentives (LTI). STI awards are tied to individual performance as determined by the annual performance review process. LTI awards are equity-based and designed to retain key employees, with a three-year vesting period.

Executive variable compensation is tied to business performance indicators such as volume growth, market penetration, operating margins, EBITDA, cash flow, and return on invested capital.

We have also set a corporate sustainability target, measured in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions avoided through our renewable product portfolio. Performance against this target is factored into long-term incentives for managers, directors, vice presidents, and the CEO. Health and safety performance, including incidents involving serious injuries or fatalities, is also a key variable pay component tracked by the Board of Directors. Short-term metrics include both enterprise-wide goals and business unit-specific KPIs and are reviewed and approved annually. Depending on the crop year, sustainability-related goals may be added. Long-term incentives are primarily tied to ESG KPIs such as reducing product carbon intensity.

Our salary bands are benchmarked exainst market practices, with pay managed between 60% and 120% of the median. For operational employees, we use an incremental pay system consistent with industry practices. We regularly assess our compensation packages for continued competitiveness and track labor market trends.

For operations employees, monthly compensation includes a regionally adjusted base salary and additional allowances for hazardous or unhealthy conditions, as required by labor regulations. Benefits are offered both under collective bargaining agreements and voluntarily to improve employee well-being and health. Monthly variable pay is tied to performance against monthly production targets for agricultural and mill teams. All compensation is processed through payroll, with payroll taxes paid appropriately.

We do not have specific severance policies; termination practices follow local labor laws and collective bargaining agreements. Severance pay is calculated based on the reason for termination (voluntary, mutual agreement, dismissal with or without cause) and includes prorated short- and-long term bonuses if the employee is eligible. In Argentina and Paraguay, we comply with local legislation and offer outplacement support to help employees transition.

GRI 2-28 Membership associations

We are members of the following associations:		
Brazil		
Brazilian Association of Self Generators (ABIAPE)	Association of Alcohol, Sugar and Related Industries (UDOP)	Advanced Biofuels Association (ABFA)
Brazilian Association of Bioinnovation (ABBI)	Association of Port Terminals and Cargo Transshipment Stations in the Amazon Basin (AMPORT)	US Grains Council (USGC)
Brazilian Bioinnovation Association (ABBI)	Bonsucro (a global sustainability certification platform for sugarcane)	
Brazilian Downstream Association (ABD)	Center for Tax and Financial Studies (CCIF)	
Brazilian Association of Publicly-Traded Companies (ABRASCA)	Brazilian Institute for Law and Ethics (IBDEE)	
Brazilian Association for Solar Power (ABsolar)	Brazilian Petroleum Institute (IBP)	
Brazilian Agribusiness Association (ABAG)	Instituto Combustível Legal	
Brazilian Association of Energy Traders (ABRACEEL)	Forest Management and Certification Institute (Imaflora)	
Brazilian Association of Port Terminals (ABTP)	Brazilian Business Network for Life Cycle Assessment (Rede ACV)	
Minas Gerais Sugar and Energy Industry Association (SIAMIG)	Goiás State Ethanol Industry Union (SIFAEG)	
Mato Grosso do Sul Bioelectricity Producers' Association (BIOSUL)	National Fuel and Lubricant Distributors' Union (SINDICOM)	
National Association of Freight Transportation Users (ANUT)	Sugarcane Industry Association (UNICA)	

GRI 2-28 Membership associations (continued)

We are members of the following associations:	
Argentina	
American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham)	National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE)
American Petroleum Institute (API)	Economic Research Foundation (FIEL)
Argentine Roads Association	Latin American and Caribbean Association of Oil, Gas, and Renewable Energy Companies (ARPEL)
Road Tourism Drivers Association (ACTC)	Argentine Institute for Standardization and Certification (IRAM)
Argentine Association of Large Electricity Consumers (AGUEERA)	Argentine Oil & Gas Institute (IAPG)
Argentine Association of Occupational Hygienists (ARHA)	Argentine Institute for Business Development (IDEA)
Argentine Energy Chamber (CADE)	Latin America Refining Technology Conference (LARTC)
Argentine Chamber of Lubricants	Argentine Society for Continuous Improvement (SAMECO)
Permanent Asphalt Commission	
Consorcio del Puerto de Dock Sud	

We are members of the following associations:
Paraguay
Paraguay-Brazil Chamber of Commerce
Paraguay Importers Center (CIP)
Paraguay Executives Club
Fuel Distributors and Associates of Paraguay (DICAPAR)
Paraguayan Industrial Union (UIP)
Paraguayan Advertisers Chamber (CAP)

GRI 205-1, 11.20.2, 13.26.2 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption

Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Number of cases processed by the Ethics Hotline	265	265	265
Percent of cases (%)	100	100	100
Number of corruption reports received	128	235	239
Percentage of reports deemed substantiated (%)	12	19	25

Notes: The data cover all our operations on a consolidated basis. The primary identified risks were:

- Antitrust behavior: anti-competitive practices that leverage market dominance to limit output and increase prices with the intent of deterring new entrants or driving out competitors.
- Misappropriation/theft: theft and misappropriation of materials, products, property or assets.
- Fraud: financial statement fraud; non-compliance with laws, policies and procedures; commercial fraud.
- Bribery: offering or receiving undue advantages or benefits.

During the reporting period, 239 corruption-related reports were submitted through our Ethics Channel across 53 locations, accounting for 18% of total reports received. The substantiation rate for these reports was 25%, and disciplinary and/or control measures were implemented in all confirmed cases.

The slight increase in the number of corruption reports reflects enhanced communication about integrity practices and the ongoing improvement of investigation procedures.

GRI 205-2, 11.20.3, 13.26.3 Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures

Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures for governance body members	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Total number of governance body members	14	14	14
Percentage of governance body members who received communications (%)	10	100	100
Total number of governance body members trained	14	14	12
Percentage of governance body members trained (%)	100	100	86

Notes: All Governance-body members received communications about anti-corruption policies and procedures. In terms of anti-corruption training, only two members had not completed training by the close of the 24'25 crop year; however, both had already been scheduled for training in the following year.

Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures for workers	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
Total number of employees who received communications	43,621	1,198	45,893	1,250	135	41,934	1,207	137
Percentage of employees who received communications (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of employees who have been trained	43,621	784	45,893	843	135	41,934	828	137
Percentage of employees who have been trained (%)	100	99	100	99	100	100	69	100

Notes: In Brazil, all employees undergo training on our Code of Conduct, which covers key topics such as anti-corruption and anti-money laundering policies. In the 24'25 crop year, 14,297 employees completed training through the Raízen University. Field-based employees received in-person training from designated facilitators during scheduled sessions held on-site in our bioenergy operations. In Paraguay, training and communication materials are made available through the *Raízen Conecta* knowledge library, an internal communication channel.

GRI 205-2, 11.20.3, 13.26.3 Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures (continued)

Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures for business partners, by region	Type of business partner	Unit of measure	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Brazil	Suppliers	Number	190	147	3,293
		%	100	100	65.5
Argentina	Suppliers	Number	3,679	4,228	4,602
		%	100	100	100
	Customers	Number	n/av	1,800	1,800
		%	n/av	100	100

Notes: In Brazil, beginning in the 24'25 crop year, we expanded the scope to include all suppliers managed by our Procurement team. This resulted in a higher absolute number of suppliers receiving communication, though the overall percentage declined. During the reporting period, we did business with 5,025 suppliers, of which 3,293 signed our General Terms and Conditions of Supply. All onboarded suppliers are also required to complete Supplier Code of Conduct training. As such, we consider that these 3,293 suppliers also received appropriate training.

In Argentina, all commercial agreements include a clause requiring partners to acknowledge and comply with our anti-corruption policies and procedures. The number of business partners, customers, and suppliers informed about anti-corruption policies and procedures is estimated.

GRI 205-3, 11.20.4, 13.26.4 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken

Confirmed incidents of corruption	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Total number of confirmed incidents of corruption	28	36	59
Number of confirmed incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	17	22	24
Total number of confirmed incidents where contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption	2	4	6
Number of legal proceedings related to corruption	0	0	0

Notes: The data cover all our operations, including all cases filed and concluded in the 24'25 crop year on a consolidated basis. During the reporting period, 59 cases were confirmed: 1 involving antitrust violations, 8 related to misconduct or theft, 49 cases of fraud, and 1 instance of bribery in the private sector. A total of 34 employees were terminated result of 24 whistleblower reports, and 6 suppliers were either blocked or replaced. The rise in case numbers reflects greater effectiveness in our internal investigation processes—largely due to enhanced communication and training initiatives that increased awareness of proper Ethics Channel usage and the importance of report quality. We also introduced measures to improve the quality, level of detail and accuracy of whistleblower reports. To reinforce our investigation capabilities, we expanded the investigator team with two new dedicated specialists. We also implemented cutting-edge forensic systems and tools, including artificial intelligence-enhanced software, to support investigative efforts.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE VALUE CHAIN

SASB FB-AG-430a.1 Percentage of agricultural products sourced that are certified to a third-party environmental and/or social standard, and percentages by standard

Percentage of agricultural raw materials that are certified to a third-party environmental and/or social standard (%)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Elos program	85	87	100
Bonsucro	8	11	11

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material. Further details about the *Elos* program can be found in the "Sugarcane suppliers" section below.

GRI 408-1, 409-1, 11.12.2, 13.16.2, 13.17.2 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor

SUGARCANE SUPPLIERS

Complex supply chains, such as in the sugarcane industry, are faced with challenges that include geographical dispersion and differences in scale among sugarcane growers. This creates both a challenge and an opportunity to foster better agricultural practices and ensure that all sourced raw materials are free from labor rights violations and unsafe working conditions.

In 2014, we launched a first-of-its-kind initiative in our industry, called **Elos**, in partnership with **Imaflora** and the **Fundação Solidaridad**. The program is staffed by a dedicated technical team to provide free support to sugarcane producers, with a strong focus on social and environmental performance. During visits, producers are coached on responsible labor practices, including the prohibition of child labor and forced or slave-like labor. These guidelines are further reinforced through field visits and awareness-raising presentations and workshops with producer associations.

Our **Supplier Code of Conduct** and sugarcane purchase agreements explicitly prohibit any form of slave or forced labor or human rights abuses, ensuring we do business ethically and responsibly.

In the 24'25 crop year—as well as in 23'24 and 22'23—no incidents of child labor were identified during technical assistance visits conducted as part of our *Elos* program. If any irregularities are detected, they are immediately reported through our established governance process.

We currently have 26 bioenergy operations certified by the international **Bonsucro** standard, each undergoing annual assessments and recertification every three years against requirements on protection of human and labor rights. Our management approach includes the following practices:

- **Zero-tolerance for child labor:** our *Elos* program aims to eradicate child labor across the entire sugarcane supply base;
- **Supplier Code of Conduct and contractual termination clauses:** Our sugarcane purchase agreements require full compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct and prohibit business relationships with suppliers found to be engaging in child labor, forced labor, or human rights violations.
- **Resources and organizational structure:** The *Elos* program has a dedicated staff of 25 full-time employees and is supported by over 150 cross-functional employees and three vice presidents. The program's governance system is reviewed quarterly by shareholders.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** We have strengthened partnerships with farmer associations by hosting workshops to promote awareness and adoption of best practices in social and environmental responsibility.

OTHER SUPPLIERS

To identify critical suppliers, we use a Critical Category Matrix (MCC) built using a methodology developed with support from the Fundação Getulio Vargas Center for Sustainability Studies (FGVces), This matrix measures social, environmental and market risks based on factors such as labor intensity, use of temporary housing, subcontracting, and outsourcing, with a particular focus on identifying risks related to forced labor, modern slavery, or child labor. Raízen has operations across Brazil, largely in the states of São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Our Procurement department manages commercial relationships with suppliers within a structured **Supplier Journey**. As part of his journey, suppliers receive guidance on best practices at each stage of the supply chain and all transactions are governed by either our **General Terms and Conditions of Supply** or supplier-specific contracts. Our Sustainable Procurement Policy, Worker Housing Policy, and Worker Housing Guidelines support our commitment to human rights and supply relationships.

In Brazil, all suppliers undergo strict vetting procedures both before and after onboarding to mitigate risks associated with forced, slave-like, or child labor. Before contracting, each supplier undergoes reputational and commercial screening, which includes analysis of financial and legal records, background checks for labor-related violations, and searchers on the Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Employment's Employers Register. Suppliers are also required to acknowledge and complete training on our Supplier Code of Conduct and to sign our General Terms and Conditions of Supply, agreeing to comply with our corporate policies. Those using subcontractors must disclose their Tier-2 suppliers, who also undergo background checks. Where any noncompliance is detected, suppliers are precluded from subcontracting with the relevant Tier 2 supplier.

Post-contract, critical suppliers must provide mandatory documentation—such as workers' labor IDs (CTPS)—before beginning service delivery as a safeguard against child labor. Those that house workers must report the use of such facilities, which are subject to periodic inspection to ensure they are in safe, hygienic, and comfortable condition. If conditions are not up to standard, we require immediate improvement or relocation of workers to compliant housing.

Our Third-Party Risk Management (GRT) team continuously monitors suppliers and their subcontractors for labor compliance at our facilities. This includes reviewing timesheets, payroll records, and Workers' Severance Indemnity Fund (FGTS) deposits. Violations may result in formal penalties.

All suppliers undergo continuous monitoring, including further background checks for evidence of potential human rights violations. When any noncompliance is found, we initiate a formal consequence management process. Violations of our Code of Ethics or related documents may be anonymously reported through our Ethics Channel, and human rights-related reports trigger internal investigations and appropriate action.

Ensuring safe and dignified working conditions is central to our supplier management strategy. In addition to regular assessments, we run a program, called *Raízen Desenvolve*, which helps to develop suppliers through training, engagement activities, and access to resources to improve their social and environmental practices.

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE

GRI 305-7 | SASB EM-MD-120a.1, EM-RM-120a.1, RR-BI-120a.1 Air emissions of significant pollutants

Significant air emissions (metric tons)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
NOx	20,214.69	742.27	20,956.96	19,428.07	1,022.00	20,450.07	12,694.19	1,105.00	13,799.19
SOx	0.03	266,617.26	266,617.29	0.00	285,608.99	285,608.99	n/av:	5,035.00	5,035.00
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	n/a	3,100.36	3,100.36	n/a	5,228.00	5,228.00	n/av:	4,551.00	4,551.00
Particulate matter (PM10)	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	0.00	0.00
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	0.00	0.00
Particulate Matter (PM)	18,631.84	68.00	18,699.84	17,476.05	0.00	17,476.05	n/av	n/av	n/av
TOTAL	**38,846.56**	**270,527.89**	**309,374.45**	**36,904.12**	**291,858.99**	**328,763.11**	**12,694.19**	**10,691.00**	**23,385.19**

Notes: In Brazil, emissions of SOx, POP, COV, HAP and PM10 are not currently monitored. Air emissions controls at facilities using sugarcane bagasse for power generation are limited to particulate matter and nitrogen oxides (NOx), in compliance with Brazilian environmental regulator (CETESB and Conama) requirements. During the 24'25 crop year, we achieved a 35% reduction in NOx emissions compared to the previous season. This reduction was primarily driven by investments in mill equipment upgrades and boiler maintenance, which improved operations efficiency.

In Argentina, emissions are estimated at the refinery level using an internationally recognized methodology specific to the oil and gas industry. This season, SOx emissions saw a significant decline following a system overhaul that also improved the quality of emissions reporting. As from the 24'25 crop year, this disclosure now includes PM10 and hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) emissions and excludes particulate matter emissions for better alignment with SASB disclosures. Emissions of other gases not required by law or industry-specific standards are not currently disclosed.

H_2S emissions data for Brazil is not yet available in this report. HAP emissions are not applicable to our operations in Argentina, as they only apply to the biofuels sector. Operations in Paraguay are not included in this disclosure.

SASB EM-MD-160a.1 Description of environmental management policies and practices for active operations

In Brazil, our Environmental Management Plans (IMP) are governed by Raízen's Integrated Operations Management System (SIGO)—specifically Element 3—and our Occupational Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy. Element 3 addresses critical areas such as roles and responsibilities, environmental licensing (including for greenfield developments), management of industrial wastewater and sewage, waste and legacy liability management, and noise control. Potential risks are identified in a customized risk factor matrix for each facility, which maps activities and tasks to related risks. Once environmental aspects and potential impacts are identified, they are classified and appropriate mitigation measures are determined. When necessary, an action plan is developed to address risks. Our policies and performance standards, including those related to biodiversity, are based on the Bonsucro certification standards. Our sites are certified and verified annually in accordance with this standard.

In Argentina, our environmental management practices include waste, effluent, and air emissions controls to prevent negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity. Our environmental management system is compliant with applicable laws and regulatory standards and is ISO 14001-certified across operational sites.

SASB EM-MD-160a.2 Percentage of land owned, leased, and/or operated within areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat

Percentage of land owned, leased, and/or operated within areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat (%)	Crop Year 24'25
	0

Notes: This disclosure was first reported in the 24'25 crop year for our Argentina operations, so historical data is not available. This disclosure excludes our operations in Brazil and Paraguay.

SASB EM-MD-160a.3 Terrestrial acreage disturbed, percentage of impacted area restored

Disturbed/impacted acreage	Crop Year 24'25
Total acreage disturbed/impacted (hectares)	0.00
Acreage of land impacted by operations that was restored during the reporting period (%)	0

Notes: This disclosure was first reported in the 24'25 crop year for our Argentina operations, so historical data is not available. It excludes our operations in Brazil and Paraguay.

SASB EM-MD-160a.4 Number and aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills

Volume and intensity of pesticides used by toxicity hazard levels	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25	
	Brazil	Brazil	Argentina
Number of hydrocarbons spills	1	0	0
Total volume of hydrocarbon spills (bbl)	1.89	0.00	0.00
Total volume of hydrocarbon spills in the Arctic (bbl)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total volume of spills in areas of high biodiversity value (bbl)	n/av:	0.00	0.00
Total volume of spills recovered (bbl)	n/av	n/av	0.00

Note: This disclosure was first reported in crop year 23'24 for our Brazil operations and in crop year 24'25 for our Argentina operations; for this reason, a three-year historical data series is not available. The unit of measure, barrels (bbl), corresponds to 159 liters. Data on spill and recovered volumes in areas of high biodiversity value are currently unavailable for our Brazil operations. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

SASB FB-AG-140a.2, RR-BI-140a.2 Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks

In Brazil, environmental risk and opportunity assessments—including dependencies and potential impacts—are carried out at least once a year. The findings from these assessments are used as inputs into our risk and opportunity identification processes. Raízen's approach to risk management is aligned with the COSO model (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) framework, and includes the following steps: establishing clear objectives, identifying risks, assessing impact and likelihood, and implementing mitigation measures. We use WRI Aqueduct to model water stress, scarcity, flooding, and other scenarios to evaluate the criticality of our operational sites.

In 2022, Raízen also conducted a company-wide water management maturity and materiality assessment, covering aspects such as access to WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) services. The water permitting process, which informs subsequent payments for water withdrawal and consumption, involves an assessment of water availability within the watershed, taking into account other users and potential conflicts. Permits are granted—or denied—based on risk profiles and watershed conditions. Our continuous progress in water stewardship is reflected in our CDP Water Security score of A- in 2024.

Water efficiency targets have been set for our sugar and ethanol production sites, which account for 90% of total water usage company-wide.

We track performance based on a water intensity ratio (m^3 of water per metric ton of sugarcane crushed). All operational data is stored in SAP and then processed via Power BI. Raízen's intensity target helps increase our water resilience by encouraging better management practices for this finite resource.

Finally, our *Reduza* water efficiency initiative plays a key role in engaging leadership and personnel at each bioenergy operation, translating risk management into tangible reductions in water use. The program also manages action plans to ensure collective improvement.

Our Argentina operations include a refinery, terminals, a lubricant plant, distribution operations, service stations, and offices. Each facility has procedures tailored to its business activities, and standards that are often stricter than those set by national and international regulations. All bunding, drainage, treatment, and disposal systems are designed to comply with these regulations. Depending on the type of facility, different quantities and types of effluents are generated. Although each site is subject to process-specific guidelines for effluent quality, all facilities comply with the applicable municipal, state, and national legislation.

Notes: This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

SASB EM-RM-140a.1, FB-AG-140a.1, RR-BI-140a.1 | GRI 303-3, 303-5 Total fresh water withdrawn, percentage recycled, percentage in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress

Water withdrawal by source (thousand m³)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
Surface water	55,413	121,771	**177,184**	61,149	122,061	**183,209**	62,743	92,213	**154,957**
Groundwater	10,279	0	**10,279**	12,785	0	**12,785**	13,651	0	**13,651**
Produced water	2,144	0	**2,144**	10,921	0	**10,921**	9,349	0	**9,349**
TOTAL	**67,836**	**121,771**	**189,607**	**84,855**	**122,061**	**206,916**	**85,743**	**92,213**	**177,956**

Water consumption ('000 m³)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
	63,461	-14,542	**48,919**	80,615	-14,674	**65,941**	81,814	-54,425	**27,389**

Percentage of water withdrawals from regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress (%)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
Surface water	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Groundwater	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Produced water	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Notes: We do not source water from the sea or third-party sources, relying exclusively on freshwater with total dissolved solids not exceeding 1,000 mg/L. Beginning in the 23'24 crop year, our water consumption calculation has included the total volume of water withdrawals, including water contained in sugarcane, minus the total volume discarded. Beginning in crop year 24'25, we are reporting water data in thousand cubic meters rather than megaliters, in line with SASB reporting standards. Conversion factor used: 1 megaliter (ML) = 1,000 cubic meters (m³), so no restatement of prior-year data was necessary.

We assessed all operational sites using the WRI Aqueduct tool, which defines water-stressed areas as those with a baseline stress score above 40% (high or extremely high). Baseline water stress measures the ratio of water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater at the catchment scale. A higher ratio indicates more competition among users. None of our facilities are located in water-stressed areas, as all operate in areas with relatively low withdrawals.

For our Brazil operations, this disclosure applies exclusively to the sugar, ethanol, and bioenergy segments, where water use is considered material. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

SASB EM-RM-140a.2, FB-AG-140a.3, RR-BI-140a.3 Number of incidents of non-compliance with water quality permits, standards, and regulations

Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25	
	Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Argentina
	5	2	7	0

Notes: In the 24'25 crop year, we recorded seven incidents related to water quality regulations. Reported incidents are violation notices and do not necessarily indicate confirmed non-compliance, as they remain subject to due process and challenge. These incidents were related to allegedly non-complaint effluent discharges into water bodies as a result of unexpected operational events that were promptly contained and mitigated. The most notable case involved a fire incident, where effluents were generated from the water used to contain the fire. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

GRI 303-4 Water discharge

Water discharge by source ('000 m³)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
Surface water	4,375	136,313	140,688	4,240	136,734	140,975	3,929	146,588	150,517
Utility water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
TOTAL	**4,375**	**136,313**	**140,688**	**4,240**	**136,734**	**140,975**	**3,929**	**146,638**	**150,567**

Water discharge by type of treatment ('000 m³)	Crop Year 23'24		Crop Year 24'25	
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina
Biological treatment	1,414	0	3,929	0
Physical treatment	0	133,918	0	143,751
Physical-chemical treatment	0	2,816	0	2,887

Notes: Water discharge by treatment type has been reported since crop year 23'24, meaning that a three-year historical dataset is not yet available. All reported discharge volumes involve freshwater only—no other types of water (e.g., with total dissolved solids above 1,000 mg/L) are released. Beginning in crop year 24'25, we are reporting water data in thousand cubic meters rather than megaliters, in line with SASB reporting standards. Conversion factor used: 1 megaliter (ML) = 1,000 cubic meters (m³), so no restatement of prior-year data was necessary.

We assessed all operational sites using the WRI Aqueduct tool, which defines water-stressed areas as those with a baseline stress score above 40% (high or extremely high). Baseline water stress measures the ratio of water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater at the catchment scale. A higher ratio indicates more competition among users. None of our facilities are located in water-stressed areas, as all operate in areas with relatively low withdrawals.

In Brazil, the process to identify priority substances considers the risk of water contamination associated with the presence of oils and greases. The assessment is based on regulations such as Brazil's National Environmental Council (CONAMA) Resolution 430/2011, which sets out requirements and standards for effluent discharge, the European Union's Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), and other international standards for hazardous substances.

The discharge limit for oils and greases is compliant with CONAMA 430/2011, which establishes a maximum concentration of 100 mg/L. An oil and water separator physically separates oil from water before its release into the environment. The separated oil residue is stored and disposed of in accordance with current legislation, classified as hazardous waste (Class I).

In crop year 24'25, there were no recorded cases of non-compliance with the established discharge limits for oils and greases. The oil and water separator system is regularly inspected, and preventive maintenance ensures effective operation. For our Brazil operations, this disclosure applies exclusively to the sugar, ethanol, and bioenergy segments, where water use is considered material. In Argentina, priority substances of interest are those specified in the discharge regulations of each jurisdiction, with discharge limits defined according to local legislation.

During regulatory monitoring in July 2024, one case of non-compliance with the settleable solids limit was recorded at the Refinery, with a measured value of 0.5 ml/L. It is worth noting that in the same month, water withdrawals at the Refinery contained 0.1 ml/L, indicating that intake water was already within acceptable limits. The incident was recorded in the management system and is being monitored.

This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

GRI 306-3, 306-4, 306-5 | SASB EM-RM-150a.1 Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled

Waste generated by type (metric tons)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
WASTE GENERATED									
Nonhazardous	32,603	1,847	34,450	29,554	1,977	31,531	2,850,938	2,942	2,853,880
Hazardous	5,692	10,713	16,405	2,955	5,606	8,561	2,850	5,493	8,343
TOTAL	**38,294**	**12,560**	**50,854**	**32,510**	**7,583**	**40,093**	**2,853,788**	**8,435**	**2,862,223**
WASTE SENT FOR RECOVERY OPERATIONS									
Nonhazardous	26,291	99	26,390	25,868	269	26,137	2,846,473	461	2,846,934
Hazardous	65	7,094	7,159	22	4,040	4,062	2,383	3,728	6,111
TOTAL	**26,355**	**7,194**	**33,549**	**25,891**	**4,309**	**30,200**	**2,848,856**	**4,189**	**2,853,045**
WASTE DIRECTED TO DISPOSAL									
Nonhazardous	6,312	1,748	8,060	3,686	1,708	5,394	4,465	2,480	6,945
Hazardous	5,627	3,619	9,246	2,933	1,566	4,499	467	1,765	2,233
TOTAL	**11,939**	**5,366**	**17,305**	**6,619**	**3,274**	**9,893**	**4,932**	**4,246**	**9,178**

GRI 306-3, 306-4, 306-5 | SASB EM-RM-150a.1 Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled (continued)

Waste diverted from disposal, by recovery operation (metric tons)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
NONHAZARDOUS WASTE									
Preparation for reuse	244	0	244	244	0	244	30,247	0	30,248
Recycling	25,970	99	26,069	26,756	155	26,911	13,442	237	13,679
Other recovery operations	0	0	0	118	113	231	2,802,784	223	2,803,007
Subtotal	**26,214**	**99**	**26,313**	**27,118**	**269**	**27,386**	**2,846,473**	**461**	**2,846,934**
HAZARDOUS WASTE									
Preparation for reuse	0	7,080	7,080	0	4,020	4,020	166	3,638	3,804
Recycling	0	0	0	22	2	25	117	5	121
Other recovery operations	65	15	80	0	18	18	2,100	86	2,186
Subtotal	**65**	**7,094**	**7,159**	**22**	**4,040**	**4,062**	**2,383**	**3,728**	**6,111**
TOTAL	**26,279**	**7,194**	**33,473**	**27,140**	**4,309**	**31,449**	**2,848,856**	**4,189**	**2,853,045**

GRI 306-3, 306-4, 306-5 | SASB EM-RM-150a.1 Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled (continued)

Waste directed to disposal (metric tons)	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
NONHAZARDOUS WASTE									
Landfilling	5,462	0	**5,462**	1,201	0	**1,201**	3,780	2,430	**6,210**
Other disposal operations	851	1,748	**2,598**	2,484	1,708	**4,192**	685	51	**735**
Subtotal	**6,312**	**1,748**	**8,060**	**3,686**	**1,708**	**5,393**	**4,465**	**2,480**	**6,945**
HAZARDOUS WASTE									
Incineration (without energy recovery)	55	652	**706**	6	1,127	**1,134**	3	1,543	**1,546**
Landfilling	19	0	**19**	3	1	**4**	464	63	**527**
Other disposal operations	5,554	2,967	**8,521**	2,924	437	**3,361**	0	159	**159**
Subtotal	**5,627**	**3,619**	**9,246**	**2,933**	**1,566**	**4,499**	**467**	**1,765**	**2,233**
TOTAL	**11,939**	**5,366**	**17,306**	**6,619**	**3,274**	**9,893**	**4,932**	**4,246**	**9,178**

Notes: Waste generation was calculated following GRI standards, based on the sum of waste sent to recovery operations **(GRI 306-4**) and waste directed do disposal **(GRI 306-5)**. The volume of waste sent to recovery operations reported in previous crop years was restated in this report, as it had been reported in kilograms. For this reporting period, the unit was corrected to tons. **GRI 2-4**

The sharp increase in total recovered waste in Brazil in crop year 24'25 reflects the inclusion of filter cake and ash—byproducts that are repurposed in sugarcane plantations.

Waste categories include:

- **Non-hazardous waste sent for final disposal:** includes septic sludge, effluents from the wastewater treatment plant (ETE) and grease trap residues.
- **Non-hazardous waste recovered:** ferrous scrap, tires, rubber, carbon steel and bronze scrap, filter cake and ash, glass, plastics, paper, and organic matter
- **Hazardous waste directed to disposal:** healthcare waste and contaminated solids directed to landfills
- **Hazardous waste recovered:** used lubricants, metal drums, contaminated solids co-processed as fuel, and electronic and battery waste

In Brazil, information follows the annual waste reporting protocols of the State Solid Waste Online Management System (Sigor), the National Solid Waste Management Information System (Sinir) and the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), and is obtained through the annual waste movement declaration submitted to Ibama by our bases, airports and lubricant units. In Argentina, data is monitored and recorded at the point of exit from each facility.

This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

Hazardous waste recovery rate (%)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	43.64	47.45	73.24

Notes: Recovered waste includes materials directed to reuse, recycling, and other recovery processes (GRI 306-4). The recovery rate was calculated based on the total volume of hazardous waste generated **(GRI 306-3).**

SASB EM-RM-150a.2 (1) Number of underground storage tanks (USTs), (2) number of UST releases requiring cleanup, and (3) percentage in states with UST financial assurance funds

Underground storage tanks	Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total
Number of underground storage tanks	37	357	394
Number of UST releases requiring cleanup	0	4	4
Number of USTs with financial assurance funds	0	0	0
Percentage of UST incidents that occurred in states with UST financial assurance funds (%)	0	0	0

Notes: In Brazil, we reported 22 underground storage tanks in aviation operations and 15 in fuel distribution, excluding six semi-underground tanks in aviation. At distribution facilities, based on the current products stored and applicable operating license conditions, tank cleaning is not required. For aviation operations, tank cleaning follows a five-year schedule, and all tanks are currently within the designated cleaning interval. In Argentina, we reported 357 underground tanks across our Refined Product Logistics and Terminals operations (11), retail (344), and the lubricants plant (2). Four tanks within the Refined Product Logistics and Terminals segment require cleaning. This disclosure was introduced in crop year 24'25 and, therefore, no historical data is available. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

SASB RR-BI-120a.2 Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with air quality permits, standards, and regulations

Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with air quality permits, standards, and regulations	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	2	1	2

Notes: Two incidents of non-compliance were recorded during crop year 24'25. The first involved the Costa Pinto facility in Piracicaba, Brazil, caused by an operational issue. The second incident was associated with a crop fire, which was not the result of any direct action on the part of the company. Our boiler emissions are managed using gas scrubbing systems that ensure compliance with legal limits, and we maintain robust fire prevention and response capabilities. This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

SASB FB-AG-430a.3, RR-BI-430a.1; GRI 13.23.3 Discussion of strategy to manage environmental and social risks arising from contract growing and commodity sourcing

Complex supply chains, such as in the sugarcane industry, are faced with challenges that include geographical dispersion and differences in scale among sugarcane growers. This creates both a challenge and an opportunity to foster better agricultural practices and ensure that all sourced raw materials are free from social and environmental violations and sub-standard working conditions.

Our ***Elos*** program was created to drive continuous improvement and develop our contract sugarcane growers through an inclusive approach. Established in 2014, this pioneering program—an industry-first in the global sugarcane production chain—was developed in collaboration between Raízen and two leading civil society organizations: Solidaridad and Imaflora.

Today, the program supports approximately 1,100 grower accounts and is structured to ensure equitable access and support for all growers. Each grower is paired with a dedicated field technician who provides one-on-one support throughout the crop season. These techniciansidentify property-specific challenges and offer recommendations aligned with sustainable farming practices.

Recognizing the diversity of our grower community, technicians receive continuous training to tailor guidance and drive ongoing improvements in production and good practices.

The program provides broad access to reliable information supporting growers across the sugarcane supply chain. Field visits address four key focus areas: Human Rights, Environmental Stewardship, Crop Management Practices, and Business Development.

With a team of 25 field technicians, the program drives transformation at the farm level. Each grower receives support from a trusted technician who assesses property-specific challenges and provides tailored advice on sustainable solutions. Aligned with global benchmarks such as Bonsucro and SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA), the *Elos* program has also been recognized by the United Nations' ECLAC as a key enabler of sustainability in agriculture.

GRI 2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations

Compliance with laws and regulations	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Significant instances for which fines were incurred	6	4	4
Significant instances for which non-monetary sanctions were incurred	1	1	0
Number of fines for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that occurred in the current reporting period	40	47	83
Monetary value of fines (R$)	71,988,231	9,000,160	16,627,822
Monetary value of fines for instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that occurred in previous reporting periods (R$)	1,282,596	63,039,319	3,255,448

Notes: We consider significant non-compliance with laws and regulations to involve fines of over R$ 1 million and/or substantial operational and/or reputational impact. The number of reported legal proceedings does not necessarily indicate a confirmed incident of non-compliance, as all cases are subject to due process and challenge before judicial or regulatory authorities. In crop year 24'25, reported incidents of non-compliance involved the Environmental-Legal, Regulatory, and Supply Chain functions. This disclosure excludes our operations in Argentina and Paraguay.

Two notable legal proceedings during the reporting period concern: (i) a civil lawsuit alleging irregularities in environmental licensing, specifically the failure to seek Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from indigenous communities in the area; and (ii) a criminal case tied to the reduction of diesel fuel prices during Brazil's 2018 Truckers' Strike. Non-monetary sanctions or non-significant fines which do not represent a materially significant impact on our operations and on the environment are appealed against in administrative and/or legal proceedings as part of the ordinary course of business, in which we provide technical and legal clarifications to the appropriate authorities.

The increase in environmental violation notices during crop year 24'25 is related to crop fires, with administrative charges concerning the use of controlled burns and burnt-cane harvesting and damage to native vegetation. A total of 57 such cases were recorded in the crop year. It is important to note that 2024 was marked by severe drought and weather conditions highly conducive to wildfires, prompting the state of São Paulo to declare a state of emergency. We reiterate that our agricultural operations do not use controlled burns or burnt-cane harvesting, and we have robust fire prevention and response capabilities. These cases are currently being litigated at the administrative level and may lead to legal actions seeking the annulment of the violation notices.

GRI 13.4.1 Policies or commitments to reduce or eliminate natural ecosystem conversion

We have publicly pledged to ensure 100% traceability of all sugarcane we process—whether produced by us or sourced from third parties—and have consistently delivered on our commitment to zero illegal deforestation since 2008. Our Code of Conduct addresses three core pillars: Health, Safety, and Environmental Responsibility. All business units and employees are expected to act consciously to minimize environmental impacts and comply with all required permits and approvals.

For sugarcane sourced from third-party growers, our Code of Conduct requires full compliance with environmental legislation and proper environmental licensing, including compliance with Brazil's Forest Code, which prohibits unauthorized clearing of native vegetation after 2008. This code applies to all our suppliers, and all are required to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

To ensure compliance with this commitment, we conduct remote sensing, certification audits, searches on public databases and documentation, as well as on-site visits. We also use satellite imagery to check for land clearing on both our own properties and those of our suppliers. We use data from MapBiomas and high-resolution Google Earth images to compare our crop areas with reported land conversion areas since 2008, eliminating false positives and edge effects.

We are the world's largest producer of Bonsucro-certified sugarcane. This international certification requires zero deforestation of legally protected forests and prohibits the conversion of natural ecosystems into farmland. Bonsucro brings together over 300 members from more than 50 countries to accelerate the sustainable production of sugarcane.

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 13.4.2 Percentage of production volume from land owned, leased or managed by the organization determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, by product, and describe the assessment methods used

As of the 24'25 crop year, 99.97% of all sugarcane fields under our management showed no deforestation or conversion of natural vegetation since 2008—or had any land clearing authorized by the appropriate regulatory body. The remaining 0.03% is still undergoing documentation review.

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 13.4.3 Percentage of sourced volume determined to be deforestation- or conversion-free, and describe the assessment methods used

As of the 24'25 crop year, 99.96% of all contract growers' sugarcane fields showed no deforestation or conversion of natural vegetation since 2008—or had any land clearing authorized by the appropriate regulatory body. The remaining 0.04% is still undergoing documentation review.

We have publicly pledged to ensure 100% traceability of all sugarcane we process—whether produced by us or sourced from third parties—and have consistently delivered on our commitment to zero illegal deforestation since 2008. At the time of this assessment, every registered property underwent verification. Given the dynamic nature of our portfolio—with properties regularly added or removed as part of business operations—we conduct an annual review to identify potential land conversion of newly added properties.

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 13.4.4 Size in hectares, location, and type of natural ecosystems converted since the cutoff date on land owned, leased, or managed by the organization

Out of over 600,000 hectares of leased land assessed as of the 24'25 crop year, only 366.5 hectares showed evidence of land clearing. Of these, 116.8 hectares were found to have valid permits issued by the appropriate environmental authorities. The remaining properties are currently undergoing documentation review. These parcels are located in small areas across the states of São Paulo, Goiás, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso do Sul, primarily within the *Cerrado* and Atlantic Forest biomes.

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 13.4.5 Report the size in hectares, the location, and the type of natural ecosystems converted since the cut-off date by suppliers or in sourcing locations

Out of over 600,000 hectares of grower-owned land assessed as of the 24'25 crop year, only 322.5 hectares showed evidence of land clearing. Of these, 120.0 hectares were found to have valid permits issued by the appropriate environmental authorities. The remaining properties are currently undergoing documentation review. These parcels are located in small areas across the states of São Paulo, Goiás, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso do Sul, primarily within the *Cerrado* and Atlantic Forest biomes.

This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 13.6.2 Volume and intensity of pesticides used

Volume and intensity of pesticides used by toxicity hazard levels	Unit of measure	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Extremely hazardous	Kilogram (kg)	0	0	0
	Active ingredient/hectare (%)	0	0	0
Highly hazardous	Kilogram (kg)	31,352	34,757	31,647
	Active ingredient/hectare (%)	1	1	1
Moderately hazardous	Kilogram (kg)	82,213	82,257	23,470
	Active ingredient/hectare (%)	2	2	1
Slightly hazardous	Kilogram (kg)	1,746,575	1,638,436	1,578,724
	Active ingredient/hectare (%)	42	42	46
Unlikely to present an acute hazard	Kilogram (kg)	2,054,543	1,992,035	1,705,430
	Active ingredient/hectare (%)	49	51	50
Not classified (biological inputs or inputs that have no toxicological classification)	Kilogram (kg)	251,356	166,899	99,692
	Active ingredient/hectare (%)	6	4	3

Notes: During the 24'25 crop year, we significantly reduced the use of pesticides classified as "moderately toxic," opting instead for alternatives with lower toxicological risks. We also reduced the use of products classified as "highly toxic" by discontinuing one of them. For the "unlikely" risk category, we upgraded to a more advanced product with a lower concentration of active ingredients and a reduced toxicological profile, further contributing to the overall reduction.

This disclosure applies only to our agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

ATTRACT AND DEVELOP PEOPLE WITH RESPECT AND PLURALITY

GRI 2-7 Employees

Number of employees by gender	Crop Year 22'23							Crop Year 23'24								
	Brazil			Argentina			TOTAL	Brazil			Argentina			Paraguay			TOTAL
	Men	Women	Subtotal	Men	Women	Subtotal		Men	Women	Subtotal	Men	Women	Subtotal	Men	Women	Subtotal	
Total workforce	35,977	7,644	**43,621**	967	242	**1,209**	**44,830**	35,318	8,367	**43,685**	986	264	**1,250**	81	54	**135**	**45,070**
Number of permanent employees	34,974	7,525	**42,499**	951	236	**1,187**	**43,686**	34,034	7,826	**41,860**	970	260	**1,230**	79	51	**130**	**43,220**
Number of temporary employees	1,003	119	**1,122**	16	6	**22**	**1,144**	1,284	541	**1,825**	16	4	**20**	2	3	**5**	**1,850**
Number of full-time employees	35,963	7,632	**43,595**	967	242	**1,209**	**44,804**	35,305	8,356	**43,661**	986	264	**1,250**	80	54	**134**	**45,045**
Number of part-time employees	14	12	**26**	0	0	**0**	**26**	13	11	**24**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	**25**

GRI 2-7 Employees (continued)

Number of employees by gender	Crop Year 24'25									
	Brazil			Argentina			Paraguay			TOTAL
	Men	Women	Subtotal	Men	Women	Subtotal	Men	Women	Subtotal	
Total workforce	**33,747**	**8,187**	**41,934**	**934**	**273**	**1,207**	**85**	**52**	**137**	**43,278**
Number of permanent employees	32,979	7,907	**40,886**	921	267	**1,188**	84	52	**136**	**42,210**
Number of temporary employees	768	280	**1,048**	13	6	**19**	1	0	**1**	**1,068**
Number of full-time employees	33,736	8,177	**41,913**	934	273	**1,207**	84	52	**136**	**43,256**
Number of part-time employees	11	10	**21**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	**22**

Notes: The data refer to the total headcount at the end of the crop year, on March 31 of each year. We have no non-guaranteed hours employees. We do not collect gender classifications such as "Other" and "Not disclosed," and as a result, this information is not available. For our operations in Brazil, the Apprentice, Intern, Seasonal and Statutory Officer categories have been included under disclosure GRI 2-8. In our operations in Argentina and Paraguay, Apprentice data is reported under this disclosure. The change in headcount between the 23'24 and 24'25 crop years is primarily explained by a decrease in temporary (probationary) contracts between November 2024 and March 2025.

GRI 2-8 Workers who are not employees

Number of workers by gender and contract type	Crop Year 22'23			Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total number of workers	723	1,076	**1,799**	1,521	1,283	**2,804**	941	1,260	**2,201**
Apprentices	453	753	**1,206**	422	798	**1,220**	464	906	**1,370**
Interns	270	323	**593**	258	373	**631**	230	311	**541**
Seasonal workers	n/av	n/av	**n/av**	836	105	**941**	239	39	**278**
Statutory officers	n/av	n/av	**n/av**	5	7	**12**	8	4	**12**

Notes: In previous crop years, data for Apprentices and Interns in Brazil were included under GRI 2-7. We have added the statutory officer and seasonal worker categories for the 23-24 crop year; for this reason, historical data for these categories are not available. This disclosure excludes our operations in Argentina and Paraguay. In these countries, the Apprentice and Intern categories are reported under GRI 2-7. The change in workforce size is primarily due to seasonal sugarcane harvesters, whose numbers vary depending on each operation's planning and strategy at the start of the crop year. Hiring typically begins in December and continues through March, with terminations occurring after the sugarcane crushing process is completed.

GRI 2-30 Collective bargaining agreements

Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
	98	33	100	32	0	100	31	0

Notes: In the 22'23 crop year in Brazil, Collective Bargaining Agreements were not active with two unions; however, we have applied the economic and social provisions under the most recent collective bargaining agreements with these unions to the relevant employees. In Argentina, for employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, the provisions of our employment contracts are compliant with the labor contract and labor market regulations of the regions where we operate. We have no collective bargaining agreements in place in Paraguay. All employment terms and conditions are regulated by individual employment contracts and by law. However, employees are free to organize and engage in collective bargaining if they choose to do so. Unionization in Paraguay is guaranteed by existing legislation that protects the right to freedom of association and the right to form unions.

GRI 404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews

Percentage of employees receiving regular performance reviews by gender (%)	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
Men	n/av	n/av	22	61	100	16	62	100
Women	n/av	n/av	43	92	100	32	92	100
TOTAL	**24**	**67**	**26**	**68**	**100**	**20**	**69**	**100**

Percentage of employees receiving regular performance reviews (%)	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
CEO	100	n/a	100	n/a	n/a	100	n/a	0
Vice President	100	100	100	100	n/a	100	n/a	0
Executive Board	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Middle Management	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Leaders/Coordinators	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Monthly workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	n/a	n/a
Specialists	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	n/a	n/a	100	100
Board of Directors	72	100	75	100	100	n/a	100	100
Technical/Supervisors	100	100	100	100	100	n/a	100	100
Operational	5	0	7	0	100	3	0	100
Trainees	100	100	100	100	100	n/a	100	100
Apprentices	7	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0
TOTAL	**24**	**67**	**26**	**68**	**100**	**20**	**69**	**100**

Notes: Starting with the 24'25 crop year, we revised our job classification system in Brazil to better reflect our internal management structure. This update consolidated the "Administrative," "Technical/Supervision," and "Trainee" categories into a single "Monthly Worker" category. Because prior years were not retroactively adjusted to reflect these new categories, they were marked as not applicable (n/a). Additional data may also appear as not applicable if the role category does not exist in a given country or operation.

In Brazil, employees in administrative and/or leadership positions are eligible for formal performance reviews.

GRI 405-1, 11.11.5, 13.15.2 Diversity of governance bodies and employees

Workforce by employee category and gender (%)	Crop Year 22'23				Crop Year 23'24						Crop Year 24'25					
	Brazil		Argentina		Brazil		Argentina		Paraguay		Brazil		Argentina		Paraguay	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
CEO	100	0	n/a	n/a	100	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vice President	85	15	100	0	93	7	100	0	n/a	n/a	100	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Executive Board	82	18	80	20	80	20	80	20	100	0	88	12	82	18	100	0
Middle Management	75	25	75	25	75	25	73	27	78	22	74	26	70	30	78	22
Leaders/ Coordinators	70	30	77	23	67	33	73	27	40	60	68	32	68	32	45	55
Monthly workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	63	37	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Specialists	n/a	n/a	71	29	n/a	n/a	61	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	50	n/a	n/a
Administrative	65	35	54	46	59	41	57	43	61	39	n/a	n/a	55	45	57	43
Technical/ Supervisors	65	35	84	16	67	33	83	17	0	100	n/a	n/a	82	18	50	50
Operational	88	12	96	4	88	12	95	5	75	25	87	13	95	5	85	15
Trainees	9	91	64	36	50	50	44	56	25	75	n/a	n/a	57	18	50	50
Apprentices	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	50	50	100	0	n/a	n/a	43	57	0	0
TOTAL	**82**	**18**	**80**	**20**	**81**	**19**	**79**	**21**	**60**	**40**	**80**	**20**	**77**	**23**	**62**	**38**

GRI 405-1, 11.11.5, 13.15.2 Diversity of governance bodies and employees (continued)

Workforce by employee category and age group (%)	Crop Year 22'23						Crop Year 23'24								
	Brazil			Argentina			Brazil			Argentina			Paraguay		
	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50
CEO	0	100	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	100	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vice President	0	77	23	0	100	0	0	71	29	0	0	100	n/a	n/a	n/a
Executive Board	0	70	30	0	50	50	0	69	31	0	40	60	0	0	100
Middle Management	0	85	15	0	59	41	0	89	11	0	61	39	0	78	22
Leaders/Coordinators	8	85	7	2	72	26	6	88	6	0	78	22	5	95	0
Monthly workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Specialists	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	52	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	48	52	n/a	n/a	n/a
Administrative	32	60	8	28	57	15	31	63	6	30	59	12	31	61	8
Technical/Supervisors	51	40	8	11	71	18	46	47	7	16	68	16	0	100	0
Operational	20	57	23	18	69	13	18	58	24	18	69	13	33	56	11
Trainees	82	18	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Apprentices	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL	**22**	**59**	**19**	**16**	**66**	**18**	**20**	**61**	**19**	**18**	**65**	**17**	**27**	**64**	**9**

GRI 405-1, 11.11.5, 13.15.2 iversity of governance bodies and employees (continued)

Percentage of employees, by job category and age group (%)	Crop Year 24'25								
	Brazil			Argentina			Paraguay		
	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50	Under 30	30 to 50	Over 50
CEO	0	0	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vice President	0	25	75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Executive Board	0	63	37	0	36	64	0	0	100
Middle Management	0	86	14	0	69	31	0	89	11
Leaders/Coordinators	3	90	7	0	77	23	5	95	0
Monthly workers	66	26	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Specialists	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	64	36	n/a	n/a	n/a
Administrative	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	63	10	35	60	4
Technical/Supervisors	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	66	17	13	75	13
Operational	55	18	27	16	71	13	30	52	19
Trainees	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	0	0	75	25	0
Apprentices	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	**55**	**22**	**22**	**17**	**67**	**16**	**27**	**65**	**8**

Notes: Starting with the 24'25 crop year, we revised our job classification system in Brazil to better reflect our internal management structure. This change merged the "Administrative," "Technical/Supervision," and "Trainee" roles into a single category, "Monthly Worker." Because prior years were not retroactively adjusted to reflect these new categories, they were marked as not applicable (n/a). In some cases, data may also be marked as not applicable when the job category is not present in a specific location or operation.

GRI 405-1, 11.11.5, 13.15.2 Diversity of governance bodies and employees (continued)

Workforce by employee category and race/color (%)	Crop Year 22'23						Crop Year 23'24						Crop Year 24'25					
	Asian	Caucasian	Indigenous	Brown	Black	Not disclosed	Asian	Caucasian	Indigenous	Brown	Black	Not disclosed	Asian	Caucasian	Indigenous	Brown	Black	Not disclosed
CEO	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vice President	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Board	2.6	88.2	1.3	4.0	0.0	3.9	3.6	85.7	1.2	4.8	1.2	3.6	5.3	88.2	1.3	2.6	0.0	2.6
Middle Management	1.5	85.4	0.0	10.4	1.0	1.7	1.8	83.2	0.0	10.7	1.2	3.1	1.7	82.0	0.0	10.1	2.2	3.9
Heads/ Coordinators	1.4	79.4	0.0	15.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	79.0	0.2	15.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	78.5	0.4	16.1	2.2	1.0
Monthly workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	63.2	0.1	28.5	5.9	1.3
Administrative	0.9	62.1	0.0	25.4	5.2	6.4	1.1	64.9	0.1	26.6	5.8	1.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Technicians and Supervisors	2.4	66.7	0.0	25.5	4.8	0.3	2.2	63.6	0.4	26.8	6.3	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Operational	0.2	42.9	0.6	45.1	6.5	4.7	0.3	42.2	0.7	43.3	7.0	6.6	0.3	40.6	0.7	45.3	7.3	5.7
Trainees	0.0	54.6	0.0	36.4	0.1	0.0	12.5	62.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Apprentices	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	**0.0**	**48.9**	**0.0**	**39.4**	**6.0**	**4.9**	**0.5**	**48.7**	**0.5**	**38.4**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**0.5**	**47.3**	**0.6**	**40.3**	**6.8**	**4.5**

Notes: Starting with the 24'25 crop year, we revised our job classification system in Brazil to better reflect our internal management structure. This change merged the "Administrative," "Technical/Supervision," and "Trainee" roles into a single category, "Monthly Worker." Because prior years were not retroactively adjusted to reflect these new categories, they were marked as not applicable (n/a). In some cases, data may also be marked as not applicable when the job category is not present in a specific location or operation.

Employee data by race is not available for our operations in Argentina and Paraguay.

GRI 405-1, 11.11.5, 13.15.2 Diversity of governance bodies and employees (continued)

People with disabilities (PwDs) by employee category (%)	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
CEO	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vice President	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0
Executive Board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle Management	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Leaders/Coordinators	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Monthly workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	n/a	n/a
Specialists	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a
Administrative	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0
Operational	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Technicians and Supervisors	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0
Trainees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0
Apprentices	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a
TOTAL	**2.0**	**0.0**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Notes: Starting with the 24'25 crop year, we revised our job classification system in Brazil to better reflect our internal management structure. This change merged the "Administrative," "Technical/Supervision," and "Trainee" roles into a single category, "Monthly Worker." Because prior years were not retroactively adjusted to reflect these new categories, they were marked as not applicable (n/a). In some cases, data may also be marked as not applicable when the job category is not present in a specific location or operation.

GRI 405-1, 11.11.5, 13.15.2 iversity of governance bodies and employees (continued)

Governance body members by gender, age group, race and PwDs (%)	Crop Year 23'24		Crop Year 24'25		
	Board of Directors	Statutory Audit Committee	Oversight Board	Statutory Audit Committee	Oversight Board
GENDER					
Men	100	0	33	0	33
Women	0	100	67	100	67
AGE GROUP					
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 50	0	0	0	0	0
Over 50	100	100	100	100	100
ETHNICITY					
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
White	100	100	100	100	67
Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed race	0	0	0	0	33
Black	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER DIVERSITY INDICATORS					
People with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: During the 24'25 crop year, disclosures covered two members of the Audit Committee and three members of the Oversight Board. Information on the Board of Directors was not available at the time of reporting.

GRI 405-2, 11.11.6, 13.15.3 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men

Ratio of basic salary of women to men, by employee category (%)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Executive Board	86	92	87
Middle Management	97	98	97
Heads/Coordinators	97	96	95
Monthly workers	93	93	94
Operational	84	84	84

Notes: Starting with the 24'25 crop year, we revised our job classification system in Brazil to better reflect our internal management structure. This change merged the "Administrative," "Technical/Supervision," and "Trainee" roles into a single category, "Monthly Worker." Figures from prior crop years were restated to ensure consistency with the updated classification. **GRI 2-4**

This disclosure does not cover operations in Argentina and Paraguay, as the information is considered sensitive.

GRI 406-1, 11.11.7, 13.15.4 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken

Incidents of discrimination during the reporting period	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Total number of reports/cases of discrimination received via our Whistleblowing Channel	47	61	70
Total number of reports/cases deemed substantiated	5	3	3
Number of labor claims related to discrimination	3	7	4

Notes: In crop year 24'25, 70 cases of discrimination were reported through our Ethics Channel. Of these, 97% were investigated and resolved, with three substantiated incidents and two still under review. The main concerns raised involved racial, gender, disability, and LGBTQIAPN+ discrimination. Over the same period, eight labor lawsuits were closed while 17 cases remain pending—though not necessarily initiated this crop year. We continue to implement control and prevention initiatives focused on education, empowering affinity groups, and raising awareness.

Among the key initiatives in the year, we: joined the LGBT+ Forum and the Business Initiative for Racial Equality; renewed our commitment to *Movimento Mulheres 360*; launched a new parental leave policy (PLT.37); and updated our Financial Well-Being Guide to include benefits and partnerships supporting employees with disabilities. An improved reporting system introduced last year has also provided greater clarity on discrimination subcategories beyond race. This enhancement encourages whistleblowers to carefully consider their report at the time of filing and improves traceability of issues for preventive actions.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

SASB EM-RM-120a.2 Number of refineries in or near areas of dense population

We have one refinery in a densely populated area in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The site is located in Dock Sud, in a district known as Villa Inflamable. This region has a population of 59,400, of which approximately 12,000 people live in Villa Inflamable, the area closest to our refinery.

GRI 203-1, 11.14.4, 13.22.3 Infrastructure investments and services supported

In **Brazil**, our territorial management approach starts with a comprehensive assessment to understand the potential, demands, and needs of communities based on the social and economic context of each locality. We assess the impacts of each operation in the area and intersect this data with an assessment of local reputation based on surveys, which guides our social initiatives in each community. We use a participatory methodology called *Café com Comunidade* for engaging with communities and other stakeholders. We also have a communication channel, *Fale com a Raízen*, which is prepared to handle matters such as questions, complaints, suggestions, and compliments from neighboring communities. Case analyses inform the development of Territorial Relationship Plans (PRT) that are managed by a Territorial Working Group (GTT), which tracks key performance indicators and the effectiveness of actions planned and implemented for each community. These plans are revised on an annual basis based on previous outcomes.

We track indicators such as the number of people benefited, projects supported, locations impacted, consumer service cases, and post-initiative satisfaction surveys. Acting with respect and transparency, we address local needs and strengths to foster development in our communities and accelerate the energy transition. At the Raízen Foundation, we track indicators such as: number of children, youth and communities benefited; attractiveness; beneficiary satisfaction; and impact on skill development.

In crop year 24'25, we invested more than R$ 19 million in social programs and projects, including tax-deducted funding, donations, volunteering, sponsorship, and other forms of support. The number of people directly and indirectly benefited was 638,163 and 1,959,161, respectively.

Highlights from the reporting period include:

- 130 individuals graduated from vocational training programs
- 31,395 thousand volunteering hours
- 427 initiatives were implemented during the crop year
- 1,500 suppliers took part in *Raízen Desenvolve*, our supplier development program.

We also invested R$ 164.9 million in fire awareness, prevention, and response. This investment includes maintenance and operation of dedicated infrastructure such as fire trucks, light vehicles, dedicated personnel, and awareness-raising initiatives in surrounding communities about fire prevention and risks. We also invested a total of R$87 million in maintenance, including R$5 million for major improvements to roads, fences, and bridges, as well as for building detours. These investments help keep rural roads in good condition for use by both our sugarcane transport trucks and local communities who depend on them.

Our total investment in road maintenance and response was R$ 251.9 million. Our budget earmarked for road maintenance ensures that rural roads are in good condition for transporting our crops, while additionally benefiting surrounding communities.

Social investments in Brazil (R$ thousand)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Tax-deductible project sponsorship	7,279	10,659	5,835
Raízen Foundation	11,458	14,726	12,000
Sponsorships and social partnerships	12,583	5,008	2,718
Volunteering	290	113	344
Donations	518	737	756
Company initiatives	1,936	1,264	617
Skills training	n/av	1,270	1,974
TOTAL	**34,064**	**33,776**	**24,244**

Notes: We sponsor initiatives with tax-deductible funding under tax incentive laws and programs such as the Municipal Fund for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (FUMCAD), the National Cancer Care Program (PRONON), the Rouanet Culture Incentives Act, the Cultural Action Program (PROAC), and the Sports Incentive Program (PIE). Raízen Foundation projects provide early childhood and youth education, offered to the community free of charge. We also provide company-funded sponsorship for third-party projects in education, culture, sports, and industry events. In addition, we make donations out of company funds for Foundation-led projects focused on local development. Volunteering initiatives are organized as part of our VOAR (Raízen Volunteers in Action) program.

Reporting on trade education initiatives began in the 23'24 crop year; as a result, historical data is not yet available. These programs, offered in partnership with institutions within the S System or other educational organizations, are focused on employability and developing local labor skills.

In the 24'25 crop year, there was a company-wide budget cut. Tax-deductible initiatives include sponsorships by Shell under tax incentive laws.

In Argentina, our approach to community engagement starts with a detailed assessment to understand the needs of each location based on its social and economic context. We assess the social impact of our operations and intersect this information with local reputation surveys to inform our social initiatives.

Key initiatives include joint local projects, donations, and scholarships. These plans are revised on an annual basis based on previous outcomes. In the 24'25 crop year, we donated more than US$ 120,000 and carried out a variety of social investment initiatives, including commercial initiatives (sponsorships and educational scholarships), in-kind donations (support for charities, fuel donations, and delivery of toys and food), and *pro bono* support (helping neighboring communities address infrastructure needs with government authorities and oversight agencies, and donating unused materials and equipment).

Our main positive impacts on local economies include:

- Support for quality jobs
- Improved safety in our area of influence
- Improvements to regional infrastructure
- Strengthening of local social organizations

Social investment in Argentina (US$)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Creando Vínculos	48,135	45,453	67,508
Lazos program (youth employability)	7,028	0	0
Donations of hospital supplies and ambulance fuel (COVID-19)	8,920	0	0
Scholarships	19,364	21,010	33,636
Other collaborations with diverse social organizations	29,823	14,922	23,012
TOTAL	**113,270**	**81,385**	**124,156**

Notes: The "Other contributions to social organizations" include small, one-off donations to foundations and charities. Our donations in support of the Covid-19 response were not continued in the 23'24 crop year. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

GRI 411-1, 11.17.2, 13.14.2 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples

Number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	0	0	26

Notes: Our Indigenous Peoples Engagement Policy applies to all our operations, departments and functions. The key pointers outlined in this policy are: recognize, respect, and value the rights of indigenous peoples; promote the capacity building and improved management of businesses that involve indigenous lands and peoples; operate with social and environmental responsibility regarding indigenous lands and peoples; implement procedures to consult and provide prior free and informed consent from indigenous peoples where applicable; and help improve the quality of life and social and environmental conditions of indigenous peoples.

Starting in the 24'25 crop year, we began including labor-related lawsuits in this disclosure. During the reporting period, 25 lawsuits were filed by indigenous workers employed by contract sugarcane growers. Of these, 14 remain ongoing and 11 have been closed—none resulting in convictions. In four of the closed cases, settlements were reached by the contract grower, with an explicit declaration of our non-involvement. The remaining seven cases were dismissed without consideration of the claims. Notably, we recorded no labor lawsuits, active or closed, involving indigenous employees under our direct employment.

Additionally, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office filed a lawsuit against Petróleo Sabbá S.A.—our subsidiary in northern Brazil—alleging irregularities in the environmental licensing of our Itaituba and Miritituba (PA) facilities due to failure to seek Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) from local indigenous communities. We are actively exercising our legal right to defense and have submitted a formal response with appropriate technical and legal clarifications. No decision has been made in this case to date.

This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 413-2 Operations with significant actual or potential negative impacts on local communities

In Brazil, all our operations are at a potential risk of generating negative social impacts. To address this, we conduct assessments of environmental aspects and impacts and direct and indirect risks related to neighboring communities. Safety and impact management is embedded into our operations through our Community Relationship Plans. We use tools like the Risk and Opportunity Matrix (R&O) and Risk Factor Matrix (RFM) to assess and prioritize risks, taking into account local conditions and the mitigation measures required to minimize adverse effects. We also ensure clear communication through channels such as "Contact Raízen" and run awareness and prevention campaigns, in addition to maintaining systems for registering and resolving community-related incidents. In crop year 24'25, significant impacts on local communities were identified at our bioenergy operations, distribution terminals, and airport fueling stations. In our bioenergy operations, actual impacts included spraying, dust, noise, waste, and effluents, while potential risks included explosions and facility curtailment. At distribution bases and service stations, actual impacts included dust, noise, and heavy vehicle traffic, with potential impacts including spills and explosions.

In Argentina, we have a robust Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) management system, featuring policies, control procedures, and an efficient emergency response framework. Potential impacts identified in surrounding communities include air pollution, unpleasant odors, soil and water pollution, risks of product spills during transportation, explosions and fires, increased truck traffic near urban areas, and dust and noise disturbances from major infrastructure works. The assessment covered a refinery in Dock Sud, a lubricants plant in Barracas, three landside distribution terminals, two airport refueling facilities in the province of Buenos Aires, and 876 service stations across Argentina.

Notes: Operations in Paraguay are not included in this disclosure.

GRI 11.16.2, 11.17.3, 13.13.2, 13.14.3 Land-tenure rights and the rights of traditional peoples

We have not identified any conflicts related to land tenure or natural resource rights. No operations have caused or contributed to involuntary resettlement, nor are there any ongoing resettlement processes.

A 2022 assessment conducted by an independent partner mapped the presence of traditional communities in the municipalities where we operate and identified two areas of relevance to our operations: Mirituba, a area in Itaituba, Pará, where two indigenous territories are located over 10 kilometers from our fuel distribution facilities; and Caarapó, Mato Grosso do Sul, home to the Te'y Kuê village—a recognized indigenous territory integrated with the local community and where we operate an ethanol, sugar, and bioenergy plant. Members of this indigenous community are part of our workforce. Since 2012, we have permanently discontinued sugarcane sourcing from areas officially declared as indigenous lands in Caarapó, as per a decree from the Ministry of Justice and the provisions of Decree No. 1775/96 (10)(2)(I). We have also committed to not sourcing sugarcane from any areas that may be designated as indigenous lands in the future.

SAFETY

SASB EM-MD-540a.4 Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety and emergency preparedness throughout the value chain and throughout project lifecycles

In Brazil, our SIGO and SIGO+ systems are composed of nine elements, one of which is emergency response, which establishes guidelines and minimum requirements for all businesses. Each site has a plan in place addressing emergency scenarios, conducts drills involving relevant stakeholders, carries out assessments to identify potential gaps, and conducts annual reviews of emergency response plans to address and correct system deviations. In addition, proactive and reactive indicators are used for quantitative monitoring (in terms of numbers) and qualitative monitoring (quality of safety interventions) of training status, and fire response training, among other aspects.

In Argentina, our management system meets the highest international standards in line with Shell's SSMA & SP Control Framework. This management system Includes standardized processes for risk management, team interventions, high-risk tasks, permits to work, incident investigation and reporting, process safety, and compliance with legal requirements.

In addition, a Behavior-Based Safety Program addreses employee safety behavior, encouraging safe practices and eliminating unsafe behaviors. This is achieved through a daily commitment to safety as a core value, by observing employee behavior, by promoting safe work habits at all organizational levels and across operations, and by taking action when deviations occur. This process comprises the following steps: 1) each business unit sets the frequency of observations, the areas to be observed, and the observers; 2) field observations are carried out; 3) they are uploaded to the business unit- or function-specific system; 4) the results are analyzed, and actions are agreed.

In Paraguay, we have implemented a safety system to address the main risks within our supply operations, covering the following aspects:

- Audits at critical points in fueling stations and other unloading sites
- Operational procedures for key activities
- Emergency response protocol for business lines and operations centers
- Emergency response training and drill plans
- Identification and compliance with regulatory requirements
- Activities to disseminate our HSE culture among employees and contractors
- Measuring results: selecting tools to measure progress and track indicators.

We disseminate our HSE culture among our employees and business partners through a range of initiatives, such as Safety Week, training, transportation forums, emergency drills, and waste management campaigns for both employees and contractors.

All operational sites have a dedicated emergency response plan, with the supplier and/or third-party operator responsible for implementation. These include warehouses, transportation, fueling stations, and corporate offices. Emergency plans are site-specific and are not standardized into a single plan. In addition, we have emergency response coverage provided by a company specializing in spill containment and environmental remediation.

SASB EM-RM-320a.1, FB-AG-320a.1 Total recordable incident rate (TRIR), fatality rate, and near miss frequency rate (NMFR) for full-time employees and contract employees

Number and rates of occupational injuries involving workers	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25			
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Total
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)	n/av	n/av	0.68	0.37	0.00	0.69	0.68	0.00	0.69
Fatality rate	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.03
Near-miss frequency rate (NMFR)	n/av	474.65	n/av	155.00	0.00	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av
Average hours of health, safety, and emergency response training	n/av	n/av	17.00	n/av	n/av	18.00	n/av	n/av	n/av

Number and rates of occupational injuries involving other workers	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25			
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Total
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)	n/av	n/av	0.40	0.71	0.00	0.15	0.73	0.00	0.20
Fatality rate	n/av	n/av	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Near-miss frequency rate (NMFR)	n/av	18.51	n/av	161.00	0.00	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av

Notes: The rates have been calculated based on 1,000,000 hours worked. Previously, we reported this disclosure based on 1,000,000 hours worked for alignment with disclosure 403-9. The hours used in calculating incident rates reflect time tracked across business units exposed to process-related risks. TRIR figures correspond to TRC (Total Recordable Cases), as reported under disclosure 403-9. Data for seasonal and migrant workers are included under the contractor category. We currently do not track Near Miss Frequency Rates (NMFR) as part of our management indicators and have therefore marked it as not available (n/av). However, each business monitors near misses individually, and classifies and investigates them according to the risk they pose. The rate of recordable incidents and the average hours of training in health, safety, and emergency response was first reported in crop year 23'24, so historical data is not available for the previous crop year. 23'24 crop year data for Brazil has been restated in this reporting period. **GRI 2-4.** The average number of training hours is not available for operations in Argentina and Paraguay.

GRI 403-9, 11.9.10, 13.19.10 Work-related injuries

Number and rates of occupational injuries involving other workers	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25			
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Consolidated
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
Rate of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.03
Number of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	10	1	6	1	0	9	2	0	11
Rate of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.34	0.00	0.09
Number of recordable work-related injuries	111	1	73	2	0	79	4	0	83
Rate of recordable work-related injuries	0.98	0.19	0.68	0.37	0.00	0.69	0.68	0.00	0.69
Total number of hours worked	113,051,883	5,355,559	106,906,955	5,444,584	n/av	113,679,046	5,874,774	310,447	119,864,267

GRI 403-9, 11.9.10, 13.19.10 Work-related injuries (continued)

Number and rates of occupational injuries involving other workers	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25			
	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Consolidated
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rate of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Number of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	3	0	1	2	0	4	1	0	5
Rate of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.35	0.00	0.07	0.18	0.00	0.08
Number of recordable work-related injuries	12	3	22	4	0	8	4	0	12
Rate of recordable work-related injuries	0.43	0.58	0.40	0.71	0.00	0.15	0.73	0.00	0.20
Total number of hours worked	27,805,811	5,131,947	54,473,698	5,668,013	n/av	53,385,633	5,502,605	180,715	59,068,953

Notes: During the 24'25 crop year, we launched the program, called *Investigar para Aprender* ("Investigate to Learn"), designed to investigate incidents, apply effective investigation methods, and help prevent recurrence—ultimately strengthening our risk management practices. The investigation uncovered critical insights: the need to apply consistent safety standards for employees and contractors, establish clear procedures and thorough risk assessments, and ensure that new hires are well trained and integrated into our safety culture. We deeply regret the fatalities that occurred and reiterate that safety is a non-negotiable value that must remain a top priority to ensure a safe working environment across all of our daily operations.

The rates have been calculated based on 1,000,000 hours worked. The total number of hours worked includes all operations, regardless of the location of exposure. The most common occupational injuries were in operational environments and primarily involved fractures, mostly to the hands and fingers. Work-related hazards are identified based on our risk matrix, historical data on incidents, inspections, interventions, and behavioral observations.

The key hazards that contributed to high consequence injuries were contact with hot fluids, rotating equipment and moving parts, and vehicle operation. Immediate action is taken for high-consequence and imminent risks. For moderate risks, we apply a substitution hierarchy and engineering controls, while low risks are addressed by administrative controls and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Incidents reported as high-consequence injuries include fatalities and Tier 1 process safety incidents, based on the SIF (Serious Incidents or Fatalities) indicator. Mandatory reporting events refer to Total Recordable Cases (TRC). Working hours are tracked monthly by our HR team and recorded in our system. All incidents are investigated and classified.

SASB EM-RM-320a.2 Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety

In our Brazil operations, our governance practices are implemented via Integrated Operations Management Systems, SIGO and SIGO+. SIGO+ sets company-wide guidelines and minimum requirements for HSE aspects including risk management, safety culture, and emergency response. Each business applies these standards through SIGO practice manuals, which outline procedures to meet each requirement. We also track both leading and lagging indicators—such as the number and quality of safety interventions, training status, and fire responder readiness.

GRI 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety

In Brazil, we provide first aid training for members of the Internal Accident Prevention Committee (CIPA) and the emergency response team, as well as Basic Life Support (BLS) training provided by a specialized company for the nursing team, physicians, and safety representatives. We also provide training as per regulatory standards, including training for working at heights, confined spaces, and machine operation. Additionally, we offer training on hearing protection, respiratory protection, and the use of sunscreen. All training sessions are conducted during working hours and are paid for by the company. We also conduct Task Safety Assessments (AST), toolbox talks, and have Standard Operating Procedures (POP) outlining the risks associated with specific tasks for employees and workers.

During Internal Accident Prevention Committee (CIPA) meetings, employees are provided with key documents from the Risk Management Program (PGR), detailing the risks and hazards associated with their activities, along with an Analytical Report from the Occupational Health Monitoring Program (PCMSO), outlining performance indicators and measures implemented to safeguard employee well-being.

In Argentina, training is provided based on a skills matrix establishing role-specific training requirements. In addition, we provide in-house courses via a digital platform, as well as in-person theoretical and hands on sessions. Training modules for employees include HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT (HSE), life-saving rules, Golden Rules, preventive self-control and barrier reflection, safe and responsible vehicle handling, and emergency response. Role specific training includes driving authorizations, work permits, lockout/tagout procedures, essential process safety rules, lifting, and emergency response.

In Paraguay, we provide training for all employees and workers, including first aid, life-saving rules, accident prevention self-controls, information security, defensive driving, crisis management, first aid, evacuation and fire response, use and management of fire extinguishers, waste management, critical-point audits, and safe product unloading. All participants undergo a series of role-specific mandatory and optional training programs. Training is conducted during working hours and assessed through supervised practice, simulations, or exams on digital platforms, depending on the type of training.

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

Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system		Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24			Crop Year 24'25		
		Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
Workers who are covered by such a system	number	55,688	1,209	60,974	1,250	135	51,262	1,207	137
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers who are covered by such a system that has been internally audited	number	55,688	1,209	60,974	1,250	135	51,262	1,207	137
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers who are covered by such a system that has been audited or certified by an external party	number	52,625	1,209	58,704	1,250	0	48,872	1,207	0
	%	94	100	96	100	0	95	100	0

Notes: Data for Brazil include both direct employees and contractors. The figures are based on annual averages that reflect fluctuations in workforce size over the year. As a result, these figures may differ from those reported under GRI 2-7 and 2-8. Our Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) Management System was independently audited against Bonsucro and ISO 45001 certification requirements. In Brazil, the only workers and employees not included are those at sites without external certification, including bioenergy operations and distribution terminals.

In Argentina and Paraguay, only direct employees are included. Argentina's regulatory framework mandates strictly compliant occupational health, safety, and hygiene programs. These programs are rigorously monitored by our Occupational Health Service to ensure compliance with applicable laws (Resolution 905/15 and the Occupational Risk Law), and undergo internal and external audits—including by Bureau Veritas—based on ISO 45001 standards.

SASB EM-RM-540a.1, EM-RM-540a.2 Process safety events (tiers 1, 2, and 3)

Process Safety Event (PSE) rates	Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24		Crop Year 24'25		
	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay
Tier 1 PSEs (of greater consequence)	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
Tier 2 PSEs (of lesser consequence)	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00
Tier 3 PSEs (challenges to safety systems indicator rate)	3.58	n/av	2.57	0.00	n/av	0.46	0.00

Notes: PSE rates are calculated by dividing the total number of process safety events by total hours worked, then multiplying the result by 200,000. Tier 3 indicators are monitored separately for each business. We are currently reviewing and perfecting this process to establish a unified metric and enhance governance, which is why data for Brazil is not available in this report. Operations in Brazil and Paraguay began reporting this disclosure in the 23'24 crop year, so historical data is not available. For Brazil, the 23'24 rates were revised to be per 200,000 hours worked instead of the initially used 1,000,000, aligning with industry standards. **GRI 2-4**.

SASB EM-RM-540a.3 Discussion of measurement of Operating Discipline and Management System Performance through Tier 5 Indicators

In Argentina, any inspections and preventive maintenance on Process Equipment and Critical Process Safety Equipment are closely monitored. All identified losses of containment, including where less than 10 kg, are documented, reviewed and investigated according to their potential. We also have a Process Safety Review Plan in place to manage identified risks according to accepted tolerance levels. Each change is implemented in accordance with the Shell Group Design Engineering Standards (DEPs) and globally recognized engineering standards.

In Paraguay, while we do not track Tier 4 indicators, we monitor a set of performance metrics that are presented monthly to the management team and reported to the continuous improvement team in Brazil. Reported indicators include: vehicle incidents, personal incidents, violations of life-saving rules, high-potential incidents, hours worked and mileage metrics, loss of primary containment and spills, among others. We have a documented management system in place that aligns with SIGO guidelines. This management system is audited annually to monitor and address nonconformities and improvement opportunities. To ensure operations are carried out in a standardized, safe, and efficient manner, we apply dedicated controls on implementation and compliance with stakeholder expectations.

Notes: For operations in Brazil, Tier 3 and 4 indicators are managed individually by each business, which establishes its own methodologies and evaluation processes according to its needs. Therefore, consolidated company-level governance and reporting of these indicators are not available.

SASB RR-BI-540a.1 Process Safety Incidents Count (PSIC), Process Safety Total Incident Rate (PSTIR), and Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR)

Process safety performance	Crop Year 24'25
Total Level 1 Process Safety Incident Count (PSIC)	3
Tier 1 Process Safety Incident Rate (PSTIR)	0.01
Total Level 2 Process Safety Incident Count (PSIC)	19
Tier 2 Process Safety Incident Rate (PSTIR)	0.06
Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR)	n/av

Notes: The most severe incidents in the 24'25 crop year were related to the loss of containment of vinasse, biogas, and steam release. The first incident led to improvements to our Management of Change (MoC) process, including a review and broader dissemination of the process. The second underscored the importance of clear operating parameters and well-documented decision-making in operating procedures. Finally, the steam release reinforced the need to identify all hazards in activities, inducing those considered less dangerous compared to other process materials.

The PSTIR (Process Safety Total Incident Rate), a safety indicator, is calculated by multiplying the PSIC (total count of Process Safety Incidents) by 200,000 and dividing it by the total annual hours worked by employees, contractors and subcontractors. We do not currently have a management metric for PSISR (Process Safety Incident Severity Rate). This disclosure was first reported in the 24'25 crop year and no historical data is therefore available. It covers all Raízen operations, as safety is managed in a consolidated manner.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND GHG EMISSIONS

SASB EM-MD-110a.2 | EM-RM-110a.2 | FB-AG-110a.2
Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets

We take an integrated approach to managing Scope 1 emissions, tracking them annually through our Emissions Inventory, which aligns with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. We also use Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) to identify and mitigate environmental impacts across our value chain. Long-term strategy is informed by performance metrics, including emissions intensity (e.g., per liter of ethanol or ton of sugar).

Our approach to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions includes continuous monitoring and adjustment of our action plans to meet evolving regulatory and market requirements. We are benefited by decarbonization policies that recognize the role of ethanol as a key driver of the energy transition. We have also incorporated an ESG performance indicator in our leadership evaluation and long-term incentive programs, aligning renewable energy and low-carbon initiatives with our strategic objectives.

All results are published annually in our Integrated Report, providing transparency to stakeholders. We regularly assess the effectiveness of our emissions reduction plans. At our refinery in Argentina, we conduct daily monitoring of flaring, fuel consumption, and combustion equipment efficiency. Energy efficiency criteria are also applied to greenfield projects and upgrades.

GRI 201-2, SASB FB-AG-440a.1
Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change: Impacts on key crops and adaptation strategies

Climate risk management is embedded within our broader financial and business risk governance framework, ensuring strategic oversight aligned with corporate policies. Risks identified as high-impact and high-likelihood are classified as material and prioritized for mitigation and adaptation. Our risk assessment process covers the full value chain, including direct operations as well as upstream and downstream activities.

We conduct ongoing monitoring of the market and our operations to identify and anticipate climate-related risks across the value chain. This allows us to remain ready to respond to emerging climate challenges and capitalize on related opportunities.

Key climate risks identified as potentially material to our operations, strategy, and financial planning include:

- **Regulatory Risks** – Potential restrictions on ethanol exports and the impact of carbon pricing policies
- **Legal Risks** – Competition over water resources between surrounding communities and our operations during dry seasons
- **Technological Risks** – Rising demand for electric vehicles could reduce fuel sales
- **Market Risks** – Shifting consumer behavior resulting in lower demand for fossil fuels and accelerating the transition to renewable and alternative energy sources
- **Reputational Risk** – Increased awareness among customers and key markets to climate-related issues may impact our brand positioning and corporate image
- **Physical Risks** – Impacts from extreme temperatures, fluctuating rainfall levels, prolonged droughts, and severe weather events such as storms and flooding

Amid the global shift toward a low-carbon economy, strategic opportunities are emerging that can improve our competitive edge. Highlighted below are some of the key emerging opportunities:

- Innovative second-generation ethanol technology – We are the only company globally with the capability to produce Second-Generation Ethanol at industrial scale. Thanks to its low carbon footprint, this technology positions us to serve markets demanding sustainable, lower-impact solutions
- Biofuel incentives – Strengthened public incentives for biofuels are expected to drive increased ethanol sales and pricing, aligned with market trends favoring low-carbon, renewable energy sources
- Robust emissions management and credit generation – Effective emissions management supports expanded generation of decarbonization credits under Brazil's RenovaBio Program, potentially unlocking new revenue streams
- Access to regulated international markets – Through certification within international low-carbon programs, we are positioned to tap into markets that pay premiums on low-emission products This not only strengthens our strategic position but also opens up commercial opportunities, add value to our products, and makes us more competitive.

Climate risks have the potential to significantly impact our value chain—including operations, costs, competitiveness, and overall business sustainability. Key impacts include:

- Shifts in crop yields – Changes in rainfall patterns directly affect sucrose content in sugarcane, with implications for final sugar and ethanol production volumes; and
- International requirements and competition – Increased scrutiny of agricultural emissions in global markets, along with competition to meet sustainability standards (e.g., emissions tracking, traceability), may challenge ethanol exports and expose us to reputational risks.

We view climate-related risks and opportunities as material to our business. We proactively and continuously identify and monitor these aspects to understand how they may affect our operations and strategic direction. As part of these practices, we evaluate the financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Financial impacts of climate risks and opportunities

Physical risks	Transition risks	Opportunities
- Costs related to operational repairs	- Revenue loss due to changes in international mandates and regulations	- Ability to attract sustainable investment
- Financial losses due to impacts on operational infrastructure	- Revenue loss due to increasing consumer preference for electric vehicles	- Revenue gains from carbon credits
- Insurance costs	- Costs related to compliance with existing and emerging regulations	- Revenue gains from increased demand for low-carbon solutions
- Revenue loss from decreased operational efficiency		- Increased revenue in markets that place a premium on lower-carbon products
- Raw materials costs		

We manage identified risks and opportunities through meetings and workshops with all directors at the start of each fiscal year. Teams analyze and report risks using a standard risk matrix, identifying internal and external factors that could impact our ability to meet goals across all operations, including physical, reputational, and market risks.

To determine the magnitude and likelihood of financial impacts, we interview experts at the relevant business functions, including Energy Transition, Finance, Agriculture, Planning, Mills, Bioenergy, Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A), Legal, Procurement, and Operations. Likelihood and magnitude of impact ratings are based on the same criteria used in our Corporate Risk Management methodology, as outlined in our Risk Management Policy.

A study carried out in partnership with an external consulting firm identified the key climate-related impacts across our businesses. The heads of each operation were interviewed, and the assessment factored our strategy and global market trends. The analysis makes projections for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons and incorporates multiple climate scenarios.

For physical risks, we used the IPCC's SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios. Transition risks and opportunities were evaluated based on the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Stated Policies, Announced Pledges, and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenarios. Evaluating a range of scenarios and timeframes allows us to compare key assumptions and variables, supporting better situational preparedness and strengthening resilience across both short- and long-term horizons.

Identified climate-related risks and opportunities are reported to the Risk team and integrated into our risk matrix. Risk management follows a standard methodology, with risks prioritized based on the magnitude of impact and likelihood of occurrence. Risk reviews are conducted annually, aligned with our five-year business planning cycle and involving key leadership personnel.

Once risks are defined and validated, they are assigned to risk owners, who develop action plans to address them. These plans are implemented and tracked through our internal controls portal, enabling ongoing monitoring of progress and effectiveness. Senior leadership has full access to this information, ensuring strategic oversight and timely updates on the status of each action plan.

To minimize the risk of operational disruptions, we maintain a Critical Process Business Continuity Plan that is annually reviewed by managers. This plan includes scenario modeling, response strategies, and periodic drills to ensure preparedness for emergencies.

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities effectively requires strategic planning and targeted investments. Our approach to resource allocation is designed to mitigate adverse impacts, maximize market opportunities, and build resilience amid a shifting regulatory and competitive landscape.

Significant costs associated with our climate risk and opportunity response include:

Significant costs related to climate risks and opportunities

Physical risks	Transition risks	Opportunities
- Costs related to operational adaptation and maintenance - Raw material sourcing costs	- Annual costs on maintaining a dedicated team - Certification-related expenses to access international markets	- Cost of building E2G plants; - Certification costs to access new markets - Carbon credit certification costs

All information presented here is disclosed in the Raízen S.A. CDP Climate Change Report 2024 (Modules 2 and 3 - Assessment of Risks and Opportunities), available for CDP members at **www.cdp.net**.

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3 | EM-MD-110a.1, EM-RM-110a.1, FB-AG-110a.1 Gross global Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, percentage methane, percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations

Greenhouse gas (GEE) emissions by scope (tCO_2e)	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1	2,742,975.30	3,200,069.82	3,179,506.82
Scope 2	14,134.74	7,841.66	11,270.42
Scope 3	54,049,929.11	60,389,906.15	51,262,476.19
TOTAL EMISSIONS (SCOPES 1 + 2 + 3)	**56,807,039.15**	**63,597,817.63**	**54,453,253.43**
Biogenic CO2 emissions by scope (tCO_2e)			
Scope 1	20,452,170.49	22,961,982.81	23,862,702.17
Scope 3	11,606,951.56	13,086,210.82	13,395,519.39

Gross overall scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by type of gas (tCO_2e)	2022	2023	2024
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	1,699,596.88	1,786,462.18	1,775,867.23
Methane (CH_4)	238,730.24	432,491.54	528,830.05
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	786,594.87	960,165.30	841,672.79
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	15,896.81	20,950.80	33,136.74
TOTAL (SCOPE 1)	2,742,975.30	3,200,069.82	3,179,506.82
Percentage of methane GHG emissions (CH_4) (%)	9	14	17
Percentage of emissions covered by emissions limiting regulations (%)	100	100	100

Scope 1 GHG emissions by type (tCO_2e)	2022	2023	2024
Brazil			
Mobile combustion	331,625.70	326,458.43	314,340.25
Stationary combustion	390,907.53	412,424.69	396,470.36
Agricultural emissions	737,459.08	916,877.43	842,069.32
Waste and wastewater	70,109.59	237,840.84	335,146.70
Fugitive emissions	15,894.32	20,950.80	33,136.74
Subtotal	**1,545,996.22**	**1,914,552.19**	**1,921,163.36**
Argentina			
Stationary combustion	929,960.49	1,021,312.58	1,019,587.91
Wind sources	267,018.59	264,205.05	238,755.55
Subtotal	**1,196,979.08**	**1,285,517.62**	**1,258,343.46**
TOTAL SCOPE 1	**2,742,975.30**	**3,200,069.82**	**3,179,506.82**

Notes: The calculation of Scope 1 and 3 emissions includes CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and HFCs. For Scope 2 emissions, the calculation included CO_2 emissions from purchased electricity. The consolidation approach we used for emissions is operational control. The primary sources of conversion factors were the following: IPCC 2013; Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI); GHG Protocol Agriculture Guidance; GHG Protocol methodology; Fourth Brazilian Inventory of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions; and Ecoinvent v3.10.1 Emissions are calculated in accordance with the following standards: Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, developed by FGV EAESP; NBR ABNT ISSO 14.064-1: Specifications and Guidance on Quantifying and Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals; 2006 and 2013 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, published by the UN; and the Benchmarking Report from the Fourth National Inventory, published by MCTI.

In Brazil, Scope 2 emissions rose by 70% compared to the previous year, primarily due to increased reliance on purchased grid electricity following a reduction in bagasse-fueled power generation in our bioenergy operations. In Paraguay, emissions were first included in Scope 3 disclosures during the 23'24 crop year and reflect only emissions from the combustion of fuels sold—the most material Scope 3 category for a fuel distribution company.

In Argentina, emissions are limited to refinery emissions. Scope 2 calculations were based on emission factors provided in the monthly report by Mercado Eléctrico Mayorista S.A (Cammesa), which operates and manages Argentina's Wholesale Electricity Market (MEM). Estimates were based on refinery-level measurements of imported electricity, adjusted according to Cammesa's reported monthly generation factor for the Argentine grid. Scope 3 emissions were calculated using 2024 product sales data and the November 2021 API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Natural Gas and Oil Industry. Emissions associated with IFO blend, fuel oil, and petroleum coke were not included.

We recognize the inherent complexity in reporting Scope 3 emissions and are committed to continuously improving our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. In 2024, we disclosed emissions for seven out of the fifteen categories defined by the GHG Protocol and are currently improving our data collection and methods to ensure indirect emissions are managed to the same standards as direct emissions

GRI 305-4 GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions intensity	2022	2023	2024
Brazil (tCO_2e/t of cane crushed)	0.021	0.034	0.046
Argentina (tCO_2e/t of refined oil)	n/av	n/av	0.287

Notes: In Brazil, the rate is calculated as total Scope 1 and 2 emissions divided by the total amount of cane crushed during the year (in 2024, this was 42,384,076 metric tons). The GHG emissions included in the emissions calculations are those that are covered by the Kyoto Protocol: CO_2 , CH_2 , N_2O and HFCs.

In Argentina, only refinery emissions are included. The rate is calculated as Scope 1 and 2 emissions divided by the total amount of crude oil processed during the year (in 2024, this was 4,394,268 metric tons). The greenhouse gases included in the calculations were: CO_2, CH_4 and N_20. This is the first year of reporting, so historical data is not available.

This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

GRI 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions

GHG emissions reduced as a direct result of reduction initiatives (tCO2e)	2022	2023	2024
Increased use of organics	14,980.00	0.00	0.00
Irrigation expansion	2,504.00	0.00	0.00
Increased consumption of on site-produced electricity	0.00	6,293.08	0.00
TOTAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION	**17,484.00**	**6,293.08**	**0.00**

Notes: There were no GHG emission reductions as a direct result of reduction initiatives in 2024. In Brazil, we achieved positive results through operational efficiency projects. Through enhanced data management and methodological improvements to our GHG Inventory—even with an expanded reporting scope—Scope 1 emissions rose by just 0.3% compared to the previous year.

GHG emissions for previous years were calculated using the methodology outlined by the GHG Protocol Brazil and emissions factors provided by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). Growth in the use of organics was measured based on CO_2 within Scope 1 and 3, and growth in irrigation was measured based on CO_2 and N_2O within Scope 1. The emissions reduction in 2023 reflects the increased production and use of electricity generated on-site by gas turbine generators, reducing emissions from purchased electricity.

SASB FB-AG-110a.3 Fleet fuel consumed, percentage renewable

Fleet fuel consumed, percentage renewable	2023	2024
Total fuel consumed by fleet vehicles	5,143,258.76	5,069,527.98
Renewable fuel consumed by fleet vehicles (GJ)	773,646.06	860,846.52
Percentage renewable fuel consumed by fleet vehicles (%)	15	17

Notes: This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization

Total energy consumption by type of fuel (GJ)	2022			2023			2024		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES									
Sugarcane bagasse	185,629,445.92	0.00	185,629,445.92	208,937,040.20	0.00	208,937,040.20	198,648,105.64	0.00	198,648,105.64
Hydrous ethanol	176,208.35	0.00	176,208.35	217,603.80	0.00	217,603.80	217,827.70	0.00	217,827.70
Anhydrous ethanol	126.10	0.00	126.10	35.47	0.00	35.47	852.29	0.00	852.29
Biodiesel	451,109.48	0.00	451,109.48	582,144.39	0.00	582,144.39	672,595.20	0.00	672,595.20
TOTAL ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES	**186,256,889.85**	**0.00**	**186,256,889.85**	**209,736,823.86**	**0.00**	**209,736,823.86**	**199,539,380.83**	**0.00**	**199,539,380.83**
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES									
CCU coke	0.00	2,525,273.00	2,525,273.00	0.00	2,412,184.00	2,412,184.00	0.00	2,320,716.00	2,320,716.00
Diesel	4,346,557.40	0.00	4,346,557.40	4,570,388.32	0.00	4,570,388.32	5,149,013.15	0.00	5,149,013.15
Natural Gas	0.00	6,994,179.00	6,994,179.00	0.00	7,246,035.00	7,246,035.00	0.00	6,717,167.00	6,717,167.00
Refinery fuel gas	0.00	7,624,467.00	7,624,467.00	0.00	8,345,219.00	8,345,219.00	0.00	8,509,182.00	8,509,182.00
"C" Gasoline	491.57	0.00	491.57	138.27	0.00	138.27	3,322.55	0.00	3,322.55
LPG	6,904.89	0.00	6,904.89	7,773.96	0.00	7,773.96	7,962.70	0.00	7,962.70
Heavy fuel oil	312,666.21	999,959.00	1,312,625.21	0.00	1,050,589.00	1,050,589.00	4,172.25	1,420,286.00	1,424,458.25
TOTAL ENERGY FROM NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES	**4,666,620.07**	**18,143,878.00**	**22,810,498.07**	**4,578,300.55**	**19,054,027.00**	**23,632,327.55**	**5,164,470.65**	**18,967,351.00**	**24,131,821.65**

GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization (continued)

Total energy consumption by type of fuel (GJ)	2022			2023			2024		
	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total	Brazil	Argentina	Total
OTHER TYPES OF ENERGY CONSUMED									
Purchased electricity	455,331.42	1,758.00	457,089.42	445,643.12	20,379.00	466,022.12	599,586.83	15,327.00	614,913.83
Steam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124,759,628.64	0.00	124,759,628.64
TOTAL PURCHASED ELECTRICITY	**455,331.42**	**1,758.00**	**457,089.42**	**445,643.12**	**20,379.00**	**466,022.12**	**125,359,215.47**	**15,327.00**	**125,374,542.47**
ELECTRICITY SOLD									
Electricity	7,089,461.17	346,853.00	7,436,314.17	6,908,341.82	431,419.00	7,339,760.82	7,902,216	414,027.00	8,316,242.81
Steam sold	0.00	182,310.00	182,310.00	0.00	194,322.00	194,322.00	0.00	150,498.00	150,498.00
TOTAL ENERGY SOLD	**7,089,461.17**	**529,163.00**	**7,618,624.17**	**6,908,341.82**	**625,741.00**	**7,534,082.82**	**7,902,215.81**	**564,525.00**	**8,466,740.81**
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	**184,289,380.17**	**17,616,473.00**	**201,905,853.17**	**207,852,425.71**	**18,448,665.00**	**226,301,090.71**	**322,160,851.14**	**18,418,153.00**	**340,579,004.14**

Notes: In Brazil, we apply conversion factors from the World Energy Balance to calculate emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology, as detailed in our GHG Emissions Report. Data for Argentina is exclusively for the refinery, with mass balance calculations performed using the Refinery & Solomon EII Methodology. The 2023 energy conversion factors were as follows: natural gas (48,198 kJ/kg); refinery fuel gas (48,243 kJ/kg); heavy fuel oil (41,196 kJ/kg); CCU coke (39,330 kJ/kg); and steam (2.79 GJ/tHPS). The increase in energy consumption in Brazil reflects improvements in process controls and a broader scope of data, particularly the inclusion of steam consumption used in cogeneration following the combustion of bagasse. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

GRI 302-2 Energy consumption within the organization

Energy consumption outside of the organization (GJ)	2022	2023		2024	
	Brazil	Brazil	Argentina	Brazil	Argentina
	7,253,886.59	5,150,941.14	173,075,280.00	4,901,953.36	198,703,715.00

Notes: This disclosure first included data for our Argentina operations in 2023, which explains the significant increase in the relevant figures that year. The conversion factors used were sourced from the World Energy Balances and the Brazilian National Energy Balance 2024. The information used to calculate emissions is compiled from our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Report using the GHG Protocol methodology. In Argentina, energy consumption falls under the downstream category and reflects fuel use by end users in private or fleet vehicles, as well as in aviation. This includes the sale of gasoil, nafta, fuel oil, petroleum coke, and jet fuel. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

For our operations in Brazil, energy consumption outside the organization primarily relates to fuel consumption by third-party vehicle fleets. Changes in this line item with variation in third-party logistics activities, in which part of this consumption relates to contractor commuting, which very significantly year on year depending on demand.

GRI 302-3 Energy Intensity

Energy intensity	2022	2023	2024
Brazil (energy consumption in GJ per metric ton of sugarcane crushed)			
Energy intensity ratio within/outside the organization	2.61	2.55	4.16
Energy intensity ratio within the organization	2.51	2.49	4.10
Energy intensity ratio outside the organization	0.10	0.06	0.06
Argentina (energy consumption in GJ/Solomon Energy Intensity Index)			
Energy intensity ratio within the organization	132.51	126.87	131.8

Notes: In Brazil, the energy intensity calculation is based on energy consumption within and outside the organization divided by total sugarcane crush in the crop year. The rate is based on energy consumed within the organization across the GHG Protocol Scope 1 and 2 categories, which include fuels, electricity, and steam. For energy consumed outside the organization, we account for fuel consumption under Scope 3 from upstream supplier activities. In 2024, the change in this rate was due to the inclusion of steam used in energy cogeneration in the calculation.

In Argentina, the calculation includes only the electricity used on site at the Buenos Aires refinery and does not include our offices outside the refinery. The rate is calculated based on the Solomon Energy Intensity Index (EII), an energy efficiency metric that compares actual consumption to the "standard" energy consumption of refineries with a similar scale and configuration. The energy sources included in the intensity rate were: fuel gas, fuel oil, asphalt, natural gas, CCU coke, refinery fuel gas, and imported electricity. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

SASB FB-AG-130a.1 (1) Operational energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity, (3) percentage renewable

Percentage of grid electricity and renewable fuels	2023	2024
Total renewable energy consumed (GJ)	209,429,199.92	323,448,713.59
Total operational energy consumed (GJ)	221,157,831.95	328,473,827.14
Percentage renewable energy (%)	95	98
Percentage grid electricity (%)	0.21	0.18

Notes: This disclosure was first reported in the 23'24 crop year and therefore no historical data is available. Operational energy consumption excludes fuels used by vehicle fleets, in line with standard recommendations. Energy consumption includes electricity, steam, bagasse, and stationary combustion fuels (excluding fleet vehicle consumption and factoring in the percentage of renewables in the fuel blend). Beginning with the 24'25 crop year, we are including steam used in our cogeneration systems in total energy consumption calculations, accounting for 39% of the overall energy mix.

FINANCIAL AND PRODUCTION DATA

SASB EM-MD-000.A Total metric ton-kilometers of: (1) natural gas, (2) crude oil, and (3) refined petroleum products transported, by mode of transport

Total metric ton-kilometers of crude oil transported, by mode of transport (kton)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Ship	1,836	1,878	2,568
Pipeline	2,570	2,724	2,199
Shuttle tanker (platform to pipeline)	764	797	744
TOTAL	**5,170**	**5,398**	**5,511**

Notes: The figures are reported in kilotons because we do not track data in metric ton-kilometers (tkm) as required for this disclosure. Only our operations in Argentina engage in the transportation of crude oil and are thus the only ones included in this disclosure.

Total metric ton-kilometers of refined petroleum products transported, by mode of transport		Crop Year 22'23		Crop Year 23'24		Crop Year 24'25	
Country	**Unit of measure**	**Tank truck**	**Tanker barge**	**Tank truck**	**Tanker barge**	**Tank truck**	**Tanker barge**
Brazil	Metric ton per kilometer (tkm)	247,448,605	335	273,959,433	196	174,929,745	224
Argentina	Kiloton (kt)	2,714	1,477	2,597	1,216	2,580	1,300

Notes: The figures are reported in kilotons in Argentina because we do not track data in metric ton-kilometers (tkm) as required for this disclosure. In Brazil, the 24'25 crop year saw a decline in transported volume, primarily due to lower sales. Distribution to secondary bases was also reduced, leading to a shorter average transportation radius. As a result, both the total volume transported (in metric tons) and the distance traveled over the crop year decreased, reflecting fewer trips made. This disclosure excludes our operations in Paraguay.

SASB EM-RM-000.A Refining throughput of crude oil and other feedstocks

Refining throughput of crude oil and other feedstocks (BOE)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Refining throughput of crude oil	31,039,722	33,714,226	32,946,032
Refining throughput of other feedstocks	458,501	63,221	106,445

Notes: This disclosure is reported in barrels of oil equivalent (BOE). The increase in total consumption of other raw materials during the 24'25 crop year was due to the consumption of refined raw materials, which varies depending on whether plants undergo planned or unplanned shutdowns. During the period, we carried out a general inspection of the CD3/HV2 complex, which produces raw material for another plant (FCCU). For economic convenience, we elected to purchase raw material from third parties to supply the FCCU. This disclosure includes only operations in Argentina, as we do not have refining operations in Brazil or Paraguay.

SASB EM-RM-000.B Refining operating capacity

Refining operating capacity (million barrels per calendar day (MBPD)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	108,445	108,445	108,445

Notes: The refining capacity volume reported for the 23'24 crop year was restated in this reporting cycle, as the previous data was incorrect. **GRI 2-4**

There was no change in capacity over the last three crop years.

SASB FB-AG-000.A Production by principal crop

Production by principal crop	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Sugarcane (t)	4,785,383.24	5,835,232.00	78,242,816.89

Notes: In previous crop years, this disclosure covered total sugar production. Starting in the 24'25 crop year, this disclosure covers the total amount of sugarcane crushed during the season. Compared to the 23'24 crop year, there was a 7% reduction in sugarcane crush volume. This disclosure applies to our operations in Brazil only.

SASB FB-AG-000.B Number of processing facilities

Number of active processing facilities	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	31	30	30

Notes: This disclosure includes only the active facilities during the crop year, excluding curtailed facilities, and covers exclusively agricultural operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

SASB FB-AG-000.C Total land area under active production

Total land area under active production (hectares)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	995,574	967,396	1,305,384.11

Notes: In previous crop years, this disclosure included harvest area only. Starting in the 24'25 crop year, this disclosure now includes total cropland. Compared to the 23'24 crop year, there was a 2% reduction in total area. This disclosure applies to our operations in Brazil only.

SASB FB-AG-000.D Cost of agricultural products sourced externally

Cost of agricultural products sourced externally (R$)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	1,590,000,000	1,357,540,125	1,331,065,315

Considerations: The categories of agricultural products sourced externally are: fertilizers, soil amendments, herbicides, insecticides, seeds and seedlings, and other agricultural inputs. The disclosure includes inputs acquired both domestically and internationally. In the previous report, this disclosure was mistakenly presented in the unit of R$ millions—this has been corrected in this reporting cycle. **GRI 2-4** The disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

SASB RR-BI-000.A Biofuel production capacity

Biofuel production capacity (Mgal)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	901	921	921

Notes: The unit of measure is in millions of gallons. This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

SASB RR-BI-000.B Production of: (1) renewable fuel, (2) advanced biofuel, (3) biomass-based diesel, and (4) cellulosic biofuel

Production by type of fuel (Mgal)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Production of advanced biofuel	797	839	844
Production of biomass-based diesel	n/a	n/a	n/a
Production of cellulosic biofuel*	8	8	16

Notes: The production of renewable fuel line item is not applicable because we report ethanol production as advanced biofuels and do not produce diesel. For advanced biofuel production, we account for total ethanol output, including both first- and second-generation ethanol. For cellulosic biofuels, we report the total volume of lignocellulosic biofuel produced. This disclosure applies to our operations in Brazil only, to which it is material.

SASB RR-BI-000.C Amount of feedstock consumed in production

Amount of feedstock consumed in production (metric tons)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
	73,463,695	84,227,789	78,242,817

Notes: This disclosure is based on metric tons of crushed sugarcane. The increase in crush volume due to higher sugarcane productivity resulted in increased consumption of raw materials in the 24'25 crop year. 2GE production figures are for our Costa Pinto bioenergy operation only.

This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed

Direct economic value generated and distributed (R$ thousand)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
REVENUE			
Sales of goods and services	257,802,116	230,874,769	270,562,766
Gross revenue	260,461,986	234,069,801	273,968,694
Returns	-2,044,376	-2,527,562	-2,793,701
Other deductions	-615,494	-667,470	-612,227
Other operating revenue	579,804	1,428,225	1,828,609
Revenue relating to construction of company assets	0	0	0
ADA – Reversal / (recognition)	-29,142	18,630	-336,036
Revenue - total	258,352,778	232,321,624	272,055,339
INPUTS PURCHASED FROM THIRD PARTIES			
Costs of goods sold	-220,402,503	-193,913,484	-232,039,559
Material, electricity, outsourced services and other	-4,420,211	-5,377,736	-5,314,598
Changes in the fair value of inventory	5,145	9,903	0
Changes in the fair value of and realization of gains or losses on biological assets	-188,809	29,671	0
Asset impairment/recovery	23,033	-227,549	-544,274
Other	0	0	0
Inputs purchased from third parties - Total	-224,983,345	-199,479,195	-237,898,431
Gross value added	33,369,433	32,842,429	34,156,908
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	-8,653,478	-9,205,235	-9,352,208

Direct economic value generated and distributed (R$ thousand)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Depreciation and amortization	-8,653,478	-9,205,235	-9,352,208
Amortization of exclusive supplier rights	0	0	0
Net added value produced by the entity – total	24,715,955	23,637,194	24,804,700
TRANSFERRED ADDED VALUE			
Finance revenue	819,660	851,619	1,217,168
Fair value of financial instruments	0	0	0
Foreign exchange gains (assets)	909,428	1,287,642	2,384,406
Gains on derivatives	438,570	-	2,172,006
Equity in income of associates	-130,092	-252,430	-204,827
Other transferred added value	157,328	130,558	138,233
Transferred added value – Total	2,194,894	2,017,389	5,706,986
Total added value to be distributed – Total	26,910,849	25,654,583	30,511,686

GRI 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed

Direct economic value generated and distributed (R$ thousand)	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE IN THE CROP YEAR			
Personnel	4,543,957	5,028,870	4,982,386
Direct compensation	3,563,642	3,923,006	3,794,636
Benefits	752,864	846,106	912,967
FGTS	227,451	259,758	274,783
Taxes, charges and contributions	12,873,147	11,557,780	16,470,080
Federal	10,282,699	8,890,597	13,003,986
State	2,559,977	2,625,555	3,419,214
Municipal	30,471	41,628	46,880
Other taxes and duties	0	0	0
Interest on third-party capital	6,990,419	8,453,800	13,236,171
Finance expense	3,938,084	6,128,884	5,606,440
Foreign exchange losses (liabilities)	1,581,901	947,376	4,895,498
Losses on derivatives	1,470,434	1,377,540	2,734,233
Rent	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Return on equity	2,503,326	614,133	-4,176,951
Dividends and interest on equity	154,156	129,881	21,070
Non-controlling interests	38,206	67,025	58,507
Retained earnings/losses	2,310,964	417,227	-4,256,528
Distribution of added value - Total	26,910,849	25,654,583	30,511,686

PRODUCT AND RAW MATERIAL CERTIFICATIONS AND TRACEABILITY

SASB FB-AG-250a.1 Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) audit (1) non-conformance rate and (2) associated corrective action rate for (a) major and (b) minor non-conformances

Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) audit non-conformance rate and associated corrective action rate	Crop Year 24'25	
	Non-conformance rate	Corrective action rate
Major non-conformances	0.00	0.00
Minor non-conformances	1.00	1.00

Notes: This is the first year this disclosure has been reported, so no historical data is available. We are certified under FSSC 22000, which is recognized by the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI). Currently, five of our facilities are certified—Caarapó, Barra Bonita, Paraguaçu, Maracaí, and Tarumã—and no major non-conformances were reported at these facilities during the 24'25 crop year. A total of five minor non-conformances were recorded (two at Caarapó, two at Barra Bonita, and one at Tarumã), all of which were addressed through targeted corrective action plans.

In line with SASB methodology, the nonconformance rate is calculated by dividing the number of non-conformances in each category by the total number of audited facilities. The corrective action rate associated with non-conformances is calculated by dividing the number of corrective actions taken (per category) by the total number of non-conformances identified in that category.

SASB FB-AG-250a.3 Number of recalls issued and total amount of food product recalled

During the 24'25 crop year, there were no recalls related to illnesses or fatalities.

SASB RR-BI-430a.2 Percentage of biofuel production third-party certified to an environmental sustainability standard

Biofuel production third-party certified to an environmental sustainability standard	Crop Year 22'23	Crop Year 23'24	Crop Year 24'25
Total amount of biofuel produced (m^3)	3,003,513	3,118,363	3,195,497
Amount of biofuel produced that is third-party certified to an environmental sustainability standard (m^3)	1,999,253	2,485,095	2,680,159
Percentage of biofuel produced that is third-party certified (%)	67	80	84

Notes: Certified biofuels volumes are estimates based on the volume of *Elos*- and Bonsucro-certified sugarcane and production plans issued at the start of each crop year. We have included assets acquired from Biosev as from crop year 23'24. This, along with the higher production of certified biofuel, resulted in a significant increase in the percentage of certified biofuels. This disclosure applies only to our operations in Brazil, to which it is material.

BIODIVERSITY

GRI 304-2, 11.4.3, 13.3.3 Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity

Our agricultural operations generate impacts that are inherent to our production model, including natural resource use and effluent discharge. These impacts are managed through a mitigation plan. Operation expansions are limited to previously disturbed land, in full compliance with Brazil's Forest Code. We monitor our operations using geographic traceability systems and geospatial analysis, and have Environmental Management Plans (PGA) in place at certified facilities.

These sites undergo High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments, which identify and recommend measures to preserve environmental attributes. We actively seek international certifications such as Bonsucro and ISCC, which provide assurance of sustainable production and prohibit the conversion of natural vegetation post-2008.

Our operations are aligned with Brazil's RenovaBio program, ensuring that sugarcane cropland meets environmental compliance requirements such as registration in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the prohibition of native vegetation clearance. We maintain geographic traceability of all sugarcane source areas, enabling surveillance of any conversion of native vegetation.

An Environmental Management Plan outlines actions to minimize environmental impacts, with a focus on water resource management, soil conservation, and biodiversity conservation. Progress towards targets under the plan is tracked on an ongoing basis. Bonsucro-certified sites implement action plans that include fire prevention and response, wildlife monitoring, educational campaigns, and additional conservation initiatives.

To mitigate pollution impacts, we employ biological pest control, responsible management of fertilizers and crop protection products, and have eliminated burnt-cane harvesting. Industrial by-products such as vinasse and filter cake are reused in sugarcane fields as fertilizers, in compliance with environmental standards.

GRI 13.6.1 Pesticide use

We employ integrated, robust pest management practices, leveraging advanced technologies such as sensors, software, and drones for targeted monitoring and pesticide application when needed. Our approach maximizes the use of biological pest control solutions, while any chemical pesticides used are low-toxicity, applied in the correct dosages, and always in accordance with related standards. We do not use red-label chemical products.

Year on year, we have continued to expand the use of biological inputs and ensure precision application using drones. All team members involved in pest control and pesticide application receive training in best practices to ensure safe operations for both applicators and the environment.

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