Listing Particulars

Raizen Fuels Finance S.A.
US$1,000,000,000 6.450% Green Notes due 2034
US$500,000,000 6.950% Green Notes due 2054

Unconditionally and Irrevocably Guaranteed by

Raízen S.A. and Raízen Energia S.A.

Raizen Fuels Finance S.A., a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("Luxembourg"), having registered office at 16, Rue Eugène Ruppert, L - 2453 Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés, Luxembourg*) under number B184033, LEI 52990010NH26VC32Q522 (the "Issuer"), offered US$1,000,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its 6.450% green notes due 2034 (the "ten-year notes") and US$500,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its 6.950% green notes due 2054 (the "thirty-year notes" and, together with the ten-year notes, the "notes"). All of the Issuer's obligations pursuant to the notes and the indentures under which each of the ten-year notes and thirty-year notes were issued are fully and unconditionally guaranteed (the "guarantees"), on an unsecured basis, by Raízen S.A., a corporation (*sociedade por ações*) incorporated under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil ("Raízen"), and Raízen Energia S.A., a corporation (*sociedade por ações*) incorporated under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil ("Raízen Energia") (each, a "Guarantor" and, collectively, the "Guarantors"). The ten-year notes bear interest at the rate of 6.450% per year and will mature on March 5, 2034. The thirty-year notes bear interest at the rate of 6.950% per year and will mature on March 5, 2054. Interest on the notes will be payable on March 5 and September 5 of each year, beginning on September 5, 2024. The notes and each guarantee are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the other unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer and the relevant Guarantor, respectively. The notes and the guarantees are effectively junior to the secured indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantors to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the indebtedness of the Issuer's and the Guarantors' non-guarantor subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies. See "Description of the Notes." At any time before December 5, 2033, which is the date that is three months prior to the maturity of the ten-year notes (the "Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date"), the Issuer or any Guarantor may redeem the ten-year notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, by paying 100% of the principal amount of the ten-year notes *plus* a "make-whole" amount and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts (as defined herein), if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. If the redemption date of the ten-year notes is on or after the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date, the redemption price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the ten-year notes, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. At any time before September 5, 2053, which is the date that is six months prior to the maturity of the thirty-year notes (the "Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date"), the Issuer or any Guarantor may redeem the thirty-year notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, by paying 100% of the principal amount of the thirty-year notes *plus* a "make-whole" amount and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. If the redemption date of the thirty-year notes is on or after the Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, the redemption price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the thirty-year notes, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption—Optional Redemption." The notes of a series may also be redeemed by the Issuer or any Guarantor, at its option, in whole but not in part, at 100% of their principal amount *plus* accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, at any time upon the occurrence of specified tax events, as set forth in these listing particulars. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption—Redemption for Taxation Reasons." If a Change of Control (as defined herein) that results in a Rating Decline (as defined herein) with respect to a series of notes occurs, unless the Issuer or any Guarantor has exercised its option to redeem all of the outstanding notes of such series, the Issuer or any Guarantor will be required to offer to purchase the notes of such series at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the purchase date. See "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants—Purchase of Notes Upon Change of Control Event."

Application has been made to list the notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the "LuxSE") and to admit the notes to trading on the Euro MTF Market of the LuxSE (the "Euro MTF"). These listing particulars constitute a prospectus for the purpose of Part IV of the Luxembourg law on prospectuses for securities dated July 16, 2019. See "Listing and General Information."

Investing in the notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 29 of these listing particulars.

These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that any offer of the notes in any member state ("Member State") of the European Economic Area (the "EEA") will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 14, 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market, and repealing Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended (the "Prospectus Regulation"), and under any implementing legislation in each Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of notes. These listing particulars are not a prospectus for purposes of the Prospectus Regulation, and under any implementing legislation in each Member State, and have not been approved by a competent authority within the meaning of the Prospectus Regulation. These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that any offer of the notes in the United Kingdom (the "UK"), will be made pursuant to an exemption from the obligation to publish a prospectus under Section 86 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA"), in the UK. These listing particulars are not a prospectus for purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation (meaning Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "EUWA"), and have not been approved by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA").

The notes and the guarantees have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any state securities laws. The notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to U.S. persons, except to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("Rule 144A"), and to certain non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act ("Regulation S"). You are hereby notified that sellers of the notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. For more information about restrictions on transfer of the notes, see "Transfer Restrictions." **Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or the guarantee or determined if these listing particulars are accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

Issue price of the ten-year notes: 99.731% *plus* accrued interest, if any, from March 5, 2024.

Issue price of the thirty-year notes: 98.489% *plus* accrued interest, if any, from March 5, 2024.

Delivery of the notes to purchasers in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), and its direct and indirect participants, including Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream"), and Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System ("Euroclear"), occurred on March 5, 2024.

Global Coordinators

Citigroup	**Itaú BBA**	**J.P. Morgan**	**Morgan Stanley**

Joint Book Runners

BNP PARIBAS	**BofA Securities**	**Bradesco BBI**	**Santander**

These listing particulars are dated April 4, 2024 and are drawn up for the purpose of the application to list the notes on the Official List of the LuxSE and to have the notes admitted to trading on the Euro MTF.

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You should rely only on the information contained in these listing particulars. Neither we nor the initial purchasers have authorized anyone to provide you with different information. Neither we nor the initial purchasers are making an offer of the notes (or the related guarantee) in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in these listing particulars is accurate as of any date other than the date on the cover of these listing particulars.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, all references in these listing particulars to (1) "Raízen," the "Company," "our Company," "we," "our," "ours," "us" or similar terms are to Raízen and its consolidated subsidiaries, which include Raízen Energia and the Issuer; (2) "Cosan" are to Cosan S.A.; (3) "Shell

Holding" are to Shell Brazil Holding B.V.; and (4) "Shell" are to Royal Dutch Shell plc. All references in these listing particulars to our "controlling shareholders" are to Cosan and Shell.

References to the "initial purchasers" are to Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Banco Bradesco BBI S.A., BNP Paribas Securities Corp, BofA Securities, Inc. and Santander US Capital Markets LLC.

These listing particulars have been prepared by us solely for use in connection with the proposed offering of the notes (and the related guarantees) described in these listing particulars. These listing particulars are personal to each offeree and do not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire notes (or the related guarantees).

Neither the initial purchasers nor any of their directors, affiliates, advisors or agents make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in these listing particulars. Nothing contained in these listing particulars is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the initial purchasers or by any of their directors, affiliates, advisors or agents as to the past or future.

The notes (and the related guarantees) are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. As a prospective purchaser, you should be aware that you may be required to bear the financial risks of this investment for an indefinite period of time. See "Plan of Distribution" and "Transfer Restrictions."

In making an investment decision, prospective investors must rely on their own examination of our Company and the terms of this offering, including the merits and risks involved. The contents of these listing particulars are not, and prospective investors should not construe anything in these listing particulars as, legal, business or tax advice. Each prospective investor should consult its own legal, business, tax or other advisors as needed to make its investment decision and to determine whether it is legally permitted to purchase the notes under applicable law.

These listing particulars contain summaries believed to be accurate with respect to certain documents, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All such summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents. Copies of documents referred to in these listing particulars will be made available to prospective investors upon request to us or the initial purchasers.

Each person receiving these listing particulars acknowledges that these listing particulars may not contain all information that would be included in a prospectus if this offering were registered under the Securities Act.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS

The notes (and the related guarantees) described in these listing particulars are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended ("MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU, as amended (the "Insurance Distribution Directive"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014, as amended (the "PRIIPs Regulation"), for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and, therefore, offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation. These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that any offer of notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation, and under any implementing legislation in each Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of notes.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS

The notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

The above selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restrictions set forth in these listing particulars.

MiFID PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/ PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ECPS ONLY TARGET MARKET

Solely for the purposes of the product approval process of the Issuer and the Guarantors (each a "Manufacturer"), the target market assessment in respect of the notes described in these listing particulars has led to the conclusion that (i) the target market for the notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the Manufacturers' target market assessment; however, and without prejudice to the Issuer's obligations in accordance with MiFID II, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers' target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN LUXEMBOURG

These listing particulars have not been approved by and will not be submitted for approval to the Luxembourg financial sector supervisory authority (*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*) for purposes of a public offering or sale in Luxembourg. Accordingly, the notes may not be offered or sold to the public in Luxembourg, directly or indirectly, and neither these listing particulars nor any offering memorandum, form of application, advertisement or other material related to such notes may be distributed, or otherwise be made available in or from, or published in, Luxembourg except in circumstances where the offer benefits from an exemption to or constitutes a transaction not subject to the requirement to publish a prospectus, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation and the Luxembourg law of 16 July 2019, on prospectuses for securities.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS WITHIN BRAZIL

The offer and sale of the notes and related guarantees have not been and will not be registered with the Brazilian securities commission (*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*, or "CVM") and, therefore, will not be carried out by any means that would constitute a public offering in Brazil under CVM Resolution No. 160, dated July 13, 2022, as amended ("Resolution 160"), or unauthorized distribution under Brazilian laws and regulations. The notes and related guarantees will be authorized for trading on organized non-Brazilian securities markets and may only be offered to Brazilian professional investors (as defined by applicable CVM regulation), who may only acquire the notes and related guarantees through a non-Brazilian account, with settlement outside Brazil in non-Brazilian currency. The trading of these securities on regulated securities markets in Brazil is prohibited.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

All references in these listing particulars to "*real*," "*reais*" or "R$" are to the Brazilian *real*, the official currency of Brazil. All references to "U.S. dollars" or "US$" are to U.S. dollars, the official currency of the United States.

As of December 31, 2023, the exchange rate for *reais* into U.S. dollars was R$4.8413 to US$1.00, based on the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank. As of March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the exchange for *reais* into U.S. dollars rate was, respectively, R$5.0804 to US$1.00, R$4.7378 to US$1.00 and R$5.6973 to US$1.00, in each case, based on the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank.

Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain real amounts in these listing particulars into U.S. dollars at the selling rate as of December 31, 2023 as reported by the Central Bank. These translations (i) should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or at any other exchange rate and (ii) do not necessarily represent amounts in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil ("Brazilian GAAP"), as issued by the Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis ("CPC"), or International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB").

Financial Statements

Raízen Financial Statements

We maintain our books and records in *reais.* Due to our harvest year and corporate production cycle, our fiscal year begins on April 1 of each year and ends on March 31 of the following year.

Our financial information contained in these listing particulars has been derived from our records and financial statements, and includes our unaudited interim consolidated financial information as of December 31, 2023 and for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (our "interim consolidated financial statements"), our audited individual and consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 and our audited combined consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2021 and for the year ended March 31, 2021 (together, our "audited consolidated financial statements" and, together with the interim consolidated financial statements, our "consolidated financial statements").

Our audited combined consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2021 and for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. On June 1, 2021, we completed a corporate reorganization as a result of which Raízen became the holder of the entire share capital of Raízen Energia (the "Group Reorganization"). As part of the Group Reorganization, Raízen Combustíveis S.A. changed its corporate name to Raízen S.A. Our audited combined consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2021 and for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been prepared for the purpose of allowing our investors and management to assess the combined financial position of Raízen and Raízen Energia as a group as of March 31, 2021, and its combined financial performance for the year then ended. Consequently, the combined consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our audited consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2022 and for the year ended March 31, 2022 are not entirely comparable with the audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 21, 2021, substantially due to (i) the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021 (the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022), and (ii) the acquisitions of (a) Biosev S.A. (currently, Raízen Centro-Sul S.A.) ("Biosev") from Hédera Investimentos e Participações S.A., an investment vehicle of the Louis Dreyfus Company in Brazil ("Hédera"), on August 10, 2021 (the "Biosev Acquisition") and (b) the fuel distribution network in Paraguay from Barcos & Rodados S.A. (currently, Raízen Paraguay S.A.) on November 1, 2021 (the "Barcos y Rodados Acquisition") and (iii) the formation of Raízen GD Next Participações S.A., a joint venture with Gera Energia Brasil S.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Gera Group") for the development of new projects with distributed generation of

renewable power and technological solutions related to efficiently contracting, managing and consuming electric power (the "Gera JV") on January 5, 2022.

Our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 are not entirely comparable with the audited consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, substantially due to (i) the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021 (the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022) and (ii) the Biosev Acquisition and the Barcos y Rodados Acquisition, which were only consolidated as of the dates set forth above, and the acquisitions of Neolubes Indústria de Lubrificantes Ltda., which operates Shell's lubricant manufacturing business in Brazil, on May 1, 2022 (the "Neolubes Acquisition"), and of the fintech Payly Holding Ltda. and its controlled company Payly Instituições de Pagamentos S.A. (together, "Payly") on October 17, 2022.

For additional information regarding acquisitions we completed in the periods under review, see "Business—Our History."

We have prepared our audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, as issued by the CPC, and with IFRS, as issued by the IASB. We have prepared our interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34—Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the IASB, and Brazilian GAAP.

Segment Information and Presentation of Segment Financial Data

As of December 31, 2023, our business was organized into four reporting segments, which corresponded to our principal production processes, products and services:

- **Mobility** (formerly Marketing and Services): includes fossil and renewable fuels and lubricants' trade and sale activities, through a franchised network of service stations under the Shell brand throughout Brazil and in Argentina and Paraguay.

- **Sugar**: includes the production, sale, origination and trading of a variety of sugars from our and third parties' bioenergy projects, such as raw sugar (or very high polarity sugar, or "VHP"), refined sugar and liquid sugar.

- **Renewables**: includes the following activities: (a) ethanol production, sale, origination and trading; (b) bioenergy production and sale; (c) resale and trading of electric power; and (d) production and sale of other renewable products (solar energy and biogas). These activities were aggregated into a single segment as their products and services come from renewable sources, use similar technologies, and present synergies in their production and distribution process. The combination of these activities results in the portfolio of clean energy and retirement of carbon credits we offer. The performance of these activities is assessed on an integrated basis by our management through our operating results.

- **Other**: represents the convenience and proximity stores business and the financial products and services business.

The Other segment was introduced on September 30, 2023. Segment information included in these listing particulars for periods prior to September 30, 2023 has been determined by retroactively applying the definition of the segments above to the historical consolidated financial information.

For more information on our segments, see note 24 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Issuer Financial Statements

We have not included any financial statements for the Issuer in these listing particulars. The Issuer does not, and will not, publish financial statements, except for financial statements that it is required to publish under the laws of Luxembourg. Non-disclosure of the Issuer's financial statements is not likely to mislead investors with regards to the facts and circumstances that are essential for assessing the securities. In addition, the Issuer will not furnish to the trustee or the holders of the notes any financial statements of, or other reports relating to, the Issuer. The Issuer's obligations under the notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Raízen and Raízen Energia. The financial condition and results of operations of the Issuer have been fully consolidated in our consolidated financial statements, which consolidate the financial condition and results of operations of Raízen and its subsidiaries (including Raízen Energia and the Issuer). See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes and the Guarantees and Our Other Indebtedness—Because the Issuer has no operations of its own, holders of the notes must depend on Raízen and its subsidiaries to provide the Issuer with sufficient funds to make payments on the notes when due."

Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We present certain non-GAAP financial measures in these listing particulars: Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA, Mobility Adjusted EBITDA, Leverage Ratio and Return on Average Capital Employed ("ROACE") (the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures").

Our management believes that Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA, Mobility Adjusted EBITDA, Leverage Ratio and ROACE provide useful information to potential investors, financial analysts and the public in their review of our operating and financial performance and their comparison of our operating and financial performance to the performance of other companies in the same industry and other industries. However, Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA, Mobility Adjusted EBITDA, Leverage Ratio and ROACE are not measures of financial performance under Brazilian GAAP or IFRS. These Non-GAAP Financial Measures should not be considered in isolation and do not represent cash flows for the presented years and should not be considered as substitutes for net income (loss), indicators of operating performance, substitutes for cash flows, indicators of liquidity or a basis for the distribution of dividends. The Non-GAAP Financial Measures do not have a standard meaning and are not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies due to differences in the method of calculation. The Non-GAAP Financial Measures should be viewed as supplemental to, and not substitutive for, our financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars. Because the Non-GAAP Financial Measures are not prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP or IFRS, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information. For a reconciliation of the Non-GAAP Financial Measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures, see "Summary Financial and Other Information—Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA

We calculate Consolidated EBITDA in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 156, dated June 23, 2022 ("CVM Resolution No. 156"). Consolidated EBITDA is calculated as consolidated net income for the year/period plus income tax and social contribution, financial results, and depreciation and amortization expenses. Although EBITDA has a standard meaning under CVM Resolution No. 156, we cannot assure you that other companies, including privately held companies, will adopt this same standard. Therefore, if the standard meaning established by CVM Resolution No. 156 is not adopted by other companies, our Consolidated EBITDA may not be comparable to that of other comparable companies. Our management believes that Consolidated EBITDA reflects our operating performance and provides for information on our ability to comply with obligations and obtain funds for capital expenditures and working capital. We disclose Consolidated EBITDA as this performance metric is frequently used by analysts, investors, creditors and other interested parties in evaluating companies in our sector. However, Consolidated EBITDA has limitations that hinder its use as a liquidity measure as it does not consider certain costs arising from our business, which could significantly affect profit, such as the amount of reinvestment necessary for

operating maintenance. Accordingly, Consolidated EBITDA must be used in conjunction with generally accepted accounting measures.

We calculate Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA as Consolidated EBITDA for the year/period adjusted by:

(i) ***asset sales results***: we eliminate asset sales results as they do not derive from our operating results;

(ii) ***biological assets fair value variations***: we eliminate the variation in the fair value of biological assets included in the cost of products sold and services provided because they reflect the remeasurement of the generation of results from biological assets in up to two years at market value. According to IAS 41 Agriculture, "the fair value of a biological asset or agricultural produce is its market price less any costs to sell the produce". Therefore, the fair value of a biological asset is an estimation of future net value recoverable of our sugarcane crops and does not impact the results of the current period, but of future years. Biological assets fair value variations are recorded in our Renewables and Sugar segments;

(iii) ***assets from contracts with customers under IFRS-15***: we eliminate the effects of the amortization of advanced bonuses to resellers in the Mobility segment, which are conditioned upon deadlines and future performance, including the consumption of minimum volumes set forth in the supply agreement. Once contractual conditions are met, the bonuses are amortized and recognized as a reduction in income in our net operating revenue. However, such reduction does not reflect our operating performance;

(iv) ***IFRS-16 Leases***: we eliminate the effects of the amortization of finance lease agreements, which do not reflect our operating performance. Since 2019, when IFRS 16 Leases came into effect, the amortization of finance lease agreements must be recorded as depreciation and amortization expenses, which is a component of the calculation of EBITDA, therefore generating higher EBITDA. We and peers in our industry continue to highlight and eliminate these effects due to their relevance; and

(v) ***other non-recurring effects involving material gains or losses*** (the "Other Non-Recurring Effects"):

(a) accounting effect (no cash effect) as a result of the hedge accounting for debts protecting ethanol exports made in the past by Biosev in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023, as well as other non-recurring expenses and effects related to the Biosev Acquisition in the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021;

(b) expenses with one-off contingencies related to the government's Zero Litigation (*Litígio Zero*) program, under which the Brazilian government granted participants the benefit to use tax credits to pay interests and fines due under tax proceedings, in the nine months ended December 31, 2023;

(c) the result of sugar resale operations partially recognized in the nine months ended December 31, 2023;

(d) gain from reversal of provision for loss on investments in logistics in the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021;

(e) additional provision for compensation related to business performance in the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022;

(f) accounting result from the Neolubes Acquisition in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023;

(g) gains from extemporary federal Social Integration Program (*Programa de Integração Social*) ("PIS") and Contribution for Social Security Funding (*Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social*) ("COFINS") tax credits and other tax credits in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021;

(h) impact on inventory from the reduction in PIS and COFINS taxes and state value-added tax ("ICMS") on gasoline in the year ended March 31, 2023;

(i) the effect on results from the interruption of activities in our refinery in Argentina for planned maintenance in the year ended March 31, 2023;

(j) the effect from the change in the income tax rate in Argentina in the year ended March 31, 2022;

(k) recognition of expenses with variable compensation pertaining to the previous harvest year in the year ended March 31, 2022;

(l) one-off bad debts provision for passenger transportation in the year ended March 31, 2022;

(m) impact from atypical currency depreciation on financial instruments not designated as hedge accounting, related to oil products imports in the year ended March 31, 2022; and

(n) COVID-19-related impact from the revaluation of the fair value of inventories in the year ended March 31, 2021.

We calculate Renewables Adjusted EBITDA as the Renewables segment's income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for the year/period adjusted by (i) depreciation and amortization expenses, (ii) biological assets fair value variations, (iii) IFRS-16 Leases, and (iv) the Other Non-Recurring Effects.

We calculate Sugar Adjusted EBITDA as the Sugar segment's income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for the year/period adjusted by (i) depreciation and amortization expenses, (ii) biological assets fair value variations, (iii) IFRS-16 Leases, and (iv) the Other Non-Recurring Effects.

We calculate Mobility Adjusted EBITDA as the Mobility segment's income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for the year/period adjusted by (i) depreciation and amortization expenses, (ii) asset sales results, (iii) assets from contracts with customers under IFRS-15, and (iv) the Other Non-Recurring Effects.

We believe that Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA and, with respect to each such segment, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA provide a better understanding of our ability to generate results from our operating assets as they exclude the accounting effects of certain recurring and non-recurring income and expenses.

Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA do not represent the cash flow for the periods presented and should not be considered as a basis for distribution of dividends, as substitutes for net operating revenue or as indicators of operating performance or liquidity.

For a reconciliation of our net income for the year/period to Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of income before financial results and income tax and social contribution to each of Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to, see "Summary Financial and Other Information—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Leverage Ratio

We calculate Leverage Ratio as the aggregate amount of third-party capital as of the end of the year/period divided by Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA for the year/ period. Third party capital comprises the sum of current and non-current loans and financing, net of cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current securities, financial investments linked to financing, Brazilian National Treasury Certificates (*Certificado do Tesouro Nacional*, or "CTN") and foreign exchange and interest rate swaps and other derivatives taken out to hedge our indebtedness.

Our management believes that disclosure of Leverage Ratio is useful to potential investors as it provides them with a clearer understanding of our financial liquidity. However, Leverage Ratio is not a measure of financial performance under Brazilian GAAP or IFRS and should not be used in isolation and should not be considered as an alternative to operating cash flows or as a measure of liquidity. Leverage Ratio does not have a standardized meaning, and our definition of Leverage Ratio may not be comparable with the definition used by other companies.

For the calculation of Leverage Ratio, see "Summary Financial and Other Information—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

ROACE

We calculate ROACE as (i) the sum of (a) income before financial results and income tax and social contribution, (b) asset sales results, (c) biological assets fair value variations, (d) IFRS-16 Leases, except for amortization and depreciation expenses in connection therewith, and (e) the Other Non-Recurring Effects, except for amortization and depreciation expenses in connection therewith; *divided by* (ii) average capital employed. Capital employed is calculated as (i) capital employed – assets (consisting of the sum of current and noncurrent trade accounts receivable, inventories, current and noncurrent recoverable income tax and social contribution, current and noncurrent recoverable taxes, biological assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, other assets, investments, related parties – commercial and administrative transactions and others, and rights of use) minus (ii) capital employed – liabilities (consisting of the sum of suppliers, payroll and related charges payable, income tax and social contribution payable, deferred income tax and social contribution, other liabilities, related parties – commercial and administrative transactions, and current and noncurrent lease liabilities). The average employed capital is the result of the weighted average of the capital employed of the current quarter and the capital employed of the four previous quarters. The weights are given respectively as Q(0)=12.5%, Q(-1)=25.0%, Q(-2)=25.0%, Q(-3)=12.5%, and Q(-4)=25.0%, where Q(0) represents the current quarter, Q(-1) represents the quarter before Q(0), Q(-2) represents the quarter before Q(-1), Q(-3) represents the quarter before Q(-2) and Q(-4) represents the quarter before Q(-3).

Our management believes that disclosure of ROACE is useful to potential investors as it provides them with a clearer understanding of our profitability. However, ROACE is not a measure of financial performance under Brazilian GAAP or IFRS and should not be used in isolation and should not be considered as an alternative to net income or as a measure of operating results. ROACE does not have a standardized meaning, and our definition of ROACE may not be comparable with the definition used by other companies.

For the calculation of ROACE, see "Summary Financial and Other Information—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Last Twelve Months ("LTM") Information

These listing particulars contain certain financial information for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2023. Financial information for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2023 has been calculated by adding financial information derived from our income statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 to financial information derived from the income statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, and subtracting financial information derived from the income statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2022. The presentation of this information is not made in accordance with IFRS. We present this data as a supplemental measure for investors in assessing our performance. This data is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending March 31, 2024, and should not be used as the basis for, or prediction of, annualized calculation.

Market Data

We have obtained the market and competitive position data used throughout these listing particulars, including market forecasts, from internal surveys, market research, publicly available information and industry publications. We have included, in these listing particulars, information from reports prepared by us, the Central Bank, the B3, The Brazilian National Economic and Social Development Bank (*Banco Nacional de*

Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) ("BNDES"), the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (*Fundação Getúlio Vargas*) ("FGV"), the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (*Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística*) ("IBGE"), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"), the International Renewable Energy Agency, the Brazilian Association of Biogas and Biomethane (*Associação Brasileira de Biogás e Biometano*), among others, which sources we believe are reliable. Industry publications generally state that the information presented therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the accuracy and completeness of the information is not guaranteed. Although we have no reason to believe any of this information is inaccurate in any material respect, neither we, nor the initial purchasers have independently verified this information or make any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. Similarly, our in-house research and estimates, which, while we believe they are reliable, have not been independently verified by the initial purchasers and we cannot assure you that the information is accurate. Nothing in these listing particulars should be interpreted as a market forecast.

Rounding

Certain percentages and other amounts included in these listing particulars have been rounded for ease of presentation. Any discrepancies between totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

These listing particulars include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Act or the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or that include words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, these statements are subject to several risks and uncertainties and are made in light of information currently available to us.

Our forward-looking statements may be influenced by numerous factors, including, without limitation, the following:

- delays or unexpected costs in the construction, expansion and operation of our bioenergy parks;
- volatility of supply, demand and the market price for our products;
- the modification, suspension, cancellation or non-renewal of the tax benefits that we have been granted;
- our ability to successfully compete in all segments and geographical markets where we currently conduct business or may conduct business in the future;
- geopolitical and other challenges and uncertainties, including due to the ongoing military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and between Hamas and Israel;
- adverse weather conditions, including those related to climate change events causing physical and transition risks in the markets in which we operate, as well as crop disease and pestilence;
- price of natural gas, ethanol and other fuels, as well as sugar;
- significant disruptions in our production facilities and transportation and logistics services, as well as equipment failure and service interruptions;
- our international operations and ability to implement our expansion strategy in other regions of Brazil and international markets through organic growth, acquisitions, joint ventures or partnerships;
- our ability to implement our capital expenditure plan, including our ability to arrange financing when required and on reasonable terms;
- political instability and economic risks in Latin America (including as a result of government intervention, inflation, new taxes or tariffs and exchange rates), and changes in general economic, political and business conditions in Latin America;
- changes in customer demand;
- changes in our businesses;
- changes in global energy usage;
- appreciation and depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, which has experienced significant volatility since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic;

- other factors that may affect our financial condition, liquidity and results of our operations; and

- other risk factors discussed under "Risk Factors."

Words such as "believe," "should," "may," "might," "could," "seek," "aim," "likely," "will," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect" and other similar words used in these listing particulars are intended to identify estimates and forward-looking statements. Estimates and forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we undertake no obligation to update or to review any estimate and/or forward-looking statement because of new information, future events or other factors. Estimates and forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and are not guarantees of future performance. Our future results may differ materially from those expressed in these estimates and forward-looking statements. In light of the risks and uncertainties described above, the estimates and forward-looking statements discussed in these listing particulars might not occur, and our future results and our performance may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements due to, but not limited to, the factors mentioned above. Because of these uncertainties, you should not make any investment decision based on these estimates and forward-looking statements.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTENT OF THE LISTING PARTICULARS

The Issuer, represented by its board of directors, assumes responsibility for the content of these listing particulars. The Issuer declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in these listing particulars is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

The Issuer, represented by its board of directors, further assumes responsibility for the correct reproduction and extraction of any third-party information included in these listing particulars, where applicable.

These listing particulars is intended to provide information to potential investors in the context of and for the sole purpose of the admission to trading of the notes. It does not express any commitment or acknowledgement or waiver and does not create any right expressed or implied to anyone other than a potential investor. It cannot be used except in connection with the admission to trading of the notes on the Euro MTF. The content of these listing particulars is not to be construed as an interpretation of the rights and obligations of the Issuer, of the market practices or of contracts entered into by the Issuer.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information about us and the notes that are offered hereby. It may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. Before investing in the notes, you should read these entire listing particulars carefully for a more complete understanding of our business and this offering, including our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those financial statements, and the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Overview

We believe we are one of the leading integrated energy companies in the world and, according to Valor Econômico, we are the third largest energy company in Brazil based on 2023 revenue. We operate in all stages of the biofuels and renewable energy sector value chain, from "soil-to-consumer" (i.e., from the production and sale of renewable energy and sugar from sugarcane, as the largest sugarcane producer in Brazil, to the delivery of our products to consumers across the world). Our main activities include:

- **Renewables** – renewable energy generations such as ethanol, bioelectricity, biogas and bioproducts through biomass.

- **Sugar** – production and global sale of a variety of sugars from our and third parties' bioenergy projects, such as raw sugar (or very high polarity sugar, or "VHP"), refined sugar and liquid sugar.

- **Mobility** – distribution and sale of fuels and lubricants to gas stations, airports and corporate clients under the "Shell" brand in Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina (where we also operate a refinery).

We were formed in June 2011 as a 50%–50% joint venture between Cosan and Shell, with assets contributed by both shareholders, and a long-term strategic vision based on the biofuels, renewable energy, and mobility markets. In our almost 13 years of existence, we have consolidated our position as one of the largest companies in Brazil with net operating revenue of R$221,736.9 million and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA of R$16,835.2 million in the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, with a global scale in our field of activity, which fosters a culture based on entrepreneurship, meritocracy and a focus on results. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023, we recorded ROACE of 21% and 20%, respectively.

We consider ourselves as a world leader in biofuels and a global benchmark in sustainability, at the forefront of important international trends in energy transition by developing low-carbon solutions. Our pioneering integrated business model gives us control over biomass, the raw material we use in the production of our portfolio of renewable products, and in the distribution to individual and corporate customers through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. We are vertically integrated across all stages of the value chain, from planting, harvesting, processing, warehousing, logistics, distribution and marketing of our broad portfolio of products and services that reach all the way to the final consumer. Our integrated business model is supported by a unique infrastructure asset base, and we believe it provides us with unique marketing intelligence and visibility into the supply and demand dynamics of our products.



Renewables & Sugar

We are the largest producer of ethanol from sugarcane in the world, the largest individual sugar exporter in the world, and the largest Brazilian sugarcane processing company, in each case based on production volume for the year ended March 31, 2023.

In the Renewables and Sugar segments, our core business is the production and sale of a variety of products derived from sugarcane, including anhydrous and hydrous ethanol comprising first-generation ethanol ("E1G") and second-generation ethanol ("E2G"), varieties of sugar, as well as bioenergy generated from sugarcane biomass leveraging proprietary technologies (such as E2G), with a significant focus on sustainability. In addition to biomass-derived products, we also distribute renewable energy generated in our solar energy plants and small hydroelectric power plants.

The integration, flexibility and organization of our assets in large clusters enable us to reduce our costs of production, supply and logistics and achieve economies of scale unattainable by smaller market participants. Our integrated ecosystem allows us to control and operate 35 bioenergy parks strategically located mainly in the Southeast region of Brazil, in close proximity to the largest consumer markets and with extensive access to infrastructure such as terminals and ports. With a crushing capacity of approximately 105.0 million tons of sugarcane per year, our bioenergy parks are self-sufficient in energy consumption and some of them have long-term contracts for the sale of surplus power to the Brazilian national electricity grid. In our bioenergy parks, we produce our own biomass from sugarcane and manage what we believe to be the world's largest agricultural operation with over 995,000 hectares of cultivated land as of December 31, 2023.

Our differentiated management of the production chain gives us full geographic traceability of our raw materials and enables us to meet stringent sustainability standards in our production process. We were responsible for the production of approximately 40% of all global sugarcane certified by Bonsucro, a leading global sustainability platform and standard for sugarcane created with the purpose of collectively accelerating the sustainable production and use of sugarcane, focusing on climate action, human rights and value in the supply. The Bonsucro certification encompasses compliance with a range of topics addressing environmental, social and human rights risks, respect to labor rights and occupational safety and health standards, while also ensuring efficient practices to enhance sustainability and to manage biodiversity and ecosystem services, among others. The Bonsucro certification is compliant with the Codes of Good Practice of ISEAL, a globally-recognized framework defining practices for effective and credible sustainability systems.

In addition to the Bonsucro certification, we created an innovative program in the sugar and ethanol industry to ensure best practices in the supply chain, the ELOs program. The ELOs program is a voluntary sustainability initiative for our sugarcane suppliers, which certifies producers against 34 environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria and provides a system of continuous improvement and technical assistance to sugarcane suppliers. As of March 31, 2023, 93% of our sugarcane third-party supply came from suppliers involved in the ELOs program.

Through the Bonsucro certification and the ELOs Program, we ensure that our operations respect human rights throughout the chain, preserve natural resources, offer safer working conditions, manage environmental aspects, including the protection against deforestation on legally protected forests, among other sustainability criteria.

We operate based on a circular economy model in which we take advantage of all the waste from and inputs used in our production processes, as shown in the image below.



Our sugarcane biomass allows us to offer a distinctive, diversified and synergistic portfolio of renewable products, including biofuels (E1G and E2G), biogas, cogeneration, biomethane and other products such as solar energy and hydroelectric power for distributed generation. As a result of the circular nature of our sugarcane production process, sugarcane-derived products also have a low carbon footprint, and can therefore serve as substitutes for fossil fuels and/or products with high environmental impact.

More recently, we have been significantly investing in the expansion and construction of new and existing E2G plants within most of our bioenergy parks. E2G offers a sustainable alternative to E1G and fossil fuels, emitting 30% less carbon dioxide than E1G, which in turn emits 80% less than fossil fuels. We currently operate the world's largest E2G plant at the Costa Pinto bioenergy park, located in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo. In October 2023, we began commissioning operations for a second E2G plant at the Bonfim bioenergy park located in the city of Guariba, state of São Paulo. Another four plants are under construction and we have ongoing projects for the construction of three more.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Renewables represented 9.4%, 11.0%, 11.0% and 12.5% of our net operating revenue, respectively. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Sugar represented 13.6%, 11.2%, 8.0% and 9.4% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

The following table details our Renewables and Sugar key performance indicators:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[2]	2021[3]
Ethanol sales volume (thousand m^3)	3,893	4,571	6,176	5,149	4,749
Own ethanol average price (R$/ m^3)[1]	2,870	3,570	3,648	3,365	2,125
Power sales volume (thousand MWh)	21,964	16,337	21,581	22,792	18,563
Own power average price	257	240	241	265	233
Crushed sugarcane (million tons)	83.2	73.2	73.5	76.2	61.5
Equivalent sugar production (thousand tons)	10,853	9,612	9,650	10,146	8,295
Agricultural yield (ATR/ha)	11.5	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.9
Sugar sales volume (thousand tons)	7,841	9,006	11,338	8,085	7,345
Sugar average price (R$/tons)	2,947	2,162	2,278	1,998	1,549

(1) Includes the price of own ethanol and the margin from reselling and trading operation.
(2) Key performance indicators include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."
(3) Key performance indicators include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Mobility and Other Services

Our Mobility operations consist of the purchase, storage, mixing, blending and distribution of gasoline, ethanol, diesel, fuel oil, aviation fuel and lubricants. As of December 31, 2023, we were the second-largest fuel distribution company in terms of sales volume in Brazil according to the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels ("ANP") and in Argentina according to the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Argentina ("MINEM"). We are also the largest distributor of ethanol in Brazil.

Our operations are supported by a robust infrastructure and logistics, with a network of approximately 8,200 service stations at which we leverage Shell's strong brand recognition. Our unique logistical infrastructure, contributed to our business by our shareholders at our inception, is a fundamental pillar of our integrated business model. We have invested considerably in the last decade to upgrade our infrastructure and to expand our reach and capacity to serve our customers in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and other countries in South America. Our infrastructure assets include strategically located multimodal terminals inside and outside South America and significant storage capacity for liquids (approximately 1.4 billion cubic meters). This logistical asset gives us the flexibility to store, transfer and distribute ethanol, diesel and gasoline between our bioenergy parks and distribution terminals. With optimized processes and the use of cost, insurance and freight ("CIF") logistics, we ensure product integrity throughout the journey as well as punctuality and end-to-end traceability until delivery.

We also use our network of service stations to build relationships with our end-customers. We believe this gives us a unique reach and access to a diverse range of final customers. We reach more than 50.0 million individuals and more than 6,000 corporate (business-to-business) customers in a variety of segments including aviation, agribusiness and transportation.

Our operations also include proximity retail, through Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniências e Proximidade S.A. ("Grupo Nós") a 50%-50% joint venture between Raízen and FEMSA Comercio, S.A. de C.V. ("FEMSA Comercio"). We are one of the largest retailers in Brazil and Argentina in terms of number of stores, with an extensive network of more than 1,600 Shell Select stores and more than 400 OXXO stores. The Grupo Nós joint venture enables us to explore the convenience store market more efficiently.

We have developed several initiatives to enhance customer experience at our service stations, such as Shell Box, our digital payment platform that increases customer loyalty and engagement, in addition to boosting our share of wallet from the customers we serve. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, we performed over 46.7 million transactions and a total volume of payments of approximately R$9.3 billion. We believe that the

development of innovative payment methods such as the Shell Box web-based platform is a key element to improve customer experience, combined with an offering of premium products through our V-Power portfolio. Shell Box users tend to consume more premium products and collect more at Shell Select and OXXO stores compared to customers without the app.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Mobility represented 77.0%, 77.8%, 81.0% and 78.2% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

The following table presents certain key performance indicators for the periods set forth below:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
Fuels sold (million liters)	26,769	26,446	34,972	33,954	29,199
Otto Cycle (Gasoline+ Ethanol) (million liters)	10,935	11,003	14,536	14,040	12,169
Diesel (million liters)	12,989	13,207	17,170	17,500	14,953
Aviation (million liters)	1,393	883	1,363	939	710
Other (million liters)	1,452	1,352	1,902	1,474	1,367
Service Stations (Shell units)	8,204	8,057	8,128	7,912	7,364
Shell Select and OXXO (units)	2,087	1,726	1,904	1,553	1,358

(1) Key performance indicators include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses.

(2) Key performance indicators include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Our Competitive Strengths

As a large-scale producer and distributor with well-established and integrated operations in the energy and fuels sectors, we believe we are able to create and capture value in a wide variety of market conditions mainly due to the following competitive strengths.

Vertically Integrated Business Model that Generates Significant Synergies

We are a vertically integrated energy company operating across all stages of the value chain, from planting, harvesting, processing, warehousing, logistics, distributing and marketing of our broad portfolio of products and services that reach all the way to the final consumer through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. This synergistic integrated business model gives us control over our produced sugar and biomass, the raw material we use in the production of our portfolio of renewable products, and in the distribution to individual and corporate customers through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. We export and distribute our sugar, ethanol and other products through a variety of channels, including our affiliates in Brazil and abroad.

We believe our vertically integrated business model offers multiple competitive advantages. For example, we believe that by controlling the production of biomass, our main raw material, at our bioenergy parks and operating across the renewable energy value chain, we gather greater marketing intelligence and achieve greater sustainable financial performance across business cycles. Our integrated model strengthened by proprietary technologies has historically given us an enhanced ability to price better our products given that we have access to discount analysis systems and also access to price zones, which enable us to maintain a constant and regional pricing strategy and to maximize returns.

Leading Positions in the Markets in which we Operate

We believe we are one of the leading integrated energy companies in the world and, according to Valor Econômico, we are the third largest energy company in Brazil based on 2023 revenue. We enjoy leading market positions in all of the markets in which we operate:

- **Renewables & Sugar**: we are the largest Brazilian sugarcane processing company based on UNICA publicly available data, having crushed 83.2 million tons and sold 7,841 thousand tons of sugar (including 3,791 thousand tons of own production) in the nine months ended December 31, 2023. We are also the largest producer of ethanol from sugarcane in the world based on UNICA publicly available data. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023, we sold 3,893 thousand cubic meters of ethanol (including 2,213 thousand cubic meters of our own production). We also have a total installed energy generation capacity of 1.6 GW.

- **Mobility**: we are Brazil's second largest fuel distributor with a 20.3% market share in terms of sales volume by major companies as of December 31, 2023 according to ANP. We are also the second largest fuel distributor in Argentina in terms of sales volume according to MINEM, and the largest distributor of ethanol in Brazil. We enjoy significant brand recognition by operating under the Shell brand, which brings benefits from higher sales of value-added products, including gasoline and premium products such as Shell V-Power and Shell Evolux.

Our leadership positions allow us to gain significant knowledge and insights on sugar and ethanol supply and demand dynamics. Based on that knowledge we are able to optimize our decision-making process in areas like sugar and ethanol production mix, inventory levels, sales timing and commercial/pricing strategy. Those differentials set us apart to capture additional value from fluctuations in ethanol prices during harvest periods.

Strategically Located, Non-Replicable Assets

Our bioenergy parks, sugarcane fields, fuel distribution terminals and other assets are strategically located nationwide in Brazil and are concentrated near the largest consumer markets in the country. We have developed a marketing structure with a global reach, which enables us to originate products from our portfolio and reach end consumers directly. At the center of this strategy is a set of assets that we believe could not be replicable and which we believe will help us sustain our leadership in the markets we operate in the long term. This includes strategically located multimodal terminals in Brazil and Argentina, including land terminals and port terminals with large storage capacity for liquids and sugar, and a significant internal logistics operation, including ships and trucks.

- **Renewables and Sugar***:* Our 35 bioenergy parks (30 of which are currently operational) are located in the Southeast and Midwest regions of Brazil, close to consumer markets and grouped in synergistic clusters with access to logistics, including for export. Our bioenergy parks also operate in clusters allowing operational synergies and leveraging from their proximity to each other. The state of São Paulo is one of the world's most productive sugarcane regions, primarily because of its favorable soil, topography and climate, and nearby research and development organizations and infrastructure facilities. The proximity of our milling facilities to the land on which our sugarcane is cultivated reduces our transportation costs and enables us to process sugarcane within 48 hours of harvesting, thereby maximizing sucrose recovery.

- **Mobility**: our distribution assets consist of 13 port terminals and 74 land distribution terminals, either operated by us or by third parties under long term contracts. Our terminals are strategically located mainly in the Southeast and South regions of Brazil near major fuel markets and fuel distribution infrastructure. Our asset base allows us to be closer to our customers and suppliers, with a small average minimum distance between primary terminals (which take products to distribution centers) and secondary terminals (which take products to consumers) and between secondary terminals and service stations. We have also developed a strong infrastructure in the North and Northeast regions of Brazil, as well as import hubs, to make our supply strategy more competitive. In addition, in Argentina, we

operate a refinery located in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, with direct access to Argentina's major market.

Large-Scale Production and Distribution with Global Reach

Our global scale is essential to support our business model. As the world's largest producer-exporter of sugar and the world's largest producer of sugarcane biomass and sugarcane ethanol, our global scale production of sugar is comparable to that of entire countries.

Our sugarcane biomass production has a crushing capacity of 105.0 million tons per year – the largest in the world according to LMC data. We own and operate the largest commercial-scale E2G plant in the world at the Costa Pinto bioenergy park, located in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo, and one of the largest biogas plants in the world located in the bioenergy park of Guariba, state of São Paulo. We are also the largest biomass-based power generator in Brazil with a production of over two TWh annually.

We operate a large agricultural area in Brazil with 1.3 million hectares. We manage our crops through the use of technology, significantly reducing costs and improving productivity. We also operate the second-largest fuel distribution network in Brazil and Argentina, according to ANP and MINEM, respectively, allowing us to scale the volumes of fuel distributed and imported.

We leverage this large scale of production and distribution with our in-house trading department, which combines our own production volume with third-party volume originated by our sales teams. As a result, we trade 0.8 time the volume of ethanol we produce, 1.1 time the volume of sugar we produce, and approximately 8.9 times the volume of electricity in gigawatt-hours we generate. This best-in-class trading scale provides us with unique marketing intelligence and broad visibility into local and international supply and demand dynamics, enabling us to negotiate higher prices compared to market averages.

Leading and Pioneering E2G Platform

We believe we are a leading player in E2G. Our E2G is recognized globally as a differentiated product with high-added value. It is made from sugarcane bagasse and straw (residues from the production of E1G and sugar). The E2G we produce is the result of a technology developed over more than 15 years, which we originally inherited from Shell and then perfected and managed to develop on a commercial scale. Our proprietary technology includes a mastered industrial process and patented equipment and is applicable to multiple feedstock. We have exclusivity rights for the use of this technology in the production of sugarcane biomass globally and any biomass in Brazil. In addition, we apply bespoke enzymes and yeasts in the production of E2G, which are produced in partnerships with top-notch biochemical companies.

We believe that our E2G technology, operational capacity, and development provides us with strong customer credibility by helping customers advance their decarbonization goals and reinforcing our leadership role in the global energy transition to clean energy.

E2G production and commercialization's competitive advantages include:

- ***Low carbon footprint***: the carbon footprint measures how much carbon dioxide (CO2) or other equivalent gases a production process emits into the atmosphere. Our business is fully integrated to reduce costs and environmental impact. E2G has a 30% lower carbon footprint compared to E1G and 70% compared to North American corn ethanol. Therefore, in addition to being renewable, E2G is considered a clean fuel because it emits less CO2 into the atmosphere.

- ***Reuse of waste***: by using the by-products of E1G and sugar, E2G leads to greater energy utilization of the plant (sugarcane), resulting in greater agricultural efficiency. It also brings logistical advantages and contributes to the circular economy.

- ***Increased productivity***: by using sugarcane biomass residues processed in bioenergy parks, we increase our biofuel production capacity by about 50% without expanding the planted area.

- ***Non-food feedstock***: E2G uses waste or by-products as feedstock. This eliminates direct competition with food production, avoiding the use of agricultural crops that could also be used for food. The use of residual biomass as feedstock also helps reduce pressure on natural resources such as water and land, which are essential for food production. The more sugar produced, the more biomass available, and the more E2G produced.

Strong shareholder commitment and experienced and professional management team with a culture of meritocracy

Our group is a valuable asset for our controlling shareholders. As a result of our brand licensing agreement with Shell, we have grown to become one of the largest downstream businesses for Shell globally and a key vehicle for Shell's growth in the renewable energy sector. We are also a key asset in Cosan's portfolio. We benefit from Cosan's expertise in the sugar and ethanol businesses. Shareholder commitment is illustrated by the seniority of the members of the board of directors designated by each of them.

At the time of our creation, key executive officers from our controlling shareholders' management teams have joined our management team and successfully implemented a culture of meritocracy. Today, we believe we have a strong management team with different skills and an extensive experience in the sugar and ethanol businesses as well as in the fuel distribution business. Unlike many of our domestic competitors in the sugar and ethanol industries, our business is managed by professionals with significant experience in the energy and fuel distribution industries rather than being family-operated.

Strong Capital Discipline and Debt Profile

Our diversified businesses coupled with our financial position and large scale generate a singular and balanced risk profile. Our sugar and ethanol operations benefit from high and more-volatile margins, while our large-scale downstream fuels distribution business benefits from consistent performance and stable cash flows.

Since our inception, we have adopted financial and treasury policies designed to promote a credit profile commensurate with an investment grade rating. Accordingly, we currently adhere to the following key principles:

- focus on financing recurring/operational capital expenditure from operational cash flows, with a cushion for adverse scenarios; and

- dividend payments established on an annual basis taking into consideration (i) cash generated throughout the period, (ii) our growth plan, (iii) access to financing, and (iv) maintenance of a credit profile commensurate with an investment grade rating.

We maintain a highly manageable debt amortization profile and benefit from adequate liquidity given our cash reserves (including cash and cash equivalents, current securities and restricted cash) of R$8.3 billion as of December 31, 2023. Our Leverage Ratio for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was 1.9x, 1.3x, 1.1x and 2.1x, respectively. Our liquidity profile is also reinforced by our undrawn bank revolving credit facilities with an aggregate principal amount of US$1.0 billion.

We believe that these elements have contributed to our strong credit ratings, along with our steady cash generation. Today we are one of the few Brazilian companies to receive investment-grade ratings (BBB stable by Fitch and S&P and Baa3 stable by Moody's).

Strong Environmental, Social and Governance Practices

Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") aspects are ingrained in our operations, decisions and future outlook and is a top priority for us. With a focus on circularity in processes and products and a strong connection with the production chain, we deeply integrate the concept of end-to-end value generation, which goes from sugarcane harvesting to returning residues to the field, nurturing natural ecosystems and delivering products and services that positively impact customers, society, and other stakeholders.

We achieve this through an ESG agenda that supports our broad portfolio of cutting-edge energy solutions and guides our internationally recognized responsible and sustainable processes and operations. We integrate ESG practices to create and share value with our stakeholders, ensuring the continuity, competitiveness, and responsibility of our business. As a global energy company, we actively seek to contribute to the energy transition to a low-carbon economy. With the aim of maximizing our positive social and environmental impact, we have a Strategic Sustainability Plan linked to operations and prioritizing actions that are material to our stakeholders. Our Strategic Sustainability Plan is aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and includes 15 public commitments with short and long-term goals and actions under the direct management of our senior leadership, related to various topics such as climate change, biodiversity, sustainable sourcing, water management and others. Undertaking these commitments has significantly enhanced management of our ESG agenda.

Our Growth Strategy

We believe we can continue to scale our business and expand our footprint well into the future. We aim to continue strengthening our market position by implementing the key strategies set forth below.

Expand Our Renewable Products' Production and Commercialization Capability

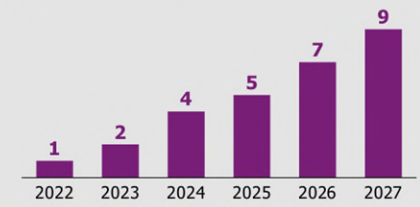
We believe that our innovative technologies, extensive biomass resources and direct connections with corporate clients and individuals place us in a distinguished position to continue exploring ongoing opportunities in the renewable biofuels and energy sector.

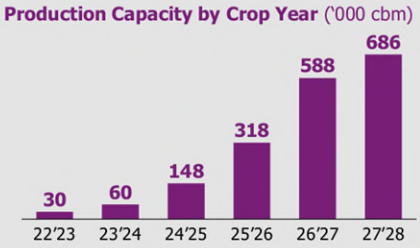
E2G

The global market demand for E2G is on the rise, driven by the implementation of biofuel policies to meet global energy decarbonization targets across various markets. Markets like the state of California and the European Union are already willing to pay higher premiums for E2G and other advanced biofuels produced with waste-based technology. The current macroeconomic and political scenario has accelerated demand for low-carbon energy sources, intensifying the interest of market participants in ethanol, mainly E2G. For example, several countries and companies have been investing in the development of technologies for bio-bunker and sustainable aviation fuel production, adding demand and interest in E2G.

We believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of E2G increasing global market demand. We have a continued interest in entering into long-term agreements for the supply of E2G with large global players and at attractive prices. In the year ended March 31, 2023, we produced 30.3 million liters of E2G and entered into supply agreements contemplating delivery of approximately 3.3 billion liters of E2G over the next decade.

Since 2021, we have been investing significantly in the construction and expansion of E2G plants aiming at increasing our annual production in order to capture gains in this growing market. In October 2023, we began commissioning operations for a second E2G plant at the Bonfim bioenergy park located in the city of Guariba, state of São Paulo. Another four plants are already under construction and we have ongoing projects for the construction of three more. Based on the current construction schedule as detailed in the chart below, we estimate that we would have a production capacity of 686,000 cubic meters by the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.





Project Status (February 2024)

#	Plant	City/State	Beginning of Construction	Status	Conclusion of Construction (Crop Year Estimate)	Nominal Capacity ('000 cbm)
1	Costa Pinto	Piracicaba/SP	-	Operational	-	30
2	Bonfim	Guariba/SP	2021	100%	23'24	82
3	Barra	Barra Bonita/SP	2022	50%	24'25	82
4	Univalem	Valparaíso/SP	2022	45%	24'25	82
5	Vale do Rosário	Morro Agudo/SP	2023	15%	25'26	82
6	Gasa	Andradina/SP	2023	10%	25'26	82
7	Caarapó	Caarapó/MS	2024	Project Phase	26'27	82
8	Tarumã	Tarumã /SP	2024	Project Phase	26'27	82
9	To be defined	To be defined	-	Project Phase	27'28	82

Biogas

Besides E2G, we also expect to explore opportunities to enhance the generation and profitability of our biogas. Biomethane production expands our portfolio of renewable solutions and offers savings and a sustainable alternative to our customers, in addition to helping accelerate the clean energy transition in Brazil.

Renewable Energy Generation

The open electricity market already represents approximately 35% of the energy sold in Brazil and is expected to double size in the coming years. Currently, we have 1.6 GW of renewable energy generation capacity with a robust portfolio of solar power generation, small hydroelectric plants, landfills and biomass. All our 35 bioenergy parks are self-sufficient in energy supply, 20 of which are able to export surplus to the national energy grid. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, we were the fifth largest energy trader in the country. As such, we believe we are well positioned to capture gains in this market, in which 80% of Brazilians would like to choose their energy supplier and 90% want to generate their own energy, according to data from ABRACEEL (*Associação Brasileira dos Comercializadores de Energia*, the Brazilian Association of Energy Traders) ("ABRACEEL").

Through our Gera JV, we are actively developing new distributed generation projects and commercializing scalable technology solutions, focusing on energy management and electricity consumption. This effort consolidates a comprehensive portfolio of renewable energy catering to all types of clients. Our initiatives include (i) Holu, combining technology with a simple and profitable approach aiming at bringing solar energy to all Brazilians; (ii) Diel, optimizing the management of customers' cooling and heating systems on a unified platform; and (iii) Tyr, bringing together residential and commercial entities, shops, services, large spaces, rural enterprises, and other businesses. This aggregation of loads enables our customers to consume energy more affordably in the free market.

Partnerships in other bioproducts

We are constantly exploring the development of other bioproducts, such as bioplastics, sustainable aviation fuels, bio bunkers, hydrogen, sweeteners, lignin and others. Given our ethanol's traceability across the value chain, we were selected as ethanol suppliers for the first bioplastic (polyethylene made from sugar cane) produced on an industrial scale. We believe that the growing demand for advanced technologies to replace polyethylene will continue to generate opportunities, and we intend to collaborate with large economic groups to further develop and increase the penetration and production of bioproducts globally.

Maximize Productivity, Efficiency, Margins and Returns

We believe there is still potential to continue to improve productivity and the utilization rate of our plants, particularly in terms of effective crushing versus crushing capacity. We anticipate productivity gains primarily from additional investments in our sugarcane fields and the adoption of precision agriculture. We aim to extract greater efficiency across agricultural, industrial, and logistical processes, disseminating improved operational practices throughout our bioenergy parks.

Our strategy includes implementing portfolio optimization initiatives to achieve an adequate balance between own sugarcane and third-party supply, and an optimal combination of bioenergy park and logistics hubs. We are always looking to identify and implement cost reduction and margin improvement initiatives, several of which are already underway.

We are also focused on recovering agricultural productivity by reviewing our planting and treatment processes, aligning key performance indicators with long-term operational efficiency results and applying technology and quality control processes. The result of our investments to resume productivity resulted in a significant improvement in the productivity of first, second and third sugarcane cuts and we will seek to keep on this path.

In addition, we aim at improving our efficiency by reducing the carbon footprint of our products, thus increasing our decarbonization premiums. We intend to continue to market and sell our large global sustainable certified sugar production to premium markets with stringent sustainability requirements such as Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Expand Operations in Proximity and Convenience

We believe there is significant room to expand our network of convenience stores, both within our network of service stations under the "Shell Select" brand and outside the stations under the "OXXO" brand. Our Grupo Nós joint venture brought in a valuable partner with the experience and know-how necessary to achieve the desired growth in this business while reducing execution risks. Service stations with Shell Select stores offer an overall higher average throughput, so the added benefits of our operations go beyond the operation of the convenience store itself. According to our internal data, service stations with convenience stores tend to sell higher volumes of fuel and record a higher average ticket. Proximity retail is an underexplored sector in Brazil, and we believe that the Grupo Nós joint venture places us at a competitive advantage in this sector. In addition to the opportunities within the Shell service station network, the proximity retail sector is still underexplored in the Brazilian market. Through the OXXO brand, we started developing and consolidating the proximity channel in Brazil. We are one of the first players to adopt a strategy focused on the development of this market.

Increase Digital Customer Engagement

The volume transacted through the Shell Box application was approximately R$9.3 billion for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023. We believe there is growth potential for our current rates if we continue our marketing strategies and continue to invest in digitalization and technology. We plan to integrate the Shell Box app in our proximity retail strategies and add new features such as business-to-business fleet management. We also plan to continue investing in and expanding our commercial and consumer applications to increase customer engagement and revenue from fuel, electricity and store sales of convenience, in addition to improving the efficiency of commercial partnerships in all our business. Our self-service portals and apps manage shipments, orders and commercial customer logistics more efficiently, which we believe helps us win new customers and increase the portfolio share of existing ones.

Expand Across the Value Chain of Our Products

We intend to leverage our scale and market position to extract more value in the segments in which we operate. This strategy includes:

- expanding our direct sales to distributors, retailers and end consumers, who value and appropriately price our products, by using our advanced logistics structure with local and global reach. We believe that this strategy will allow us to extract greater value from the value chain in all the markets in which we operate;

- increasing sales origination capacity by leveraging our large scale and collaborating with large and small ethanol, energy, gas and sugar producers through our marketing and sales structure. We believe that having greater scale in sales and distribution will enable us to benefit from a virtuous cycle of economies of scale, which improve our negotiation capacity, increase the efficiency of our ecosystem, enable new investments in logistics infrastructure and, consequently, improve our margins and profitability;

- replicating our successful business model in countries where we currently do not operate directly, by leveraging our globally recognized brand, our network of strategic assets and the synergies from our integrated ecosystem. In particular, we believe that there are strategic markets in Latin America into which we can enter by leveraging our already extensive logistical assets in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

Achieve ESG targets

We are dedicated to integrating environmental, social, and governance principles into our business, creating and sharing value with stakeholders. This commitment ensures the longevity, competitiveness, and responsibility of our operations, aligning with our purpose of redefining the future of energy. Our materiality process is a crucial step in this journey, providing a comprehensive understanding of our impacts—both real and potential, positive and negative. It enables us to grasp stakeholder expectations surrounding our ESG management.

Since the year ended March 31, 2019, we have diligently developed and maintained our Strategic Sustainability Plan, which set long-term goals for each material ESG topic. Progress towards these goals is routinely reported to the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Our strategy encompasses 15 public commitments aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and correlated with material topics such as climate change, biodiversity, sustainable sourcing, and water management. This approach significantly enhances the maturity of our ESG agenda management.

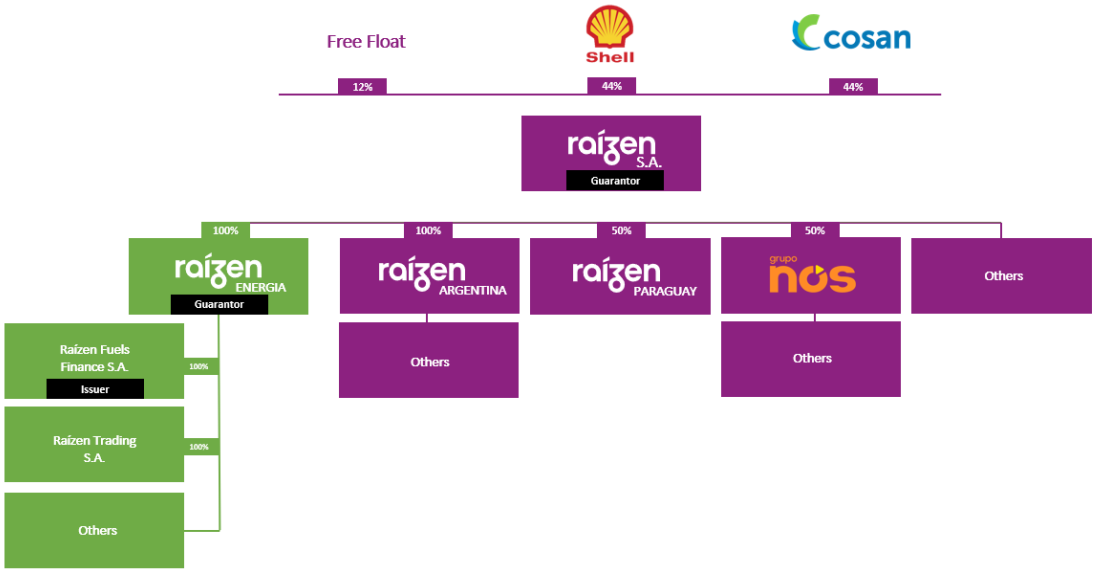
In line with our trajectory to transition to clean energy, we are investing in increasing the share of renewable energy and biofuels in our portfolio. Specifically regarding climate change, the commitments outlined in our Strategic Sustainability Plan emphasize our priority to promote profitable decarbonization by accelerating the offering of renewable solutions during the "decade of action" ending in 2030, which has been defined by the United Nations as critical to achieving global climate goals. These commitments include:

- producing 80% more renewable energy by 2030 (compared to the year ended March 31, 2022), mainly through E2G, biogas and solar plants;
- reducing our ethanol's carbon footprint by 20% by 2030 (compared to the year ended March 31, 2019), through investments in innovation, circularity and improved productivity;
- achieving a low carbon portfolio with a minimum of 80% Adjusted EBITDA from renewable businesses by 2030; and
- targeting a 10% reduction in the intensity of our scope 3 emissions (i.e., value chain emissions resulting from activities not owned or controlled by us) (compared to the year ended March 31, 2022), focusing on "use of sold products" (i.e., emissions from the use of goods and services sold by us), which represent over 95% of our scope 3 emissions, to promote decarbonization throughout our value

chain. We expect to achieve this target by gradually reducing the share of fossil energy in our portfolio.

Our Corporate Structure

The following chart presents our ownership structure and the corporate structure of our principal subsidiaries on February 28, 2024. The percentages represent the direct or indirect percentage of the total share capital owned by each entity.



Green Financing Framework

In order to reinforce our commitment to producing decarbonization solutions and promoting the energy transition, in September 2022, we developed our Green Financing Framework, through which we can issue thematic bonds or securities related to renewable energy and energy efficiency (the "Framework").

The Framework is aligned with the Green Bond Principles published by the International Capital Markets Association ("ICMA") in 2021 and the Green Loan Principles published by the Loan Market Association ("LMA") and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association ("LSTA"), respectively, in 2021.

This Framework allows us to issue green debt instruments, including green bonds in the international and local markets and green loans in the international and local bank markets (the "Green Instruments"), in all cases the proceeds of which shall be deployed into Eligible Assets and Projects (as defined below).

The Framework was reviewed by Morningstar Sustainalytics ("Sustainalytics"), an independent consultant with recognized ESG expertise, which provided a second party opinion (the "Second Party Opinion") on the Framework's credibility and impact and its alignment with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles 2021 and Green Loan Principles 2021. Sustainalytics has also assessed our alignment with the recommendations of the Climate Transition Finance Handbook and considers our transition strategy to be partially aligned overall. Based on the above, Sustainalytics is confident that we are well positioned to issue sustainability-linked bonds and obtain sustainability-linked loans.

Use of proceeds

According to the Framework, an amount equal to the net proceeds of the Green Instruments we issue must be used to finance or refinance Eligible Assets and Projects (as defined below) that have been evaluated and selected by us in accordance with the Framework. Each such use must be diligently checked against the eligibility criteria set forth in the Framework, as described below, to ensure full compliance.

Assets and projects may be eligible when disbursed within three years (36 months) prior to the issuance date of any Green Instrument, and we intend to fully allocate the proceeds of any Green Instrument within three years (36 months) after its issuance.

"Eligible Assets and Projects" include expenditures for the following eligible categories, which have the objective to contribute towards a low-carbon economy and mitigate climate change globally with our sustainable solutions in place.

Renewable Energy

Within the Renewable Energy category, we can invest in projects related to Bonsucro-certified production of sugarcane ethanol biofuel, co-generation of energy from biomass, biodigestion of industrial sugar-energy residues (and others) for the production of energy and/or biomethane and the production of solar energy.

Energy Efficiency

Within the Energy Efficiency category, we consider projects related to the improvement of energy efficiency at sugarcane ethanol biofuel plants, co-generation units, biogas facilities and/or solar plants, and the purchase of energy-efficient equipment.

We have defined a three-year look-back period for refinancing our operating expenditure activities. In addition to that, the Framework defines certain exclusionary criteria that prohibit financing of projects that utilize fossil-based feedstock or that are associated with resources extraction with an adverse impact to the environment.

Management of proceeds

We intend to allocate the proceeds from any Green Instrument issued under the Framework to an eligible green portfolio of new and existing Eligible Assets and Projects (the "Eligible Green Portfolio").

We strive to maintain a level of allocation for the Eligible Green Portfolio that matches or exceeds the balance of net proceeds from our outstanding Green Instruments. Pending the full allocation to the Eligible Green Portfolio, we may hold and/or invest the balance of net proceeds from Green Instruments not yet allocated, at our own discretion, in our treasury liquidity portfolio (such as cash or cash equivalents and money market funds).

Our senior management monitors the Eligible Green Portfolio and can exclude green assets and projects that no longer comply with the applicable eligibility criteria or that have been disposed of, replacing them as soon as reasonably practicable.

The allocation of the net proceeds of issued Green Instruments to the Eligible Green Portfolio must be reviewed and approved by our senior management on at least an annual basis.

The Framework may be amended from time to time to reflect market developments and best practices. Assets and projects will only be added to the portfolio if they fulfill the then current eligibility criteria.

Reporting

We will report annually the allocation and, where feasible, the impact of the proceeds derived from the Green Instruments raised, at least at category level throughout the tenor of any Green Instrument or until full allocation.

The reporting will be published as part of, or concurrently along with, our annual sustainability report. Any material developments, such as modification of the Framework or allocation portfolio, will be reported in a timely manner. Where relevant, we will seek to align the reporting with the latest standards and practices as identified by ICMA.

For the avoidance of doubt, none of the Framework, the Second Party Opinion, any annual financing update related thereto, or any report issued by an external verifier or opinion provider are, and none shall be deemed to be, incorporated by reference into or form a part of these listing particulars.

We intend to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of the notes for expenditures and investments in one or more Eligible Assets and Projects as described in the Framework. For more information on how the Framework applies to the Notes, see "Use of Proceeds." See also "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes and the Guarantees and Our Other Indebtedness—The notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics."

Recent Developments

Concurrently with this offering, on February 26, 2024 the Issuer commenced a cash tender offer (the "Concurrent Tender Offer"), for any and all of the Issuer's outstanding 5.300% notes due 2027 (the "2027 notes"), as a result of a broader effort by us to optimize our capital structure and indebtedness profile. The Concurrent Tender Offer was being made to the holders of the 2027 notes on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in an offer to purchase dated February 26, 2024. The Concurrent Tender Offer expired at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on March 1, 2024. We used part of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase the 2027 notes in the Concurrent Tender Offer and intend to use exceeding net proceeds to redeem any remaining 2027 notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the 2027 notes. We are however under no obligation to conduct such redemption. We intend to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of the notes for expenditures and investments in one or more Eligible Assets and Projects as described in the Framework. See "—Green Financing Framework," "Use of Proceeds," "Capitalization" and "Plan of Distribution—Other Relationships."

These listing particulars do not constitute an offer to purchase or a solicitation of an offer to sell the 2027 notes or a notice of redemption or satisfaction and discharge of the related indenture. Any such notice will be given in accordance with the terms of the indenture governing the 2027 notes.

The Issuer

The Issuer is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raízen Energia and was incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized and existing under the laws of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 16, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453, Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés, Luxembourg*) under number B 184.033. See "The Issuer and Guarantors."

Our principal executive offices are located at Avenida Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, 222, Block 2, Room 321, in the City of Rio de Janeiro, State of Rio de Janeiro, CEP 22631-455, Brazil. Our telephone number is +55 11 2344-6200. Investors should contact us for any inquiries through the address and telephone number of our principal executive office. Our principal website is www.raizen.com.br. The information contained in, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated into these listing particulars.

THE OFFERING

This summary highlights information presented in greater detail elsewhere in these listing particulars. This summary is not complete and does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in the notes. You should carefully read these entire listing particulars before investing in the notes, including "Risk Factors" and our consolidated financial statements. Certain defined terms used in this summary are defined under "Description of the Notes—Certain Definitions."

Issuer	Raizen Fuels Finance S.A. (R.C.S. Luxembourg registration number B 184033).
Guarantors	Raízen S.A. and Raízen Energia S.A.
Ten-year notes	US$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.450% green notes due 2034.
Thirty-year notes	US$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.950% green notes due 2054.
Issue price	For the ten-year notes, 99.731% of the principal amount *plus* accrued interest, if any, from and including March 5, 2024. For the thirty-year notes, 98.489% of the principal amount *plus* accrued interest, if any, from and including March 5, 2024.
Issue date	March 5, 2024.
Maturity date	For the ten-year notes, March 5, 2034. For the thirty-year notes, March 5, 2054.
Interest payment dates	March 5 and September 5, beginning on September 5, 2024.
Interest	The ten-year notes bear interest from March 5, 2024 at an annual rate of 6.450%, payable semi-annually in arrears on each interest payment date. The thirty-year notes bear interest from March 5, 2024 at an annual rate of 6.950%, payable semi-annually in arrears on each interest payment date.
Ranking	The notes are the Issuer's unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with the other unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer (except those obligations preferred by operation of law, including labor and tax claims under Brazilian law) and are senior to any subordinated indebtedness of the Issuer. The notes are effectively junior to the secured indebtedness of the Issuer to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the indebtedness of the Issuer's non-guarantor subsidiaries and jointly-controlled companies. As of February 28, 2024, the Issuer had no subsidiaries or jointly-controlled companies. At March 5, 2024, all of the Issuer's obligations pursuant to the notes and the indentures under which they were issued were fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis by the Guarantors. Each guarantee ranks equally in right of payment with the relevant Guarantor's other unsecured indebtedness (except those obligations preferred by operation of law, including labor and tax claims under Brazilian law) and are senior to any subordinated indebtedness of such Guarantor. The guarantees are effectively junior to the secured indebtedness of the Guarantors to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the

	indebtedness of the Guarantors' non-guarantor subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies. None of the subsidiaries of the Guarantors (other than Raízen Energia) guarantees the notes. Under Brazilian law, holders of the notes do not have any claim whatsoever against our non-guarantor subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2023, we had current and non-current loans and financing of R$39,635.0 million, of which R$197.7 million was secured and R$1,989.4 million was owed by subsidiaries other than the Issuer and Raízen Energia.
Optional redemption.....	For the ten-year notes, at any time before December 5, 2033, which is the date that is three months prior to the maturity of the ten-year notes (the "Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date"), the Issuer or any Guarantor may redeem the ten-year notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, by paying 100% of the principal amount of the ten-year notes plus a "make-whole" amount and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. If the redemption date of the ten-year notes is on or after the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date, the redemption price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the ten-year notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. For the thirty-year notes, at any time before September 5, 2053, which is the date that is six months prior to the maturity of the thirty-year notes (the "Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date"), the Issuer or any Guarantor may redeem the thirty-year notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, by paying 100% of the principal amount of the thirty-year notes plus a "make-whole" amount and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. If the redemption date of the thirty-year notes is on or after the Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, the redemption price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the thirty-year notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption—Optional Redemption."
Redemption following Tender Offer.	If holders of not less than 85% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of a series validly tender and do not validly withdraw notes of such series in connection with any tender offer for the notes of such series (including an Offer to Purchase in connection with a Change of Control that results in a Rating Decline made in accordance with the terms of the indenture), and the Issuer, or any other Person making such offer in lieu of the Issuer, purchases all of the notes of such series validly tendered and not validly withdrawn by such holders, then the Issuer or any Guarantor will have the right, on not less than five nor more than 60 days' prior notice to the holders of notes of such series (with a copy to the trustee), to redeem all of the notes of such series that remain outstanding at a redemption price equal to the purchase price paid to each other holder in such tender offer *plus*, to the extent not included in the purchase price, accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, on the notes of such series that remain outstanding, to, but excluding, the date of redemption. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption— Redemption following Tender Offer."
Tax redemption	The Issuer or any Guarantor or any successor thereof may, at its option, redeem the notes of a series, in whole but not in part, at 100% of their

	principal amount, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date, upon the occurrence of specified events relating to any change in or amendment to the laws or any applicable treaties (or any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder) of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined in "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts") or any amendment to or change in official position regarding the application, interpretation or administration of such laws, treaties, rules, or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction). See "Description of the Notes—Redemption—Redemption for Taxation Reasons."
General Provisions for Redemption ..	Notes called for redemption will become due on the date fixed for redemption subject to certain conditions. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption— General Provisions for Redemption."
Additional amounts	All payments by the Issuer in respect of each series of notes or by a Guarantor in respect of its guarantee will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes imposed by any Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, unless the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, is required by law to deduct or withhold such taxes. In that event, the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, will pay such Additional Amounts as will result in receipt by the holders of each applicable series of notes of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, subject to certain exceptions set forth under "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts."
Covenants.....	The indentures governing the notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of the Guarantors and their respective subsidiaries to: • create certain liens; and • consolidate, merge, transfer or lease all or substantially all their assets. In addition, the Issuer is subject to additional restrictive covenants pursuant to the indentures. These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications that are described under the heading "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants" in these listing particulars. For a detailed description of the notes, see "Description of the Notes." See also "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes and the Guarantees and Our Other Indebtedness."
Purchase of notes upon Change of Control event.....	If a Change of Control (as defined herein) that results in a Rating Decline (as defined herein) with respect to a series of notes occurs, unless the Issuer or any Guarantor has exercised its option to redeem all of the outstanding notes of such series, the Issuer or any Guarantor will be required to offer to purchase the notes of such series at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the purchase date. See "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants—Purchase of Notes Upon Change of Control Event."
Events of default.....	For a discussion of certain events of default that will permit acceleration of the principal of the notes *plus* accrued interest, see "Description of the Notes—Events of Default."

Substitution of the Issuer of the Notes.....	Without the consent of any holder of notes of either series, the Issuer may be replaced and substituted, as principal debtor in respect of the indentures and the notes of one or both series, by (x) either Guarantor or (y) any subsidiary of a Guarantor (in each case, in that capacity, the "Substituted Issuer"); provided that certain conditions are satisfied. See "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants—Substitution of the Issuer of the Notes." and "Taxation— United States Federal Income Taxation—Substitution of the Issuer."
Concurrent Tender Offer	On February 26, 2024, the Issuer commenced a concurrent tender offer for any and all of its outstanding 5.300% notes due 2027. The Concurrent Tender Offer expired on March 1, 2024.
Further issuances	The Issuer may, from time to time, without notice to or consent of the holders of notes, issue an unlimited principal amount of additional notes of the same series as either series of notes initially issued in this offering.
Use of proceeds	The net proceeds from the sale of the notes were approximately US$1,483.5 million after deducting commissions, fees and estimated expenses of the offering. We expect to use the net proceeds from the offering (i) to repay existing indebtedness, including through the repurchase and subsequent redemption, as the case may be, of our outstanding 2027 notes pursuant to the Concurrent Tender Offer, subject to the terms and conditions thereof; and (ii) for general corporate purposes. We intend to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of the notes for expenditures and investments in one or more Eligible Assets and Projects as described in the Framework. For a description of our Framework, see "Summary—Green Financing Framework."
Form and denomination; settlement ..	Any notes sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S will be in fully registered form without interest coupons attached, only in denominations of US$200,000 and in integral multiples of US$1,000 in excess thereof. Any notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A will be issued in fully registered form without interest coupons attached, only in denominations of US$200,000 and integral multiples of US$1,000 in excess thereof. The notes were issued in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC, for the accounts of its direct and indirect participants, including indirectly Euroclear, as the operator of the Euroclear System, and Clearstream, and will trade in DTC's same-day funds settlement system. Beneficial interests in notes held in book-entry form will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificated notes, except in certain limited circumstances. For a description of certain factors relating to clearance and settlement, see "Description of the Notes."
Transfer restrictions.....	The notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act and are subject to certain restrictions on transfer, as described under "Transfer Restrictions."
Listing	We have applied to list the notes on the Official List of the LuxSE and to admit the notes to trading on the Euro MTF. We cannot assure you, however, that the notes will remain listed on the Official List of the LuxSE or admitted to trading on the Euro MTF. If the notes are delisted, the Issuer will use reasonable efforts to list the notes in another comparable exchange. However, there can be no assurance that the Issuer will obtain an alternative admission to listing,

	trading and/or quotation for the notes by another listing authority, exchange and/or system within or outside the European Union.
Governing law.....	The indentures, the notes and the guarantees are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. For the avoidance of doubt, articles 470-1 to 470-19 (both included) of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended (the "Luxembourg Companies Law"), shall not apply to the notes.
Trustee, registrar, paying agent and transfer agent.....	The Bank of New York Mellon.
CUSIP numbers and ISINs.....	

Ten-year notes	CUSIP	ISIN
Rule 144A Global Note	75102X AB2	US75102XAB29
Regulation S Global Note	L7909C AC1	USL7909CAC12

Thirty-year notes	CUSIP	ISIN
Rule 144A Global Note	75102X AC0	US75102XAC02
Regulation S Global Note	L7909C AD9	USL7909CAD94

Risk factors.....	You should carefully consider all the information contained in these listing particulars prior to investing in the notes. In particular, we urge you to carefully consider the information set forth under "Risk Factors" for a discussion of risks and uncertainties relating to us, our subsidiaries, our business and an investment in the notes.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

The following tables present a summary of our consolidated financial and other information derived from our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in these listing particulars. You should read and analyze the information below in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in these listing particulars, as well as the sections "Presentation of Financial and Certain Other Information," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Consolidated Statements of Income Data

The following table sets forth certain data from our consolidated statements of income for the years or periods indicated:

	For the nine months ended December 31,			For the year ended March 31,			
	2023	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022[2]	2021[3]
	in millions of US$)[1]	(*in millions of R$*)		*(in millions of US$)*[1]	(*in millions of R$*)		
Statements of Income Data:							
Net operating revenue	34,447.3	166,769.6	190,864.5	50,778.1	245,831.8	191,269.9	114,602.0
Cost of products sold, and services provided	(31,982.6)	(154,837.2)	(182,569.1)	(4,7624.4)	(230,564.1)	(179,570.9)	(106,608.0)
Gross profit	**2,464.7**	**11,932.4**	**8,295.4**	**3,153.6**	**15,267.7**	**11,699.0**	**7,994.0**
Operating revenue (expenses)							
Selling	(930.1)	(4,502.8)	(3,975.4)	(1,081.3)	(5,234.9)	(4,028.2)	(3,345.4)
General and administrative	(403.3)	(1,952.5)	(1,735.0)	(527.5)	(2,553.9)	(1,959.6)	(1,330.7)
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	305.9	1,480.8	247.6	152.3	737.5	522.3	386.7
Equity accounting result	(38.4)	(186.1)	(96.3)	(26.9)	(130.1)	(63.1)	(81.7)
	(1,065.9)	(5,160.5)	(5,559.1)	(1,483.4)	(7,181.4)	(5,528.6)	(4,371.1)
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	**1,398.8**	**6,771.9**	**2,736.2**	**1,670.3**	**8,086.3**	**6,170.4**	**3,622.8**
Financial results							
Financial expenses	(1,008.8)	(4,883.9)	(2,580.7)	(813.4)	(3,938.1)	(1,813.0)	(1,700.0)
Financial income	127.0	614.7	636.8	169.3	819.7	575.5	533.1
Net exchange variation	181.2	877.3	(1,036.1)	(138.9)	(672.5)	1,855.6	(1,432.0)
Net effect of derivatives	(249.4)	(1,207.6)	(479.3)	(213.1)	(1,031.9)	(2,586.7)	1,182.7
	(950.0)	(4,599.4)	(3,459.3)	(996.2)	(4,822.8)	(1,968.5)	(1,416.2)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution	**448.7**	**2,172.4**	**(723.1)**	**674.1**	**3,263.6**	**4,201.9**	**2,206.6**
Income tax and social contribution							
Current	(197.1)	(954.1)	(515.4)	(346.3)	(1,676.6)	(1,338.7)	(1,464.6)
Deferred	56.7	274.4	1,078.7	189.3	916.4	386.4	804.8
	(140.4)	(679.7)	563.3	(157.0)	(760.3)	(952.3)	(659.8)
Net income (loss) for the year/period	**308.3**	**1,492.8**	**(159.8)**	**517.1**	**2,503.3**	**3,249.6**	**1,546.8**
Attributable to:							
Raízen's controlling shareholders	288.7	1,397.9	(154.0)	504.2	2,441.1	3,149.0	1,524.5
Raízen's non-controlling shareholders	19.6	94.8	(5.7)	12.8	62.2	100.5	22.4

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from *reais* into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in *reais* represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(3) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, to improve comparison with other periods presented herein, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Data

The following table sets forth certain data from our consolidated statements of financial position as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		As of March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2021[2]
	(in millions of US$)[1]	*(in millions of R$)*	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*		
Statements of Financial Position Data:						
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,635.1	7,915.9	1,803.9	8,733.4	8,234.6	6,512.8
Securities	5.0	24.1	1.8	8.8	87.5	134.9
Restricted cash	95.0	459.8	263.3	1,274.6	2,279.6	1,065.2
Derivative financial instruments	1,794.7	8,688.9	1,332.8	6,452.6	5,409.3	3,248.9
Trade accounts receivable	2,681.1	12,980.2	1,734.0	8,423.8	6,271.0	3,860.6
Inventories	3,569.7	17,281.8	2,113.1	10,230.1	9,931.9	5,617.0
Advances to suppliers	105.4	510.4	81.1	392.6	4,216.0	—
Biological assets	788.7	3,818.3	855.2	4,140.5	3,914.0	1,353.2
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	61.6	298.3	153.8	744.8	605.9	346.6
Recoverable taxes	923.5	4,470.7	895.7	4,336.4	3,325.1	2,540.4
Other financial assets	—	—	—	—	—	37.6
Dividends receivable	1.0	4.6	1.1	5.2	4.3	—
Related parties	211.8	1,025.5	210.8	1,020.5	975.6	783.4
Assets from contracts with clients	125.1	605.5	119.2	577.1	555.6	475.0
Other receivables	357.5	1,730.9	235.9	1,142.1	1,235.1	638.8
Total current assets	**12,355.2**	**59,815.0**	**9,807.8**	**47,482.4**	**47,045.3**	**26,614.4**
Noncurrent assets						
Trade accounts receivable	94.6	458.2	102.6	496.6	366.8	372.6
Securities	67.2	325.5	34.7	167.8	—	—
Derivative financial instruments	454.2	2,199.1	583.9	2,826.7	2,082.3	3,264.1
Other financial assets	—	—	—	—	—	226,7
Recoverable taxes	1,356.0	6,565.0	1,292.8	6,258.7	2,091.9	1,428.3
Related parties	248.4	1,202.4	239.6	1,160.0	1,110.1	1,273.4
Advances to suppliers	34.3	166.1	45.5	220.3	190.5	—
Assets from contracts with clients	517.1	2,503.2	548.2	2,654.1	2,531.0	2,255.5
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	142.1	688.0	109.9	532.2	71.8	326.0
Deferred income tax and social contribution	848.3	4,106.9	751.2	3,636.9	3,163.6	2,412.2
Judicial deposits	172.8	836.6	153.9	744.9	723.5	521.6
Other receivables	97.9	474.2	91.9	445.1	547.8	406.3
Investments	273.1	1,322.0	284.8	1,378.9	1,354.4	1,317.3
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	5,935.1	28,733.4	5,601.7	27,119.4	22,264.9	17,726.6
Intangible assets	1,338.3	6,479.2	1,270.6	6,151.4	6,020.9	3,154.7
Rights of use	1,992.3	9,645.5	2,122.6	10,276.1	10,779.6	5,745.6
Total non-current assets	**13,571.9**	**65,705.6**	**13,233.8**	**64,069.0**	**53,299.0**	**40,430.9**
Total assets	**25,927.0**	**125,520.6**	**23,041.6**	**111,551.5**	**100,344.3**	**67,045.4**
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Suppliers	4,162.2	20,150.6	4,431.1	21,452.3	19,059.5	10,911.2
Lease liabilities	619.8	3,000.6	549.1	2,658.5	2,417.8	1,150.2
Loans and financing	3,107.4	15,043.9	1,002.9	4,855.4	1,565.3	2,222.4
Related parties	366.6	1,774.7	488.1	2,363.3	1,746.6	1,509.1
Derivative financial instruments	1,250.0	6,051.6	1,295.0	6,269.7	7,174.1	4,105.9
Payroll and related charges payable	199.6	966.4	264.1	1,278.8	1,090.4	655.9
Income tax and social contribution payable	14.0	68.0	8.5	41.2	160.7	234.9
Taxes payable	118.6	574.1	140.2	678.7	775.7	539.5
Advances from clients	875.1	4,236.8	444.9	2,153.9	4,796.2	471.0
Dividends and interest on own capital payable	103.2	499.4	31.8	154.2	269.7	208.2
Anticipated revenues	8.4	40.7	13.6	66.0	114.7	—
Bonuses payable	17.7	85.9	18.0	87.1	84.2	—
Other liabilities	694.6	3,363.0	572.5	2,771.5	1,160.3	596.8
Total current liabilities	**11,537.4**	**55,855.9**	**9,260.0**	**44,830.7**	**40,415.2**	**22,605.1**

	As of December 31,		As of March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2021[2]
	(in millions of US$)[1]	(*in millions of R$*)	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	(*in millions of R$*)		
Noncurrent liabilities						
Lease liabilities	1,715.3	8,304.3	1,684.7	8,156.0	8,006.9	3,925.0
Loans and financing	5,079.4	24,591.1	5,081.2	24,599.5	20,709.6	22,222.1
Related parties	743.8	3,601.1	655.6	3,174.2	3,271.1	1,414.8
Derivative financial instruments	375.7	1,819.1	406.5	1,968.1	1,278.5	292.9
Taxes payable	43.4	210.1	41.8	202.3	210.1	187.8
Advances from clients	603.2	2,920.5	287.7	1,393.1	—	—
Provision for legal disputes	424.3	2,054.2	397.4	1,924.0	1,836.0	1,575.8
Deferred income tax and social contribution	367.9	1,781.0	240.4	1,163.8	1,373.9	1,797.5
Bonuses payable	76.9	372.3	71.5	346.3	267.7	—
Other liabilities	176.2	853.2	183.7	889.3	716.4	526.1
Total noncurrent liabilities	**9,606.3**	**46,506.8**	**9,050.6**	**43,816.6**	**37,670.2**	**31,941.9**
Total liabilities	**21,143.6**	**102,362.7**	**18,310.6**	**88,647.3**	**78,085.4**	**54,547.0**
Equity						
Attributable to controlling shareholders	4,630.1	22,415.9	4,596.2	22,251.7	21,648.4	12,130.0
Interest of non-controlling shareholders	153.3	742.0	134.8	652.4	610.5	368.4
Total shareholders' equity	**4,783.4**	**23,157.9**	**4,731.0**	**22,904.2**	**22,258.9**	**12,498.4**
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	**25,927.0**	**125,520.6**	**23,041.64**	**111,551.5**	**100,344.3**	**67,045.4**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from *reais* into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in *reais* represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, to improve comparison with other dates presented herein, our audited combined consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We present certain Non-GAAP Financial Measures in these listing particulars, including Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA, Mobility Adjusted EBITDA, Leverage Ratio and ROACE. These Non-GAAP Financial Measures are not measures of financial performance under Brazilian GAAP or IFRS and should not be considered in isolation and do not represent cash flows for the presented years and should not be considered as substitutes for net income (loss), indicators of operating performance, substitutes for cash flows, indicators of liquidity or a basis for the distribution of dividends. These Non-GAAP Financial Measures do not have a standard meaning and are not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies due to differences in the method of calculation. These Non-GAAP Financial Measures should be viewed as supplemental to, and not substitutive for, our financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars. Because the Non-GAAP Financial Measures are not prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP or IFRS, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information. For more information on the Non-GAAP Financial Measures, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

	As of and for the twelve months[2] ended December 31,		As of and for the year ended March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022[3]	2021[4]
	(in millions of US$, except ratio and %)[1]	*(in millions of R$, except ratio and %)*	*(in millions of US$, except ratio and %)*[1]	*(in millions of R$, except ratio and %)*		
Consolidated EBITDA[5][12]	4,140.0	20,043.2	3,457.7	16,739.8	12,539.9	8,356.2
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA[6][12]	3,477.4	16,835.2	3,157.4	15,285.9	12,311.3	6,594.2
Renewables Adjusted EBITDA[7][12]	495.0	2,396.5	988.1	4,783.5	4,605.4	2,196.7
Sugar Adjusted EBITDA[8][12]	832.1	4,028.5	531.3	2,572.0	1,965.0	1,690.9
Mobility Adjusted EBITDA[9][12]	1,955.6	9,467.6	1,595.2	7,722.8	4,458.5	3,064.7
Leverage Ratio[10][12]	1.9x	1.9x	1.3x	1.3x	1.1x	2.1x
ROACE[11][12]	21%	21%	20%	20%	13%	10%

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) Financial information for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2023 has been calculated by adding financial information derived from our income statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 to financial information derived from the income statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, and subtracting financial information derived from the income statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2022. The presentation of this information is not made in accordance with IFRS. We present this data as a supplemental measure for investors in assessing our performance. This data is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending March 31, 2024, and should not be used as the basis for, or prediction of, annualized calculation.

(3) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(4) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, to improve comparison with other periods presented herein, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(5) We calculate Consolidated EBITDA in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 156. Consolidated EBITDA is calculated as consolidated net income for the year/period plus income tax and social contribution, financial results, and depreciation and amortization expenses. Although EBITDA has a standard meaning under CVM Resolution No. 156, we cannot assure you that other companies, including privately held companies, will adopt this same standard. Therefore, if the standard meaning established by CVM Resolution No. 156 is not adopted by other companies, our Consolidated EBITDA may not be comparable to that of other comparable companies. For a reconciliation of our Consolidated EBITDA to our net income for the period, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Reconciliation of Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to Net Income for the Period."

(6) We calculate Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA as Consolidated EBITDA for the year/period adjusted by (i) asset sales results, (ii) biological assets fair value variations, (iii) assets from contracts with customers under IFRS-15, (iv) IFRS 16 Leases, and (v) the Other Non-Recurring Effects, as further described in "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures." For a reconciliation of our Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to our net income for the period, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Reconciliation of Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to Net Income for the Period."

(7) We calculate Renewables Adjusted EBITDA as the Renewables segment's income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for the year/period adjusted by (i) depreciation and amortization expenses, (ii) biological assets fair value variations, (iii) IFRS-16 Leases, and (iv) the Other Non-Recurring Effects, as further described in "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures." For a reconciliation of our Renewables Adjusted EBITDA to income before financial results and income tax and social contribution, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Reconciliation of Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to Income Before Financial Results and Income Tax and Social Contribution."

(8) We calculate Sugar Adjusted EBITDA as the Sugar segment's income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for the year/period adjusted by (i) depreciation and amortization expenses, (ii) biological assets fair value variations, (iii) IFRS-16 Leases, and (iv) the Other Non-Recurring Effects, as further described in "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures." For a reconciliation of our Sugar Adjusted EBITDA to income before financial results and income tax and social contribution, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Reconciliation of Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to Income Before Financial Results and Income Tax and Social Contribution."

(9) We calculate Mobility Adjusted EBITDA as the Mobility segment's income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for the year/period adjusted by (i) depreciation and amortization expenses, (ii) asset sales results, (iii) assets from contracts with customers under IFRS-15, and (iv) the Other Non-Recurring Effects, as further described in "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures." For a

reconciliation of our Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to income before financial results and income tax and social contribution, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Reconciliation of Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to Income Before Financial Results and Income Tax and Social Contribution."

(10) We calculate Leverage Ratio as the aggregate amount of third-party capital as of the end of the year/period divided by Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA for the year/ period. Third party capital comprises the sum of current and non-current loans and financing, net of cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current securities, financial investments linked to financing, CTN and foreign exchange and interest rate swaps and other derivatives taken out to hedge our indebtedness. For a calculation of Leverage Ratio, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Calculation of Leverage Ratio."

(11) We calculate ROACE as (i) the sum of (a) income before financial results and income tax and social contribution, (b) asset sales results, (c) biological assets fair value variations, (d) IFRS-16 Leases, except for amortization and depreciation expenses in connection therewith, and (e) the Other Non-Recurring Effects, except for amortization and depreciation expenses in connection therewith; *divided by* (ii) average capital employed. Capital employed is calculated as (i) capital employed – assets (consisting of the sum of current and noncurrent trade accounts receivable, inventories, current and noncurrent recoverable income tax and social contribution, current and noncurrent recoverable taxes, biological assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, other assets, investments, related parties – commercial and administrative transactions and others, and rights of use) minus (ii) capital employed – liabilities (consisting of the sum of suppliers, payroll and related charges payable, income tax and social contribution payable, deferred income tax and social contribution, other liabilities, related parties – commercial and administrative transactions, and current and noncurrent lease liabilities). The average employed capital is the result of the weighted average of the capital employed of the current quarter and the capital employed of the four previous quarters. The weights are given respectively as Q(0)=12.5%, Q(-1)=25.0%, Q(-2)=25.0%, Q(-3)=12.5%, and Q(-4)=25.0%, where Q(0) represents the current quarter, Q(-1) represents the quarter before Q(0), Q(-2) represents the quarter before Q(-1), Q(-3) represents the quarter before Q(-2) and Q(-4) represents the quarter before Q(-3). For a calculation of ROACE, see "—Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures—Calculation of ROACE."

(12) Our definition of the Non-GAAP Financial Measures are specific to our business and you should not assume that these definitions are comparable to similarly titled financial measures of other companies. These Non-GAAP Financial Measures should be viewed as supplemental to, and not substitutive for, our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars. Because the Non-GAAP Financial Measures are not prepared in accordance with IFRS, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Reconciliation of Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to Net Income for the Period

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to net income for each of the periods presented below:

	For the twelve months ended December 31,		For the year ended March 31,			
	2023	**2023**	**2023**	**2023**	**2022[3]**	**2021[4]**
	(in millions of US$)[1]	(*in millions of R$*)	*(in millions of US$)[1]*	(*in millions of R$*)		
Net income for the period	858.4	4,155.8	517.1	2,503.3	3,249.6	1,546.8
(+) Income tax and social contribution (current and deferred)	413.8	2,003.3	157.0	760.3	952.3	659.8
(+) Financial result, net	1,231.7	5,962.9	996.2	4,822.8	1,968.5	1,416.2
(+) Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,636.2	7,921.2	1,787.4	8,653.5	6,369.5	4,733.5
Consolidated EBITDA	**4,140.0**	**20,043.2**	**3,457.7**	**16,739.8**	**12,539.9**	**8,356.2**
(+) Asset sales results [2]	—	—	—	—	—	(38.3)
(+) Biological assets fair value variations[2]	(127.4)	(616.9)	39.0	188.7	1,374.5	(441.3)
(+) IFRS-16 Leases[2]	(539.3)	(2,611.0)	(623.9)	(3,020.6)	(2,324.1)	(1,546.6)
(+) Assets from contracts with customers under IFRS-15 [2]	137.9	667.7	127.1	615.5	579.8	459.4
(+) Other Non-Recurring Effects involving material gains or losses [2]	(133.8)	(647.8)	157.5	762.4	141.2	(195.3)
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	**3,477.4**	**16,835.2**	**3,157.4**	**15,285.9**	**12,311.3**	**6,594.2**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) For additional information, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

(3) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(4) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, to improve comparison with other periods presented herein, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Reconciliation of Renewables Adjusted EBITDA, Sugar Adjusted EBITDA and Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to Income Before Financial Results and Income Tax and Social Contribution

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our Renewables Adjusted EBITDA to income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for each of the periods presented below:

	For the twelve months ended December 31,		For the year ended March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022[3]	2021[4]
Renewables	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*		
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	13.4	65.0	386.6	1,871.7	3,109.9	846.5
(+) Depreciation and amortization expenses	760.2	3,680.3	849.0	4,110.2	3,358.8	2,060.6
(+) Biological assets fair value variations[2]	(65.3)	(315.9)	18.4	89.3	(728.4)	(200.6)
(+) IFRS-16 Leases[2]	(220.9)	(1,069.4)	(282.3)	(1,366.6)	(1,247.3)	(556.9)
(+) Other Non-Recurring Effects involving material gains or losses[2]	7.5	36.5	16.3	78.9	112.4	47.1
Renewables Adjusted EBITDA	**495.0**	**2,396.5**	**988.1**	**4,783.5**	**4,605.4**	**2,196.7**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) For additional information see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

(3) Our results for the year ended March 31, 2022 include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses.

(4) Our results for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our Sugar Adjusted EBITDA to income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for each of the periods presented below:

	For the twelve months ended December 31,		For the year ended March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022[3]	2021[4]
Sugar	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*		
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	658.5	3,188.2	78.0	377.7	596.0	887.7
(+) Depreciation and amortization expenses	609.3	2,950.0	709.3	3,433.7	3,281.3	1,687.0
(+) Biological assets fair value variations[2]	(62.2)	(300.9)	20.6	99.5	(750.3)	(240.7)
(+) IFRS-16 Leases[2]	(244.1)	(1,181.9)	(276.6)	(1,338.9)	(1,277.9)	(643.1)
(+) Other Non-Recurring Effects involving material gains or losses[2]	(129.5)	(626.9)	—	—	115.9	—
Sugar Adjusted EBITDA	**832.1**	**4,028.5**	**531.3**	**2,572.0**	**1,965.0**	**1,690.9**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) For additional information, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

(3) Our results for the year ended March 31, 2022 include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses.

(4) Our results for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our Mobility Adjusted EBITDA to income before financial results and income tax and social contribution for each of the periods presented below:

	For the twelve months ended December 31,		For the year ended March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022[3]	2021[4]
Mobility	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*	*(in millions of US$)*[1]	*(in millions of R$)*		
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	1,965.2	9,514.1	1,262.6	6,112.4	2,866.2	1,959.5
(+) Depreciation and amortization expenses	265.9	1,287.3	229.0	1,108.6	1,166.9	926.5
(+) Sale of assets[2]	—	—	—	—	0.2	(38.3)
(+) Assets from contracts with customers under IFRS-15[2]	137.9	667.7	127.2	615.6	512.3	459.4
(+) Other Non-Recurring Effects involving material gains or losses[2]	(413.4)	(2,001.5)	(23.5)	(113.7)	(87.1)	(242.4)
Mobility Adjusted EBITDA	**1,955.6**	**9,467.6**	**1,595.2**	**7,722.8**	**4,458.5**	**3,064.7**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.
(2) For additional information, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures."
(3) Our results for the year ended March 31, 2022 include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses.
(4) Our results for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Calculation of Leverage Ratio

The following table sets forth the calculation of our Leverage Ratio for each of the periods presented below:

	As of and for the twelve months ended December 31,		As of and for the year ended March 31,			
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2021
	(in millions of US$, except ratio)[1]	*(in millions of R$, except ratio)*	*(in millions of US$, except ratio)*[1]	*(in millions of R$, except ratio)*		
Loans and financing - current	3,107.4	15,043.9	1,002.9	4,855.4	1,565.3	2,222.4
Loans and financing - non-current	5,079.4	24,591.1	5,081.2	24,599.5	20,709.6	22,222.1
Total Loans and financing	**8,186.8**	**39,635.0**	**6,084.1**	**29,454.9**	**22,274.9**	**24,444.5**
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,635.1)	(7,915.9)	(1,803.9)	(8,733.4)	(8,234.6)	(6,512.8)
Securities - current	(5.0)	(24.1)	(1.8)	(8.8)	(87.5)	(134.9)
Securities - non-current	(67.2)	(325.5)	(34.7)	(167.8)	—	—
Financial investments linked to financing	(0.4)	(1.7)	(0.3)	(1.6)	(67.0)	0.0
National Treasury Certificates (CTN)	—	—	(7.2)	(34.9)	(31.1)	(24.2)
Foreign exchange and interest rate swaps and other derivatives	26.5	128.2	(30.4)	(147.3)	(94.2)	(3,601.2)
Third-party capital	**6,505.7**	**31,496.1**	**4,205.8**	**20,361.1**	**13,827.4**	**14,171.3**
Adjusted EBITDA	3,477.4	16,835.2	3,157.4	15,285.9	12,311.3	6,594.2
Leverage Ratio	**1.9x**	**1.9x**	**1.3x**	**1.3x**	**1.1x**	**2.1x**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

Calculation of ROACE

The following table sets forth the calculation of our ROACE for each of the periods presented below:

	As of and for the twelve months ended December 31,		As of and for the year ended March 31,			
	2023	**2023**	**2023**	**2023**	**2022[3]**	**2021[4]**
	(in millions of US$, except %)[1]	*(in millions of R$, except %)*	*(in millions of US$, except %)[1]*	*(in millions of R$, except %)*		
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	2,503.9	12,122.0	1,670.3	8,086.3	6,170.3	3,622.8
(+) Asset sales results[5]	—	—	—	—	—	(38.3)
(+) Biological assets fair value variations[5]	(127.4)	(616.9)	39.0	188.7	1,374.5	(441.3)
(+) IFRS-16 – Leases[5][6]	(44.4)	(214.9)	(10.5)	(51.0)	(243.9)	(189.8)
(+) Other Non-Recurring Effects involving material gains or losses [5][6]	(141.0)	(682.8)	150.2	727.4	108.4	(195.3)
Total (A)	**2,191.0**	**10,607.4**	**1,849.0**	**8,951.4**	**7,409.3**	**2,758.1**
Capital employed – Assets						
Current and noncurrent trade accounts receivable	2,775.8	13,438.4	1,842.6	8,920.4	6,637.8	4,233.2
Inventories	3,569.7	17,281.8	2,113.1	10,230.1	9,931.9	5,617.0
Current and noncurrent recoverable income tax and social contribution	203.7	986.3	263.8	1,277.0	677.7	672.6
Recoverable taxes	2,279.5	11,035.7	2,188.5	10,595.1	5,417.0	3,968.7
Biological assets	788.7	3,818.3	855.2	4,140.5	3,914.0	1,353.2
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	5,935.1	28,733.4	5,601.7	27,119.4	22,264.9	17,726.6
Intangible assets	1,338.3	6,479.2	1,270.6	6,151.4	6,020.9	3,154.7
Assets from contracts with clients	642.1	3,108.7	667.4	3,231.3	3,086.6	2,730.5
Deferred income tax and social contribution	848.3	4,106.9	751.2	3,636.9	3,163.6	2,412.2
Other assets[7]	747.6	3,619.2	565.2	2,736.3	6,649.9	1,566.8
Investments	273.1	1,322.0	284.8	1,378.9	1,354.4	1,317.3
Related parties – commercial and administrative transactions and others	154.0	745.5	162.7	787.9	685.2	357.0
Total (B)	**19,555.8**	**94,675.4**	**16,566.9**	**80,205.2**	**69,803.9**	**45,109.8**
Capital employed – Liabilities						
Suppliers	4,162.2	20,150.6	4,431.1	21,452.3	19,059.5	10,911.2
Payroll and related charges payable	199.6	966.4	264.1	1,278.8	1,090.4	655.9
Income tax and social contribution payable	14.0	68.0	8.5	41.2	160.7	234.9
Deferred income tax and social contribution	367.9	1,781.0	240.4	1,163.8	1,373.9	1,797.5
Advances from clients	1,478.4	7,157.3	444.9	2,153.9	4,796.2	471.0
Provision for legal disputes	424.3	2,054.2	397.4	1,924.0	1,836.0	1,575.8
Other liabilities[8]	1,135.9	5,499.2	1,329.1	6,434.4	3,329.1	1,850.1
Related parties – commercial and administrative transactions	682.4	3,303.9	722.7	3,498.6	2,674.0	2,247.2
Total (C)	**8,464.8**	**40,980.6**	**7,838.2**	**37,947.0**	**34,319.8**	**19,743.6**
Capital employed (B) – (C)	**11,091.0**	**53,694.8**	**8,728.7**	**42,258.2**	**35,484.1**	**25,366.2**
Average capital employed (D)[2]	**10,234.4**	**49,547.8**	**9,394.0**	**45,479.1**	**35,779.7**	**27,063.8**
ROACE (A)/(D)	**21%**	**21%**	**20%**	**20%**	**21%**	**10%**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from reais into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in reais represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) The weights are given respectively as Q(0)=12.5%, Q(-1)=25.0%, Q(-2)=25.0%, Q(-3)=12.5%, and Q(-4)=25.0%, where Q(0) represents the current quarter, Q(-1) represents the quarter before Q(0), Q(-2) represents the quarter before Q(-1), Q(-3) represents the quarter before Q(-2) and Q(-4) represents the quarter before Q(-3).

(3) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(4) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, to improve comparison with other periods presented herein, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(5) For additional information, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

(6) Excludes amortization and depreciation expenses.

(7) Other assets includes advances to suppliers, dividends receivable, judicial deposits and other receivables.

(8) Other liabilities includes taxes payable, anticipated revenues, bonuses payable and other liabilities.

RISK FACTORS

Prospective purchasers of notes should carefully consider the risks described below, as well as the other information in these listing particulars, before deciding to purchase any notes. Our business, financial condition, reputation, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity, profit margin and prospects could be negatively affected if any of these risks occurs and, as a result, the trading price of the notes could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risk factors discussed below are not the only risks that we face, but are the risks that we currently consider to be material. There may be additional risks that we currently consider immaterial or of which we are currently unaware, and any of these risks could have similar effects to those set forth below.

For purposes of this section, the indication that a risk, uncertainty or problem may or will have a "material adverse effect on us" or that we may experience a "material adverse effect" means that the risk, uncertainty or problem could or will have an adverse effect, which may be material, on our business, financial condition, reputation, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity, profit margin, prospects and/or the market price of our notes, except as otherwise indicated or as the context may otherwise require. You should view similar expressions in this section as having a similar meaning.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We are engaged in the construction, expansion and operation of bioenergy parks, and if those projects are delayed or cost more than we projected, our operating results and financial condition may be affected.

We own and operate 35 bioenergy parks (out of which 30 are operational) in Brazil with a current aggregate installed capacity of 1.6 GW. We currently have four E2G plants under construction and ongoing projects for the construction of another three plants. See "Summary—Our Growth Strategy— Expansion of Our Renewable Products' Production and Commercialization Capability."

An amount equal to the net proceeds of this offering may be applied in the financing or refinancing Eligible Assets and Projects evaluated and selected by us in accordance with our Framework, which may include projects for the generation of renewable energy. See "Summary—Green Financing Framework" and "Use of Proceeds." We may explore growth opportunities in the future through the acquisition or development of greenfield projects or through the expansion of our existing facilities. We may be unable to complete these projects on a timely basis or at all and may not realize the related benefits we anticipate.

The construction, expansion and operation of such parks, as well as the conclusion of the projects within the projected schedule and budget, may face planning, implementation and operational issues, including: (i) failure or delay to obtain, maintain or timely renew government authorizations and licenses; (ii) price variations or the unavailability of raw materials (including E2G enzymes), equipment and inputs; (iii) unavailability, interruption or restrictions on the connection or use of power transmission or distribution; (iv) changes in regulation; (v) inability to obtain required expropriations or administrative easements; (vi) force majeure or acts of God; (vii) a lack of qualified workforce, (viii) failure of the newly-built or upgraded park to reach the expected performance level in terms of the quality of products and/or volumes produced and (ix) other unforeseen safety, engineering, environmental or regulatory issues.

If the construction or expansion projects are delayed because of operational problems, we may be required to provide sufficient financial resources, either by means of capital contributions or by raising third party capital, so that the project can reach completion. We may not be able to obtain required financing on satisfactory terms, or at all. If we are required to provide additional capital or guarantees, other strategic projects may be delayed or cancelled, thereby affecting our operating results and financial condition. Additionally, delays in the implementation of the project may result in larger capital expenditures, which could increase the overall cost of the project and impact our financial position and operating results.

Our greenfield projects and/or expansion of existing facilities require a significant number of service providers, including contractors. Any inability on our part to enter into contracts with duly qualified service providers who are able to provide the technical services that we require may prevent us from completing our

greenfield projects and/or expansions of existing facilities on a timely basis, or at all. In addition, the integration of greenfield projects or expansion of our existing facilities may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and may require significant financial and managerial resources that would otherwise be used for our current operations. Planned or future greenfield projects or expansions of existing facilities may not enhance our financial performance. Any failure in the implementation of growth projects and/or expansion of existing facilities may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Supply, demand and the market price for our products are volatile and are affected by a number of factors and conditions in Brazil and globally.

The ethanol and sugar industries, globally and in Brazil, are volatile and sensitive to domestic and international changes in supply and demand. Historically, the international sugar market has experienced periods of limited supply, causing sugar prices and industry profit margins to increase, followed by an expansion in the industry that results in oversupply, causing declines in sugar prices and industry profit margins. In addition, fluctuations in prices for ethanol or sugar may occur, for various other reasons, including factors beyond our control, such as:

- reduced demand for motor vehicles powered by internal combustion engines (including, without limitation, as a result of increased demand for electric vehicles);
- fluctuations in gasoline prices (including as a result of global oil prices);
- fluctuations in competitors' production capacities; and
- the availability of substitute goods for the ethanol and sugar products produced.

In the year ended March 31, 2023, the international sugar price increased by 5.5% in comparison to the previous year reaching an average price of US$19.6 cts/lb. The average price of anhydrous ethanol, on the other hand, dropped by 8.4%, to an average price of R$3,260.1/$m^3$, in comparison the previous year, based on the indices published by the *Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz* ("ESALQ"). See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Principal Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations—Ethanol and Sugar."

The prices of sugar depend, in large part, on prevailing market conditions. These market conditions, both in Brazil and internationally, are beyond our control. The wholesale price of sugar has a significant impact on our profits. Like other agricultural commodities, sugar is subject to price fluctuations resulting from weather, natural disasters, harvest levels, agricultural investments, government policies and programs for the agricultural sector, domestic and foreign trade policies, shifts in supply and demand, increasing purchasing power, global production of similar or competing products, and other factors beyond our control. In addition, a significant portion of the total worldwide sugar production is traded on exchanges and thus is subject to speculation, which could affect the price of sugar and our results of operations and, consequently, us.

The price of sugar, in particular, is also affected by producers' compliance with sugar export requirements and the resulting effects on domestic supply. As a consequence, sugar prices have been subject to high historical volatility. Competition from alternative sweeteners, including saccharine and high fructose corn syrup, changes in Brazilian or international agricultural or trade policies or developments relating to international trade, including those under the World Trade Organization, are factors that can directly or indirectly result in lower domestic or global sugar prices. Any prolonged or significant decrease in sugar prices could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

In Brazil, sugarcane prices may also increase due to changes in the criteria defined by the Association of Producers of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol of the state of São Paulo (*Conselho dos Produtores de Cana de Açúcar, Açúcar e Etanol do Estado de São Paulo*) ("CONSECANA") formed by sugarcane producers and sugar mill operators. The price of sugarcane is set in supply agreements, lease agreements and partnership agreements and is

partially fixed and partially variable, as provided for in the criteria set forth by CONSECANA. As a result, any changes to the criteria established by CONSECANA may lead to an increase in the cost of sugarcane.

Ethanol is marketed as a fuel additive to reduce vehicle emissions from gasoline, as an enhancer to improve the octane rating of gasoline with which it is blended or as a substitute fuel for gasoline. As a result, ethanol prices are influenced by the supply of and demand for gasoline, and our business and financial performance may be materially adversely affected by fluctuations in the demand for and/or price of gasoline. See "—Ethanol prices are directly influenced by sugar and gasoline prices, so that a decline in those prices will adversely affect both our ethanol and sugar businesses." The increase in the production and sale of flex fuel vehicles (hybrid vehicles, that run with ethanol or gasoline or both combined in any proportion) has resulted, in part, from lower taxation, since 2002, of such vehicles compared to gasoline only cars. This favorable tax treatment may be eliminated and the production of flex fuel vehicles may decrease, which could adversely affect demand for ethanol.

While we use derivative financial instruments and engage in hedging activities on a regular basis to mitigate against downside risk, these do not protect against differing trends in the correlation between sugar cane and ethanol and sugar and ethanol product prices. If we are unable to maintain sales at generally prevailing market prices for sugar and ethanol in Brazil and internationally, to export sufficient quantities of ethanol and sugar to assure an appropriate domestic market balance, or to pass on the full amount of price increases to our customers, the profitability of our ethanol and sugar business as well as our cash flow may be adversely affected, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any prolonged or significant decrease in sugar and/or ethanol prices could have material adverse effects on our business and financial performance.

The modification, suspension, cancellation or non-renewal of the tax benefits which we have been granted could have a material adverse effect on us.

We benefit from certain federal, state and municipal tax incentives, benefit programs and special regimes, including reductions in corporate income tax, suspensions of PIS and COFINS, reductions in ICMS on certain activities, and suspensions or reductions in certain other taxes (including import duties, tax on industrial products (*Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados*) and certain other social security charges). As of December 31, 2023, we recorded R$11.0 billion in recoverable taxes. We cannot assure you that these tax benefits will be maintained or renewed or that we will be able to obtain new tax benefits. If we lose our existing tax benefits due to our noncompliance with future requirements or if the current tax programs and agreements from which we benefit are modified, suspended, canceled or not renewed, we could be materially and adversely affected. See "—Risks Related to Latin America— Changes in tax laws or changes in their interpretation may increase our tax burden and, as a result, negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition."

We face significant competition in the markets in which we operate.

The ethanol and sugar industries in which we operate are highly competitive. The Brazilian ethanol and sugar industry remains highly fragmented, and we compete with numerous small to medium-size producers in Brazil. Our major competitors in Brazil are Tereos - Guarani, Bunge, Santa Terezinha and São Martinho, among others. Each of these producers markets ethanol and sugar products through the Cooperative of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol Producers of the state of São Paulo (*Cooperativa de Produtores de Cana-de-açúcar, Açúcar e Álcool do Estado de São Paulo*) ("Copersucar"). Copersucar consists of producers in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Paraná. We are not a member of Copersucar.

We also face strong competition from international ethanol and sugar producers, particularly in highly regulated and protected markets such as the United States and the European Union. With regard to sugar exports, we face intense competition from producers all around the world, including India, Thailand, Australia and the European Union, among others. There are global producers of sugar whose costs are lower than those of Brazilian producers, including us, and whose production capacity and prices could lead to a decrease in prices on the global sugar market. Furthermore, we face very strong competition internationally with regards to ethanol, especially from the United States. Ethanol production in the United States is based on corn-derived ethanol and is undertaken on a larger scale

than Brazilian ethanol production. Accordingly, a reduction in corn prices may lead to material reductions in the price of ethanol produced in the United States and result in increased competition in the Brazilian market.

Historically, imports of sugar have not provided substantial competition for us in Brazil due to, among other factors, the production and logistical cost-competitiveness of sugar produced in Brazil. If the Brazilian government were to create incentives for sugar imports, we could face increased competition in the Brazilian market by foreign producers. Many factors influence our competitive position, including the availability, quality and cost of fertilizer, energy, water, chemical products and labor. Some of our international competitors might have greater financial and marketing resources, larger customer bases and broader product ranges than we do. If we are unable to remain competitive with these producers in the future, our market share may be adversely affected.

The fuel distribution market in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay in which we operate is also active and highly competitive within both the wholesale and retail segments. We compete with small and large domestic fuel distributors. For example, we compete with domestic fuel distributors who purchase substantially all of their fuel from Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras"), which is controlled by the Brazilian government (see "—The sale of fuel refineries in Brazil by Petrobras may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations") and from suppliers based outside of Brazil. Besides us, there are few domestic participants, including, without limitation, Vibra Energia S.A. ("Vibra") and Ipiranga Produtos de Petróleo S.A. ("Ipiranga"), who import fuels into Brazil. Our main competitor in Argentina is state-owned YPF, which has more than half of the market share in the country. Large players may be more flexible than we are in responding to volatile industry or market conditions, such as shortages of crude oil and other raw materials or intense price fluctuations. In addition, we compete with producers and traders in other industries that supply alternative forms of energy and fuel to satisfy the requirements of our industrial, commercial and retail customers.

Certain measures currently being taken by participants in the fuel distribution market, including the expansion of their distribution networks, as well as the arrival of new participants or the offer of alternative forms of energy and fuel, may result in an increase in fuel supply and a consequent decrease in fuel prices. Intense competition and the actions of our competitors could lead to lower prices or reduced profit margins for the products we sell, as well as reductions in our sales volumes, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Further, in recent years, competition in the energy industry has been growing and power generators and distributors compete directly with each other to supply energy to free consumers. This increased competition and the multiplicity of power generators and distributors have exacerbated our need to attract new customers and renew existing contracts, caused reductions in prices contained in new power sales agreements and, in many cases, have caused higher acquisition prices for existing assets through competitive bidding practices. In addition, the introduction of low-cost disruptive technologies or the entry of non-traditional competitors into our sector and markets could adversely affect our ability to compete, which could have a material adverse effect on our businesses, operating results and financial condition.

Geopolitical and other challenges and uncertainties, including due to the ongoing military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and between Hamas and Israel in the Gaza Strip, could have a material adverse effect on the global economy, and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Global economy and geopolitics have been facing increased tensions between nations. Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 marked the beginning of an ongoing war between the two countries which has materially affected the global economy and international relations, affecting critical areas for global logistics, such as the South China Sea and the various relevant straits in the region. The war has already resulted in significant volatility in financial markets, as well as the rise in energy and commodity prices around the world. In particular, the conflict stimulated demand for biomass inputs in the European market, reducing supply to meet international demand and leading to higher prices and, consequently, higher inflation. If the conflict continues or worsens, markets may face continued volatility, as well as economic and security consequences, including supply shortages of different products, further increases in commodity prices, among others.

On October 7, 2023, Hamas militants infiltrated Israel's southern border from the Gaza Strip and conducted a series of attacks on civilian and military targets. Shortly following the attack, Israel's security cabinet declared war

against Hamas. The intensity and duration of Israel's current war against Hamas is difficult to predict, and as are such war's economic implications on our business and operations and on the global geopolitical instability. According to the World Bank, a prolonged Israel-Hamas conflict and an escalation of the conflict in the region could trigger substantial oil and other energy supply disruptions, which would indirectly increase the production and transportation costs for our fertilizers.

Geopolitical tensions in petroleum-producing countries may also affect the global supply of oil and could lead to increased prices. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, for example, led to a spike in oil and energy prices. As of February 28, 2024, we have not been materially adversely affected by the conflict, mainly as a result of our minimum inventory strategy and our hedging policy. However, we cannot assure you that such geopolitical tensions will not adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future.

Potential adverse consequences of the Russo-Ukrainian and Israel-Hamas wars and other geopolitical instability for us include, among others:

- appreciation of the U.S. dollar, which may increase the price of goods and services on which we depend and for which we pay certain of our obligations, and increased pressure on our margins and prices in general;

- increased inflation in Brazil and measures by the Brazilian government and the Brazilian Central Bank to contain inflation, which could materially impact the cost of debt and third-party capital for our financing and investment activities;

- the increase in oil prices as a result of a more limited or less accessible supply of Russian oil globally may also lead to an increase in the costs of acquisition of basic inputs, such as diesel fuel, and result in a decrease in our margins;

- the failure to obtain sufficient quantities of fertilizer (in particular nitrate) on favorable terms or at all, as a result of a short supply of Russian and Belarusian imported fertilizers, given Brazil's dependency on such imports, which could make agricultural production less efficient (potentially resulting in reduced output) or result in increases in costs (including as a result of the need to purchase other types of fertilizers);

- disruptions in the credit and capital markets, which can have a negative impact on the availability and terms of credit and capital and on cost of capital; and

- a recession in the Brazilian and/or global economies as a result of the events mentioned above could also have a material adverse effect on our business.

The extent and duration of the military actions, sanctions and resulting market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial. We continue to monitor the situation in Russia, Ukraine, Israel, the Gaza Strip and globally and assess its potential impact on our business. The effects of the war between Russia and Ukraine are ongoing, and its continuation or escalation could precipitate or aggravate the other risk factors identified in these listing particulars, which in turn could further materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and profitability, including in ways not currently known or considered by us to present material risks.

Adverse weather conditions, including due to climate change, as well as crop disease and pestilence may have an adverse effect in our businesses.

Our ethanol and sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of the sugarcane that we cultivate or that is supplied to us by growers located in the vicinity of our mills. Crop yields and sucrose content depend primarily on weather conditions such as rainfall and temperature, which vary and may be influenced by global climate change. Weather conditions have caused volatility in the ethanol and sugar sectors and, consequently, in our results of operations by causing crop failures or reduced harvests. Floods, droughts and frosts, which can be

influenced by global climate change, may affect the supply and prices of the agricultural commodities we sell and use in our business. Future weather patterns may reduce the amount of sugar and sugarcane obtained in a given crop or the sucrose content of the sugarcane.

Adverse weather conditions can be exacerbated by climate change. Climate risk is a transversal risk that can be an aggravating factor for the types of traditional risks that we manage in the ordinary course of business, including without limitation the risks described in this "Risk Factors" section. Based on the classifications used by Task-Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, we consider that there are two primary sources of climate change-related financial risks: physical and transition.

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event-driven (acute) or long-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. Acute physical risks include increased severity of extreme weather events, such as drought, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns, rising mean temperatures, chronic heat waves or rising sea levels.

Especially in Brazil, rainfall patterns have been constantly changing, causing certain regions to experience rainfall volumes far above historical averages, resulting in floods and inundations and landslides in hillside and mountain regions. Such changes in rainfall patterns could have an adverse effect on our production and distribution capacity, affecting crop harvests as well as our ability to produce sugar and ethanol, generate energy, distribute our products and provide services to our customers. The occurrence of storms and floods may also influence the cost to insure our assets, especially those in high-risk regions, where storms, tornadoes and other extreme events are more pronounced. In periods of scarcity of rain, water deficiency occurs because of the decrease in the levels of water reservoirs, with an influence on the availability and costs of electric energy, considering the dependence on energy generated through hydroelectric plants, as well as on crop harvests. The scarcity of rains combined with low levels of reservoirs can lead governments and authorities to restrict industrial activities and direct water for human consumption. The increase in average temperatures may have an impact on our operating costs due to the greater demand for cooling and air conditioning to produce, store and transport some of our products. Historically, in periods of water scarcity, the Brazilian government authorizes an increase in the energy prices as a measure to stimulate the reduction of consumption, which can create inflationary pressure, with impacts on the income levels of the population in general, on production costs and on the final price of products, which consequently affects our revenues and results.

Extreme and prolonged changes in rainfall patterns and an increase in temperatures can influence production cycles in certain regions, and droughts can influence the increase in fires and devastation, which may adversely affect our facilities. Additionally, they can also cause a reduction in revenue and an increase in costs due to negative impacts on our employees and suppliers, such as increased absenteeism and issues involving health and safety.

Transition risks refer to actions taken to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change, and they can fall into various categories such as market, technology and market changes:

- Market risk may manifest through shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services, as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account.

- Technology risk arises from improvements or innovations to support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economic system that can have a significant impact on companies to the extent that new technology displaces old systems and disrupts some parts of the existing economic system.

- Policy actions generally fall into two categories—those that attempt to constrain actions that contribute to the adverse effects of climate change and those that seek to promote adaptation to climate change. The risk associated with, and the financial impact of, policy changes depend on the nature and timing of the policy change.

The risks associated with climate change can also include difficulties in accessing capital due to reputational problems with investors, changes in consumer profiles, reduced consumption of fossil fuels and energy

transitions in the global economy toward a more low-carbon matrix, with the inclusion of substitute products for fossil fuels and the increased use of electricity for urban mobility. These requirements may increase going forward as a result of the increasing importance of environmental matters, which could expose us to increased compliance costs and limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities and provide certain products and services, each of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, crop disease and pestilence can occur from time to time and have a devastating effect on our crops, potentially rendering useless or unusable all or a substantial portion of affected harvests. Even when only a portion of the crop is damaged, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected because we may have incurred a substantial portion of the production cost for the related harvest. The cost of treatment of crop disease tends to be high. Any serious incidents of crop disease or pestilence, and related costs, may adversely affect our production levels and, as a result, our net sales and overall financial performance.

Ethanol prices are directly influenced by sugar and gasoline prices, so that a decline in those prices will adversely affect both our ethanol and sugar businesses.

The price of ethanol generally is closely associated with the sugar and gasoline prices in international and local markets. A vast majority of ethanol in Brazil is produced at sugarcane mills that produce both ethanol and sugar. Because sugarcane millers are able to alter their product mix in response to the relative prices of ethanol and sugar, this results in the prices of both products being directly correlated, and the correlation between them may increase over time. In addition, sugar prices in Brazil are determined by prices in the world market, so that there is a correlation between Brazilian ethanol prices and global sugar prices.

Because flex fuel vehicles allow consumers to choose between gasoline and ethanol at the pump rather than at the showroom, ethanol prices are correlated to gasoline prices as well and, consequently, international oil prices. We believe the correlation among the three products will increase over time. Accordingly, a decline in sugar prices will have an adverse effect on the financial performance of our ethanol and sugar businesses, and a decline in petroleum prices could make ethanol less competitive and reduce demand, despite increased sales of flex fuel vehicles, affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations, including cash flows.

Our international operations expose us to political and economic risks.

Our international activities expose us to risks not faced by companies operating exclusively in Brazil. The risks associated with international operations include:

- difficulties and costs associated with our compliance with different laws, treaties and complex international regulations applicable to activities in the sugar and ethanol sector, which are frequently changing;
- changes in social, political and economic conditions, including recessions, especially in emerging markets such as Argentina;
- foreign exchange controls and volatility in foreign exchange markets;
- import and export quotas and the imposition of trade barriers;
- tax rates that may exceed those applicable in Brazil and other countries or gains that may be subject to withholding regimes and an increase in repatriation taxes;
- changes in local working conditions;
- global economic and social developments, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine;
- expropriation and nationalization of assets in a particular jurisdiction;

- restrictions on the repatriation of dividends or profits; and

- compliance with international laws and regulations related to international operations, including export control and economic sanctions laws and regulations, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Most ethanol and/or sugar producing countries, including the United States and member of the European Union, protect local producers from foreign competition by establishing government policies and regulations that affect ethanol and sugar production, including quotas, import and export restrictions, subsidies, tariffs and duties. As a result of these policies, domestic ethanol and sugar prices vary greatly in individual countries. We have limited or no access to these large markets as a result of trade barriers. If these protectionist policies continue, we may not be able to expand our export activities at the rate we currently expect, or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, if new trade barriers are established in our key export markets, we may face difficulties in reallocating products to other markets on favorable terms, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Any interruption in the supply of fuel by Petrobras could result in a significant interruption in our fuel sales.

Petrobras is the main fuel supplier in Brazil. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023, 74.2% and 76.1%, respectively, of all fuel we purchased was supplied by Petrobras and 25.8% and 23.9%, respectively, was supplied by other providers. Distribution policies defined by Petrobras directly affect the Brazilian energy matrix. Any interruptions or delays in the supply by Petrobras of petroleum-based fuels would immediately affect our ability to supply petroleum-based fuels and lubricants to our customers, which would increase our purchasing costs and reduce our sales volume, consequently adversely affecting our operating margins.

Additionally, Petrobras announced in 2021 that it would cease to guarantee the supply of fuels to the Brazilian market and informed distributors that a portion of their fuel purchase orders would not be fully met. As a result, fuel distribution companies, including us, were required to purchase part of their fuels needs in the international spot market. Although Petrobras has adopted a pricing policy of pegging domestic fuel prices to international rates, during some periods the prices at which our products are imported or bought from other companies might be materially different from those charged by Petrobras. If we are not able to obtain an adequate volume of oil-based fuel at competitive prices or pass on the increase in costs to our customers, our operating margins, market share, financial condition and results of our operations may be adversely affected.

We may be adversely affected if Petrobras significantly modifies its business plan or reduces its activities related to the distribution of fuel in Brazil. Recently, Petrobras has made several changes to the composition of its management team and has undertaken a long-term divestment plan. We may be impacted by the privatization of some of the refineries owned by Petrobras, which could result in the adoption of different pricing and more restrictive supply policies, limiting our access to oil derivatives or affecting our costs, gross margins, and sales volumes. The current divestment plan suggests that Petrobras is scaling back its positions in refining and logistics, which may cause disruption in logistics services, changes to distribution policies and adversely affect the competitiveness of fuel distributors. It is not clear how these changes or any future changes in management may impact price adjustment policy and change the structure and long-term outlook of the fuel market. In addition, we cannot predict how the new elected government of Brazil will change the divestment plan implemented during the prior government. See "— The sale of fuel refineries in Brazil by Petrobras may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations."

Anticompetitive practices in the fuel and lubricant distribution markets may distort market prices.

In recent years, anticompetitive practices have been one of the main problems affecting fuel distributors in Brazil. These practices usually involve the creation of cartels and a combination of tax evasion and fuel adulteration, such as diluting gasoline by mixing solvents or adding anhydrous ethanol in proportions greater than those permitted by law (anhydrous ethanol is taxed less than hydrous ethanol and gasoline). Taxes constitute a significant portion of the cost of fuels sold in Brazil. For this reason, tax evasion has been a recurring practice of some distributors, allowing them to charge lower prices. These practices have allowed some distributors to supply large quantities of

fuel products at prices lower than those offered by the main distributors, allowing the former to increase their sales volumes at the expenses of the latter. Consequently, these anti-competitive practices may affect our sales volumes, which could have a material adverse effect on our businesses. If these practices become predominant, it could result in lower prices or reduced margins for products sold, which may cause a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

Given the complexity and breadth of our operations and the special sensitivity of the sector in which we operate, particularly in regard to anti-competitive practices, we cannot guarantee that our internal control mechanisms, such as our governance and compliance programs, are sufficient to avoid risks of investigations for illicit or irregular conducts and possible sanctions and legal proceedings. Despite having these internal control mechanisms, we have been and may be subject to, among others, litigation, investigations, expenses, fines, sanctions and penalties, both administrative and criminal, by different authorities. See "Business—Legal and Administrative Proceedings."

We may also lose our licenses, permits or other regulatory instruments required for our operations, be subjected to search and seizure procedures, and suffer damage to our image and reputation.

Significant disruptions at our production facilities and in our transportation and logistics services and those of our customers and/or suppliers can have a material adverse effect on our business, including our production and distribution volumes.

Our operations are dependent upon the uninterrupted operation of our plants, mills, refinery, terminals and storage facilities and various modes of transportation and distribution facilities, as well as the facilities owned or operated by our suppliers and customers. Operations at our facilities and at the facilities owned or operated by our suppliers and customers could be partially or completely shut down, temporarily or permanently, as the result of any number of circumstances that are not within our control, such as:

- acts of God, force majeure, adverse weather conditions and other catastrophic events that may destroy machinery, equipment and facilities, such as hurricanes, floods, crop shortfalls, fire, explosions, fuel leaks and other flammable products, and landslide;
- pests or disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic;
- environmental issues, including environmental licensing processes or environmental incidents, contamination, wildlife conservation obligations, solid waste, storage and handling of hazardous products and others, as well as demonstrations by social and/or environmental groups or associations;
- labor claims, including work interruptions, strikes, and other events related to our employees or employees of our suppliers or customers;
- disruptions in the supply of our products to our facilities or means of transport; and
- business interruptions due to political, social or economic turmoil (whether local or international), civil unrest or other conflicts.

A portion of our freight activities involves petroleum products and other flammable materials, and the presence of such products may aggravate the effects of any catastrophe.

A substantial portion of Brazilian agricultural production is currently transported by truck, a means of transportation significantly more expensive than the rail transportation available to U.S. and other international producers. Our dependence on truck transport may affect our position as a low-cost producer and fuel distributor, such that our ability to compete in world markets may be impaired. Our supply chain is also heavily dependent on road transport. Any impediments to road traffic along the routes typically used within our supply chain, including due to adverse weather conditions, could require us and our suppliers to use alternative routes, which may result in delays and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Strikes or stoppages affecting the logistics chain can also cause or contribute to product shortages across the country, affecting volume and distribution in all industries that are highly dependent on road transportation, which can impact the Brazilian economy, affecting the country's economic growth and increasing inflation rates. For example, on May 21, 2018, a national truckers' strike commenced in Brazil regarding increases in fuel prices. The strike materially disrupted the supply chain of various industries across the country, including the supply chain of raw materials to our production facilities and our distribution chain, and, at its peak, led to the partial suspension of the operation of several of our production facilities located in Brazil. Furthermore, this strike also materially affected the regular functioning of the ports from where our products are exported. We incurred increased costs in connection with the truckers' strike, which caused a material adverse effect on our results. There can be no assurance that the truckers will not seek to engage in any further strikes, particularly considering the uncertainty related to the new federal government administration and its ability to take adequate measures against the recent steep rise of fuel prices in Brazil resulting from the increase of international oil prices and the devaluation of the Brazilian currency. It is also unclear whether the new Brazilian federal government or any other party involved will be able to meet the demands of the truckers in a satisfactory manner or that any such strike will not adversely affect our supply chain or the operation of our production facilities.

We currently outsource the transportation and logistics services necessary to operate our business. Any disruption in these services, or any obligation to take over these services from existing service providers as a result of judicial orders banning the outsourcing of these services, could result in supply problems at our processing plants and impair our ability to deliver processed products to our customers in a timely manner. In addition, a natural disaster or other catastrophic event could result in disruption in regional transportation infrastructure systems affecting our third-party transportation providers.

In addition, a significant increase in fuel prices and transportation service rates as well as any other reduction in the reliability or availability of transportation or logistics services, including as a result of, among other things, flooding in ports, warehouse fires, global shipping container shortages, or labor strikes, could adversely affect our ability to satisfy our supply chain requirements and deliver our products to our customers in a commercially viable manner.

Any significant disruption at our facilities or inability to produce or transport products to or from these facilities or to or from our suppliers and customers for any reason may result in the loss of revenues, assumption of liabilities or cost increases, and subject us to liability in legal, administrative or other proceedings, including in the event of disruptions caused by events beyond our control. If we are held liable for such events, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow would be materially adversely affected.

Any failure of our information technology systems could adversely affect our operating results and make us more susceptible to cyber threats, adversely affecting our business.

We depend on information technology systems for significant elements of our operations, including data storage and retrieval of critical business information. Our information technology systems are vulnerable to damage from a variety of sources, including network failures, human error, malicious human acts and natural disasters. Some of our servers are potentially vulnerable to physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses and similar disruptive issues. Despite network security and back-up measures, our measures to monitor and develop information technology networks and infrastructure may not be effective in protecting us from cyberattacks and other breaches related to our information technology systems. Failures or significant disruptions to our information technology systems or those used by our third-party service providers may prevent us from conducting our general business operations. Any disruption or loss of information technology systems on which critical aspects of our operations depend could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We store highly confidential information on our information technology systems, including personal data, financial information, and other types of information related to our products and customers. If our servers or third-party servers on which our data is stored are attacked by a physical or electronic break-in, computer virus or any other malicious human action, our confidential information may be stolen, unlawfully disclosed or destroyed. Any security breach involving misappropriation, loss or unauthorized disclosure or use of confidential information of our suppliers, customers or others, whether by us or by third parties, could: (i) subject us to civil and criminal penalties; (ii) adversely impact our reputation; and (iii) expose us to liability to our suppliers, customers, other third parties or

governmental authorities, among others. Any such developments may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have in the past been a victim of a cyber-attack. On March 11, 2020, we and the economic group of which we are part suffered a cyberattack by ransomware that caused a partial and temporary interruption of our operations. We implemented a contingency plan, continued operating partially during the cyberattack, and progressively reconnected our operating systems after the attack. Following the incident, we have taken certain additional precautionary measures to reduce cyber risks. However, we may incur losses associated with third-party claims, as well as fines and other sanctions imposed by regulators related to or arising from the incident. We cannot guarantee that our security structures and measures will be successful in preventing future cyber-attacks. Any cyber incidents could have a negative impact on our reputation and cause customers, suppliers and other third parties with whom we have relationships to lose trust in us. We cannot definitively determine the impact of the incident on our relationships, nor whether we will need to engage in any activities to rebuild them. In addition, we expect that the cost to obtain cyber liability insurance in the future should we wish to do so (we do not currently have cyber liability insurance) will be higher than they would otherwise have been as a result of this incident.

We do not maintain specific insurance policies for cyberattacks and our current policies may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by any security breaches, so we may be unable to obtain a full refund, or any refund, under such policies. Any of the above developments could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

The expansion of our business through acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances creates risks that may reduce the benefits we anticipate from these transactions.

We have grown substantially through acquisitions, including the Biosev Acquisition, and intend to continue to grow by acquiring, or investing in, directly or indirectly, from time to time, businesses considered suitable by our management that are consistent with our values and which we believe are conducive to generating results. Additionally, we participate and may enter into joint ventures and strategic alliances to increase our competitiveness in the markets in which we operate, including, among other things, partnerships with our customers.

Our management is unable to predict whether or when opportunities for new acquisitions or strategic alliances will occur, or the likelihood that any particular transaction will be completed on favorable terms and conditions. Our ability to continue to expand our business through acquisitions or alliances depends on many factors, including our ability to identify acquisition opportunities or access capital markets on acceptable terms. Even if we are able to identify opportunities and obtain the resources necessary to do so, financing these acquisitions could result in an over commitment on our part.

Acquisitions, particularly those involving sizeable enterprises, may bring managerial and operational challenges, including the diversion of management's attention from existing operations and difficulties in integrating operations and personnel. Any material failure by us in integrating new businesses or in managing any new alliances may adversely affect our business and financial performance. Additionally, some of our major competitors may pursue growth through acquisitions and alliances, which may reduce the likelihood that we will be successful in completing acquisitions and alliances. In addition, any major acquisition we consider may be subject to antitrust and other regulatory approvals. We may not be successful in obtaining required approvals on a timely basis or at all.

Acquisitions also expose us to the risk of successor liability-related actions involving any acquired entity, their respective management or contingent liabilities incurred before the acquisition. The due diligence investigation conducted in connection with an acquisition, and any contractual guarantees or indemnities that we may receive from sellers of acquired companies, may not be sufficient to protect us from, or compensate us for, actual liabilities. Material liabilities associated with an acquisition, such as labor or environmental liabilities, could materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, operating results or financial condition, and reduce the benefits that we expect to result from such acquisition.

Oftentimes, we enter into joint venture or strategic partnerships for the development of our business. We hold minority interests in certain companies, including CTC – Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira, Logum Logística S.A., Uniduto Logística S.A., Nordeste Logística I, Nordeste Logística II, Nordeste Logística III, Navegantes

Logística, Latitute Logística Portuária S.A., Gera Soluções e Tecnologias S.A. and Termap S.A. – Argentina. The controlling shareholders in these companies may make decisions that are contrary to our interests. The existence of conflicting views between us and such shareholders can adversely affect the management of these businesses, result in economic, financial or operational issues, as well as generate disputes. Further, the success of these and other partnerships depends, in part, on the satisfactory performance of our obligations and the obligations of our partners. If we or our partners do not satisfactorily fulfill these obligations, our strategic partnerships may not perform as expected or fail to fulfill the agreed services. If this occurs, we may be required to make additional investments and provide additional services to ensure the proper performance and delivery of the agreed services, or terminate such partnerships before the contractually scheduled date. Our additional investments related to such strategic partnerships may result in the reduction of our material profits and losses. Strategic partnerships are essential for the continuity of our operations and our growth. If we are unable to maintain our existing partnerships or identify new partnerships, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected.

We substantially depend on third parties to supply and sell our products.

As energy producers and fuel, sugar and ethanol distributors, our business depends on our good relationship with suppliers. We enter into agreements with third-party contractors to provide facilities and services necessary for our operations, including fuel distribution, storage facilities and transportation services for our ethanol and sugar operations. We also enter into agreements with retail dealers that operate Shell-branded stations and resell our products and services in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. The loss or expiration of our agreements with such third parties, or our inability to renew these agreements or to negotiate new agreements with other suppliers and retail dealers at comparable rates, could adversely affect our business, reputation as distributors, buyers and sellers, and financial condition and results of operations.

Our reliance on third parties to provide essential services on our behalf and on retail dealers to resell our products and services also impairs our control over the costs, efficiency, punctuality and quality of these services and exposes us to risks associated with improper conduct from such suppliers and resellers. Contractors' negligence may compromise the safety of the transportation of ethanol from our production facilities to our export facilities and expose us to the risk of liability for environmental damage caused by third parties. In addition, the negligence or misconduct of our suppliers may compromise the quality and safety of the products sold by us and subject us to liability for damages caused to third parties as a result of the use of such products. Any of the above risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on sugarcane suppliers to produce ethanol and sugar.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we purchased 47%, 47%, 47% and 48%, respectively, of our sugarcane from third parties. Sugarcane is the main raw material we use to produce ethanol and sugar. We generally enter into medium- and long-term supply contracts for periods varying from three and one-half to seven years. If there is a shortage of sugarcane or any supply contracts or lease agreements are terminated or not renewed, we may experience a material reduction in the sugarcane available for processing or an increase in sugarcane prices. In certain cases, as a result of price-setting formulas in our sales contracts, we may not be able to pass on the full amount of these cost increases to our customers, which could reduce our profitability and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increase in fuel price, especially diesel, could increase the costs of our operations.

Fuel prices have historically been volatile and may continue to be so in the future. Fuel prices are influenced by numerous factors including, among others, demand and supply, processing, transportation allotment and availability, price and availability of alternative fuel sources, weather conditions, natural disasters and political conditions or hostilities in oil-producing regions, besides the political factors related to government pricing policy. In our operations, we contract freight services provided by outsourced truck drivers to carry out the distribution of our products, and the costs of these types of services are strongly linked to the cost of fuels, especially that of diesel, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Accordingly, any significant

variations in fuel prices may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Raw material and supply service costs are subject to fluctuations.

The cost of raw materials used in our business, including agricultural inputs such as steel, pesticides, fertilizers, soda ash, sulfur, sulfuric acid, lime, polymers and petroleum, as well as the cost of services in connection with our operations (such as civil, electrical and mechanical workforce), are subject to wide fluctuations depending on market conditions and government policies. For example, the procurement of agricultural inputs are subject to developments in the international energy and commodity markets, to Brazilian trade and other governmental policies, and to the policies of foreign governments, among other factors. The prices charged our various businesses for inputs and services are influenced by several factors over which we have little or no control, including, but not limited to, international and national economic conditions, regulations, government policies, the actions of our counterparties, tariff adjustments and global effects of supply and demand, particularly in commodity prices. We cannot assure you that we will be able to pass on any increased costs to our customers, which could decrease our profit margin and result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to generate revenues is substantially dependent on our current and future agreements and the performance by counterparties under such agreements.

Our business strategy relies upon our ability to successfully market our products and services to our existing and new customers, including fuel distributors, wholesalers, retailers, trading companies and consumers of the energy which we generate or trade, and enter into or renew our supply and services agreements for the sale of renewable energy, sugar and fuel, in some cases under long-term agreements that account for a substantial percentage of the anticipated revenue from a given facility (such as the agreements for the distribution of E2G).

If we contract with our customers on short-term contracts, our pricing can be subject to more fluctuations and less favorable terms, and our earnings are likely to become more volatile. An increasing emphasis on the short-term or spot market may in the future require us to enter into contracts based on variable market prices, as opposed to contracts based on a fixed rate, which could result in a decrease in cash flow in periods when the market price for our products is depressed or insufficient funds are available to cover financing costs.

Our ability to generate cash is dependent on customers' continued willingness and ability to continue purchasing our products and services and to perform their obligations under their respective contracts. Their obligations may include certain nomination or operational responsibilities, construction or maintenance of their own facilities which are necessary to enable us to deliver and sell our products, and compliance with certain contractual representations and warranties. Our customers have varying degrees of creditworthiness and are subject to different rules and regulations. We are therefore exposed to the risk of nonpayment or other default under our contracts and other arrangements with them, which may increase as a result of adverse economic conditions in our industry.

For example, we supply fuel to the Brazilian aviation market, which is highly concentrated in a few airlines. According to the National Civil Aviation Agency (*Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil*) ("ANAC"), the overwhelming majority of passengers transported are concentrated in three large national airlines. These airlines are still facing adverse effects to their business and results caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Azul Linhas Aéreas renegotiated its debt with airline leasing and supplying companies, including us, in October 2023, and on January 25, 2024, Gol Linhas Aéreas Inteligents sought chapter 11 protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York after securing a US$950 million debtor-in-possession financing package from a bondholder group. If due to financial difficulties any of these airlines were to suspend the purchase of fuel from us or breach their respective supply agreement, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Considering the high concentration in commercial aviation, the migration of any of the large domestic airlines to another fuel distributor could also have a material adverse effect on Raízen's and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event that a significant number of material customers terminate their agreements with us or default on their payment obligations or fails to perform their material obligations under their respective contract for the reasons listed above or for any other reason, our ability to provide products or services and our ability to collect

payment could be negatively impacted, which could materially adversely affect our operating results, cash flow and liquidity, even if we were ultimately successful in seeking damages from such customer for a breach of contract.

The sale of fuel refineries in Brazil by Petrobras may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The cease and desist agreement (*Termo de Compromisso de Cessação*) ("TCC") entered into by Petrobras and the Brazilian Antitrust Authority (*Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica)* ("CADE") regarding the divestment of Petrobras' refineries marked a significant change to the Brazilian government's historical approach to the oil and gas industry. The TCC was signed on June 8, 2019, and reflected the prior administration's focus on promoting market competition and reducing the government's intervention in the economy. The TCC requires Petrobras to sell its refineries to third-party companies, which is expected to increase competition in the oil market and promote a more dynamic and efficient sector. Competition in the fuel distribution industry may be increased if the oil product refineries that are currently being sold by Petrobras are acquired by third parties. Similarly, we may be impacted by the acquisition of Petrobras' refineries by private investors that practice more restrictive pricing and supply policies, limiting access to petroleum products from these locations. Additionally, we cannot assure you that we would be successful if we acquire, directly or indirectly, any of the refineries that are being sold.

On the other hand, there is a significant risk that the current Brazilian government administration decides to abandon the plan to sell Petrobras' refineries, despite the TCC having been entered into by Petrobras and the Brazilian Antitrust Authority. On November 28, 2023, Petrobras had requested the TCC renegotiation to the Brazilian Antitrust Authority alleging that Petrobras' new business plan has changed its business and investment strategy. The interruption of the plan to sell Petrobras' refineries is supported by a large number of congressmen and by the Brazilian government. This decision would represent a significant shift in the government's approach to the oil and gas industry, and it would likely face resistance from market participants and regulators.

Any of the adverse developments referred to above as well as the ongoing uncertainty with respect to the sale of fuel products refineries may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our controlling shareholders may take actions which are not necessarily in the interest of the holders of the notes.

We are controlled by Cosan and Shell, which entered into a shareholders agreement on June 1, 2011, as amended, in order to govern their relationship as our joint controlling shareholders. Our current controlling shareholders have the power to jointly control the outcome of most matters submitted to our shareholders for the foreseeable future, including the election and removal of directors, approval of corporate and management policies, potential mergers or acquisitions, payment of dividends, asset sales and other significant corporate transactions. The interest of our controlling shareholders may differ from or conflict with yours in material respects, particularly if we encounter financial difficulties or are unable to pay our debts as they mature. The interests of our controlling shareholders may be in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures, financings or other transactions that, in their judgment, could enhance their equity investment, or in making large dividend payments (subject to limitations in our financing agreements) or other distributions or payments to them as the controlling shareholders, even though such transactions might involve risks to you as a holder of notes. Our controlling shareholders have limited contractual obligations to fund our business and may not have sufficient liquidity to fund our business if we require additional funding.

A dispute or deadlock among our controlling shareholders could cause significant delays in our operations. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that our controlling shareholders will not sell all or any part of their shareholding at any time nor that they will not look to reduce their holding by means of a sale to a strategic investor, an equity offering or otherwise. For more information, see "Principal Shareholders and Related Party Transactions."

We may be subject to additional costs if we are unable to supply the energy sold under our energy purchase and sale agreements.

Energy purchase and sale agreements set forth specific volumes and terms for the supply of contracted energy. If we are unable to supply the contracted energy to third parties with energy generated by our activities, we may be required to purchase energy from other companies qualified to trade in the Electric Energy Sales Board (*Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica*) ("CCEE"). Our energy trading activities require us to estimate future market demand for electricity. We may be adversely affected to the extent that we overestimate or underestimate such demand.

If we underestimate demand and buy less electricity than we need, we may be forced to buy additional electricity in the spot market at substantially higher prices than those provided for in long-term purchase contracts. We may also be unable to pass on these additional costs to our customers and would be subject to penalties pursuant to applicable regulations. On the other hand, if we overestimate demand and buy more electricity than we need (if, for example, a significant portion of our customers start purchasing electricity directly in the open market), we may need to sell the surplus at substantially lower prices. Any significant divergence between our anticipated needs and demand for electricity may adversely affect our results of operations.

Free market contracts are subject to possible mismatches between the volume of generated or purchased electricity (supply) and the volume of electricity sold or consumed (demand). These volume mismatches are settled by the CCEE at the differentiated settlement price (*Preço de Liquidação das Diferenças*) (the "PLD"). The PLD is calculated hourly and is based on the Marginal Cost of Operation (the "CMO"), and is limited to minimum and maximum values, which are reviewed and set by the ANEEL annually. Changes in short-term market prices can lead to potential losses in our market activities. The PLD may be impacted by (1) variations in expected and verified loads; (2) variations in the levels of hydroelectric plant reservoirs; (3) decreases/increases in expected and verified inflows; (4) an advanced or delayed start of operations of new generators and/or transmitters; and (5) variations in expected and verified generation of small plants. The occurrence of any of these events could lead to a significant variation in the PLD, which could result in increased costs or reduced revenue from energy sales in the short-term, and could adversely affect our cash flows.

In addition, the purchase and sale of electricity transactions are conducted bilaterally between agents, and we are exposed to the credit risk of our counterparties. A default by one of our counterparties will expose us to market prices at that time, which could adversely affect our projected results of operations. On the other hand, if we fail to comply with our obligations under energy purchase and sale agreements, we may be subject to contractual or regulatory penalties by counterparties, ANEEL or CCEE, including adjustments in volumes, prices and even revocation of authorizations.

We are subject to defaults by our counterparties in energy purchase and sale agreements.

When we enter into energy purchase and sale agreements with third parties, we are subject to a number of risks, including (i) payment defaults; (ii) failure to register our energy purchase and sale agreements with the CCEE; (iii) the failure of counterparties to provide guarantees to the CCEE, which may result in a decrease in the number of energy amounts registered in the system and/or agreements with the CCEE; (iv) breaches of contract and early termination motivated by price fluctuations; or (v) different interpretations of contract clauses. It may take significant time and resources to settle any such disputes, which could negatively affect our results.

Moreover, the CCEE sets forth a loss sharing mechanism pursuant to which all CCEE members share the impacts of defaults or judicial measures. The effects from such results are considered by CCEE as negative adjustments to the final amounts due to each party. This loss sharing mechanism caused dissatisfied members to pursue a series of judicial actions and injunctions challenging such mechanism. Members that have not secured injunctions with courts are subject to loss sharing, and those that have secured injunctions may be subject to retroactive sharing should these injunctions be reversed in the future.

The volumes of energy contracted in our energy purchase and sale agreements may be reduced in certain circumstances for reasons beyond our control.

Our contracts for the purchase and sale of energy in the regulated market contain provisions according to which counterparties can reduce the contracted volumes of energy. A significant part of our energy production is tied to the regulated market. ANEEL regulates the mechanisms for volume reduction and may amend this regulation from time to time. If ANEEL's regulation becomes more flexible or lenient, our power plants could be adversely affected. In addition, our contracts for the purchase and sale of energy in the free market may also contain provisions that allow counterparties to reduce the volume of contracted energy within certain limits. A failure to sell the excess energy at the same price or at all could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, in the event of an energy shortage, the government may impose rationing obligations that could affect the volumes established in our contracts, consequently affecting our revenues.

Unfavorable decisions, our involvement, or our controlling shareholders' involvement in judicial, administrative or arbitration proceedings, investigation procedures or police inquiries could have adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as on our image or reputation.

We, our managers, employees and controlling shareholders are and may be in the future a target of investigations and parties to judicial, administrative and/or arbitration proceedings, whether in civil, tax, administrative, labor, corporate, intellectual property, regulatory, competition, environmental or criminal matters, among others. As of December 31, 2023, we had recorded R$2,054.2 million in provisions, write-offs and reversals, payments and monetary and foreign exchange updates in connection with legal disputes.

We cannot predict whether we will prevail in any existing or future proceedings, whether we will have to pay significant amounts, including penalties and interest, as payment for our liabilities, or whether our assets will be pledged, blocked or otherwise made unavailable due to unfavorable decisions, which would materially and adversely impact our business and financial performance. Our provisions may not be sufficient to cover any losses arising from these proceedings and we may be unable to provide sufficient guarantees for such proceedings. In addition, any inability to pay tax obligations may hinder us in obtaining the necessary tax compliance certificates to carry out our activities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, any repercussions in the media of investigations or procedures involving our controlling shareholders or members of our senior management could adversely affect our image and reputation with our customers, suppliers, investors and other stakeholders. Currently, certain entities within the Shell group, one of our controlling shareholders, are involved in judicial and administrative proceedings in foreign jurisdictions related, for example, to: (i) the payment of compensation for oil spills in Nigeria; (ii) the effects of the fine imposed by the European Commission for fixing the price of bitumen in the Netherlands; (iii) the assessment in 2013 for the issue of excess chemical substances in Houston; and (iv) the interim decision rendered in May 2021 by the Dutch judicial authorities on the impacts of shareholders' operations on climate change and the respective obligations to be implemented to reduce such impacts. In addition, our chairman was named as a defendant, among other parties, in certain criminal complaints in connection with the payment of ICMS taxes. We cannot guarantee that these procedures will be decided in favor of our controlling shareholder or chairman and, if they are ultimately decided in an unfavorable manner, they could have a material adverse effect on our reputation.

For more information on legal, administrative and arbitration proceedings involving the Raízen group, as well as proceedings involving our shareholders, managers and employees, see "Business—Legal and Administrative Proceedings."

We may be unable to comply with restrictive covenants under our financing agreement and other debt and derivative instruments.

We are subject to certain restrictive covenants in most of our loan and financing and other debt instruments as well as in certain derivative instruments, including derivative global agreements (CGDs) and International Swaps and Derivatives Association – ISDA agreements, including cross-default and cross-acceleration, no rating downgrading, negative pledge and the achievement of certain ESG key performance indicators (which, if not

achieved, may cause an increase in interest rate costs and additional fees). We may also incur additional indebtedness that may include more restrictive covenants than the ones we currently are subject to, including financial covenants limiting our ability to incur additional indebtedness or requiring compliance with certain financial ratios. Any failure by us to comply with the restrictive covenants in our credit agreements as a result of adverse conditions in our business environment may trigger the acceleration of part of our indebtedness, limit our access to new credit facilities as well as adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may be inadequate to cover all losses and/or liabilities that may be incurred in our operations.

Our business is subject to various risks and hazards, including accidents, labor disputes, changes in the regulatory environment, environmental and climate risks and other natural phenomena. While we believe that we maintain insurance at levels that are customary in our industry to protect against these liabilities, our insurance may not be adequate to cover all losses or liabilities that might be incurred in our operations, and is subject to liability limits and exclusions.

We do not maintain insurance coverage for any type of business interruptions of operations, including business interruptions caused by cyberattacks or work stoppages. For example, the negative impact on our business and results from the 2018 Brazilian truckers' strike and the trucker's protests associated with the Brazilian elections in 2022, including the partial suspension of operations at certain of our production facilities and increased transportation and logistics costs, were not covered by any of our insurance policies. In addition, we do not insure most of our assets against war or sabotage. Therefore, an attack or an operational incident causing an interruption of our business activities could have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

If an event that cannot be insured occurs, or the damages are higher than our policy limits, we may incur significant costs. In addition, we could be required to indemnify third parties affected by such an event. Even where we incur losses that are ultimately covered by insurance, we may incur additional expenses to mitigate the loss, such as shifting production to different facilities. These costs may not be fully covered by our insurance.

Any claim we make may not be honored fully, in a timely manner, or at all, and we may not have purchased sufficient insurance to cover all losses incurred. If we were to incur substantial liabilities or if our business operations were interrupted for a substantial period of time, we could incur costs and suffer losses. Additionally, in the future, insurance coverage may not be available to us at commercially acceptable premiums, or at all.

Our performance depends on maintaining functioning labor relations with our employees and our compliance with labor laws. Any deterioration of those relations or increase in labor costs could adversely affect our business.

All of our employees are represented by labor unions. Our relationships with these organizations are governed by labor agreements or collective bargaining agreements which we negotiate with labor unions. Upon the expiration of these agreements, we may be unable to reach new agreements with the labor unions and any such agreements may not be on terms satisfactory to us, which could result in higher payments of wages or benefits to union workers. If we are unable to negotiate acceptable collective bargaining agreements, we may become subject to work stoppages or strikes, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our negotiations with labor unions may become more challenging and we may be subject to higher wages and increasing work stoppages or strikes if the current administration is successful in implementing changes in the labor laws and increasing funds to labor unions. As part of the labor law reform in 2017 (the "Labor Reform"), union financing by workers is no longer mandatory in Brazil. If the Brazilian Congress enacts changes to the Labor Reform and the return of mandatory financing of unions and related administrative bodies (such as labor union centers, federations and confederations), such entities may gain bargaining power for further workers' rights, including our Brazilian employees. As a result, unions may be able to pursue more aggressive negotiations for wage increases, including minimum wages above inflation.

Additionally, in the ordinary course of business, we outsource some of our labor force, including our transportation and logistics services. Brazilian labor authorities, based on case law, have in the past prohibited the outsourcing of activities considered to be part of an entity's core business. Recent decisions by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court (*Supremo Tribunal Federal*) ("STF") and recently enacted labor laws allow the outsourcing of activities considered part of an entity's core business, provided certain conditions are met. If any of our outsourced services are deemed not be in compliance with such conditions, we may be held liable for labor and social security debts of employees of the companies that provide outsourcing services to us, be subject to fines and be required to terminate our outsourcing agreements. We are exposed both to potential individual labor claims and inspections by Ministry of Labor, which could require us to execute pleading agreements (*Termo de Ajuste de Conta*) ("TAC") with the government. Any such outcomes would materially increase our labor costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may fail to ensure compliance with relevant anti-fraud, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and other international laws and regulations.

We operate in jurisdictions that have a high risk of corruption. Mechanisms for preventing and combating corruption, money laundering and bribery, governance procedures, as well as our current internal procedures, may not be sufficient to ensure that all of our managers, employees, suppliers, business partners and third parties who act on our behalf, interest or benefit always act in strict compliance with our internal policies and laws and regulations aimed at preventing and combating corruption that we are subject to. These laws and regulations include the Brazilian Anti-Corruption Law No. 12,846, of August 1, 2013, Law No. 9,613, of March 3, 1998, Law No. 8,429, of June 2, 1992, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), the U.K. Bribery Act ("UBA"), as well as other standards related to the Convention on Combating Corruption of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"), including the guidelines issued by the Brazilian comptroller general (collectively, the "Anti-Corruption Laws").

In general, the Anti-Corruption Laws prohibit companies and their employees, shareholders or managers from making improper payments to government officials, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business and/or other benefits. We cannot guarantee that our direct and indirect shareholders, directors, officers, employees and other third parties (including agents, suppliers and service providers) and the companies to which some business operations are outsourced will fully comply with the Anti-Corruption Laws and related policies. Our governance, internal control mechanisms, policies, risk management and compliance processes may not be able to, for example: (i) detect, prevent or mitigate violations of the Anti-Corruption Laws or similar legislation, as well as violations of our internal compliance policies; (ii) detect, prevent or mitigate occurrences of fraudulent and dishonest behavior by our managers, employees, suppliers, customers, business partners or third parties acting on our behalf, interest or benefit; (iii) manage all risks identified in our risk management policy and/or predict, identify or mitigate new risks; and (iv) detect, prevent or mitigate other occurrences of behavior inconsistent with ethical and moral principles, which may materially and adversely affect our reputation, our business, financial conditions and operating results, as well as adversely affect the market price of our securities. Public authorities are empowered to impose penalties on us if acts of corruption are inadvertently or intentionally committed by members of our management, employees and/or third parties acting on our behalf or in our interest. Under the terms of certain Anti-Corruption Laws, companies may be jointly and severally liable for the payment of a fine and full compensation for damage for unethical practices attributed to their affiliates and consortia members. As a result, we may be held liable for any such violations.

As we increase and scale our business, we may engage with new business partners and third-party intermediaries to market our products and services and obtain necessary permits, licenses and other regulatory approvals. In addition, we or our third-party intermediaries may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these third-party intermediaries, our employees, representatives, contractors, customers and agents, even if we do not authorize such activities.

The existence of lawsuits, procedures, investigations, convictions, publications or negative comments in any media vehicle or social network involving us, our direct or indirect shareholders and subsidiaries, our business, our operations, executive officers, members of our Board, or any third party acting on our behalf, interest or benefit, could seriously damage our reputation. The reputational risk arising from the negative perception of our brand by

customers, counterparties, shareholders, subsidiaries, investors, regulators and society in general for involvement in any of the above cases can originate from several factors, including those related to non-compliance with legal obligations, inappropriate business practices related to our customers, products and services, relationships with partners with questionable ethical posture, employee misconduct, information leakage, anti-competitive practices, failures in the risk management process, among others. Damage to our reputation, as well as any fines or other material sanctions could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, as well as on the price of our securities.

Failure to comply with data protection laws may adversely affect our business.

We are subject to several data protection laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate including, but not limited to, Law No. 13,709/2018, or the Brazilian General Data Protection Law (*Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados Pessoais*) ("LGPD") and the European Economic Area Privacy Regulation, the General Data Protection Regulations (the "GDPR"). Specifically with respect to Brazil, the LGPD regulates practices related to the processing of personal data in Brazil, through a system of rules that impacts all sectors of the economy and establishes, among other measures, protection rights for the holders of personal data. In cases where the processing of personal data is permitted through legal bases, there are obligations and requirements related to information security incidents, such as leakage of personal data and transfer of personal data, as well as sanctions for breaches of the LGPD.

The National Data Protection Authority (*Autoridade Nacional de Proteção de Dados*) ("ANPD"), the autonomous agency with power to, among other matters, enact regulations and procedures on the protection of personal data and privacy in Brazil, can apply fines of up to 2% of the infringent's revenue in Brazil, capped at the amount of R$50.0 million, per violation and other administrative sanctions in case of breach of the LGPD. Law No. 13,853/2019 also provides authority for the ANPD to assess the penalties provided for by the LGPD. The ANPD's competence prevails over any related authority of other public entities with regard to the protection of personal data. On February 2023, Resolution CD/ANPD No. 4/2023 came into force. This resolution governs the imposition of administrative penalty by ANPD for the breach of LGPD. Since then, the ANPD began imposing fines and other administrative sanctions on companies that fail to comply with the provisions of the LGPD.

Although we seek to make our operations compliant with those laws and enhance the security of our personal data processing activities, if we do not comply with a data protection law to which we are subject, we may be subject to one or more sanctions, including warnings, obligations to disclose incidents, temporary blocking or deletion of personal data, significant fines and suspension of our activities. In addition, we may be held liable for material, moral, individual, or collective damages caused by us.

Failure to protect personal data processed by us, as well as the failure to adjust to the applicable legislation, may result in significant fines for us and our subsidiaries, disclosure of any incidents in the media, the deletion of personal data from our database, and the suspension of our activities, which could adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Technological advances may affect demand for our products and services or require substantial capital investments for us to remain competitive.

The development and implementation of new technologies may result in a significant reduction in the costs of the products and services we provide. We cannot predict when new technologies may become available, the rate of acceptance of new technologies by our competitors or the costs associated with such new technologies. Advances in the development of alternatives to the products and services which we currently sell could significantly reduce demand or eliminate the need for them.

For example, new technologies may be developed or implemented to obtain alternative energy sources, and cars that use these sources may replace flex fuel vehicles. Advances in the development of alternatives to ethanol, or the development of automobiles that use energy sources other than ethanol, could significantly reduce the demand for ethanol, thereby affecting our sales. Moreover, the use of alternative sweeteners may adversely affect the overall demand for sugar in Brazil and abroad, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any advances in technology that require significant capital expenditures to ensure competitiveness or any other alternative products or technological advances that reduce demand for our products or services will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights.

Our future success is highly dependent on our ability to protect our current and future brands (including our own brands) and defend our intellectual property rights, including trademarks, patents, domain names, trade secrets and know-how. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, particularly our patents and trademarks, our ability to operate and compete in our business could be adversely affected.

There is a risk that we may not be successful in renewing our title or licensing certain intellectual property rights in a timely manner or at all, or that the validity of such rights may be successfully challenged by third parties. For example, we are party to a trademark licensing agreement with one of our controlling shareholders, the Shell group, that allow us to use the Shell brand in the more than 8,200 service stations we operate in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay and in a series of products, programs and services, such as the fuel we sell to retailers, airports and business-to-business customers, as well as in the Shell Box payment app, the loyalty program and certification program we offer. This agreement may be terminated by various reasons, including if our current controlling shareholders sell or otherwise lose our direct or indirect control, individually or jointly, whether as a result of a change in voting power, sale of the majority of our shares in the open market or otherwise. If any agreement with Shell is terminated or not renewed for any reason whatsoever, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected products and services under a different brand, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For more information about the Shell brand licensing agreement, see "*Related Party Transactions*."

In addition, we may not be able to enforce intellectual property rights in certain countries where we operate as the laws of certain foreign countries, including those in many emerging markets, may not fully protect these rights. The costs required to maintain proper registration and protect such rights can be substantial and affect the result of our operations.

We cannot assure you that third parties will not infringe or misappropriate our intellectual property rights, despite our efforts to actively monitor against their unauthorized use. In addition, we are not able to guarantee that the measures taken by third parties to protect our intellectual property rights will be sufficient. For this reason, we may need to engage in legal proceedings to defend our rights and there can be no guarantees that we will be successful.

The improper or unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights, especially trademarks, could decrease the value of our brands, adversely affect our reputation, cause a decline in sales, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, third parties may claim that the products or services provided by us violate their intellectual property rights. Consequently, our companies may be forced to engage in potentially costly litigation, or to revise, in whole or in part, the products or services that are allegedly infringing on the rights of third parties and/or pay significant amounts in damages, royalties or licensing fees, in addition to the potential risk of damages to our image and loss of demand for our products. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations are inherently dangerous and entail high operational risk.

We produce, store and transport fuel products, which involves a variety of safety and other operating risks, including the manufacturing, handling, storage and transportation of flammable, explosive and hazardous materials. These risks could result in personal injury and death, severe damage to or destruction of property, plant and equipment, and environmental damages. A significant accident at one of our sites, service stations or storage facilities could put a temporary stop to our onsite activities and result in significant remediation costs, loss of revenues, reputational damage and other liabilities.

Any soil or underground contamination may subject us to legal and administrative investigations that can result in administrative or criminal penalties, including, but not limited to, suspension, shutdowns, a requirement to pay fines ranging from R$50 to R$50 million (doubled or tripled in case of recurrence), and an obligation to make capital and other expenditures or an obligation to materially change or cease some operations. In addition, we may be subject to civil liabilities in case of environmental damage, which include the obligation to remediate and/or indemnify the contaminated area and third parties affected by the environmental damage, and redress any damages caused to public health. The demonstration of the cause-and-effect relationship between the damage caused and action or omission is sufficient to trigger the obligation to redress environmental damage under strict liability.

Insurance proceeds, if available, may not be received on a timely basis and may be insufficient to cover all losses, including lost profit. Equipment breakdowns, natural disaster, and delays in obtaining supplies or required replacement parts or equipment could also materially adversely affect our manufacturing operations and consequently our results of operations. In addition, the costs associated with complying with current and future legislation relating to environmental protection, health, safety and liabilities incurred in connection with the release or exposure to harmful substances are substantial. Any increase in such costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Government policies and regulations directly related to our products may adversely affect our results through increased production costs or reduced revenues.

Our business is subject to extensive regulation in Brazil, including (i) in the oil and gas sector, by ANP, (ii) in the energy sector, by the Brazilian National Electricity Agency (*Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica*) ("ANEEL"), the Ministry of Mines and Energy (*Ministério de Minas e Energia*), the Brazilian Operator of the Electric Energy System (*Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico*) ("ONS"), and the CCEE, (iii) in connection with the performance of the lease contract of public port terminal and an adherence contract related to private use terminals, the National Waterway Transportation Agency (*Agência Nacional de Transportes Aquaviários*) ("ANTAQ"), and the Ministry of Ports and Airports (*Ministério de Portos e Aeroportos*), among other authorities. See "Regulatory Overview."

We may not be able to satisfy all the necessary requirements to conclude new contracts or to comply with Brazilian energy regulations. Possible interventions in the sector, constant changes in current Brazilian regulations or authorization programs and the creation of stricter criteria for eligibility in future energy auctions, in addition to lower prices, may adversely affect the operating results of our energy cogeneration business, increase the costs of projected investments and, as a result, hinder the growth of its business.

More specifically, we produce and sell three main types of ethanol: hydrous ethanol, anhydrous ethanol for fuel and industrial ethanol. The primary type of ethanol consumed in Brazil is hydrous ethanol, which is used as an alternative to gasoline for flex fuel vehicles (as opposed to anhydrous ethanol, which is used as an additive to gasoline). Governmental authorities of several countries, including Brazil and the United States, currently limit the use of a certain percentage of anhydrous ethanol in gasoline. Since 1997, the Brazilian Sugar and Alcohol Inter-ministerial Council (*Conselho Interministerial do Açúcar e Álcool*) ("CIMA") has limited the percentage of anhydrous ethanol that can be used as an additive to gasoline. According to CIMA Resolution No. 1, dated March 4, 2015, the current percentage of anhydrous alcohol for regular gasoline (regular gasoline "C") is 27%, and for additive/premium gasoline (gasoline "C") is 25%. The blending of ethanol with gasoline for automotive use is subject to a high degree and regularity of inspections by the ANP, which is responsible for establishing the acceptable specification parameters for ethanol. Any blending of fuel that does not comply with these parameters will be subject to fines and even the loss of the license to operate in the sector. According to ANP data, approximately one-half of all fuel ethanol in Brazil is used to fuel automobiles that run on a blend of anhydrous ethanol and gasoline; the remainder is used in either flex fuel vehicles or vehicles powered by hydrous ethanol alone. Other countries have similar governmental policies requiring various blends of anhydrous ethanol and gasoline. In addition, flex fuel vehicles in Brazil are currently taxed at lower levels than gasoline-only vehicles, which has contributed to the increase in the production and sale of flex fuel vehicles. Any reduction in the percentage of ethanol required to be added to gasoline or increase in the levels at which flex fuel vehicles are taxed in Brazil may cause demand for ethanol to decline and affect our business.

In the electricity market, government authorities may, at their own discretion, change the regulations or the terms and conditions applicable to our electricity authorizations, causing additional costs or diminishing projected revenues. We may be subject to regulatory penalties if we are unable to comply with the new terms and conditions. Our authorizations are subject to review by granting authorities with respect to the amounts we may sell in energy purchase and sale agreements, known as a "physical guarantee." If the physical guarantee of our plants is reduced, we may have our sales capacity reduced and may be exposed to payments and penalties within the CCEE. We may also be ordered to suspend our power generation if so determined by the ONS, for example, in the event of excess generation and incapacity of the electricity grid, and we may not be fully compensated for these restrictions. Additionally, regulations in the electricity sector impose the payment of various sector charges, and the total costs of these charges may be increased by government authorities, adversely affecting our business.

In addition, our performance in distributed generation may be impacted by a new regulatory framework. Law No. 14,300, of January 6, 2022 ("Law No. 14,300/2022"), as supplemented by the Normative Resolution No. 1,059, of February 7, 2023 ("Resolution No. 1,059/2023"), enacted by ANEEL, established a new legal framework for the sector of distributed micro and mini-generation in Brazil, in which we operate. As a result of the enactment of Law 14.300/2022, both ANEEL and the electricity distributors adapted their rules, regulations, procedures and processes to the new guidelines established by the new Law. Before the enactment of Law No. 14,300/2022, the energy generated by distributed generation units could be used to offset all components of the energy tariff charged to captive consumers, saving costs associated with energy bills. Law No. 14,300/2022 introduced changes that have affected offsetting in distributed generation projects and may impact the results of new distributed generation projects that do not fall within the Vacancy Period (as defined below) and all projects after the Vacancy Period, including our current projects. According to the new regulation, the benefits provided for in ANEEL regulation and, in particular, the form of offset for power credits generated by distributed micro or mini-generation projects, will remain in effect until December 31, 2045 for projects that either are already connected or that file an access request within 12 months from the publication of Law No. 14,300/2022 (the "Vacancy Period"). Therefore, the new regulatory framework will adversely affect the cost of distributed generation projects and may adversely affect the results of new distributed generation projects that do not fall within the Vacancy Period and all projects after the Vacancy Period, including our current projects. It will also be up to ANEEL to regulate certain parts of Law No. 14,300/2022, in particular which charges and specific tariff components must be paid by distributed micro and mini generation plants that are not included in the Vacancy Period ("New Plants") from 2029 onwards. Depending on ANEEL's new regulation, the financial return on New Plants may be lower than that on plants that benefit from the Vacancy Period, since New Plants could incur additional costs. Additionally, ANEEL is yet to regulate the sale of surplus power credits in SCEE, which was not allowed in the previous regime.

Failure to comply with the applicable rules and regulations or with the terms of the relevant licenses and permits granted to us by governmental authorities, including ANP, ANEEL, ANTAQ, and competent Ministries, may result in significant fines and other penalties including confiscation or destruction of products, cancellation of product registrations, bans on certain facilities, revocation of existing licenses and permits, temporary suspension from participating in public bidding, among others), which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We have goods and assets that can be reverted to the government and that are not available to satisfy its obligations in possible enforcement proceedings or for liquidation events.

Under current legislation and pursuant to certain of our concession, assignment and lease agreements, some of our facilities have operational assets that may be, in whole or in part, reverted to the public authorities and/or to delegates at the end of a specified period. These assets will not be available for liquidation if we declare bankruptcy, nor can they be subject to seizure to guarantee the enforcement of court decisions. We may not be compensated for the reversal of these assets, and even if we are, any compensation may be lower than the market value of the reversed assets, which could significantly reduce the amounts that our creditors would receive in the event of liquidation.

Failure to comply with, obtain or renew the licenses, authorizations, permits, registrations and agreements required for our business could have a material adverse effect on us.

We are required to obtain specific licenses in relation to our operations (terminals, bases and plants) from the competent environmental authorities, which are applied in particular to the emission, ejection and emanation of products and by-products resulting from our respective activities. The laws and regulations governing these licenses may from time to time require us to make material investments to purchase and install pollution control equipment or make operational changes to limit our impact on the environment and/or the health of our employees. Any failure to comply with the terms of such laws, regulations and licenses and authorizations could result in significant financial penalties, criminal sanctions, revocation of operating licenses and authorizations and/or the prohibition of some of our activities. We are also required to obtain specific licenses, permits and authorizations from governmental authorities to carry out some of our agricultural production activities. Similarly, we are also required to obtain applicable licenses and comply with regulatory obligations for operations involving fuel and energy sectors.

In addition, our activities in the sectors of port terminal operations, the exploration of energy potentials, fuel distribution, and biofuel operations are all subject to the maintenance and renewal of contracts (authorizations, grants and permissions) with the Brazilian government. Both the unilateral early termination of these contracts by the government (in the public interest or as a result of our breach of the applicable regulations) and the government's decision not to renew such contracts may adversely affect our business. The government may impose new contractual and legal conditions on us, such as an obligation to make further investments for the expansion and modernization of our facilities, or to increase the minimum annual volume of cargo movements, which may not be in our best interests.

Finally, our activities depend on operating licenses under the responsibility of local municipalities, which licenses include the Construction Conclusion Certificate (*Certificado de Conclusão de Obras*), the Installation and Operation Licenses (*Licenças de Instalação e Operação*) and the Fire Department Inspection Report (*Auto de Vistoria do Corpo de Bombeiros*). Nonresidential operations without these licenses risk cumulative fines and shutdown penalties. We cannot guarantee that we currently have, for the exercise of our activities, all valid licenses to operate and/or that we will obtain and/or renew, in the future, these licenses, or that we will always and timely obtain and/or renew them. Such failure could hinder our operations as currently exercised and result in financial loss arising from fines and relocation costs.

Our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially and adversely affected if we are unable to obtain or renew any material licenses, agreements, authorizations, permits and registrations for our business and operations.

We are subject to extensive environmental regulations and may be exposed to liabilities in the event we fail to comply with these regulations.

Our business activities in Brazil are subject to extensive laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, which impose on us various environmental obligations, such as environmental licensing requirements; standards for the release of effluents, management of solid waste, emission and discharge of hazardous materials, sugarcane burning, and health and safety of our employees; protection of certain areas (including the Legal Reserve, areas of traditional indigenous and *quilombolas* communities, conservation units, archeological sites and permanent preservation areas); and the need for special authorizations for the use of water and vegetation suppression, among others. For instance, in addition to restrictions that limit sugarcane burning and other environmental restrictions, we are required to set aside a portion of our rural properties (sugarcane fields and other facilities), known as the Legal Reserve, to foster biodiversity preservation and ecological rehabilitation. For rural areas located in the State of São Paulo, 20% of land must be preserved to comply with this legal obligation.

Failure to comply with such laws and regulations (including failure to obtain or maintain relevant environmental permits, as well as to comply with technical conditions imposed by environmental permits) may subject us to administrative sanctions (such as fines, mandatory interruption of activities, prohibition to obtain financing from public entities) and criminal sanctions, in addition to the obligation to redress environmental damages, including those caused to third-parties.

We have entered into and rely on TACs to operate in areas where environmental licenses have not been issued and there is no forecast of when and if such licenses will be issued. In the event that the TAC is invalidated in the future, our sugarcane planting activities supported by the TAC may be considered irregular, which may adversely affect our business.

We monitor the market and the availability of decarbonization credits (*créditos de descarbonização*) ("CBIO") and we act proactively to meet the retirement targets established by the National Energy Policy Council (*Conselho Nacional de Política Energética*). Future changes in emissions targets and the unavailability of CBIOs for acquisition may result in increases in the costs of our operation. Failure to meet these targets may result in administrative sanctions, such as fines of up to R$50 million, pursuant to Article 6 of the Federal Decree No. 9,888, dated June 27, 2019.

In addition, Brazilian environmental law adopts a strict liability system for environmental damages (civil liability), in connection with which a polluter is liable irrespective of whether such polluter was at fault or engaged in intentional misconduct, which may result in our joint and several liability for the obligations of our suppliers or customers, for example. There is no limit to the amount that Brazilian courts may award to cover the costs of repairing the damage, and environmental civil liability is not subject to statute of limitations under Brazilian law. Brazilian law also provides that an entity's corporate veil may be pierced whenever it prevents the redressing of environmental damages. As a result, when we engage third parties to perform work for us, such as to dispose waste or suppress vegetation, we are not exempted from liability for any environmental damage caused by these independent contractors and could be held jointly liable for such damages. Further, we can be held liable for any and all consequences arising from the exposure of persons to harmful substances or other environmental damage.

If we become subject to environmental liability, any costs we may incur in connection with the indemnification against potential environmental damage would lead to a reduction in the financial resources that would otherwise remain at our disposal for current or future strategic investment, which may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. As environmental laws and their enforcement become increasingly stringent, our expenses for complying with environmental requirements are likely to increase in the future. More stringent environmental regulations can result, for example, in the imposition of costs associated with greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, through requirements either by environmental agencies or through other measures of a regulatory nature, such as carbon taxation and the creation of market limitations on GHG emissions, which have the potential to increase our operating costs and reduce our production. Furthermore, the possible implementation of new regulations, changes in existing regulations or the adoption of other measures could cause the amount and frequency of our expenditures relating to environmental preservation to vary significantly compared to present estimates or historical costs. Any unplanned future expenses could force us to reduce or forego strategic investments, and as a result, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The occurrence of environmental damage may lead to the need to make significant financial resources available for both containment and repair of these damages. The occurrence of such events may also lead to a disruption in production due to intervention by government agencies. In either case, financial and/or image impacts may be significant. In addition, the creation of new regulations may lead to the need for greater expenses for environmental preservation. Furthermore, extensive environmental regulation can also lead to delays in the implementation of new projects as bureaucratic procedures for obtaining environmental licenses from various government agencies may take considerable time.

We are party to several administrative and judicial proceedings for alleged failures to comply with environmental and health laws, which may result in fines, shutdowns, obligations to redress or compensate the environmental damage caused or other adverse effects on our operations. Claims that give rise to administrative proceedings may also lead to civil or criminal claims against us and our subsidiaries. Our costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws, and our liabilities arising from past or future claims, could adversely affect our business or financial performance.

There has been an increase in ESG rules and regulations applicable to our business and we expect this trend to continue. Given the pace of legislative developments in this area, we may not be able to comply with the new regulations in their totality. We are also exposed to the risk that future ESG rules and regulations may adversely

affect our ability to conduct our business by requiring us to reduce the value of our assets or reduce their useful life, facing increased compliance costs or taking other actions that may be adverse to us.

Our operations are subject to disruptions by third parties who interfere with the possession of our real estate or our means of production.

Our operations are subject to disruption by third parties, including through illegal burnings, the invasion or occupation of our real estate, and the blocking of roads and agricultural land by members of certain social movements, environmental protection movements, as well as indigenous peoples, all of which is common practice in the industry. In certain regions, including those where we own property or lease land, available remedies, such as police protection and litigation, may be inadequate or nonexistent. In these cases, our operations, image and reputation may be affected, and we may be subject to litigation that may result in criminal and administrative penalties, including, but not limited to, suspension, shutdowns, and a requirement to pay fines, which may range from R$50 to R$50 million and can be doubled or tripled in case of recurrence, which may also result in the need for additional investments and therefore may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

Our hedging activities may prevent us from benefiting fully from increases in commodity prices and may expose us to other risks, including counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

From time to time, we use derivative instruments, typically futures, options and forward contracts, exchange-rate and fixed-rate swaps and locked-in exchange agreements, to manage price, foreign exchange rate and interest rate risks underlying our business. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations— Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk." Since we record derivatives at fair value, to the extent that the market prices of our products exceed the fixed price under our hedging policy, our results will be lower than they would have been if we had not engaged in such transactions as a result of the related non-cash derivative expenses. As a result, our financial performance would be adversely affected during periods in which commodities prices increase.

Our actual future production may be significantly higher or lower than we estimate at the time we enter into derivative contracts for the relevant period. If the actual amount of production is higher than we estimated, we will have greater commodity price exposure than we intended. If the actual amount of production is lower than the notional amount that is subject to our derivative instruments, we might be forced to satisfy all or a portion of our derivative transactions without the benefit of the cash flow from our sale of the underlying physical commodity, resulting in a substantial diminution of our liquidity. As a result of these factors, our hedging activities may not be as effective as we intend in reducing the volatility of our cash flows, and in certain circumstances may actually increase the volatility of our cash flows.

Hedging agreements also expose us to the risk of financial loss in situations where (i) the counterparty to the agreement defaults on its contract; (ii) there is an increase in the expected differential between the underlying price in the hedging agreement and the actual prices received; or (iii) the steps we take to monitor our derivative instruments do not detect and prevent transactions that are inconsistent with our risk management strategies, or there is a material error in the reporting of such instruments.

We could also experience liquidity deterioration caused by the need for margin posting under derivatives transactions, even though we have some margin call facilities in place.

Alternatively, we may choose not to engage in hedging transactions in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance during periods in which commodities prices decrease.

Risks Related to Latin America

We are exposed to political and economic risks in the countries we operate.

Countries in Latin America have experienced periods of economic and political instability in recent years. Unfavorable general economic conditions in the past that affected the global banking system and financial markets have caused economic slowdown and a decrease in the amount of foreign capital invested in emerging markets, including Latin America. This in turn has caused many emerging markets, including Latin America, to decline in value and has led to the depreciation of emerging market currencies against the U.S. dollar. As international investors' reactions to events that occur in one market sometimes affect other regions or disadvantage certain investments, the economies of countries in Latin America could be adversely affected by negative economic or financial developments in other countries. Negative developments in Latin America or other emerging markets or developed economies could affect the decisions to hire service providers and the demand for the services offered by us, with a potential reduction in the number of clients.

In general, emerging markets such as Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and other Latin American countries are also exposed to relatively higher risks of liquidity constraints, inflation, devaluation, price volatility, corruption, crime, asset expropriation and sovereign default, as well as additional legal and regulatory risks and uncertainties. Economic uncertainty and political uncertainty in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and other Latin American countries could materially and adversely affect the business environment in these countries and affect us disproportionately or differently than our competitors, depending on our specific exposure to any particular emerging market, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating income, financial condition and prospects.

We are particularly exposed to political and economic risks in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay due to our operations in these countries. For the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, our operations in Brazil represented 70.4% and 71.7% of our net operating revenue, respectively, our operations in Argentina represented 9.2% and 9.9% of our net operating revenue, respectively, and our operations in Paraguay represented 1.2% and 1.2% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

Brazilian political and economic scenario

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (*Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística* ("IBGE"), Brazil's gross domestic product (the "GDP"), grew by 4.8% in 2021, 3.0% in 2022 and 3.1% in the third quarter of 2023 (cumulative growth in the last 12 months). Developments in the Brazilian economy may affect Brazil's growth rates and, consequently, the use of our products and services and we have been, and will continue to be, affected by changes in the Brazilian GDP.

In addition, Brazilian markets experienced heightened volatility in the last decade due to uncertainties deriving from investigations conducted by the Brazilian Federal Police and the Brazilian Federal Prosecutor's Office. Such investigations have impacted the Brazilian economy and political environment. We cannot predict whether the ongoing investigations will lead to further political and economic instability, nor whether new allegations against government officials and executives or private companies will emerge in the future. Any consequences of these investigations could materially and adversely affect the business environment in Brazil.

Uncertainty over whether the Brazilian government will implement reforms or changes in policy or regulation in the future may affect economic performance and contribute to economic instability and increase the volatility of the Brazilian securities market. We cannot predict which public policies may be adopted or changed in Brazil, or the effect that any such policies might have on our business and on the Brazilian economy.

Argentine political and economic scenario

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in recent decades, characterized by periods of low or negative growth, high levels of inflation and currency devaluation. According to the World Bank, Argentina's GDP grew by 10.7% in 2021, 5.0% in 2022 and (1.1)% in 2023 year-over-year. Sustainable economic growth in Argentina depends on a variety of factors including the international demand for Argentine exports, the

stability and competitiveness of the Peso against foreign currencies, confidence among consumers and foreign and domestic investors and a stable rate of inflation, national employment levels and the circumstances of Argentina's regional trade partners. As in the recent past, Argentina's economy may be adversely affected if political and social pressures inhibit the implementation by the Argentinian government of policies designed to control inflation, generate growth and enhance consumer and investor confidence, or if policies implemented by the Argentine government that are designed to achieve these goals are not successful.

In the context of the current political scenario in Argentina, as of February 28, 2024 we do not expect to make additional investments in Argentina using funds generated from our activities outside of Argentina and also do not expect the Guarantors to be able to internalize profits in Brazil from our activities in Argentina. As a result, investors in the notes should not rely on cash flow from our activities in Argentina in order to evaluate our ability to make payments in respect of the notes in the near future. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Cash Flows."

Paraguayan political and economic scenario

Paraguay has a history of economic and political instability, exchange controls, frequent changes in regulatory policies, corruption, and weak judicial security. Paraguay's GDP increased by 4.1% in 2021, 0.08% in 2022 year-over-year and 3.58% in the third quarter of 2023 (quarter over quarter from previous year). Paraguay's GDP is closely related to the performance of the Paraguayan agricultural sector, which can be volatile and can adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. A significant deterioration in the economic growth of Paraguay or any of its main trading partners, such as Brazil or Argentina, could have a material impact on the trade balance of Paraguay and could adversely affect their economic growth, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Exchange rate instability can harm the economy of emerging markets where we operate and, consequently, affect us.

The Latin American currencies have experienced in the past and are currently experiencing strong fluctuations against the dollar and other strong currencies.

In Brazil, over the past four decades, the federal government implemented various economic plans and used various foreign exchange policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations (during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly), floating exchange market systems, foreign exchange controls and the dual exchange market. Since 1999, Brazil has adopted a floating foreign exchange system with Central Bank interventions in the purchase or sale of foreign currency. From time to time, there have been significant foreign exchange rate fluctuations between the real and the dollar and other currencies. The real depreciated by 7.4%, in 2021 against the U.S. dollar, reflecting low interest rates, a deteriorating post-COVID-19 economic environment and a political crisis. The real appreciated 5.7% in 2022 and 8.0% in 2023, reflecting higher interest rates in Brazil and higher prices for commodities exports. As of December 31, 2023, the real/U.S. dollar exchange rate was R$4.8413 to US$1.00. There can be no assurance that the real will not further appreciate or again depreciate against the U.S. dollar or other currencies in the future. Any appreciation could reduce the competitiveness of our exports and adversely affect our net sales and our cash flows from exports. On the other hand, because we generally invoice our sales in *reais*, a depreciation of Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar may lead to higher exports and revenues, but costs may be higher, including for foreign currency-denominated liabilities and funding costs.

Significant fluctuation in the exchange rate of the Argentine *peso* against foreign currencies may adversely affect the Argentine economy as well as our financial condition and results of operations. The Argentine *peso* has been subject to significant devaluation against the U.S. dollar in the past and may be subject to fluctuations in the future. We cannot predict whether and to what extent the value of the Argentine *peso* could depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar and the way in which any such fluctuations could affect our business. The value of the Argentine *peso* compared to other currencies is dependent, in addition to other factors listed above, on the level of international reserves maintained by the Argentine Central Bank, which have also shown significant fluctuations in recent years. As of December 31, 2023, the international reserves of the Argentine Central Bank totaled approximately US$18.8 billion. According to the exchange rate information published by the Banco de la Nación

Argentina, the Argentine *peso* depreciated by more than 78% against the U.S. dollar in 2023 (compared to 72.5% and 22.0% in 2022 and 2021, respectively). The devaluation of the Argentine *peso* may have a negative impact on the ability of certain Argentine businesses to service their foreign currency-denominated debt, lead to high inflation, significantly reduce real wages, jeopardize the stability of businesses whose success depends on domestic market demand, including public utilities and the financial industry, and adversely affect the Argentine government's ability to honor its foreign debt obligations. On the other hand, a significant appreciation of the Argentine *peso* against the U.S. dollar also presents risks for the Argentine economy, including the possibility of a reduction in exports (as a consequence of the loss of external competitiveness). Any such appreciation could also have a negative effect on economic growth and employment, and reduce the Argentine public sector's revenues from tax collection in real terms.

The exchange rate of Paraguay is free and floating and the Central Bank of Paraguay participates actively in the exchange market in order to reduce volatility. In 2021, the Paraguayan *guarani* depreciated against the dollar by 0.55%, had an increase by 6.92% in 2022 and an increase by 0.9% in 2023.

Any depreciation of the *real,* the Argentine *peso* or Paraguayan *guarani* against the U.S. dollar could also create additional inflationary pressures in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Latin America by increasing the price of imported products and requiring deflationary government policies. Any depreciation of these currencies may generally restrict access to the international capital markets. It would also reduce the U.S. dollar value of our results of operations. We have established policies and procedures to manage our sensitivity to such risks included in our Financial Risk Management and Treasury Policies. These policies, however, may not adequately cover our revenue and cost exposure to exchange rates.

We had total foreign currency-denominated loans and borrowings in an aggregate amount of R$22,096.4 million as of December 31, 2023, representing 55.7% of our total consolidated indebtedness at that date. Although we manage a portion of our exchange rate risk through foreign currency derivative instruments and future cash flows from exports in U.S. dollars and other foreign currencies, our foreign currency debt obligations may not be completely hedged. A significant devaluation of the *real* in relation to the U.S. dollar or other currencies would increase the amount of *reais* that we would need in order to meet debt service requirements of our foreign currency-denominated obligations.

Infrastructure and workforce deficiencies in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay may impact economic growth and have a material adverse effect on us.

Our performance depends on the overall health and growth of the Brazilian, Argentine and Paraguayan economy. Continued growth is limited by inadequate infrastructure, including potential energy shortages and deficient transportation, logistics and telecommunication sectors, the lack of a qualified labor force and the lack of private and public investments in these areas, which limit productivity, as well as efficiency. Any of these factors could lead to labor market volatility and generally impact income, purchasing power and consumption levels, which could limit growth or result in contraction and ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, we depend on public infrastructure to distribute part of our products. Deficiencies in the road, rail or waterway network of the areas in which we operate, such as unpaved or maintenance-free roads and the lack of railroads, especially in regions farthest from the ports (which is one of the principal disadvantages for the Brazilian agribusiness), result in high logistics costs and, consequently, reduce the profitability of our operations. Likewise, failure or malpractice in transportation handling, whether on trains, trucks or vessels, may lead to loss of production, waste of quantities or damage to sugarcane and oil derivatives. Constant climate change, such as excessive rainfall, has led to a worsening of the road's conservation status, which may lead to an increase in overproduction losses. The aforementioned infrastructure deficiencies may make it more difficult for us to conduct our business in the areas in which we operate and thereby adversely affect us.

Given that a significant part of our production in Brazil is exported (both with regards to sugar and ethanol), we may be adversely affected by the lack of port capacity in Brazil or an increase in the costs of such port capacity as a result of limitations in supply. Any delay or failure by the government in developing infrastructure systems could hurt the demand for our products, impede our delivery of products or impose additional costs on us.

Inflation and government efforts to curb it may contribute to an uncertain economic scenario, adversely affecting us and the market price of our securities.

General inflation, including rising prices for energy and other inputs, as well as rising wages, may adversely impact our business by increasing our operating costs. The cost of materials, fuel, labor and other components of our operating costs used in our services are affected by inflation and global commodity prices. We may mitigate this risk through passing along price increases to our clients. However, we may not always be able to raise prices in response to increased costs or may experience delays in passing through such costs, as our ability to do so is largely dependent upon market conditions and competitive market pressures. These inflationary cost pressures have resulted and may result in reductions in our operating margins and cash flows in the future.

Latin American countries have historically experienced high rates of inflation from time to time, which have together with certain actions taken by governments of countries in Latin America in an attempt to curb inflation had negative effects on the Latin American countries' economy and contributed to economic uncertainty, increasing the volatility of the Latin American capital markets.

Inflation in Brazil

In Brazil, according to the National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo*) ("IPCA"), which is published by the IBGE, Brazilian inflation rates were 4.62%, 5.79%, 10.06% as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 year-over-year, respectively. Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in the future and inflationary pressures may lead to the Brazilian government's intervening in the economy and introducing policies that could harm our business and the price of our securities. In the past, the Brazilian government's interventions included the maintenance of a restrictive monetary policy with high interest rates that restricted credit availability and reduced economic growth, causing volatility in interest rates. The Monetary Policy Committee (*Comitê de Política Monetária do Banco Central do Brasil*) ("COPOM") frequently adjusts the interest rate in situations of economic uncertainty to achieve goals established in the Brazilian federal government's economic policy. In the event of an increase in inflation, the Brazilian federal government may choose to significantly increase interest rates. For example, the official interest rate in Brazil oscillated from 14.25% as of December 31, 2015 to 2.00% as of December 31, 2020, as established by the COPOM, and then steadily increased. As of December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the SELIC rate was 9.25%, 13.75% and 11.75%, respectively. If interest rates decrease, there is generally greater access to credit and consumption of goods typically increases. This increase in demand can in turn result in inflation. On the other hand, if interest rates go up, the cost of borrowing increases which may inhibit consumption and additional investments. Another consequence of a rising interest rate is that a greater return is paid in respect of government securities, which may impact other investments by making them less attractive by comparison. As a result, there may be additional investment in public debt, which absorbs money that could otherwise fund the private sector. Any future increase in interest rates will affect not only the cost of our existing and future loans and financing, but also our cash and cash equivalents, securities and payable leases, which are subject to interest rates.

Inflation in Argentina

Historically, high rates of inflation have undermined the Argentine economy and the Argentine government's ability to foster conditions for stable growth. High rates of inflation may also undermine Argentina's competitiveness in international markets and adversely affect economic activity and employment, as well as our business, financial condition and results of operations. Argentina has confronted inflationary pressures, evidenced by significantly higher fuel, energy and food prices, among other factors. The national consumer price index variation was 211.4% in 2023, 94.8% in 2022, and 50.9% in 2021. On February 6, 2024, the Central Bank announced that the new inflation estimates for 2024 is 231.8%, pursuant to its survey of market expectations (*Relevamiento de Expectativas de Mercado*) which was carried out between January 29 and 31, 2024. After the elections, the Argentine government devalued the Peso by 54%, and this devaluation was immediately reflected in prices and the inflation rate. The Argentine government's adjustments to electricity and gas tariffs, as well as the increase in the price of gasoline have affected prices, creating additional inflationary pressure. If the value of the Argentine Peso cannot be stabilized through fiscal and monetary policies, an increase in inflation rates could be expected.

Any fluctuations in interest rates in Brazil and Argentina and measures taken by their governments in the future, including reducing interest rates, intervening in the foreign exchange market and implementing mechanisms to adjust or determine currency amount, could trigger inflation, adversely affecting the overall performance of global and national economies. If these countries experience higher inflation in the future, we may not be able to adjust the prices we charge our clients to offset the effects of inflation on our cost structure, which will increase our costs and reduce our operating and net margins.

Developments and the perception of risk in other countries may adversely affect the economy of countries in Latin America.

Economic and market conditions in other countries, including the United States, European countries and other emerging market countries, may affect the economy of countries in Latin America as well as the demand for our products (including ethanol). Although economic conditions in Europe and the United States may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil and Latin America, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Additionally, crises in other emerging market countries may diminish investor interest in securities of Brazilian issuers, including our securities, as well as adversely affect the availability of credit to Brazilian companies in the international markets, with a significant outflow of capital from Brazil and a decrease in the amount of foreign currency invested in the country. In addition, negative events in the Brazilian or other Latin American financial and capital markets, any news or evidence of corruption in publicly traded companies, and the lack of rigorous application of investor protection rules lack of transparency of information or potential economic crises may influence the Brazilian capital markets and negatively impact securities issued in Brazil. This could adversely affect the market price of our securities, restrict our access to capital markets and compromise our ability to finance our operations in the future on favorable terms, or at all.

Disruption or volatility in the global financial markets could further increase negative effects on the financial and economic environment in Brazil, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Economic, political and other factors and government measures in relation thereto may negatively affect our activities and operating results.

The economy of countries in Latin America has historically been characterized by interventions by local governments and unstable economic cycles. Governments of Latin American countries have often changed monetary, price controls, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence the course of national economy.

We have no control over, and cannot predict, what government measures or policies the Brazilian federal or other Latin American governments will take in the future and how these measures and policies will affect the national and regional economy of Latin American countries. We may be materially and adversely affected by changes in policies or regulations that involve or affect certain factors, such as:

- interest rates;
- foreign exchange controls and restrictions on abroad remittances and payments of dividends;
- monetary policy;
- changing labor, legal and regulatory standards;
- data protection laws or regulations;
- actions to control inflation such as setting wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports into Brazil or other Latin American countries;
- liquidity and solvency of the financial system;

- liquidity of domestic financial and capital markets and availability of domestic loans;
- water and energy rationing;
- commodity prices;
- health policies, including due to epidemics and pandemics, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic;
- fiscal policy, tax policy and changes in tax legislation, including royalties and the effect of tax laws on distributions from our subsidiaries;
- import/export restrictions or other laws and policies that affect foreign trade and investments;
- price controls or pricing regulations; and
- takings or nationalization.

Future public policies in Brazil and other Latin American countries may adversely affect our operations, our expected revenues, the supply, and demand for, and prices of, our products, or restrict our ability to carry out business in our existing and future markets, which could adversely affect our financial performance.

In Brazil, petroleum and petroleum products have historically been subject to price controls. Currently there is no legislation or regulation in force giving the Brazilian government the power to set prices for petroleum, petroleum products, ethanol or vehicular natural gas. However, given that Petrobras, the only supplier of oil-based fuels in Brazil, is a government-controlled company, prices of petroleum and petroleum products are subject to government influence, resulting in potential inconsistencies between international and local prices that affect our business and our financial results, which are not linked to international prices.

In addition, Brazilian and foreign federal, state and municipal government policies and regulations exert a great influence on agricultural production and trade flows. Government policies affecting the agricultural sector, including areas such as taxes, tariffs, charges, subsidies and restrictions on the import and export of agricultural products and commodities, could influence the profitability of the sector. These elements can influence the choice of planting certain crops over others, the uses of agricultural resources, the location and size of crops, the trading of commodities, and the volume and types of imports and exports. Sugar prices in Brazil have not been controlled for a long time. However, price control measures may be imposed in the future. Additionally, our operations are currently concentrated in the State of São Paulo. Any changes in government policies and regulations regarding ethanol, sugar or sugarcane in the State of São Paulo may adversely affect us, especially if such regulations are not adopted by other states.

In Argentina, on September 1, 2019, as a result of the economic instability and uncertainty, the depreciation of the Argentine *peso* and rising inflation rates, the former Argentine administration and the Argentine Central Bank adopted a series of measures reinstating foreign exchange controls. Following the change in government, the new administration extended the validity of such measures and established further restrictions by means of the enacted Social Solidarity and Productive Reactivation Law No. 27.541, including a new tax on certain transactions involving the purchase of foreign currency by both Argentine individuals and entities. Additional volatility, appreciation or depreciation of the Argentine *peso* against the U.S. dollar or reduction of the Argentine Central Bank's reserves because of currency intervention could adversely affect the Argentine economy. In the future, the Argentine government may introduce new exchange controls and/or strengthen the existing ones, create restrictions on transfers to other countries, restrictions to capital movement or other measures in response to an eventual capital flight or a significant depreciation in the Argentine *peso*. Existing and future measures may negatively affect Argentina's international competitiveness, discouraging foreign investments and lending by foreign investors or increasing foreign capital outflow which could have an adverse effect on economic activity in Argentina. In the event of any economic, social or political crisis, companies operating in Argentina may face the risk of strikes, expropriation, nationalization, mandatory amendment of existing contracts, and changes in taxation policies, including tax increases and retroactive tax claims. In addition, Argentine courts have sanctioned modifications on

rules related to labor matters, requiring companies to assume greater responsibility for the assumption of costs and risks associated with subcontracted labor and the calculation of salaries, severance payments and social security contributions. Since we operate in a context in which the governing law and applicable regulations change frequently, in part as the result of changes in government administrations, it is difficult to predict if and how our activities will be affected by such changes.

Adverse policies or regulations or any uncertainties with respect to their adoption by the Brazilian, Argentine or other governments in Latin American countries may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

High interest rates may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

The Brazilian government's measures to control inflation have frequently included maintaining a restrictive monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby limiting the availability of credit and reducing economic growth. As of December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the SELIC rate was 9.25%, 13.75% and 11.75%, respectively. As of February 28, 2024, the official interest rate in Brazil was 11.25%. Any increase of such interest rates may negatively affect our profits and results of operations, thereby increasing the costs of financing our operations.

High interest rates may impact our cost of obtaining loans and also the cost of indebtedness, resulting in an increase in our financial expenses. This increase may adversely affect our ability to pay our financial obligations, as it reduces our cash availability. Mismatches between contracted indices for assets versus liabilities and/or high volatilities in interest rates may result in financial losses for us.

As of December 31, 2023, our consolidated indebtedness denominated in *reais* was either fixed or linked to interest rates based on the Interbank Deposit Certificate rate ("CDI"), the Long-Term Interest Rate ("TJLP") and IPCA. We enter into certain financial instruments to mitigate our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. See "—Risks Related to our Business and Industry—We may engage in hedging transactions, which involve risks that can harm our financial performance."

Changes in tax laws or changes in their interpretation may increase our tax burden and, as a result, negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The legislatures and tax authorities in the tax jurisdictions in which we operate regularly enact reforms to the tax and other assessment regimes to which we and our customers are subject. Such reforms include changes in tax rates and, occasionally, enactment of temporary taxes, the proceeds of which are earmarked for designated governmental purposes. In addition, the interpretation of tax laws by courts and taxation authorities is constantly evolving. In Brazil, the tax system is highly complex and the interpretation of the tax laws and regulations is commonly controversial. The effects of these changes and any other changes that result from enactment of additional tax reforms or changes to the manner in which current tax laws are applied cannot be quantified and there can be no assurance that any such reforms or changes would not have an adverse effect upon our business.

On December 15, 2023, the Brazilian Congress passed the tax reform on consumption (Constitutional Amendment No. 132 – "EC 132/2023"), which will come into effect within a 7-year transition period starting from 2026. The Constitutional Amendment aims at simplifying the Brazilian tax framework. It provides for (i) the extinction of four taxes (except in limited circumstances), ICMS, municipal tax on services ("ISS"), PIS, and COFINS taxes, and (ii) the creation of two new value-added taxes, namely the state/municipal Tax on Goods and Services (*Imposto sobre Bens e Serviços*) ("IBS") and the federal Contribution on Goods and Services (*Contribuição sobre Bens e Serviços*) ("CBS"). Tax collection on the new value-added taxes ("VAT") will be a tax on consumption (rather than a tax on production and/or revenue, as in the prior system). According to EC 132/2023, the IBS and CBS shall be regulated via a supplementary law, which is yet to be drafted and approved in 2024. Different IBS and CBS rates may apply to specific goods and services listed in the Brazilian Constitution, with tax reductions included in the amendment that can range from 30%, 60% or 100% (e.g., medicines, agricultural products, education, health services, food, among others). Specific regimes shall also be applied to specific sectors listed in the Brazilian Constitution, with rules that shall be regulated via a supplementary law (e.g., fuel, finance services, health services, real estate transactions, among others).

Although it is still not possible to calculate the actual IBS and CBS rates, they are projected to reach up to 28%, which would be the highest VAT rate in the world. EC 132/2023 also sets forth a penalty tax for the production, sale and import of goods and services that are harmful to human health and the environment, the federal Excise Tax (*Imposto Seletivo*) ("IS") created to discourage the consumption of certain goods/services. In addition, it established a 90-day period for the Brazilian government to submit a bill addressing the income tax reform and another bill addressing the payroll tax reform. Other tax regimes, such as the research and development tax incentive program (*Lei do Bem*) and the deduction of interest on shareholders' equity, may be revoked to increase the government's revenues in light of a possible reduction in the income tax rate. The effects of the tax reform measures and any other changes that could result from the enactment of additional tax regulations have not been quantified by us yet. We cannot guarantee that the IBS and CBS total tax burden will not be higher than the taxation levies currently applied to our business, that the Brazilian government will not impose penalty taxes to certain of our raw materials, or that the new tax regulations to be passed by the Congress will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and prospects.

Changes in Brazilian state tax legislation may also have a negative impact on our business and financial results, especially considering the results of the 2022 Brazilian elections, in which various newly elected and re-elected state governors made campaign promises to pursue greater fiscal discipline and balanced budgets for their respective states. Proposals for taxation of production tend to increase in popularity, such as has been observed in the Brazilian states of Goiás, Paraná and Mato Grosso. The newly elected and re-elected state governors may adopt more extreme measures to increase tax revenues for the states. This situation has been further exacerbated by the uncertainties related to the compensation of losses in tax revenues of the states by the federal government. Some of these measures, if enacted, may result in increases in our overall tax burden, which may adversely affect our overall financial performance. Moreover, certain tax laws may be subject to controversial interpretation by tax authorities. In the event that tax authorities interpret tax laws in a manner that is inconsistent with our interpretations, we may be adversely affected.

A decline in Brazil's credit rating could adversely affect the trading price of our securities.

We may be adversely affected by investors' perception of risks related to the credit rating of Brazil's sovereign debt. Risk rating agencies regularly assess Brazil and its sovereign risk scores, which are based on a number of factors, including macroeconomic trends, fiscal and budgetary conditions, debt metrics and the prospect of changes in any of these factors.

On July 26, 2023, Fitch upgraded Brazil's credit rating to "BB" from "BB-". On December 19, 2023, Standard & Poor's raised Brazil's credit rating to "BB" from "BB-" following approval of the tax reform by the Brazilian government. Moody's has not changed the Brazilian rating since 2016. We cannot guarantee that further upgrades will follow. As of February 28, 2024, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch rated Brazil's sovereign credit rating as BB stable, Ba2 stable and BB stable, respectively.

We cannot guarantee that credit bureaus will maintain these ratings on Brazilian credit. Despite the recent upgrades, Brazil's credit ratings may be subject to downgrade in the future, including as a result of any future macroeconomic or political turmoil, among other factors. Any future downgrade of Brazil's sovereign credit ratings could increase investors' perception of risk and, as a result, adversely affect the price of our securities.

Risks Related to the Notes and the Guarantees and Our Other Indebtedness

The notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to assets with sustainability characteristics.

The notes may not satisfy an investor's requirements or any future legal or quasi-legal standards for investment in assets with sustainability characteristics. Although this issuance is made in the context of the Framework, there can be no assurance given by us or the initial purchasers of the extent to which we will be successful in advancing the goals set forth in the Framework or that any future investments we make in furtherance of the Framework will meet investor expectations or any binding or non-binding legal standards regarding sustainability performance, whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by our own by-laws or

other governing rules, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, sustainability or social impact.

Adverse environmental or social impacts may occur during the design, construction and operation of any investments we make in furtherance of this target or such investments may become controversial or criticized by activist groups or other stakeholders.

In addition, no assurance or representation is given by us, the initial purchasers or the Second Party Opinion provider as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any opinion, report or certification of any third party in connection with the offering of the notes or to fulfill any green, social, sustainability or other criteria. Any such opinion, report or certification is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of these listing particulars.

Moreover, the Second Party Opinion provider and providers of similar opinions and certifications are not currently subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. Any such opinion or certification is not, nor should be deemed to be, a recommendation by us, the initial purchasers, the Second Party Opinion provider or any other person to buy, sell or hold notes. Noteholders will have no recourse against us or the provider of any such opinion or certification for the contents of any such opinion or certification. Any such opinion or certification is only current as at the date it was initially issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such opinion or certification and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion or certification for the purpose of any investment in the notes. Any withdrawal of any such opinion or certification or any such opinion or certification attesting that we are not complying in whole or in part with any matters covered by such opinion or certification may have a material adverse effect on the trading piece of the notes and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

In addition, we cannot assure you that any information that we or any other person may provide in connection with this offering now or in the future will be sufficient to enable any potential investor to satisfy any disclosure or reporting requirements imposed on such investor from time to time either as a result of its own objectives or those of its clients as set out in its by-laws or other governing rules and/or investment portfolio mandates. In addition, such requirements may have been conditioned by the application of laws and regulations relating to the types of, and criteria relating to, investments that such funds can make in order to qualify or be eligible as a particular type of ESG investment, or other sustainable finance-related investment. The rules applicable to such investors and funds, whether internal or resulting from any such investment portfolio mandates and/or applicable laws and regulations, may require such investor to make periodic disclosure of its investment, including any investment in the notes. Such requirements may evolve over time.

We have substantial long-term debt obligations, which may restrict our ability to conduct our business, adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from complying with our obligations under the notes.

We have and will continue to have significant long-term debt service obligations and long-term lease obligations, including through subsidiaries and joint ventures. As of December 31, 2023, after giving pro forma effect to this offering and the estimated application of the net proceeds from this offering as described under "Use of Proceeds," our consolidated total debt would have been R$45,844.0 million. We anticipate that our substantial leverage will continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the covenants under the indentures provide us with significant flexibility to incur additional debt and make distributions. See "—We may incur additional indebtedness ranking equal to the notes and the guarantee, and secured indebtedness which would give such secured creditors a prior claim on our assets covered by their liens." Our ability to fund capital expenditures and other expenses and to service our indebtedness will depend on our future operating performance and ability to generate sufficient cash. For a detailed description of our debt profile, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Indebtedness."

Our substantial debt could have important negative consequences for us and holders of the notes. For example, our substantial debt could:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes and our other debt;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows to payments on our debt obligations, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flows from operations to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other corporate requirements;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate purposes, and increase the costs of any such additional capital;
- subject us to the risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our variable rate debt, including our debentures;
- limit our ability to invest in innovations in technology and implement new products or services; and
- make us more vulnerable to a downturn in our business and competitive pressures and limit our flexibility to plan for, or react to, adverse changes in our industry or the economy.

Any of these or other consequences or events could have a material adverse effect on our ability to satisfy our debt obligations, including the notes.

We will require a significant amount of cash to service our debt and sustain our operations, which we may not be able to generate or raise.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of principal and interest with respect to our indebtedness, including the notes, and to fund our ongoing operations or expansion plans, will depend on our ability to generate positive cash flows and on our future financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to generate positive cash flows is subject to the success of our business strategy as well as general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, legal, regulatory and other factors, including those discussed in these "*Risk Factors*," many of which are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, that currently anticipated growth, transformation initiatives or synergies will be realized or that future debt financing will be available to us on favorable terms and conditions or in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debts when due, including the notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital, or restructure or refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including the notes, on or before maturity.

Any future debt may limit our ability to pursue alternatives to fund our other liquidity needs. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, such as restrictions on dividends distributions, limitations on the disposal of assets, among others. There can be no assurances that any assets that we could be required to dispose of could be sold or that, if sold, the timing of such sale and the amount of proceeds realized from such sale would be acceptable. If we are unsuccessful in any of these efforts, we may not have sufficient cash to meet our obligations.

If we fail to make any required payment under the agreements governing our indebtedness or fail to comply with restrictive covenants contained in them, we would be in default, and as a result, our debt holders would have the ability to require that we immediately repay our outstanding indebtedness and, as applicable, foreclose against the assets securing their borrowings. If these events occur, we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. The acceleration of our indebtedness under one agreement may permit acceleration of indebtedness under other agreements that contain cross-default and cross-acceleration provisions. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not be able to repay our indebtedness or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it. Even if we are able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or on terms that are acceptable to us. Alternatively, such acceleration could require us to sell assets and otherwise curtail operations to pay our creditors. If our debt holders

require immediate payment, we may not have sufficient assets to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, and the proceeds from asset sales or curtailment of operations might not enable us to pay all of our liabilities.

Any failure to make payments on our indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could also harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness. See "—Any downgrade in the ratings of our debt securities, including the notes, would likely result in increased interest and other financial expenses related to our borrowings and debt securities and could reduce our liquidity and adversely affect the market price and marketability of the notes."

Because the Issuer has no operations of its own, holders of the notes must depend on Raízen and its subsidiaries to provide the Issuer with sufficient funds to make payments on the notes when due.

The Issuer, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Raízen, on the date hereof, has no operations other than issuing and making payments on the notes and other indebtedness ranking equally with, or subordinated to, the notes, and using the proceeds therefrom as permitted by the documents governing these issuances, including lending the net proceeds of the notes and other indebtedness incurred by the Issuer to Raízen and its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the ability of the Issuer to pay principal, interest and other amounts due on the notes and other indebtedness will depend upon the financial condition and results of operations of Raízen and its subsidiaries that are debtors of the Issuer. In the event of an adverse change in the financial condition or results of operations of Raízen, Raízen Energia and their respective subsidiaries that are debtors of the Issuer, these entities may be unable to service their indebtedness to the Issuer, which would result in the failure of the Issuer to have sufficient funds to repay all amounts due on or with respect to the notes.

The Guarantors rely, in part, on cash flows from their subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies that do not guarantee the notes to fund their obligations.

In servicing payments to be made on their respective guarantees of the outstanding debt securities, the Guarantors may rely, in part, on cash flows from their subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies, mainly in the form of dividend payments. The ability of these subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to make dividend payments to the Guarantors will be affected by, among other factors, the obligations of these entities to their creditors, requirements of Brazilian corporate and other law, and restrictions contained in agreements entered into by or relating to these entities. In the event that these subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are unable to make dividend payments to the Guarantors due to insufficient cash flows, the Guarantors' liquidity may be adversely affected.

Payments on the Guarantors' respective guarantees are junior to each Guarantor's secured debt obligations and effectively junior to debt obligations of each Guarantor's subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies.

The notes will be fully guaranteed by the Guarantors on an unsecured basis. Each such guarantee ranks equal in right of payment with all of the respective Guarantor's other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness. Although the guarantees provide the holders of the notes with a direct, but unsecured claim on the Guarantors' assets and property, payment on the guarantees is subordinated to secured debt of the Guarantors to the extent the assets and property are securing such debt. Payment on the notes and the guarantees are also structurally subordinated to the payment of all existing and future liabilities of the Guarantors' subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies (other than the Issuer and Raízen Energia).

Upon any liquidation or reorganization of any Guarantor, any right of the holders of the notes, through enforcement of the relevant guarantee, to participate in the assets of such Guarantor, including the capital stock of its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, will be subject to the prior claims of such Guarantor's secured creditors, and to participate in the assets of such Guarantor's subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities will be subject to the prior claims of the creditors of its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

As of December 31, 2023, we had current and non-current loans and financing of R$39,635.0 million, of which R$197.7 million (or 0.5%) was secured and R$1,989.4 million (or 5.0%) was owed by subsidiaries other than the Issuer and Raízen Energia.

Any downgrade in the ratings of our debt securities, including the notes, would likely result in increased interest and other financial expenses related to our borrowings and debt securities and could reduce our liquidity and adversely affect the market price and marketability of the notes.

Credit ratings affect the cost and other terms upon which we are able to obtain funding. Our credit rating and the credit rating of the notes may change after issuance. Such ratings are limited in scope, and do not address all material risks relating to an investment in the notes, but rather reflect only the views of the rating agencies at the time the ratings are issued. We cannot assure that such credit ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if, in the judgment of such rating agencies, circumstances so warrant.

Any decision by these rating agencies to downgrade our ratings and the ratings of our debt securities, including the notes, in the future would likely result in higher interest rates and other financial expenses related to our loans and debt securities, and perhaps the inclusion of financial covenants in the agreements regulating such new debt, which may significantly reduce our ability to raise funds under satisfactory conditions or in the amounts necessary to ensure our liquidity, and might force us to issue cash collateral as a result of our covenants, or letters of credit to back collaterals given by us. In addition, any such downgrade could adversely affect the market price and marketability of the notes.

The Guarantors' obligations under the guarantees are subordinated to certain statutory preferences.

Under Brazilian law, the Guarantors' obligations under the guarantees are subordinated to certain statutory preferences. In the event of a liquidation or bankruptcy of Raízen or Raízen Energia, such statutory preferences, including post-petition claims, claims for salaries, wages, social security, taxes and court fees and expenses and claims secured by collateral, among others, will have preference over any other claims, including claims by any investor in respect of the relevant guarantee. In such event, noteholders may be unable to collect amounts that they are due under the notes and will be subject to specific insolvency proceedings.

In addition, creditors of the Guarantors may hold negotiable instruments or other instruments governed by local law that grant rights to attach the assets of the Guarantors at the inception of judicial proceedings in the relevant jurisdiction, which attachment is likely to result in priorities benefitting those creditors when compared to the rights of holders of the notes.

We may incur additional indebtedness ranking equal to the notes and the guarantees and secured indebtedness which would give such secured creditors a prior claim on our assets covered by their liens.

The indentures permit the Guarantors and their subsidiaries, including the Issuer, to incur additional debt, including debt that ranks on an equal and ratable basis with the notes and the guarantees.

If Raízen, Raízen Energia or the Issuer incurs additional debt or provides any guarantee that ranks on an equal and ratable basis with the notes or the guarantees, as the case may be, the holders of that debt (and beneficiaries of the guarantees) would be entitled to share ratably any proceeds that may be distributed upon the obligor's insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding up, as the case may be, with the holders of the notes in. This would likely reduce the amount of any liquidation proceeds that would be available to pay the notes.

In addition, Raízen, Raízen Energia and the Issuer may, in the future, grant additional liens to secure indebtedness without equally and ratably securing the notes or the guarantee, in the circumstances provided for in the indentures. See "Description of the Notes" for more information. If we become insolvent, liquidated, reorganized, dissolved or wound-up or default in the payment of these obligations, these secured creditors will be entitled to exercise the remedies available to them under applicable law.

Developments in the international capital markets and the world economic and political conditions may adversely affect the trading price of the notes.

The trading price of the notes may be adversely affected by declines in the international financial markets and world economic and political conditions, including pandemics, terrorism and war. Although economic and political conditions are different in each country, investors' reaction to developments in one country can affect the securities markets and the securities of issuers in other countries, including Brazil, the United States and European countries. Securities markets in emerging market countries are, to varying degrees, influenced by economic, political and market conditions in other countries. Any adverse economic, political or other developments in other markets may adversely affect investor confidence in securities issued or guaranteed by Brazilian companies, causing their trading price and liquidity to suffer. We cannot assure you that the market for Brazilian securities will not continue to be adversely affected by events elsewhere, or that such developments will not have an adverse impact on the trading price of the notes.

The foreign exchange policy of Brazil may affect outbound money remittances. Restrictions on remittances may affect the ability of the Guarantors to make remittances from Brazil to the Issuer or directly to the holders of the notes in the case their guarantees are enforced.

The purchase and sale of foreign currency in Brazil is subject to governmental control. Under current Brazilian regulations, Brazilian companies are not required to obtain authorization from the Central Bank to make payments under a guarantee in favor of foreign persons, such as the holders of the notes, if those payments are required under a guarantee of notes issued by a foreign entity. We cannot assure that these regulations will continue to be in force at the time any of the Guarantors is required to perform its payment obligations under the guarantees. If these regulations or their interpretation are modified and an authorization from the Central Bank is required, the Guarantors would need to seek an authorization from the Central Bank to transfer the amounts under the guarantees out of Brazil or, alternatively, make such payments with funds held outside Brazil. We cannot assure that such authorization will be obtained or that such funds will be available abroad. If any of the Guarantors fails to obtain such authorization, we may be unable to make payments to the holders of the notes outside Brazil. As a result, the Guarantors may be required to seek other lawful alternatives to settle the amounts due under the guarantees. We cannot assure that such other remittance alternatives will be available in the future, and even if they are available in the future, we cannot assure you that the payment on the notes or the guarantees using a remittance alternative will be feasible.

Judgments of Brazilian courts enforcing the Guarantors' obligations under the guarantees would be payable only in reais.

If proceedings are brought in the courts of Brazil seeking to enforce the Guarantors' obligations under the guarantees, the Guarantors would not be required to discharge their obligations in a currency other than *reais*. Under Brazilian exchange control regulations, an obligation in Brazil to pay amounts in a currency other than *reais* may only be satisfied in Brazilian currency at the exchange rate in effect (1) on the date of actual payment, (2) on the date on which such judgment is rendered or (3) on the date on which collection or enforcement proceedings are started against us. Any judgment obtained against the Guarantors in Brazilian courts in respect of any payment obligations under the guarantees would be expressed in *reais*. We cannot assure you that this amount in *reais* will afford you full compensation of the amount sought in any such litigation. See "Enforceability of Civil Liabilities."

We cannot assure you that a judgment of a U.S. court for liabilities under U.S. laws, including federal securities laws, would be enforceable in Brazil or Luxembourg, or that an original action can be brought in Brazil or Luxembourg against any Guarantor or its officers and directors for liabilities under U.S. laws.

The Issuer is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Raízen incorporated in Luxembourg. A part of the Issuer's directors reside in Luxembourg. The Guarantors are corporations organized under the laws of Brazil. All of the directors and officers of the Guarantors reside in Brazil or elsewhere outside the United States, and all or a significant portion of the assets of these persons may be located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil upon these persons, or to enforce against these persons judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. laws, including federal securities laws, or the laws of such other jurisdictions. In addition, it may not be possible to

bring an original action in Brazil against the Guarantors for liabilities under applicable securities laws. Furthermore, as a material portion of our assets are located in Brazil, any action for enforceability of the guarantee would likely need to be validated by the courts of Brazil. We cannot assure you that judicial validation would be obtained in a timely manner or at all. See "Enforceability of Civil Liabilities."

We cannot assure you that an active trading market for the notes will develop.

The notes constitute a new issue of securities, for which there is no existing market. Although we have applied to list the notes on the Euro MTF, we cannot provide you with any assurances that a market for the notes will develop or continue or that holders of the notes will be able to sell their notes or the price at which such holders may be able to sell their notes. If a market for the notes does develop, the notes could trade at prices that may be lower than the initial offering price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, our results of operations and financial condition, political and economic developments in and affecting Brazil and other countries. The initial purchasers of this offering have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, the initial purchasers are not obligated to do so, and any market-making with respect to the notes may be discontinued at any time without notice.

The notes are subject to transfer restrictions.

The notes (and the related guarantees) have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or any U.S. state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable U.S. state securities laws. These exemptions include offers and sales to qualified institutional buyers as defined under Rule 144A and offers and sales that occur outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The notes are subject to certain transfer restrictions and can be transferred only to certain transferees. These transfer restrictions may further limit the liquidity of the notes. For a discussion of certain restrictions on resale and transfer of the notes, see "Transfer Restrictions."

Luxembourg bankruptcy laws may be less favorable to noteholders than bankruptcy and insolvency laws in other jurisdictions.

The Issuer is a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg, and as such any insolvency proceedings applicable to such a company are in principle governed by Luxembourg law. The insolvency laws of Luxembourg may not be as favorable to your interests as creditors as the laws of the United States or other jurisdictions with which you may be familiar. For further information, see "Enforceability of Civil Liabilities— Insolvency Proceedings in the EEA and in Luxembourg."

In addition, certain creditors of the issuer may hold security rights (*rights in rem*) over certain financial instruments (including negotiable instruments or other financial instruments), which upon the inception of insolvency proceedings may, subject to legal reservations, have priority in enforcement when compared to the rights of unsecured creditors (including the holders of the notes). For further information with respect to security documents qualifying as financial collateral arrangements in Luxembourg, see "Enforceability of Civil Liabilities— Insolvency Proceedings in the EEA and in Luxembourg."

Holders of the notes may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would security holders of a corporation or limited liability company incorporated in a jurisdiction of the United States. The Issuer is incorporated under and subject to Luxembourg law. Luxembourg law differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and security holders, including the provisions relating to interested directors, mergers, amalgamations and acquisitions, takeovers, security holder lawsuits and indemnification of directors.

Under Luxembourg law, the duties of directors, managers and officers of a company are generally owed to the company only. Holders of notes issued by Luxembourg companies generally do not have rights to take action against directors, managers or officers of the company, except in limited circumstances. Directors, managers or

officers of a Luxembourg company, in exercising their powers and performing their duties, must act in good faith and in the interests of the company as a whole and must exercise due care, skill and diligence. Directors, managers or officers have a duty not to put themselves in a position in which their duties to the company and their personal interests may conflict, and also are under a duty to disclose any direct or indirect financial interest in any contract or arrangement with the company or any of its subsidiaries. If a director, manager or officer of a Luxembourg company is found to have breached his or her duties to that company, he or she may be held personally liable to the company in respect of that breach of duty.

Brazilian bankruptcy law may be less favorable to noteholders than bankruptcy and insolvency laws in other jurisdictions.

If we are unable to pay our indebtedness as it falls due, including our obligations under the guarantee, then we may become subject to insolvency proceedings in Brazil. The bankruptcy law of Brazil currently in effect is significantly different from, and may be less favorable to creditors than, that of certain other jurisdictions. For example, noteholders may have limited voting rights at creditors' meetings in the context of a judicial reorganization proceeding. Under Brazilian bankruptcy law, in the event of our bankruptcy or liquidation, all of our debt obligations that are denominated in foreign currency, including the guarantee, will be converted into *reais* at the prevailing exchange rate on the date of declaration of our bankruptcy by the court. The obligations under the guarantee would be considered unsecured in case of a judicial reorganization, extrajudicial reorganization or bankruptcy liquidation, and would be subject to the reorganization plan or, in case of a bankruptcy liquidation, would be paid according to a statutory order pursuant to Brazilian bankruptcy law.

The Issuer is incorporated in Luxembourg, and Luxembourg law differs from U.S. law and may afford less protection to holders of the notes.

Holders of the notes may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would security holders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the United States. As a Luxembourg company, the Issuer is incorporated under and subject to the Luxembourg Companies Law, and other provisions of Luxembourg law. The Luxembourg Companies Law differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and security holders, including the provisions relating to interested directors, mergers, amalgamations and acquisitions, takeovers, security holder lawsuits and indemnification of directors.

Under Luxembourg law, the duties of directors, managers and officers of a company are generally owed to the company only. Holders of notes issued by Luxembourg companies generally do not have rights to take action against directors, managers or officers of the company, except in limited circumstances. Directors, managers or officers of a Luxembourg company must, in exercising their powers and performing their duties, act in good faith and in the interests of the company as a whole and must exercise due care, skill and diligence. Directors have a duty not to put themselves in a position in which their duties to the company and their personal interests may conflict and are also under a duty to disclose any personal interest in any contract or arrangement with the company or any of its subsidiaries. If a director or officer of a Luxembourg company is found to have breached his or her duties to that company, he or she may be held personally liable to the company in respect of that breach of duty and in accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg Companies Law. A director or manager may be jointly and severally liable with other directors or managers implicated in the same breach of duty.

A finding that a guarantee of the notes was a fraudulent conveyance could result in noteholders losing their legal claim against the relevant Guarantor.

The Issuer's obligation to make payments on the notes is supported by the guarantees on such notes. In the event that Brazilian or U.S. fraudulent conveyance or similar laws are applied to the guarantees and at the time the Guarantors entered into such guarantees, we:

- were rendered insolvent by reason of our entering into such guarantees;
- were engaged in business or transactions for which the assets remaining with us constituted unreasonably low capital;

- intended to incur, or believed that we would incur, debts beyond our ability to pay such debts as they mature; or

- received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in exchange for such guarantee.

Then the obligations of the Guarantors could be voided, or claims in respect of the guarantees could be subordinated to the claims of other creditors. A legal challenge to a guarantee on fraudulent conveyance grounds may focus, among other claims, on the benefits, if any, realized by such guarantor as a result of the issuance of the notes so guaranteed. If a guarantee is held to be a fraudulent conveyance or unenforceable for any other reason, the holders of the notes would not have a claim against the relevant Guarantor, under the applicable guarantee, or such claim could be subordinated to claims of other creditors of such Guarantor, as applicable, and would solely have a claim against the Issuer. The Issuer and the Guarantors cannot assure you that, after providing for all prior claims, there will be sufficient assets to satisfy the claims of the noteholders relating to any voided portion of the guarantees.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from this offering of notes were approximately US$1,483.5 million, after deducting certain estimated transaction expenses (including fees and commissions payable to the initial purchasers).

We expect to use the net proceeds from the offering of the notes:

(i) to repay certain of our outstanding indebtedness, including through the repurchase and subsequent redemption, as the case may be, of our outstanding 2027 notes pursuant to the Concurrent Tender Offer, subject to the terms and conditions thereof. For a description of the Concurrent Tender Offer, see "Summary—Recent Developments—Concurrent Tender Offer;" and

(ii) for general corporate purposes.

We intend to allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of the notes for expenditures and investments in one or more Eligible Assets and Projects evaluated and selected by us in accordance with our Framework, which may include investments in Renewable Energy (projects related to Bonsucro-certified production of sugarcane ethanol biofuel, co-generation of energy from biomass, biodigestion of industrial sugar-energy residues (and others) for the production of energy and/or biomethane and production of solar energy) and Energy Efficiency (projects related to the improvement of energy efficiency at sugarcane ethanol biofuel plants, co-generation units, biogas facilities and/or solar plants, and purchase of more efficient equipment). We have defined a three-year look-back period for refinancing our operating expenditure activities. For a description of our Framework, see "Summary—Green Financing Framework."

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our current and non-current loans and financing, total equity and total capitalization as of December 31, 2023:

- on an actual basis; and
- as adjusted to give effect to the issuance of the notes in this offering in an aggregate principal amount of US$1.5 billion and the estimated application of a portion of the net proceeds of the offering of US$217.5 million (after deducting commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us) to the repurchase of 2027 notes in connection with the Concurrent Tender Offer.

You should read this table in conjunction with "Use of Proceeds," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Actual		As Adjusted[2]	
	(in US$)[1]	(in R$)	(in US$)[1]	(in R$)
	(in millions)			
Current loans and financing	3,107.4	15,043.9	3,107.4	15,043.9
Non-current loans and financing	5,079.4	24,591.1	6,361.9	30,800.1
Total shareholders' equity	4,783.4	23,157.9	4,783.4	23,157.9
Total capitalization	**12,970.2**	**62,792.9**	**14,252.7**	**69,001.9**

(1) Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated certain amounts included in these listing particulars from *reais* into U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2023 of R$4.8413 per US$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information presented in these listing particulars is provided solely for the convenience of investors and should not be construed as implying that the amounts in *reais* represent, or could have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate.

(2) As adjusted to reflect the issuance of the notes in an aggregate principal amount of US$1.5 billion and the estimated application of a portion of the net proceeds from this offering of US$217.5 million (after deducting all commissions and estimated expenses from the offering) to the repurchase of 2027 notes in connection with the Concurrent Tender Offer.

Other than as described above, there has been no material change in our capitalization since December 31, 2023.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in these listing particulars. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of events may differ significantly from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those set forth in the section entitled "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in these listing particulars. You should read the following discussion in conjunction with "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

Overview

We believe we are one of the leading integrated energy companies in the world and, according to Valor Econômico, we are the third largest energy company in Brazil based on 2023 revenue. We operate in all stages of the biofuels and renewable energy sector value chain, from "soil-to-consumer" (i.e., from the production and sale of renewable energy and sugar from sugarcane, as the largest sugarcane producer in Brazil, to the delivery of our products to consumers across the world). Our main activities include:

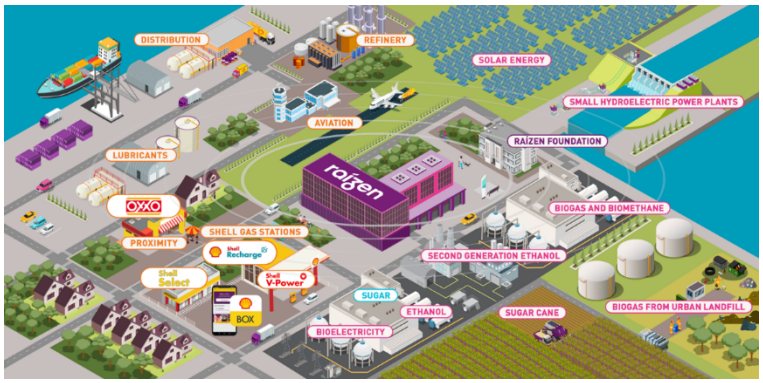
- **Renewables** – renewable energy generations such as ethanol, bioelectricity, biogas and bioproducts through biomass.

- **Sugar** – production and global sale of a variety of sugars from our and third parties' bioenergy projects, such as raw sugar (or very high polarity sugar, or "VHP"), refined sugar and liquid sugar.

- **Mobility** – distribution and sale of fuels and lubricants to gas stations, airports and corporate clients under the "Shell" brand in Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina (where we also operate a refinery).

We were formed in June 2011 as a 50%–50% joint venture between Cosan and Shell, with assets contributed by both shareholders, and a long-term strategic vision based on the biofuels, renewable energy, and mobility markets. In our almost 13 years of existence, we have consolidated our position as one of the largest companies in Brazil with net operating revenue of R$221,736.9 million and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA of R$16,835.2 million in the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, with a global scale in our field of activity, which fosters a culture based on entrepreneurship, meritocracy and a focus on results. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023, we recorded ROACE of 21% and 20%, respectively.

We consider ourselves as a world leader in biofuels and a global benchmark in sustainability, at the forefront of important international trends in energy transition by developing low-carbon solutions. Our pioneering integrated business model gives us control over biomass, the raw material we use in the production of our portfolio of renewable products, and in the distribution to individual and corporate customers through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. We are vertically integrated across all stages of the value chain, from planting, harvesting, processing, warehousing, logistics, distribution and marketing of our broad portfolio of products and services that reach all the way to the final consumer. Our integrated business model is supported by a unique infrastructure asset base, and we believe it provides us with unique marketing intelligence and visibility into the supply and demand dynamics of our products.



Renewables & Sugar

We are the largest producer of ethanol from sugarcane in the world, the largest individual sugar exporter in the world, and the largest Brazilian sugarcane processing company, in each case based on production volume for the year ended March 31, 2023.

In the Renewables and Sugar segments, our core business is the production and sale of a variety of products derived from sugarcane, including anhydrous and hydrous ethanol comprising first-generation ethanol ("E1G") and second-generation ethanol ("E2G"), varieties of sugar, as well as bioenergy generated from sugarcane biomass leveraging proprietary technologies (such as E2G), with a significant focus on sustainability. In addition to biomass-derived products, we also distribute renewable energy generated in our solar energy plants and small hydroelectric power plants.

The integration, flexibility and organization of our assets in large clusters enable us to reduce our costs of production, supply and logistics and achieve economies of scale unattainable by smaller market participants. Our integrated ecosystem allows us to control and operate 35 bioenergy parks strategically located mainly in the Southeast region of Brazil, in close proximity to the largest consumer markets and with extensive access to infrastructure such as terminals and ports. With a crushing capacity of approximately 105.0 million tons of sugarcane per year, our bioenergy parks are self-sufficient in energy consumption and some of them have long-term contracts for the sale of surplus power to the Brazilian national electricity grid. In our bioenergy parks, we produce our own biomass from sugarcane and manage what we believe to be the world's largest agricultural operation with over 995,000 hectares of cultivated land as of December 31, 2023.

Our differentiated management of the production chain gives us full geographic traceability of our raw materials and enables us to meet stringent sustainability standards in our production process. We were responsible for the production of approximately 40% of all global sugarcane certified by Bonsucro, a leading global sustainability platform and standard for sugarcane created with the purpose of collectively accelerating the sustainable production and use of sugarcane, focusing on climate action, human rights and value in the supply. The Bonsucro certification encompasses compliance with a range of topics addressing environmental, social and human rights risks, respect to labor rights and occupational safety and health standards, while also ensuring efficient practices to enhance sustainability and to manage biodiversity and ecosystem services, among others. The Bonsucro certification is compliant with the Codes of Good Practice of ISEAL, a globally-recognized framework defining practices for effective and credible sustainability systems.

In addition to the Bonsucro certification, we created an innovative program in the sugar and ethanol industry to ensure best practices in the supply chain, the ELOs program. The ELOs program is a voluntary sustainability initiative for our sugarcane suppliers, which certifies producers against 34 environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria and provides a system of continuous improvement and technical assistance to sugarcane suppliers. As of March 31, 2023, 93% of our sugarcane third-party supply came from suppliers involved in the ELOs program.

Through the Bonsucro certification and the ELOs Program, we ensure that our operations respect human rights throughout the chain, preserve natural resources, offer safer working conditions, manage environmental aspects, including the protection against deforestation on legally protected forests, among other sustainability criteria.

We operate based on a circular economy model in which we take advantage of all the waste from and inputs used in our production processes, as shown in the image below.



Our sugarcane biomass allows us to offer a distinctive, diversified and synergistic portfolio of renewable products, including biofuels (E1G and E2G), biogas, cogeneration, biomethane and other products such as solar energy and hydroelectric power for distributed generation. As a result of the circular nature of our sugarcane production process, sugarcane-derived products also have a low carbon footprint, and can therefore serve as substitutes for fossil fuels and/or products with high environmental impact.

More recently, we have been significantly investing in the expansion and construction of new and existing E2G plants within most of our bioenergy parks. E2G offers a sustainable alternative to E1G and fossil fuels, emitting 30% less carbon dioxide than E1G, which in turn emits 80% less than fossil fuels. We currently operate the world's largest E2G plant at the Costa Pinto bioenergy park, located in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo. In October 2023, we began commissioning operations for a second E2G plant at the Bonfim bioenergy park located in the city of Guariba, state of São Paulo. Another four plants are under construction and we have ongoing projects for the construction of three more.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Renewables represented 9.4%, 11.0%, 11.0% and 12.5% of our net operating revenue, respectively. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Sugar represented 13.6%, 11.2%, 8.0% and 9.4% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

The following table details our Renewables and Sugar key performance indicators:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[2]	2021[3]
Ethanol sales volume (thousand m^3)	3,893	4,571	6,176	5,149	4,749
Own ethanol average price (R$/ m^3)[1]	2,870	3,570	3,648	3,365	2,125
Power sales volume (thousand MWh)	21,964	16,337	21,581	22,792	18,563
Own power average price	257	240	241	265	233
Crushed sugarcane (million tons)	83.2	73.2	73.5	76.2	61.5
Equivalent sugar production (thousand tons)	10,853	9,612	9,650	10,146	8,295
Agricultural yield (ATR/ha)	11.5	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.9
Sugar sales volume (thousand tons)	7,841	9,006	11,338	8,085	7,345
Sugar average price (R$/tons)	2,947	2,162	2,278	1,998	1,549

(1) Includes the price of own ethanol and the margin from reselling and trading operation.
(2) Key performance indicators include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."
(3) Key performance indicators include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Mobility and Other Services

Our Mobility operations consist of the purchase, storage, mixing, blending and distribution of gasoline, ethanol, diesel, fuel oil, aviation fuel and lubricants. As of December 31, 2023, we were the second-largest fuel distribution company in terms of sales volume in Brazil according to the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels ("ANP") and in Argentina according to the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Argentina ("MINEM"). We are also the largest distributor of ethanol in Brazil.

Our operations are supported by a robust infrastructure and logistics, with a network of approximately 8,200 service stations at which we leverage Shell's strong brand recognition. Our unique logistical infrastructure, contributed to our business by our shareholders at our inception, is a fundamental pillar of our integrated business model. We have invested considerably in the last decade to upgrade our infrastructure and to expand our reach and capacity to serve our customers in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and other countries in South America. Our infrastructure assets include strategically located multimodal terminals inside and outside South America and significant storage capacity for liquids (approximately 1.4 billion cubic meters). This logistical asset gives us the flexibility to store, transfer and distribute ethanol, diesel and gasoline between our bioenergy parks and distribution terminals. With optimized processes and the use of cost, insurance and freight ("CIF") logistics, we ensure product integrity throughout the journey as well as punctuality and end-to-end traceability until delivery.

We also use our network of service stations to build relationships with our end-customers. We believe this gives us a unique reach and access to a diverse range of final customers. We reach more than 50.0 million individuals and more than 6,000 corporate (business-to-business) customers in a variety of segments including aviation, agribusiness and transportation.

Our operations also include proximity retail, through Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniências e Proximidade S.A. ("Grupo Nós") a 50%-50% joint venture between Raízen and FEMSA Comercio, S.A. de C.V. ("FEMSA Comercio"). We are one of the largest retailers in Brazil and Argentina in terms of number of stores, with an extensive network of more than 1,600 Shell Select stores and more than 400 OXXO stores. The Grupo Nós joint venture enables us to explore the convenience store market more efficiently.

We have developed several initiatives to enhance customer experience at our service stations, such as Shell Box, our digital payment platform that increases customer loyalty and engagement, in addition to boosting our share of wallet from the customers we serve. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, we performed over 46.7 million transactions and a total volume of payments of approximately R$9.3 billion. We believe that the

development of innovative payment methods such as the Shell Box web-based platform is a key element to improve customer experience, combined with an offering of premium products through our V-Power portfolio. Shell Box users tend to consume more premium products and collect more at Shell Select and OXXO stores compared to customers without the app.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Mobility represented 77.0%, 77.8%, 81.0% and 78.2% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

The following table presents certain key performance indicators for the periods set forth below:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
Fuels sold (million liters)	26,769	26,446	34,972	33,954	29,199
Otto Cycle (Gasoline+ Ethanol) (million liters)	10,935	11,003	14,536	14,040	12,169
Diesel (million liters)	12,989	13,207	17,170	17,500	14,953
Aviation (million liters)	1,393	883	1,363	939	710
Other (million liters)	1,452	1,352	1,902	1,474	1,367
Service Stations (Shell units)	8,204	8,057	8,128	7,912	7,364
Shell Select and OXXO (units)	2,087	1,726	1,904	1,553	1,358

(1) Key performance indicators include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses.

(2) Key performance indicators include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Financial Presentation and Accounting Policies

Presentation of Financial Statements

For information on our consolidated financial statements, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Financial Statements."

Our Group Reorganization

On June 1, 2021, we completed the Group Reorganization as a result of which Raízen became the holder of the entire share capital of Raízen Energia. As part of this corporate reorganization, Raízen Combustíveis S.A. changed its corporate name to Raízen S.A. This reorganization was an internal corporate reorganization and did not affect the combined businesses of Raízen Combustíveis and Raízen Energia nor did it affect the respective holding interest of Cosan and Shell in our share capital. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Financial Statements."

Our Segments

We divide our business within four reporting segments:

- **Mobility** (formerly Marketing and Services): includes fossil and renewable fuels and lubricants' trade and sale activities, through a franchised network of service stations under the Shell brand throughout Brazil and in Argentina and Paraguay. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Mobility represented 77.0%, 77.8%, 81.0% and 78.2% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

- **Sugar**: includes the production, sale, origination and trading of a variety of sugars from our and third parties' bioenergy projects, such as raw sugar (or very high polarity sugar, or "VHP"), refined sugar and liquid sugar. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Sugar represented 13.6%, 11.2%, 8.0% and 9.4% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

- **Renewables**: includes the following activities: (a) ethanol production, sale, origination and trading; (b) bioenergy production and sale; (c) resale and trading of electric power; and (d) production and sale of other renewable products (solar energy and biogas). These activities were aggregated into a single segment as their products and services come from renewable sources, use similar technologies, and present synergies in their production and distribution process. The combination of these activities results in the portfolio of clean energy and retirement of carbon credits we offer. The performance of these activities is assessed on an integrated basis by our management through our operating results. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Renewables represented 9.4%, 11.0%, 11.0% and 12.5% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

- **Other**: represents the convenience and proximity stores business and the financial products and services business, which we provide as value added services for customers using our service stations.

The Other segment was introduced on September 30, 2023. Segment information included in these listing particulars for periods prior to September 30, 2023 has been determined by retroactively applying the definition of the segments above to the historical consolidated financial information.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of our financial statements requires our management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions and adopt assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and changes are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Should there be a significant change in the facts and circumstances on which the estimates and assumptions made are based, there may be a material effect on our results of operations and financial position.

See note 2.1 (d) to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, included elsewhere in these listing particulars, for further information about our significant accounting estimates and assumptions.

Selected Components of Our Consolidated Statements of Income

Net operating revenue

We report consolidated net operating revenue after deducting Brazilian federal and state taxes assessed on gross sales (ICMS, PIS, COFINS), tax on industrialized products (*Imposto sobre produtos industrializados* - IPI), which is a federal value-added tax assessed on our gross sales in the Brazilian market at rates that vary by product, as well as taxes assessed on gross sales in Argentina and Paraguay.

The following table presents a breakdown of our consolidated net operating revenue by product:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
			(in millions of R$)		
Diesel	68,935.5	92,028.5	114,725.9	85,829.4	45,114.3
Gasoline	43,746.2	48,416.3	62,684.3	59,469.6	32,680.3
Ethanol	18,431.1	25,244.7	32,793.5	27,198.1	18,594.3[3]
Jet fuel	5,775.7	4,880.2	7,250.3	3,226.6	1,515.5
Sugar	23,104.3	23,236.2	29,202.4	16,269.7	11,376.2
Energy	2,899.7	3,072.4	3,788.6	4,003.2	2,109.6
Other[4]	3,877.2	(6,013.8)	(4,613.1)	(4,726.8)	3,211.8
Total consolidated net operating revenue	**166,769.6**	**190,864.5**	**245,831.8**	**191,269.9**	**114,602.0**

(1) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(3) Considers combined net operating revenue of R$7,432.1 million for Raízen S.A. and R$11,162.2 million for Raízen Energia S.A.

(4) Consists of fuel oil; lubricants; net operating revenue from the Other segment; intercompany adjustments and others.

The following table presents a breakdown of our consolidated net operating revenue by segment:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
			(in R$ million)		
Mobility	130,736.0	159,244.0	202,762.7	163,873.6	94,974.0
Sugar	23,104.3	23,236.2	29,202.4	16,269.7	11,376.2
Renewables	15,938.4	22,149.3	28,730.2	22,293.3	15,155.9
Others	2.8	0.3	—	—	—
Adjustments and write-offs	(3,011.9)	(13,765.0)	(14,863.6)	(11,166.7)	(6,904.1)
Net operating revenue	**166,769.6**	**190,864.5**	**245,831.8**	**191,269.9**	**114,602.0**

(1) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Cost Structure and Expenses by Category

Our consolidated cost structure and expenses by category can be divided into costs that are linked to the prices of our products, and costs that are not linked to the prices of our products. Costs and expenses are shown on our statements of income by category. The breakdown of our consolidated results by category of costs and expenses is shown in the table below.

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
			(in millions of R$)		
Fuels for retail, raw materials, costs of collections and transfers	(144,850.8)	(171,431.4)	(217,228.2)	(172,465.6)	(101,092.6)
Freight	(777.8)	(992.8)	(1,245.5)	(710.3)	—
Depreciation and amortization	(6,440.3)	(7,172.6)	(8,653.5)	(6,369.5)	(4,733.5)

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
			(in millions of R$)		
Personnel expenses	(2,971.4)	(2,512.3)	(3,692.6)	(2,774.0)	(2,087.2)
Cutting, loading and transport	(1,484.5)	(1,196.4)	(1,616.5)	(1,103.7)	(1,134.1)
Realization of the fair value of biological assets	—	—	—	—	(27.3)
Change in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization	(18.4)	(824.0)	(188.8)	1,374.5	468.6
Hired labor	(482.2)	(406.0)	(596.4)	(581.0)	(527.7)
Other[3]	(4,267.2)	(3,744.0)	(5,131.4)	(2,929.2)	(2,150.3)
Total of combined consolidated costs and expenses by category	**(161,292.5)**	**(188,279.6)**	**(238,352.8)**	**(185,558.7)**	**(111,284.2)**

(1) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(3) Consists of maintenance materials, selling expenses, logistics expenses and others. See note 25 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Principal Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

In addition to the factors that are described in "Business," our results of operations have been influenced and will continue to be influenced by the following key factors:

Brazilian Macroeconomic Environment

The Brazilian economic environment has historically been characterized by significant variations in economic growth, inflation and currency exchange rates. Our results of operations and financial condition are influenced by these factors and the effect that these factors have on employment rates, the availability of credit and average wages in Brazil. The following table sets forth Brazilian inflation rates, interest rates, and exchange rates for the periods indicated:

	Nine months ended December 31,	Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2023	2022	2021
GDP growth (reduction)[1]	3.1	3.7%	4.7%	(2.9)%
Inflation (IGP-M)[2]	(3.38)%	0.17%	14.77%	31.10%
Inflation (IPCA)[3]	2.48%	4.65%	11.30%	6.10%
Interbank rate (CDI) (average)[4]	13.06%	13.28%	6.48%	2.24%
Long-term interest rates (TJLP) (average)[5]	6.94%	7.06%	5.22%	4.70%
Exchange rate at the end of the period per US$1.00	4.84	5.08	4.74	5.70
Average exchange rate per US$1.00	4.93	5.16	5.34	5.41
Appreciation (depreciation) of the real against the U.S. dollar[6]	(4.7)%	7.2%	(16.8)%	9.6%

Sources: IBGE, Central Bank, B3 and FGV.

(1) Brazilian GDP as published by the IBGE, representing the cumulative data for each period. By the time of publication of this document, the IBGE has not yet published data for full year Brazilian GDP for 2023. Therefore, we present the public data available from March to September 2023.

(2) Inflation as measured by the General Market Prices Index *(Índice Geral de Preços-Mercado*), calculated by Fundação Getúlio Vargas, or "FGV."

(3) Inflation as measured by the Broad National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo*), calculated by the National Institute for Geography and Statistics (*Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatísticas*), or "IBGE."

(4) The CDI interest rate is an average of interbank overnight rates in Brazil (daily average for the period).

(5) The long-term interest rate (*Taxa de Juros de Longo Prazo*) is the long-term interest rate applicable to long-term loans made by the Brazilian Development Bank (*Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social*).
(6) Comparing the PTAX exchange rate at the end of the last day of a given period with the day immediately prior to the first day of the period at hand. The PTAX rate is calculated at the end of each day by the Central Bank, as is the average rate for all trades effected in U.S. dollars on a given date in the interbank exchange market.

Any deterioration in the rate of economic growth, or changes in interest rates, the unemployment rate or price levels generally in Brazil and any of the markets in which we operate may limit the availability of credit, income and purchasing power of our customers, thereby adversely affecting demand for our products. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating Brazil and to the Countries in Which We Operate."

The principal indexing rates applicable to our business in the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were the CDI, IPCA and IGP-M.

Ethanol and Sugar

Our two main sugarcane products — ethanol and sugar — are affected by domestic and international prices, competition, governmental policies, and market demand. In particular, demand for ethanol as an alternative fuel or additive to gasoline is influenced in the domestic market by its price in relation to gasoline. For more information on market pricing dynamics for fuels, see "Industry" and "Risks Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Ethanol prices are directly influenced by sugar and gasoline prices, so that a decline in those prices will adversely affect both our ethanol and sugar businesses."

The price of the ethanol we sell in Brazil is set in accordance with market prices, utilizing weekly indices published by ESALQ and by the B3 as benchmarks. The prices of the ethanol and sugar we export are set based on prices in the international market, including on futures contracts posted by the New York Mercantile Exchange. The prices of the industrial and bottled alcohol we market are also set based on market prices, and historically have been higher than the market prices for ethanol.

In the year ended March 31, 2023, the international sugar price increased by 5.5% in comparison to the previous year reaching an average price of US$19.6 cts/lb. The average price of anhydrous ethanol, on the other hand, dropped by 8.4%, to an average price of R$3,260.1/$m^3$, in comparison the previous year, based on ESALQ. The table below shows the price of sugar and anhydrous ethanol for the periods indicated.

	Nine months ended December 31,	Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2023	2022	2021
Sugar – NY#11 (US$ cts/lb)	24.90	19.55	18.54	13.67
Anhydrous ethanol - ESALQ (R$/$m^3$)	2,655.0	3,260.1	3,557.3	2,084.3

Demand for Fuels

Demand for gasoline, ethanol and diesel is susceptible to volatility related to the level of economic activity in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, and may also fluctuate depending on the performance of specific industries. We expect that a decrease in economic activity would adversely affect demand for fuels.

In the year ended March 31, 2023, the average price of the Brent oil stood at US$95 per barrel, an increase of 19% compared to the previous year. This upwards movement in the oil price had a direct influence on its derivatives, including Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending ("RBOB") gasoline, which reached an average price of US$2.89 per gallon in the year ended March 31, 2023, a 23% increase in comparison to the prior harvest year. The table below shows the average price of Brent oil and RBOB gasoline for the periods indicated.

	Nine months ended December 31,	Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2023	2022	2021
Brent oil (US$/barrel)	82.2	95.0	79.9	45.7
RBOB gasoline (US$/gallon)	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.3

Fluctuation in oil derivatives' price has an impact both on our sales price and on the acquisition cost of raw material for resale to our retail partners in the Mobility segment.

The Ukraine-Russian conflict has put pressure on the global trading price of oil, gas derivatives and fertilizers. As of February 28, 2024, we have not been materially adversely affected by the conflict, mainly as a result of our minimum inventory strategy and our hedging policy. We closely monitor the market for these commodities and seek to minimize potential operational and financial impacts through viable alternatives of products and supplying countries that we can rely on in case of shortage of any product or input. For more information, see "Risks Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Geopolitical and other challenges and uncertainties, including due to the ongoing military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and between Hamas and Israel in the Gaza Strip, could have a material adverse effect on the global economy, and our business, financial condition and results of operations."

Currency Fluctuations

A significant proportion of our sales of sugar are conducted in U.S. dollars. Therefore, an appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar would have the effect of decreasing our sugar sales proceeds. For example, our results for the year ended March 31, 2023 were adversely affected by the appreciation of the *real* during the period (the average *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate during the year ended March 31, 2023 was R$5.08 per U.S.$1.00, as compared to R$5.74 per U.S.$1.00 during the year ended March 31, 2022 and R$5.70 during the year ended March 31, 2021). A depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar would have the opposite effect. For instance, our results for the year ended March 31, 2021 were positively influenced by a material depreciation of the *real* during the period equal to 9.5% as compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. Our exchange rate hedging strategy seeks to mitigate short- and medium-term fluctuations, thus increasing the predictability of our short- and medium-term results. Nonetheless, exchange rate effects impact price formation for the commodities we trade in.

A significant portion of our debt is denominated in U.S. dollars. A depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar would increase our debt burden and our related financial expenses. However, we have an active hedging policy that, together with accounts receivable and other financial assets denominated in U.S. dollars, would significantly offset the impact that a depreciation of the *real* would have on our financial position. An appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar would have the opposite effect.

To mitigate the effects of a potential fluctuation in the U.S. dollar, we operate under strict risk management policies, which include a senior risk committee that meets on a weekly basis to discuss and monitor sugar prices, exchange rate exposures, our hedging positions, margin calls (cash at risk), counterparty risk and stress scenarios.

Seasonality

In our Sugar and Renewables segments, we are subject to seasonal trends based on the sugarcane growing cycle in the Central-South region of Brazil. The annual sugarcane harvesting period in the Central-South region of Brazil begins in April/May and ends in November/December. This creates variations in inventory, which is usually high in November due to harvest dynamics and a degree of seasonality in gross income from sales of ethanol and sugar, and is significantly lower in the quarter ending March 31. None of our other business segments is subject to significant seasonal trends.

Inflation

Inflation rates in Brazil in the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were 4.65%, 11.30% and 6.10%, respectively, as measured by the IPCA. Inflation affects our financial performance by increasing certain operating

expenses denominated in *reais* (and not linked to the U.S. dollar). These operating expenses include labor costs, leases, and selling and general administrative expenses.

Acquisitions

We have expanded our operations through both large strategic acquisitions, such as the Biosev Acquisition in August 2021, as well as smaller bolt-on acquisitions in the Mobility and Renewables segments, thereby increasing our revenue streams. Our results of operations during the periods under review have been affected by such acquisitions, which may make it more difficult for investors to evaluate the historical performance of our business by comparing period-over-period results.

Our results for the period during which an acquisition takes place are affected by the consolidation of the results of the acquired business in our consolidated results. Since acquired businesses are consolidated from the date of completion of each acquisition, their results for the entire period are only reflected in our financial statements in the subsequent period.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we completed the following acquisitions: (i) the Biosev Acquisition on August 10, 2021, for a combination of R$3.6 billion in cash and 330,602,900 non-redeemable preferred shares issued to Hédera, representing 3.22% of our outstanding capital stock; (ii) the Barcos y Rodados Acquisition on November 1, 2021, for US$121.9 million; (iii) the Gera JV on January 5, 2022, with an investment of approximately R$212.0 million in subsidiaries of the Grupo Gera and a capital contribution of R$106.0 million in the Gera JV entity; (iv) the Neolubes Acquisition on May 2, 2022; and (v) the acquisition of Payly on October 17, 2022, for R$88.5 million.

For additional information regarding acquisitions we completed in the periods under review, see "Business—Our History."

Other Factors

Other factors that may affect the results of our operations include:

- hedging transactions;
- trade barriers in U.S., European and other markets that currently limit access to their domestic sugar industry through quotas, subsidies and restrictions on imports;
- the evolving use of ethanol derivatives as an alternative to oil derivatives and as a cleaner burning fuel, derived from renewable sources;
- changes in international prices of oil (denominated in U.S. dollars) and related changes in the domestic prices of oil (denominated in *reais*);
- the growth rate of the global economy and its resulting growth in worldwide sugar and ethanol consumption; and
- tax policies adopted by the Brazilian federal and state governments (including tax incentives from which we benefit), and our resulting tax obligation.

Results of Operations

The following discussion of our results of operations is based on the financial information derived from our financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, as issued by the CPC, and IFRS as issued by the IASB, unless otherwise stated. In the following discussion, references to increases or decreases in any period are made by comparison with the corresponding prior period, as applicable, except as the context otherwise indicates.

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Nine Months Ended December 31, 2022

The following table presents our comparative unaudited consolidated financial information for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2023/22
	(in millions of R$)		(variation %)
Net operating revenue	166,769.6	190,864.5	(12.6)
Cost of products sold and services provided	(154,837.2)	(182,569.1)	(15.2)
Gross Profit	**11,932.4**	**8,295.4**	**43.8**
Operating revenue (expenses)			
Selling	(4,502.8)	(3,975.4)	13.3
General and administrative	(1,952.5)	(1,735.0)	12.5
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	1,480.8	247.6	498.2
Equity accounting result	(186.1)	(96.3)	93.3
	(5,160.5)	(5,559.1)	(7.2)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	**6,771.9**	**2,736.2**	**147.5**
Financial results			
Financial expenses	(4,883.9)	(2,580.7)	89.2
Financial income	614.7	636.8	(3.5)
Net exchange variation	877.3	(1,036.1)	184.7
Net effect of derivatives	(1,207.6)	(479.3)	151.9
	(4,599.4)	(3,459.3)	(33.0)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution	**2,172.4**	**(723.1)**	**400.4**
Income tax and social contribution			
Current	(954.1)	(515.4)	85.1
Deferred	274.4	1,078.7	(74.6)
	(679.7)	563.3	220.7
Net income (loss) for the period	**1,492.8**	**(159.8)**	**(1,034.2)**
Attributable to:			
Raízen's controlling shareholders	1,397.9	(154.0)	1,007.5
Raízen's non-controlling shareholders	94.8	(5.7)	1,752.0

Net operating revenue

Our net operating revenue decreased by 12.6%, or R$24,094.9 million, to R$166,769.6 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$190,864.5 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. This decrease is primarily due to (i) a 16% decrease in the average price of oil derivative products, partially offset by a 5% volume increase, which resulted in a 10%, or R$16,847.6 million, reduction in oil derivatives products net operating revenue in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, and (ii) a 21% reduction in the average price of ethanol and 8% reduction in the volume of ethanol sales, resulting in a R$ 6,258.6 million decrease in net operating revenue in Renewables and Sugar.

Net operating revenue by segment

Mobility's net operating revenue decreased by 17.9%, or R$28,508.0 million, to R$130,736.0 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$159,244.0 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. This decrease is primarily due to a 16% decrease in the average price of oil derivative products, partially offset by a 5% volume increase, which resulted in a 10%, or R$16,847.6 million, reduction in oil derivatives products net operating revenue in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

Sugar's net operating revenue decreased by 0.6%, or R$131.9 million, to R$23,104.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$23,236.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. This decrease is primarily due to higher sales price for own sugar produced and lower resale volumes.

Renewables' net operating revenue decreased by 28.0%, or R$6,210.9 million, to R$15,938.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$22,149.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in the average price of ethanol and our crop commercialization strategy, according to which sales will be more concentrated in the last quarter of the year ending March 31, 2024.

Costs of products sold and services provided

Our costs of products sold and services provided decreased by 15.2%, or R$27,731.9 million, to R$154,837.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$182,569.1 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022, substantially due to a decrease by 14% in the cost of sales in the Mobility segment, driven by a reduction of R$18,713.3 million in the price of oil derivative products and a reduction of R$ 4,572.3 million in ethanol prices.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit increased by 43.8%, or R$3,637.0 million, to R$11,932.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$8,295.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022 (representing 7.2% and 4.3% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to (i) an increase of R$1,865.7 million in gross profit in the Mobility segment as a result of better contribution margins, and (ii) a R$1,771.3 million increase in gross profit in the Renewables and Sugar segments due to higher sales prices in sugar, which was partially offset by a decrease in ethanol prices.

Operating revenue (expenses)

Our operating revenue (expenses) decreased by 7.2%, or R$398.6 million, to R$5,160.5 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$5,559.1 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022 (representing 3.1% and 2.9% of net operating revenue, respectively). This decrease was mainly due to an increase of Other Operating revenues, to R$ 1,480.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$247.6 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to non-recurrent tax credits recognition in the amount of R$1,466.0 million, which was partially offset by (i) an increase in selling expenses, to R$ 4,502.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$3,975.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to the increase in sales volume of oil derivatives, which had a significant impact in freight costs, and (ii) an increase in general and administrative expenses, to R$1,952.5 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from R$1,735.0 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to (a) rising inflation during the period, and (b) higher non-recurrent labor contingencies settlements.

Financial results

Our financial results increased by 33.0%, or R$1,140.1 million, to an expense of R$4,599.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from an expense of R$3,459.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022 (representing 2.8% and 1.8% of net operating revenue, respectively), due to (i) an increase in the service of our debt driven by a higher average indebtedness (ii) an increase of exchange rate variations, primarily due to the effect from the devaluation of the Argentine *peso*, and (iii) an increase in financial expenses with monetary adjustment of legal proceedings and expenses with fund raising.

Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution

Our income before income tax and social contribution increased to R$2,172.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from a loss of R$723.1 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022 (representing 1.3% and 0.4% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to better margins in our Mobility segment and higher sugar prices, which was partially offset by a decrease in ethanol prices, as discussed above.

Income tax and social contribution (current and deferred)

Our total income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) increased to an expense of R$679.7 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from revenue of R$563.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022 (representing 0.4% and 0.3% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the increase of income before income tax and social contribution in the period as discussed above.

Net income (loss) for the period

Our net income for the period increased to R$1,492.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023 from a loss of R$159.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022 (representing 0.9% and 0.1% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the factors discussed above.

Year Ended March 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2022

The following table presents our comparative audited consolidated financial information for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2023	2022[1]	2023/22
	(in millions of R$)		(variation %)
Net operating revenue	245,831.8	191,269.9	28.5%
Cost of products sold and services provided	(230,564.1)	(179,570.9)	28.4%
Gross Profit	**15,267.7**	**11,699.0**	**30.5%**
Operating revenue (expenses)			
Selling	(5,234.9)	(4,028.2)	30.0%
General and administrative	(2,553.9)	(1,959.6)	30.3%
Other operating revenue, net	737.5	522.3	41.2%
Equity accounting result	(130.1)	(63.1)	106.3 %
	(7,181.4)	(5,528.6)	29.9%
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	**8,086.3**	**6,170.4**	**31.1%**
Financial results			
Financial expenses	(3,938.1)	(1,813.0)	117.2%
Financial income	819.7	575.5	42.4%
Net exchange variation	(672.5)	1,855.6	(136.2)%
Net effect of derivatives	(1,031.9)	(2,586.7)	(60.1)%
	(4,822.8)	(1,968.5)	145.0%
Income before income tax and social contribution	**3,263.6**	**4,201.9**	**(22.3)%**
Income tax and social contribution			
Current	(1,676.6)	(1,338.7)	25.2%
Deferred	916.4	386.4	137.2%
	(760.3)	(952.3)	(20.2)%
Net income for the year	**2,503.3**	**3,249.6**	**(23.0)%**
Attributable to:			
Raízen's controlling shareholders	2,441.1	3,149.0	(22.5)%
Raízen's non-controlling shareholders	62.2	100.5	(38.1)%

(1) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Net operating revenue

Our net operating revenue increased by 28.5%, or R$54,561.9 million, to R$245,831.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$191,269.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2022. This increase was primarily due to (i) the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021 (the year ended March 31, 2022 does not include the net operating revenue of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021), (ii) the consolidation of net operating revenue from Biosev in Brazil as a result of the Biosev Acquisition and from Barcos y Rodados in Paraguay as a result of the Barcos y Rodados Acquisition, and (iii) an increase in the sales volume and the market price of sugar and oil derivatives.

Costs of products sold and services provided

Our costs of products sold and services provided increased by 28.4%, or R$50,993.2 million, to R$230,564.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$179,570.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2022, substantially due to (i) the Group Reorganization (the year ended March 31, 2022 does not include the costs of products sold and services provided of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021), (ii) the consolidation of costs of products sold and services provided from Biosev in Brazil as a result of the Biosev Acquisition and Barcos y Rodados in Paraguay as a result of the Barcos y Rodados Acquisition and (iii) an increase in the unit cost of oil derivatives sold to our retail partners in the Mobility segment.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit increased by 30.5%, or R$3,568.7 million, to R$15,267.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$11,699.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 (representing 6.2% and 6.1% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the factors mentioned above and to an increase in the operating margin of the Mobility segment.

Operating revenues (expenses)

Our operating revenue (expenses) increased by 29.9%, or R$1,652.7 million, to operating expenses of R$7,181.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from operating expenses of R$5,528.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 (representing 2.9% and 2.9% of net operating revenue, respectively). This increase was mainly due to:

(i) an increase in selling expenses, to R$5,234.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$4,028.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2022, primarily due to (a) a change in sales strategy, with more sales carried out directly to the final destination and (b) the increase in sales volume and price of diesel, which had a significant impact in freight costs, in line with the increase in net operating revenue; and

(ii) an increase in general and administrative expenses, to R$2,553.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$1,959.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2022, primarily due to (a) an increase in expenses in connection with the acquisitions and the Group Reorganization carried out in the year ended March 31, 2022 and (b) rising inflation during the period, which resulted in increased personnel expenses (R$3,692.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 compared to R$2,774.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2022).

Financial results

Our financial results increased by 145.0%, or R$2,854.3 million, to a net expense of R$4,822.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from a net expense of R$1,968.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 (representing 2.0% and 1.0% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to (i) the Group Reorganization and (ii) increase of the SELIC rate in the period, which resulted in increased debt servicing costs.

Income before income tax and social contribution

Our income before income tax and social contribution decreased by 22.3%, or R$938.3 million, to R$3,263.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$4,201.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 (representing

1.3% and 2.2% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the increase in our financial expenses as discussed above.

Income tax and social contribution (current and deferred)

Our total income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) decreased by 20.2%, or R$192.0 million, to an expense of R$760.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from an expense of R$952.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 (representing 0.3% and 0.5% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the decrease in income before income tax and social contribution as described above.

Net income for the year

Our net income for the year decreased by 23.0%, or R$746.2 million, to R$2,503.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2023 from R$3,249.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 (representing 1.0% and 1.7% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the factors discussed above.

Year Ended March 31, 2022 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2021

The following table presents our comparative combined consolidated financial information for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2022[1]	2021[2]	2022/2021
	(in millions of R$)		(variation %)
Net operating revenue	191,269.9	114,602.0	66.9%
Cost of products sold and services provided	(179,570.9)	(106,608.0)	68.4%
Gross Profit	**11,699.0**	**7,994.0**	46.3%
Operating revenue (expenses)			
Selling	(4,028.2)	(3,345.4)	20.4%
General and administrative	(1,959.6)	(1,330.7)	47.3%
Other operating revenue, net	522.3	386.7	35.0%
Equity accounting result	(63.1)	(81.7)	(22.8)%
	(5,528.6)	(4,371.1)	26.5%
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	**6,170.4**	**3,622.8**	70.3%
Financial results			
Financial expenses	(1,813.0)	(1,700.0)	6.6%
Financial income	575.5	533.1	7.9%
Net exchange variation	1,855.6	(1,432.0)	(229.6)%
Net effect of derivatives	(2,586.7)	1,182.7	(318.7)%
	(1,968.5)	(1,416.2)	39.0%
Income before income tax and social contribution	**4,201.9**	**2,206.6**	90.4%
Income tax and social contribution			
Current	(1,338.7)	(1,464.6)	(8.6)%
Deferred	386.4	804.8	(52.0)%
	(952.3)	(659.8)	44.3%
Net income for the year	**3,249.6**	**1,546.8**	110.1%
Attributable to:			
Raízen's controlling shareholders	3,149.0	1,524.5	106.6%
Raízen's non-controlling shareholders	100.5	22.4	349.5%

(1) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Net operating revenue

Our net operating revenue increased by 66.9%, or R$76,667.9 million, to R$191,269.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$114,602.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2021. This increase was primarily due to (i) the consolidation of net operating revenue from Biosev as a result of the Biosev Acquisition in August 2021; (ii) operational improvements in market conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic, which generated a 16% growth in total sales volume (15% for Otto Cycle fuel sales (i.e., the sum of ethanol and gasoline)); and (iii) an increase in the market price of sugar, ethanol and oil derivatives, which lead to higher sales price.

Cost of products sold and services provided

Our costs of products sold and services provided increased by 68.4%, or R$72,962.8 million, to R$179,570.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$106,608.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2021, substantially due to the above mentioned factors.

Gross profit

Our gross profit increased by 46.3%, or R$3,705.0 million, to R$11,699.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$7,994.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2021 (representing 6.1% and 7.0% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the factors mentioned above.

Operating revenue (expenses)

Our operating revenue (expenses) increased by 26.5%, or R$1,157.5 million, to operating expenses of R$5,528.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from operating expenses of R$4,371.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2021 (representing 2.9% and 3.8% of net operating revenue, respectively). This increase was mainly due to:

(i) an increase in selling expenses of 20.4% or R$682.8 million, to R$4,028.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$3,345.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2021, primarily due to the increase in sugar sales volume and an increase in the price of diesel, which had a significant impact in freight costs; and

(ii) an increase in general and administrative expenses of 47.3%, or R$628.9 million, to R$1,959.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$1,330.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2021, primarily due to the impact of inflation as the IPCA reached 11.3% in the year ended March 31, 2022 and higher variable compensation due to better results in the period, which resulted in increased personnel expenses.

Financial results

Our financial results decreased by 39.0%, or R$552.3 million, to an expense of R$1,968.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from an expense of R$1,416.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2021 (representing 1.0% and 1.2% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to (i) higher interest rates (SELIC) in the period, which resulted in increased debt servicing costs.

Income before income tax and social contribution

Our income before income tax and social contribution increased by 90.4%, or R$1,995.2 million, to R$4,201.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$2,206.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2021 (representing 2.2% and 1.9% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the factors discussed above.

Income tax and social contribution (current and deferred)

Our income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) increased by 44.3%, or R$292.5 million, to an expense of R$952.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from an expense of R$659.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2021 (representing 0.5% and 0.6% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the increase in income before income tax and social contribution as described above.

Net income for the year

Our net income increased by 110.1%, or R$1,702.7 million, to R$3,249.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2022 from R$1,546.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2021 (representing 1.7% and 1.3% of net operating revenue, respectively), primarily due to the factors discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We adopt financial and treasury policies designed to achieve a credit profile compatible with our investment grade rating from corporate risk rating agencies. As such, we currently adhere to the following key principles:

- focus on financing recurring/operating expenses by using cash flows from operations, with additional resources in the event of adverse scenarios; and
- the payment of annual dividends taking into account: (i) cash generated during the period; (ii) our growth plan; (iii) access to financing; and (iv) maintaining an investment-grade credit profile.

We believe our financial and equity conditions are sufficient to implement our business plan and to honor our short- and medium-term obligations, considering that we maintain a highly manageable debt servicing profile and benefit from suitable liquidity (our consolidated cash and cash equivalents amounted to R$7,915.9 million and our Leverage Ratio was 1.9x as of December 31, 2023). In addition, we have liquidity resources available, including unused revolving credit facilities totaling an aggregate principal amount of US$1.0 billion (equivalent to R$4.8 billion as of December 31, 2023). We believe that our stable levels of cash generation, together with available lines of credit, are sufficient to service the financing of our activities and to cover the funding needed to execute our business plan.

We believe that, given our debt profile and cash flow, we have sufficient liquidity to cover our short-term obligations.

Sources and Uses of Financing

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, our sources of liquidity consisted of cash flows from our operations and long-term indebtedness. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and in the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, cash flows used in investing activities were financed primarily by using cash from our operations and indebtedness. We have used these funds mainly to cover costs, expenses and investments related to (i) our operations, (ii) capital expenditures, and (iii) debt repayments.

We believe our current working capital and liquidity levels are appropriate to support our operations, and we expect to meet any working capital needs through short- and long-term loans and financings, securities offerings, structured operations, securitization and similar transactions, including transactions involving the anticipation of receivables with third parties or related parties.

Cash Flows

The table below presents our consolidated cash flows for the indicated periods:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,		
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021[1]**
			(in millions of R$)		
Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities	2,401.5	(916.9)	13,056.3	13,914.0	5,705.5
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,266.8)	(7,288.6)	(11,419.0)	(8,186.8)	(3,321.0)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	4,176.0	4,547.3	(1,332.6)	451.2	(4,718.5)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net	**(817.5)**	**(3,658.1)**	**304.6**	**6,178.3**	**(2,334.1)**

(1) Considers combined financial information for Raízen S.A. and Raízen Energia S.A.

Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities

Net cash generated by operating activities was R$2,401.5 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023, an increase of 361.9%, or R$3,318.3 million, compared to net cash used in operating activities of R$916.9 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. This was primarily due to (i) an increase in production volume and commercialization due to seasonality and a change in our commercial strategy and (ii) an increase of 33.3% in EBITDA due to higher operating margins in Mobility and expansion of the Sugar margin, which were partially offset by the use of working capital for the formation of inventories in Renewables and Sugar.

Net cash generated by operating activities was R$13,056.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2023, a decrease of 6.2%, or R$857.7 million, compared to net cash generated by operating activities of R$13,914.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2022. This was primarily due to a 23% decrease in net income in the year ended March 31, 2023 compared to the year ended March 31, 2022 mainly as a result of (i) the interruption of activities in our refinery in Argentina for planned maintenance in the third quarter of the year ended March 31, 2023, which consumed more working capital for inventories and (ii) a decrease in sugarcane crop in Brazil due to weather conditions in the harvest year ended March 31, 2023, which reduced our total production available for sale.

Net cash generated by operating activities was R$13,914.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2022, an increase of 143.9%, or R$8,208.5 million, compared to net cash generated by operating activities of R$5,705.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to (i) a 90.4% increase in income before income tax and social contribution and (ii) the acquisitions carried out in the period, particularly the Biosev Acquisition.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled R$7,266.8 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023, in line with the net cash used in investing activities of R$7,288.6 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. Investing activities in those periods included expenditures in our bioenergy parks for (i) planting and maintenance of sugarcane fields, (ii) acceleration of investments in E2G plants and (iii) investments for the renovation and expansion of the Mobility segment.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled R$11,419.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2023, an increase of 39.5%, or R$3,232.2 million, compared to net cash used in investing activities of R$8,186.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2022. This was primarily due to (i) our progress in the construction of new E2G plants, (ii) additional investments in biological assets to improve agricultural yields, (iii) the planned revamp in the refinery in Argentina in the third quarter of the year ended March 31, 2023 and (iv) the construction of solar power generation and distribution plants in Brazil.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled R$8,186.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2022, an increase of 146.5%, or R$4,865.8 million, compared to net cash used in investing activities of R$3,321.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to (i) the Biosev Acquisition, (ii) additional investments in biological

assets to improve agricultural yields and (iii) our progress in the construction of new E2G and biogas plants in Brazil.

Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities

Net cash generated by financing activities totaled R$4,176,0 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2023, a decrease of 8.2%, or R$371.4 million, compared to net cash generated by financing activities of R$4,547.3 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2022. This was primarily due to an increase in the payment of interest on loans and financing as a result of higher average indebtedness and higher interest rates (SELIC) in the period, which resulted in increased debt servicing costs in the nine months ended December 31, 2023.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled R$1,332.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2023, a decrease of 395.3%, or R$1,783.8 million, compared to net cash generated by financing activities of R$451.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2022. This was primarily due to (i) an increase in the payment of interest on loans and financing as a result of the increase of the SELIC rate and (ii) the completion of our IPO in the year ended March 31, 2022, in which we raised R$6,710.0 million in equity.

Net cash generated by financing activities totaled R$451.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2022, a higher generation of cash of R$5,169.7 million, compared to net cash used in financing activities of R$4,718.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily due to the completion of our IPO in the year ended March 31, 2022, in which we raised R$6,710.0 million in equity.

Indebtedness

Overview

As of December 31, 2023, our total consolidated indebtedness, consisting of current and noncurrent loans and financing, was R$39,635.0 million (of which R$15,043.9 million was current loans and financing, and R$24,591.1 million was non-current loans and financing).

On a consolidated basis, our *real*-denominated indebtedness before expenses as of December 31, 2023, was R$17,595.7 million (44.3% of our total indebtedness), and our foreign currency-denominated indebtedness before expenses was R$22,096.4 million (55.7% of our total indebtedness).

For further information on our indebtedness, see note 16 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Material Loan and Financing Agreements

The table below presents the principal characteristics of our loan and financing contracts as in effect as of December 31, 2023:

			As of December 31, 2023	
			Effective average annual rate of interest[1]	Total
				(in millions of R$)
Debt classification per currency:				
Denominated in Brazilian *reais* (R$)				17,595.7
Denominated in foreign currency				22,096.4
				39,692.1
Debt type:				
Pre-export financing	March 2030	Dollar (US$) + Fixed rate	4.25%	5,808.2
Pre-export financing	May 2029	Dollar (US$) + Libor or SOFR	7.05%	5,869.9
Senior Notes due 2027	January 2027	Fixed Rate Dollar (US$)	5.30%	3,492.8
Agribusiness Receivable Certificate (CRA)	August 2037	IPCA	10.08%	6,424.5
Agribusiness Receivable Certificate (CRA)	July 2029	CDI	11.37%	550.5
Agribusiness Receivable Certificate (CRA)	October 2033	Fixed Rate	12.29%	598.5
BNDES	March 2024	URTJLP	6.55%	0.0
BNDES	December 2030	Fixed rate	4.30%	53.2
BNDES	April 2024	UMBND	7.80%	1.4
BNDES	December 2038	IPCA	8.95%	143.1
Advances on Exchange Contracts – ACC	November 2024	Dollar (US$) + Fixed rate	6.67%	2,547.9
Debentures	March 2032	IPCA	9.55%	2,638.9
Term Loan Agreement	April 2024	SOFR	6.60%	971.4
Term Loan Agreement	September 2035	Euribor	5.24%	1,629.0
Rural financial product note – CPR-F	November 2029	CDI	12.72%	1,955.3
Rural financial product note – CPR-F	March 2024	Fixed rate	13.34%	3,260.3
Machinery and equipment financing – FINAME/Lease	January 2025	Fixed rate	7.51%	6.1
Resolution No. 2471 (PESA) and Securitization	October 2025	Fixed rate	—	0.0
Export Credit Notes - NCE	July 2030	CDI	13.26%	1,963.8
Export Credit Notes - NCE	June 2024	Dollar (US$) + SOFR	6.41%	1,086.1
Working capital and others	February 2024	GS + Fixed rate	8.21%	172.1
Working capital and others	June 2024	AR$ + %BADLAR	95.88%	519.0
				39,692.1
Expenses with placement of securities:				
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate – CRA				(1.4)
Working Capital				(2.8)
CPR-F				(7.8)
Senior Notes Due 2027				(2.0)
Term Loan Agreement				(29.6)
BNDES				(0.9)
Pre-export financing				(4.0)
Export Credit Notes - NCE				(8.6)

			As of December 31, 2023	
			Effective average annual rate of interest[1]	Total
				(in millions of R$)
				(57.1)
Current				15,044.0
Noncurrent				24,591.1
				39,635.0

(1) The annual effective interest rate corresponds to the contract fee plus Libor (London InterBank Offered Rate), Euribor (European Interbank Offered Rate), SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), URTJLP, IGP-M, UMBND, IPCA or CDI, where applicable.

(2) Loans and financing are generally guaranteed by promissory notes issued by Raízen. In certain cases, they are also secured by collateral, such as: (i) credit rights arising from energy trading contracts (BNDES); (ii) National Treasury Certificates ("CTN") and land mortgage (PESA); (iii) property, plant, and equipment; and (iv) fiduciary assignment of financed assets (Finame/PESA).

The following table presents the scheduled maturity of our long-term indebtedness (less amortization of expenses for the placement of securities) as of December 31, 2023:

Maturity:	Total Indebtedness
	(in millions of R$)
13 to 24 months	1,879.6
25 to 36 months	2,657.2
37 to 48 months	7,180.2
49 to 60 months	2,439.7
61 to 72 months	5,048.5
73 to 84 months	1,487.9
85 to 96 months	701.9
More than 97 months	3,196.2
	24,591.1

Pre-export financing (PPE)

Between 2018 and 2023, we entered into pre-export financing agreements with various financial institutions to finance future export of products, including the withdrawal from credit facilities we held with a syndicate of international banks. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under the pre-export financing agreements was R$11,678.2 million.

Term Loan Agreements

On March 25, 2019, the Issuer drew a syndicated loan in the principal amount of US$200.0 million (corresponding to approximately R$775.0 million on that date), with final maturity on April 30, 2024. On September 29, 2023, the Issuer drew a syndicated loan in the principal amount of EUR300.0 million (corresponding to approximately R$1,565.0 million on that date), with final maturity on September 21, 2035. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under the Term Loan Agreements was R$2,600.4 million.

Senior Notes Due 2027

On January 20, 2017 and July 7, 2020, the Issuer issued 5.300% Senior Notes due 2027 in the aggregate principal amount of US$500.0 million and US$225.0 million, respectively, with payment of half-yearly interest in January and July of each year. The 2027 notes mature on January 20, 2027. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount due under the 2027 notes was R$3,492.8 million.

Concurrently with this offering, on February 26, 2024 the Issuer commenced the Concurrent Tender Offer for any and all of the outstanding 2027 notes. We expect to use part of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase the 2027 notes in the Concurrent Tender Offer.

Agribusiness receivables certificates ("CRA")

We issued CRAs to fund our activities substantially related to agribusiness, in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under the CRAs was R$7,573.5 million.

Debentures

On November 15, 2019, Raízen Energia issued the 4th series of 900,000 simple, unsecured, non-convertible debentures maturing on November 15, 2029 in an aggregate principal amount of R$900.0 million.

On June 15, 2020, Raízen Energia issued the 5th series of 169,518 simple, unsecured, non-convertible debentures maturing on June 15, 2030 in an aggregate principal amount of R$169.5 million.

On March 15, 2022, Raízen Energia issued the 7th series of 1,196.685 simple, unsecured, non-convertible sustainability-linked debentures, with (i) an aggregate principal amount of R$768.1 million maturing on March 15, 2029 and (ii) an aggregate principal amount of R$428.6 million maturing on March 15, 2032.

As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under the debentures was R$2,638.9 million.

Export Credit Notes ("NCE")

In July and December 2022, Raízen Energia raised NCEs in the amount of R$600.0 million and R$1,000.0 million with final maturity in July 2030 and December 2029, respectively. In May 2023, Raízen Energia raised NCEs in the amount of US$100.0 million and R$300.0 million, both with final maturity in March 2024. In December 2023, Raízen raised NCEs in the amount of US$120.0 million with final maturity in June 2024.

As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under the NCEs was R$3,049.9 million.

Rural Financial Product Certificate ("CPR-F")

Between 2019 and 2023, Raízen Energia raised CPR-Fs in the amount of R$1,000.0 million and R$3,918.0 million with final maturity in November 2029 and March 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under the CPR-Fs was R$5,215.6 million.

Anticipation of Exchange Contract (ACC)

In 2023, we entered into anticipation of exchange agreements with various financial institutions. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate outstanding amount due under these agreements was R$2,547.9 million.

Revolving Credit Facility

The Issuer entered into syndicated revolving credit facilities in the amount of US$300,000 and US$700,000 maturing in April 2024 and December 2026, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, these facilities remained undrawn. Renewal of the April 2024 syndicated revolving credit facilities is under negotiation.

Subordination

We enter into borrowing agreements, in particular with the BNDES, pursuant to which certain of our assets are given as security to the counterparty. Collateral includes: (i) credit rights arising from energy trading contracts with BNDES; (ii) National Treasury Certificates ("CTN") and land mortgage (PESA); (iii) property, plant, and equipment; and (iv) fiduciary assignment of financed assets (Finame/PESA).

Except as described above, as of December 31, 2021, none of the agreements governing our financial indebtedness contain provisions relating to subordination, such that the obligations underlying these agreements are

not subordinated to each other. Any subordination between such financial indebtedness is established pursuant to applicable law and the existing collateral.

Restrictive Covenants

We are borrowers under various loan and financing agreements as discussed in "—Indebtedness— Material Loan and Financing Agreements." We are required pursuant to these agreements to comply with certain non-financial covenants and ESG targets. Failure to do so may result in our indebtedness being accelerated. In addition, some of our loans and financings have cross-default and cross-acceleration clauses. As of February 28, 2024 we were in compliance with these covenants.

Capital Expenditures

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we recorded capital expenditures (which we define as the sum of acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, expenses with assets from contracts with clients and additions to investments) in the amount of R$7,544.8 million, R$11,316.0 million, R$7,706.7 million and R$4,000.9 million, respectively.

The financial plan approved by our board of directors for the year ending March 31, 2024 includes capital expenditures. The macroeconomic assumptions made as part of this financial plan are based on data gathered from recognized third-party consultancies and other public sources at the time the financial planning was made.

We have forecast capital expenditures of up to R$13.0 billion for the 2023/24 harvest. We expect that this amount will be used primarily for:

- In the Mobility segment: (i) expanding our Shell network with new and renewed contracts; (ii) expanding and optimizing our logistics infrastructure; and (iii) investing in the adequacy of product quality and reduction of sulfur emissions in the Argentine refinery (total investment in the amount of US$150.0 million).

- In the Sugar and Renewable segments: (i) planting and treating sugarcane fields, recovering agricultural productivity and carrying out other recurring investments; and (ii) expediting the Renewables expansion projects, mainly for the construction of the E2G and solar power plants.

The principal source of capital for our investments is our cash flow. We may also from time to time raise funds from current and noncurrent loans and financings with financial institutions or securities offerings, as well as structured operations, securitization and similar transactions, including transactions involving the anticipation of receivables with third parties or related parties.

We currently do not have any ongoing or planned material disinvestments.

We have ongoing projects for the construction of seven E2G plants until the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028. Our total cost for the construction of the E2G plant at the Bonfim bioenergy park in the city of Guariba, state of São Paulo, inaugurated in October 2023, was R$1.2 billion before deducting tax benefits. We expect to incur similar costs of construction per plant for the ongoing projects. However, such construction costs may vary due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, including inflation and unforeseen delays in the projects, and we cannot affirm that such factors will not increase the overall cost of the project. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We are engaged in the construction, expansion and operation of bioenergy parks, and if those projects are delayed or cost more than we projected, our operating results and financial condition may be affected."

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks arising from the normal course of our business activities. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The main market risks to which we have exposure are: (i) sugar, ethanol, energy and oil product price volatility; (ii) foreign exchange rate volatility; (iii) interest rate volatility; (iv) credit risks; and (v) liquidity risks. These risks are beyond our control. For additional

information on risk management, see note 28 to our interim consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Pursuant to our policies, our financial risk management is designed to ensure that our treasury is able to reduce exposures in foreign currency and interest rates. Hedging transactions are used solely to reduce exposures and we are not allowed to use them for speculative purposes. We are not currently using financial instruments for purposes other than hedging assets.

Price risk

Price risk arises from fluctuations in the market prices of our products, particularly very high polarization (VHP) sugar, refined and white sugar, diesel (heating oil), gasoline, ethanol, electricity and crude oil. These price variations may result in substantial changes in sales revenues and costs. To mitigate this risk, we constantly monitor the market to anticipate price changes and we employ price risk derivatives such as future, option and physical fixed agreements in connection with the sale of sugar, ethanol, gasoline, heating oil and energy. As of December 31, 2023, our net exposure of commodity derivatives amounted to R$38,671.7 million.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from fluctuations in the exchange rates applicable to our revenue from exports, imports, debt flows and other assets and liabilities in foreign currency. We use derivatives (such as future, option, forward, exchange rate swap, and locked-in exchange agreements) to manage cash flow risks denominated in U.S. dollars, net of other cash and cash equivalents flows. As of December 31, 2023, our net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives amounted to R$2,383.4 million.

Interest rate risk

We monitor fluctuations in variable interest rates relating to certain debts, principally those pegged to the IPCA and SOFR, and, when necessary, use derivative instruments to manage these risks. As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of our net exposure of interest derivatives amounted to R$18,815.7 million.

Credit risk

Our products are mainly sold to a select group of customers. Credit risk is managed by specific rules for accepting customers, including doing credit analyses, setting exposure limits per customer, and, where applicable, requiring a letter of credit from a top-tier bank or security interests against amounts loaned. Our management considers that the credit risk is substantially covered by the allowance for expected credit losses.

Individual risk limits are established based on internal or external ratings, according to the limits determined by our management, and the use of credit limits is regularly monitored.

We operate commodity derivatives in the New York — ICE US and NYMEX, Chicago — CBOT and CME, and London – LIFFE commodity futures and options markets, as well as in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market with selected counterparties. Also, we operate commodity exchange rate derivatives and OTC contracts registered with B3, mainly with the main local and international banks considered investment-grade by international rating agencies.

Derivatives transactions on mercantile exchanges (ICE US, NYMEX, LIFFE and B3) require a margin deposit as guarantee. The total combined consolidated margin deposited as of December 31, 2023 was R$458.0 million (R$1,273.0 million as of March 31, 2023), of which R$96.7 million (R$62.1 million as of March 31, 2023) was in restricted financial investments and R$361.4 million (R$1,210.8 million as of March 31, 2023) was in margin in derivative transactions. Our derivative transactions in the OTC market do not require a guarantee margin.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is mitigated through the conservative distribution of investment funds and bank deposit certificates ("CDBs") that make up the item. The distribution follows strict criteria for allocation and exposure to counterparties, which are the main local and international banks considered, in their majority, investment-grade by international rating agencies.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises where we may encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with our financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. We seek to mitigate this risk through prudential management that guarantees sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations when they fall due, under normal and stress conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risking damage to our reputation.

As part of the liquidity management process, our management prepares business plans and monitors their execution, discussing the positive and negative cash flow risks and assessing the availability of financial resources to support our operations, investments, and refinancing needs.

The following table presents our principal financial liabilities by maturity as of December 31, 2023.

	As of December 31, 2023				
	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	(in millions of R$)				
Current and noncurrent loans and financings	16,292.5	2,204.5	16,887.3	18,624.2	54,008.5
Suppliers	20,150.7	—	—	—	20,150.7
Lease liabilities from third parties and related parties[(1)]	4,422.6	2,965.1	5,986.5	3,900.7	17,274.9
Derivative financial instruments	6,051.6	431.8	1,275.4	111.9	7,870.7
Related parties[(1)]	1,494.9	180.8	692.0	3,281.7	5,649.4
Other liabilities[(2)]	87.1	87.1	87.1	—	261.4
	48,499.4	5,869.3	24,928.5	25,918.4	105,215.6

(1) Except for lease liabilities with related parties.

(2) Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay S.A. (formerly Barcos & Rodados S.A.).

Sensitivity Analysis

Our analysis of the sensitivity of the fair value of financial instruments, in accordance with the types of risk we deem material, is presented below.

We have considered three scenarios for our sensitivity analysis, one of which is probable, and two of which (possible and remote) may have adverse effects on the fair value of our financial instruments. The probable scenario was defined based on the effect of the commodities futures market curves for sugar, ethanol, diesel (heating oil), U.S. dollar and other currencies as of December 31, 2023 on the balance of the derivatives' fair value on that date. Possible and remote adverse scenarios were defined considering adverse impacts of 25% and 50% on product price curves and the U.S. dollar over the probable scenario.

				Impact on income statement[(1)]		
	Risk Factor	Probable Scenario	Possible Scenario +25%	Fair Value Balance	Remote Scenario +50%	Fair Value Balance
				(in thousands of R$)[(1)]		
Price risk						
Commodity derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Sugar price increase	1,660.9	(6,697.4)	(5,036.5)	(13,394.8)	(11,733.9)
Purchase and sale commitments	Ethanol price increase	158.7	(109.8)	48.9	(219.6)	(60.8)
Purchase and sale commitments	Gasoline price increase	4.8	(24.7)	(19.9)	(49.5)	(44.6)
Purchase and sale commitments	Diesel (heating oil) price increase	16.9	(2,086.5)	(2,069.6)	(4,173.0)	(4,156.1)
Purchase and sale commitments	Energy price increase	834.5	(241.8)	592.8	(483.5)	351.0
Total		**2,676.0**	**(9,160.2)**	**(6,484.2)**	**(18,320.4)**	**(15,644.4)**

		Impact on income statement[1]				
	Risk Factor	Probable Scenario	Possible Scenario +25%	Fair Value Balance	Remote Scenario +50%	Fair Value Balance
				(in thousands of R$)[1]		
Foreign exchange rate risk						
Foreign exchange rate derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments....	US$/R$ exchange rate decrease	1.6	(76.5)	(74.9)	(153.1)	(151.4)
Forward and Locked-in exchange contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments....	US$/R$ exchange rate increase	340.4	(8,287.0)	(7,946.6)	(16,574.0)	(16,233.6)
Purchase and sale commitments....	EUR/US$ exchange rate increase	(19.5)	(426.7)	(446.1)	(853.3)	(872.8)
Purchase and sale commitments....	EUR/R$ exchange rate decrease	0.1	(18.4)	(18.3)	(36.8)	(36.7)
Exchange swaps:						
Purchase and sale commitments....	EUR/US$ exchange rate decrease	(722.6)	(4,099.0)	(4,821.5)	(8,198. 0)	(8,920.5)
Total.....		**(399.9)**	**(12,907.6)**	**(13,307.5)**	**(25,815.2)**	**(26,215.1)**
Interest rate risk						
Interest swap:						
Purchase and sale commitments....	Interest rate increase	855.4	768.3	1,623.7	1,536.6	2,392.0
Inflation swap and others:						
Purchase and sale commitments....	Inflation rate decrease	(114.1)	(47.7)	(161.8)	(95.3)	(209.5)
Total.....		741.3	720.6	1,461.9	1,441.3	2,182.6
Total.....		**3,017.3**	**(21,347.2)**	**(18,329.8)**	**(42,694.3)**	**(39,677.0)**

(1) Result projected to occur within 12 months as of December 31, 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the commodity and foreign exchange future curves used in the sensitivity analysis above were as follows:

	Position	Probable	Possible	Remote
Sugar price increase — R$/ton.....	Short	2.2	2.8	3.4
Ethanol price increase — R$/m³.....	Short	3.3	4.2	5.0
Gasoline price increase — R$/m³.....	Short	2.7	3.3	4.0
Diesel (heating oil) price increase — R$/m³	Short	2.6	3.3	3.9
Energy price increase — R$/mwh.....	Short	150.4	188.0	225.6
Exchange rate decrease US$/R$.....	Long	5.1	3.8	2.6
Exchange rate increase US$/R$	Short	5.1	6.4	7.7
Exchange rate increase EUR/US$	Short	1.1	1.4	1.7
Exchange rate decrease EUR/R$.....	Long	5.4	4.0	2.7
Exchange rate decrease US$/R$.....	Long	4.8	3.6	2.4
Interest rate decrease — % p.y.(CDI).....	Long	11.6	8.7	5.8
Interest rate decrease — % p.y. (IPCA)	Long	5.9	4.4	2.9

Foreign exchange risk

As for foreign exchange risk, we consider as probable the scenario of our position as of December 31, 2023. The effects of possible and remote foreign exchange risk scenarios on our income statement are as follows.

	Probable Scenario	Possible Scenario +25%	Remote Scenario +50%	Possible Scenario -25%	Remote Scenario -50%
			(in thousands of R$)		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,924.4	1,481. 1	2,962.2	(1,481.1)	(2,962.2)
Restricted cash	361.4	90.3	180.7	(90.3)	(180.7)
Trade accounts receivable	6,888.6	1,722.1	3,444.3	(1,722.1)	(3,444.3)
Advances to suppliers	57.8	14.4	28.9	(14.4)	(28.9)
Related parties	(2,884.7)	(721.2)	(1,442.3)	721.2	1,442.3
Advances from clients	(3,569.4)	(892.3)	(1,784.7)	892.3	1,784.7
Suppliers	(5,503.2)	(1,375.8)	(2,751.6)	1,375.8	2,751.6
Loans and financing (current and noncurrent)	(22,096.4)	(5,524.1)	(11,048.2)	5,524.1	11,048.2
Lease liabilities	(246.1)	(61.5)	(123.0)	61.5	123.0
Other liabilities[(1)]	(231.9)	(58.0)	(116.0)	58.0	116.0
Impact on income statement for the year		(5,324.9)	(10,649.7)	5,324.9	10,649.7

(1) Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay S.A. (formerly Barcos & Rodados S.A.).

As of December 31, 2023, the rates used in the sensitivity analysis above were as follows.

As of December 31, 2023	R$/US$
Probable scenario	4.84
Possible scenario +25%	6.05
Remote scenario +50%	7.26
Possible scenario -25%	3.63
Remote scenario -50%	2.42

Interest Rate sensitivity

The probable scenario we consider as of December 31, 2023 is (i) the weighted average post-fixed annual interest rate, for loans and financing, and (ii) the CDI and IPCA accumulated over the past 12 months, for financial investments and securities (except LFT). In both cases, simulations were performed with an increase and decrease of 25% and 50%, respectively, in relation to the probable scenario. The consolidated results of this sensitivity analysis are presented below.

	Probable Scenario	Possible Scenario +25%	Remote Scenario +50%	Possible Scenario -25%	Remote Scenario -50%
			(in thousands of R$)		
Financial investments (including LFT)	334.9	83.7	167.4	83.7	167.4
Debentures (securities)	12.8	3.2	6.4	3.2	6.4
Investment funds (securities)	11.6	2.9	5.8	2.9	5.8
Restricted financial investments (restricted cash)	13.1	3.3	6.5	3.3	6.5
Post-fixed loans and financing	2,145.4	536.4	1,072.7	536.4	1,072.7
Additional impact in income statement for the year	1,773.1	443.3	886.5	443.3	886.5

As of December 31, 2023, the rates used in the sensitivity analysis were as follows:

	Probable	Possible +25%	Remote +50%	Possible -25%	Remote -50%
100.8% of CDI accumulated – % p.a.	13.1%	16.4%	19.7%	9.9%	6.6%
100% of CDI accumulated + 4% p.a.	17.6%	20.9%	24.3%	14.2%	10.8%
Accumulated IPCA – % p.a.....	4.62%	5.8%	6.9%	3.5%	2.3%
Weighted post-fixed interest rate on loans and financing – % p.a.	9.1%	11.4%	13.7%	6.9%	4.6%

Sugarcane

Sugarcane stands out for its natural ability to convert solar energy into biomass. The current average conversion value is 32 tons of biomass/acre per year, while corn converts approximately 4.0 tons of biomass/acre per year. This ratio is lower than the estimated potential of sugarcane compared to other crops that experienced an agricultural productivity increase over the past 40 years while sugarcane remained stagnant. It is believed that about 60 tons of biomass/acre per year is attainable, and the conversion capacity is directly related to factors such as crop variety, cutting stage, climate, soil and other characteristics associated with cultivation management.

Brazil plays a prominent role due to its favorable climate, wide availability of arable land, development of cultivation technologies, and more productive and resilient varieties. Such characteristics allow for increased productivity with minimal variation or increases in the planted area. An increase in planted area, on the other hand, may occur in order to increase Brazil's production capacity and to meet greater global demand.

Sugarcane is a versatile commodity as it is a key raw material in multiple products in different markets: food, bioenergy (bioelectricity and biofuels, including advanced biofuels) and bioproducts. In addition E2G has provided a more sustainable option in product development.

Ethanol and sugar are produced from sugarcane, while energy can be generated from sugarcane bagasse biomass and E2G production. Other residues from these processes are vinasse and filter cake, which allow for the production of biogas. In this way, a circular economy may develop around sugarcane and its residues, which ultimately returns to the earth as fertilizer.

Sugarcane: Sub-products and circular economy



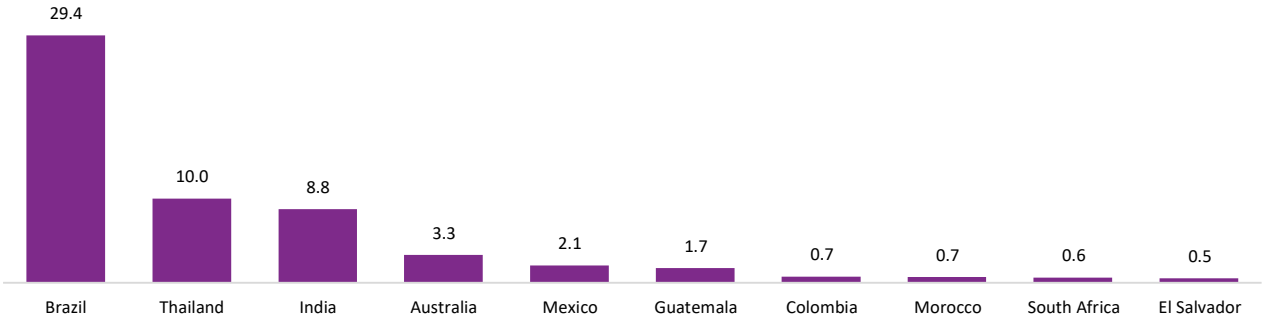
Source: Company. Production numbers are illustrative and may vary according to changes in the mix (scenario of stabilization of 97 million tons of sugarcane). potential production volume for each product.

Sugar

Brazil has 429 sugarcane mills that produced 611.0 million tons of sugar in the 2022/2023 harvest, and is a global leader in sugar exports. In the 2022/2023 harvest, Brazil exported more than 29.4 million tons of sugar, with a global market share of 45.6%. According to data from BMI, Thailand and India followed with the highest volume of exports, with a total of 10.0 and 8.8 million tons, respectively. With regard to imports, Indonesia stands out with a total of 5.5 million tons, followed by China and the United States with 4.5 and 3.1 million tons of imported

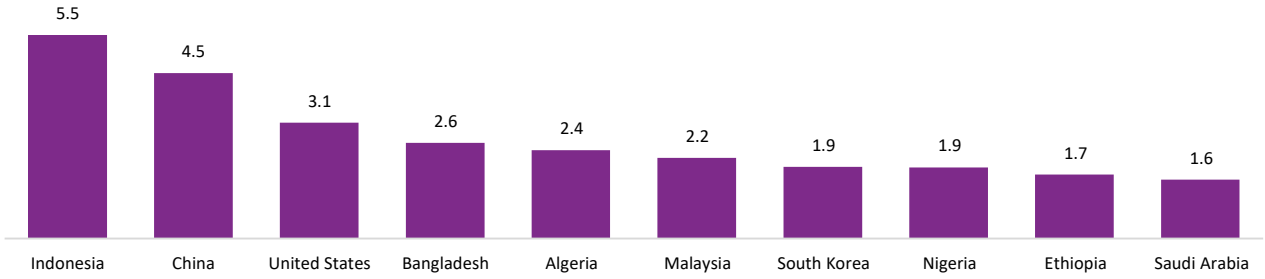
sugarcane, respectively. The charts below indicate the ranking of sugar exports and imports per country for the 2022/2023 harvest.

Global Sugar Exports Ranking (Million tons) – 2022/2023 Harvest



Source: Conab, BMI

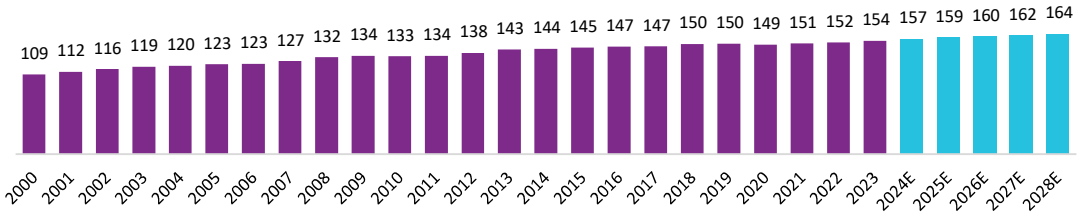
Global Sugar Imports Ranking (Million tons) – 2022/2023 Harvest



Source: BMI

As demonstrated in the graphic below, global consumption of sugar is estimated to grow over the next years from 154 million tons in 2023 to 164 million in 2028, adding approximately 10 million tons of consumption in five years. OECD/FAO data shows that global consumption should reach 193.1 million tons by 2032. The growth in sugar consumption is driven by three main factors: (i) population growth, (ii) sugar prices and (iii) sugar consumption per capita. Population growth is inevitable and sugar prices are difficult to estimate. However, sugar consumption per capita is expected to increase until 2032.

Global Consumption of Sugar (Million tons)



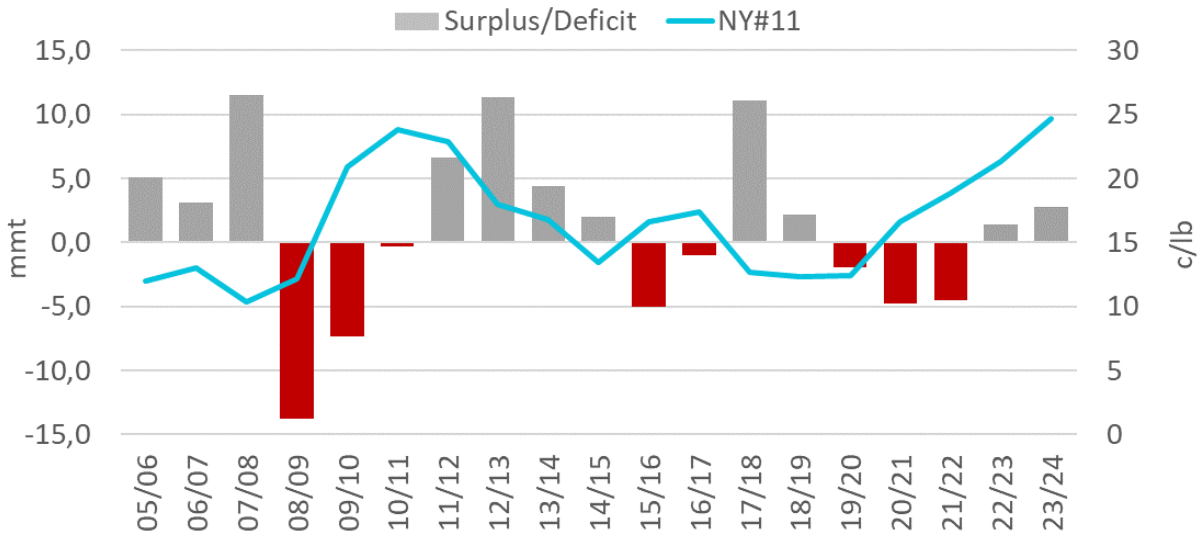
Source: BMI.

According to OECD/FAO, the average global consumption of sugar per capita today is 21.7 kg/cap and should reach 22.2 kg/cap (2.3% increase over the period). The future increase in global sugar consumption is expected to primarily stem from developing countries. Developing countries have a 19.5 kg/capita consumption and are expected to reach 0.43 kg/capita, which indicates a strong growth perspective in these countries. Increased demand can be explained by a corresponding rise in economic power for the general populations of these countries and by population growth, because sugar is a staple product consumed.

On the other hand, there was a low demand elasticity compared to historical price fluctuations in 2020, which means that despite the socioeconomic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, we observed an increase in demand for sugar.

Brazil has historically played an important role in sugar price fluctuations, which varies based on global supply and is influenced by production increases and decreases due to climate issues and subsidies.

Evolution of sugar prices in accordance with the NY#11 index and in relation to supply/demand



Source: ICE Exchange and Company.

The flexibility of sugar production to stabilize global supply and demand relates to the production of ethanol from sugarcane. Brazilian industry allocates sugarcane for the production of either sugar or ethanol depending on economic conditions and the potential returns of each use.

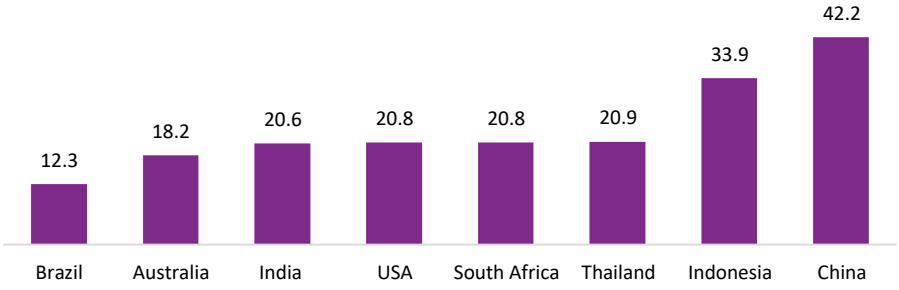
In Brazil, this flexibility and its relation to product selection is evidenced by the pricing formula developed by CONSECANA (the Board of Producers of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol for the State of São Paulo – *Conselho de Produtores de Cana-de-açúcar, açúcar e etanol do Estado de São Paulo*), responsible for more than 80% of the production in the Southeast region of Brazil during the 2020/2021 harvest. In May 2021 and in relation to the 2021/2022 harvest, such price was approximately R$113.1 per ton for sugarcane in the field, that is, without transportation to the buyer.

The devaluation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar and additional policies, such as RenovaBio (discussed below), may also contribute to the attractiveness of the sector.

With regard to supply, and considering the increase in consumption projected for the coming years, the increase in global demand for sugar is expected to lead to a need for more arable sugarcane land in Brazil, to increase production capacity and meet incremental demand. In other words, the country's organic capacity will not be enough to supply an increase in demand, which can generate a stimulus in prices.

The lowest cost of production in Brazil stands out when compared to other countries, as a result of a favorable climate and soil. In the last five years, the average cost in Brazil was approximately 12.3c$/lb, while in Thailand, another leading exporter, the average cost was 20.9c$/lb. The chart below represents the average cost of production in the last five years.

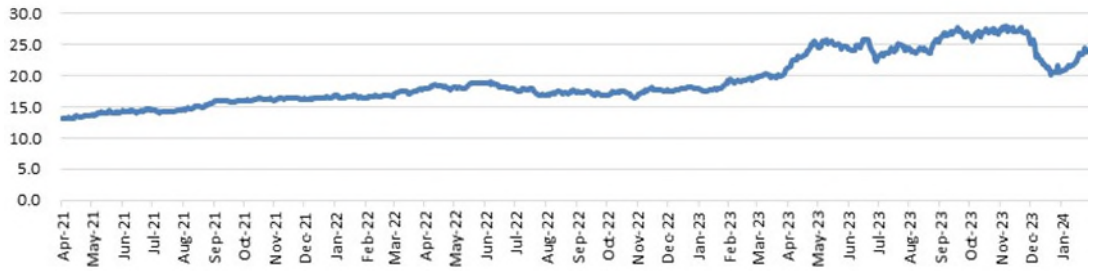
Last Five Years Average Cost of Production (c$/lb)



Source: USDA.

Future price variation curves also demonstrate the performance of commodities, as illustrated below. We use data resulting from the development of market intelligence and analysis methods to inform the development of our hedging policies.

Sugar Historical Price Variation ($/lb)



Ethanol Historical Price Variation ($)



Source: Bloomberg for Sugar and ESALQ for Ethanol.

Renewable Energy

Demand for biofuels and mobility decarbonization

Demand for biofuels has grown in recent years and projections indicate this trend will be maintained, supported mainly by decarbonization targets. According to data from Woodmack, in 2015, around 478 million tons of biofuels were produced in the world, and in 2017, around 493 million tons were produced. For 2022, there was a demand of 483 million tons. For 2024, it is estimated that this amount will be 478 million tons. Furthermore, according to the Bioenergy report of the International Energy Agency ("IEA"), the global consumption of biofuels needs to triple for a sustainable development scenario ("SDS") to be reached. This scenario calls for the transformation of the global energy sector in order to increase the share of sustainable energy, in line with other global sustainability policies. If the consumption target is reached, then liquid biofuel consumption rises from 2.2mboe/d in 2022 to over 5mboe/d in 2030, mainly used in road transport. After 2030, growth in liquid biofuels consumption tend to be driven by shipping and aviation industry. One key advantage of biofuels is that it can be use existing infrastructure. Many drop-in liquid biofuels can use existing oil distribution networks and be used in vehicles with only minor or limited alterations.

In addition to the IEA's SDS goals, other biofuel policies were developed around the world, with an emphasis on RenovaBio in Brazil, the Renewable Energy Directive II ("RED-II") in Europe and the Renewables Fuel Standard ("RFS") and the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard ("LCFS") in the United States. Other countries have also developed policies related to biofuels, such as India, Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, Canada and Colombia.

RenovaBio

RenovaBio is the Brazilian National Biofuels Policy created at the end of 2017. Its main objective is to increase the participation of biofuels in the Brazilian transport matrix, based on economic, environmental and social sustainability principles, and to reduce GHG emissions.

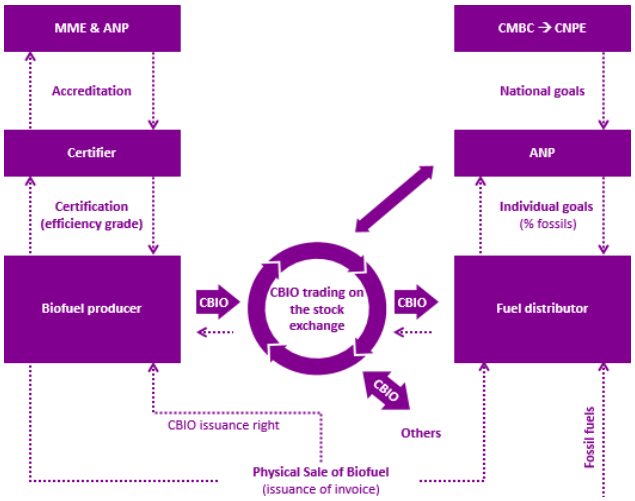
RenovaBio addresses the decarbonization of transport, in line with Brazil's commitments from the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) held in Paris, France, on December 12, 2015. At this conference, 195 countries and the European Union pledged to halt the rise in the Earth's temperature. Brazil, at the time, committed to reduce GHG emissions by 37% by 2025, with an indication to further reduce emissions by 43% in 2030, as compared to 2005 levels.

RenovaBio is based on national emission reduction targets for the fuel matrix, as defined for a period of 10 years, generating greater demand predictability within this time frame. National targets are divided into individual annual targets for fuel distributors, depending on their market share.

Biofuels production certifications are issued granting different ratings to each producer. The highest ratings are given to the largest amounts of liquid energy with the lowest CO_2 emission rates. The rating reflects the individual contribution of each producing agent to the mitigation of GHG emissions, in terms of tons of CO_2.

As a consequence of RenovBio, decarbonization Credits by Biofuels (*Créditos de Descarbonização por Biocombustíveis*) ("CBIOs") were created. These financial assets are traded on the stock exchange and are issued by the producer based on the sale of fuel. Each ton of the avoided CO_2 emission is equivalent to one CBIO. Such arrangement is described in the chart below:

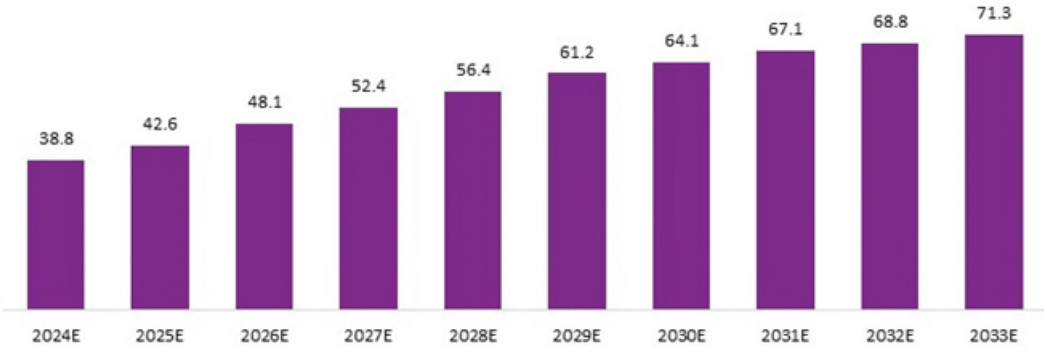
RenovaBio Operation Scheme



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy - Secretariat of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuel.

Based on the current certification and traceability scenario, for every cubic meter of hydrous ethanol produced from sugarcane in Brazil, approximately 1.17 CBIOs are generated, while for ethanol produced from corn in Brazil, this value is 6 times lower (0.19). For ethanol produced from corn in the United States, a 15 times lower rate (0.075) is expected. As presented in the graphic below, a significant decrease in carbon emission is projected due to RenovaBio, beginning at 38.8 tons reduction in 2024 and reaching 71.3 tons reduction in 2033. In this scenario, producing ethanol from sugarcane becomes a key matter.

RenovaBio Goals to Reduce Carbon Emission (million CBIOs)



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy, RenovaBio.

RED – Renewable Energy Directive

The RED II is an initiative adopted by the European Union with the objective of increasing the proportion of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2030 to approximately 32%. The proposal, published in 2016, also set the goal that at least 14% of fuel consumption in road and rail transportation come from renewable fuels.

The initiative also has a sub-goal related to advanced biofuels produced from a list of inputs called “Part A.” The fuels in this list should represent at least 3.5% of transportation fuel consumption in 2030. There is also a second list called “Part B,” that takes into account cooking oils and animal fats, subjecting fuels that use these inputs to a limit of 1.7% of energy used in transportation. However, to encourage alternative fuels that are not produced

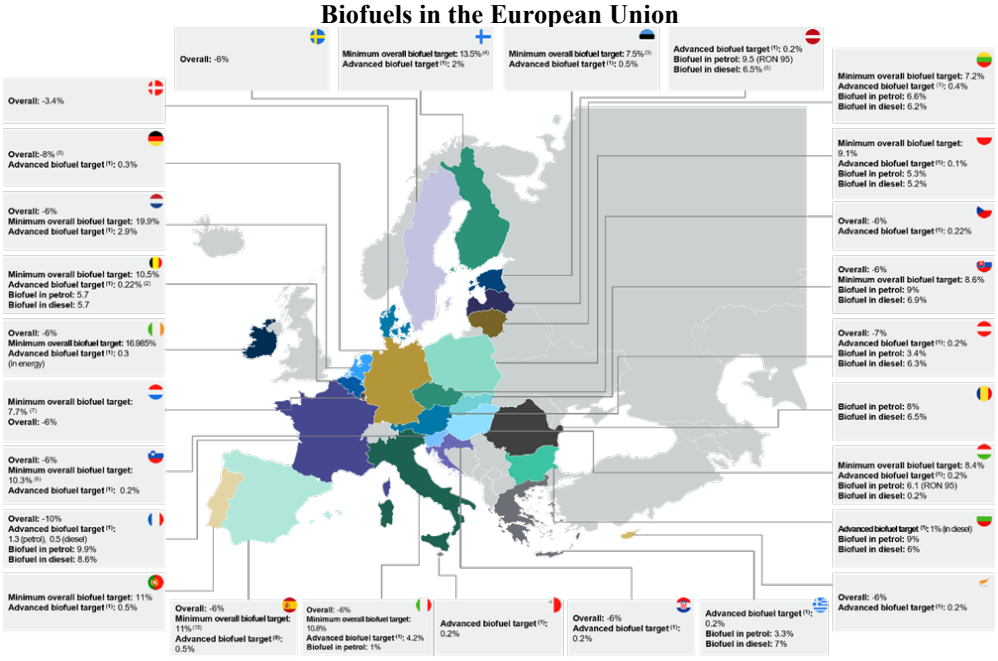
from a food or feed base, and to encourage the emergence of new technologies, fuels produced from Part A inputs can count twice their energy content towards meeting their transportation goals.

In October 2023, the EU Council adopted the amended RED III. The program aims at increasing the share of renewable energy in the EU's overall energy consumption to 42.5% by 2030, with a further indicative target of 2.5%. In addition, the target for advanced biofuels would go from 3.5% to 5.5%. In 2022, according to the European Environment Agency (EEA), renewable fuels accounted for 8.7% of transportation in the European Union.

		Fit-for-55 | 2030 Target	RED II | 2030 Target
Overall Target			
Total Renewable Energy Share (RES)	%	42.5% - 45.0%	32.0%
Transport Sector Targets			
First Option | Renewables Energy Share	%	29.0%	14.0%
First Option | GHG Reduction	%	15.0%	-
Transport Sector Sub-Targets & Caps			
Target | Annex IX-A + RFNBO	%	5.5%	3.5%
CAP | Annex IX-B	%	1.7%	1.7%
Cap | Crop-Based Biofuels	%	7.0%	7.0%

At the same time, each country has different objectives with regard to the participation of biofuels in the energy matrix and also in reducing GHG emission. The main reference values can be found in the figure below.

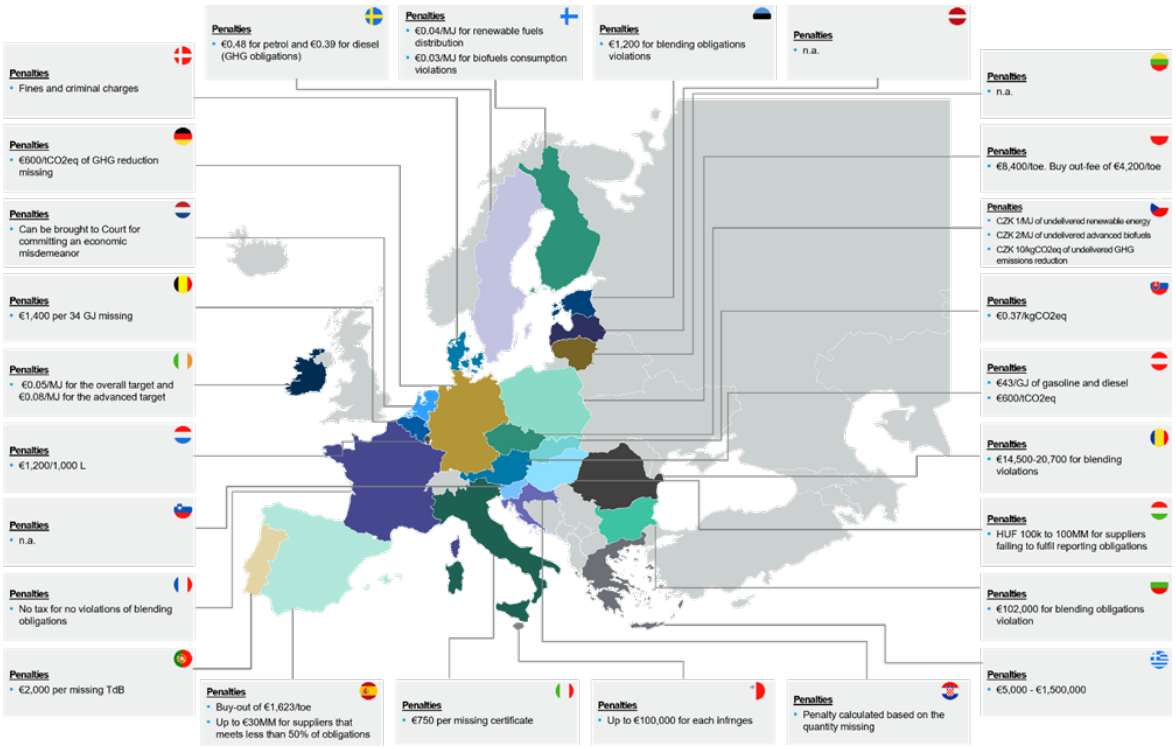
Biofuels in the European Union



Source: Epure. (1) After double counting, (2) Double counting at 0.95% , (3) Crop-based biofuels capped at 4.5% , (4) Crop-based biofuels capped at 2.6% (5) Caps (in e/e): crop-based biofuels at 4.4%; high-ILUC Risk biofuels at 0%; Annex IX-B at 1.9%, (6) During the period from 1 April till 31 October, (7) 9.7% with multipliers. Can be lowered to 6%. Advanced biofuels must be at least 50% of the biofuels mix after double counting. Crop-based capped at 5%, (8) Obligation for renewable energy in transport, to be achieved through the use of biofuels, renewable electricity, RCF, RFNBOs, (9) Crop-based capped at 7%. High ILUC-risk biofuels cap (incl. palm oil, oil palm fresh fruit bunches, PFAD, palm kernel oil and palm kernel shells oil) at 3.1%.

In order to ensure compliance with the targets, countries also have enacted penalties, which are summarized below.

Penalties Related to the Adoption of Biofuels in the European Union



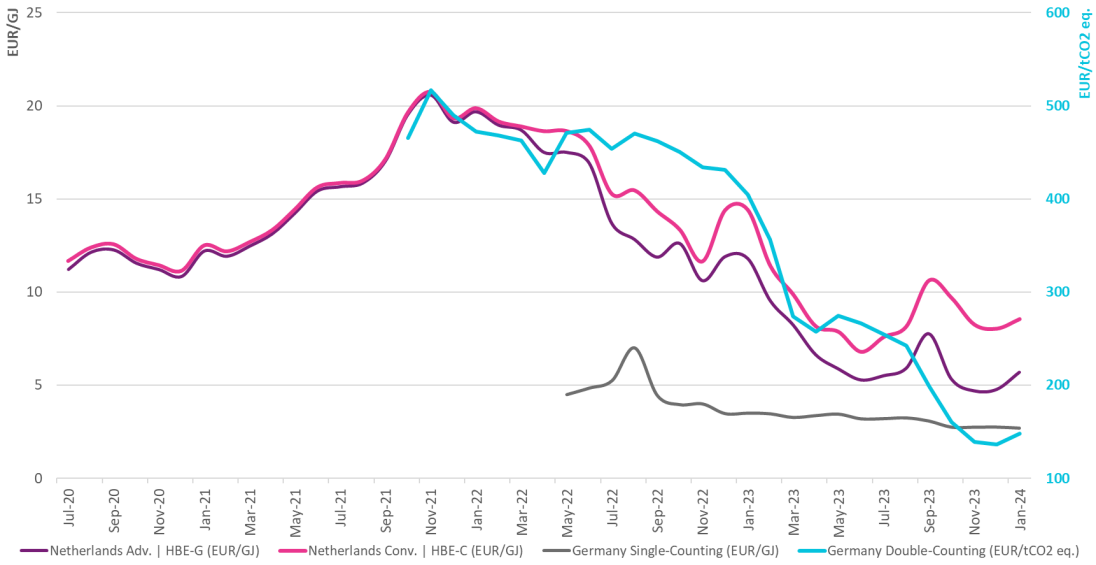
Source: Epure.

In the Netherlands, renewable fuel trading companies that are registered in the "REV" (*Registrer Energia VooR Vervoer*) system can claim renewable energy units called "HBE" (*Hernieuwbare brandstofeenheden*) according to the supply of biofuels for the Dutch transportation market. An HBE represents a supply of 1GJ of renewable energy.

HBE units are used by companies to meet annual targets to reduce GHG emissions, and can be marketed through the REV platform. There are three types of HBE: advanced fuel (HBE-A), conventional (HBE-C), and other types of fuel (HBE-O). Companies subject to an annual obligation require a minimum share of advanced fuel HBE (HBE-A) and may use a maximum share of conventional HBE (HBE-C). HBE-Others (HBE-O) is used for the remaining portion of their annual obligation.

In May 2021, HBE-A was trading at €14.40/GJ, which equates to a premium of approximately €222/TCO_2eq. This premium corresponds to a value approximately 30% to 40% higher than that marketed through the LCFS in California. In this way, trading in carbon and advanced fuels can be done with the most lucrative markets in mind.

Advanced & Conventional Credits in the Netherlands and Germany



The RFS and LCFS

The RFS and the LCFS are programs developed in the United States to increase the production of biofuels in the country and promote decarbonization. The RFS, developed in 2005, initially had a biofuel consumption target of 4 billion gallons, which was later expanded to 36 billion gallons by 2022.

The LCFS, in turn, is a program developed in California to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote decarbonization. Biofuel producers are registered in the program, with carbon credits being granted for each liter of fuel sold according to the corresponding carbon intensity, which could later be traded on the stock exchange.

Over the past few years, it is possible to observe a significant growth in the trading value of credits, following maturity of the North American carbon market. The graphic below shows that the trading value for these credits was around 200 U.S.$/ton per CO_2 equivalent in 2021. However, the current price is around 70 U.S.$/ton per CO_2 equivalent. LCFS mandates that fuel producers purchase tradable credits if their products generate more carbon emissions than a baseline determined by regulators. Refineries that produce low carbon emission fuels and gases can earn credits to sell. This sparked a surge in renewable diesel and natural gas production in recent years, leading to a decrease in the value of the credits. This occurred because larger fuel-consuming states did not implement similar successful programs. Price decrease is shown in the LCFS Credit Price post 2021.

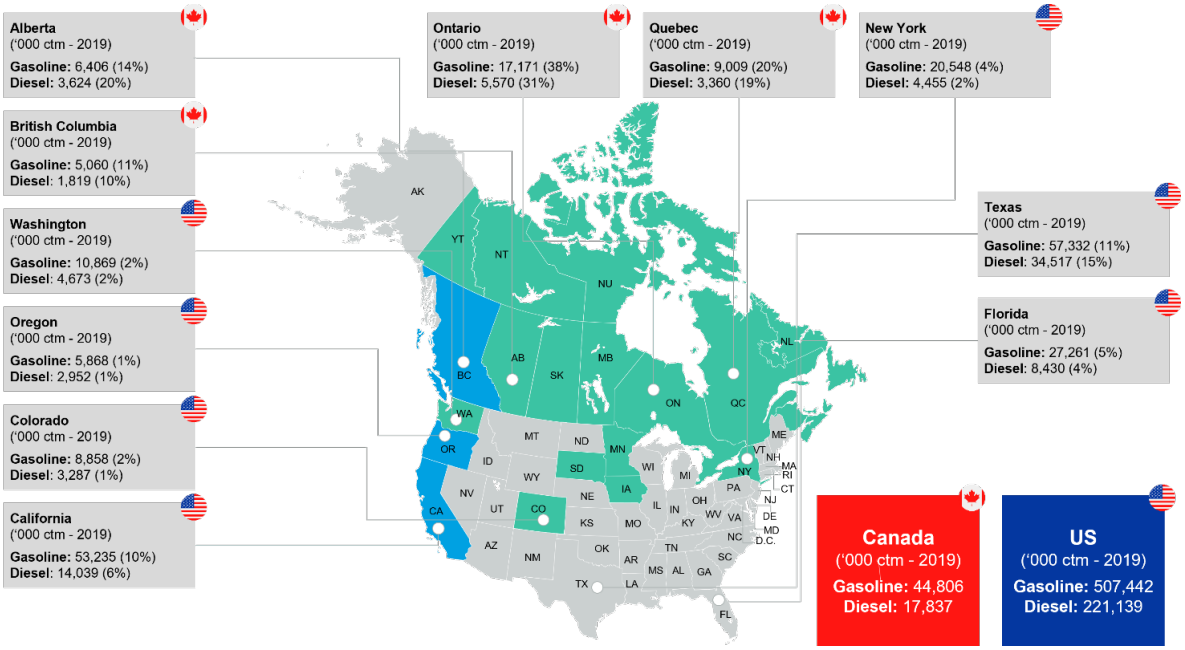
LCFS Credit Price (US$/MT of CO2 eq.)



Source: California Air Resources Board.

The following figure illustrates the U.S. states and Canadian provinces that have already adopted the LCFS, as well as the states that are considering adoption.

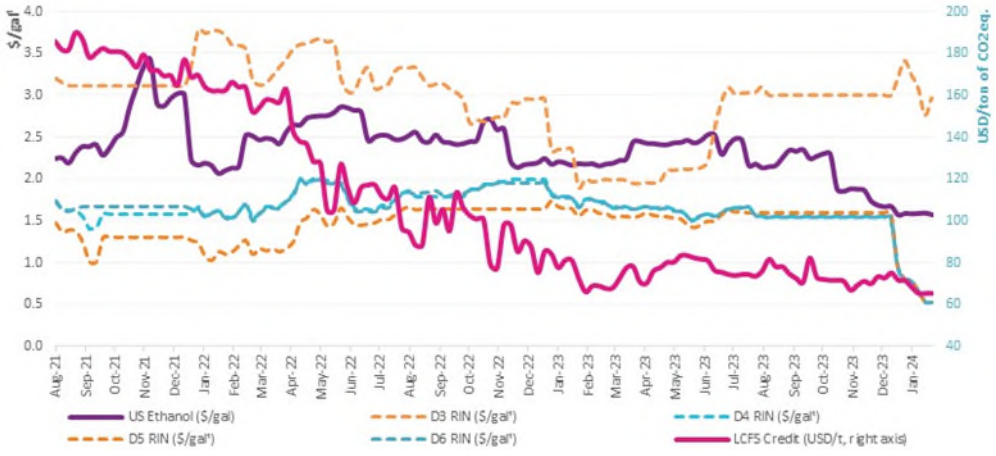
North America LCFS Adoption Overview



Source: The Jacobsen, 150 Statistics Canada, US Energy Information Administration.

There is also a premium paid for biofuels and advanced fuels as a result of the LCFS and the RFS. The values linked to the RFS are associated with the Renewable Identification Number ("RIN"), which are fuel qualification metrics assigned by batches to enable traceability from production to commercialization.

Prices of Biofuels and Fuels Associated with the LCFS and RFS (RIN) in the U.S. (U.S.$/gallon)



Source: Bloomberg, LCFS Credit – CARB website (California Government).

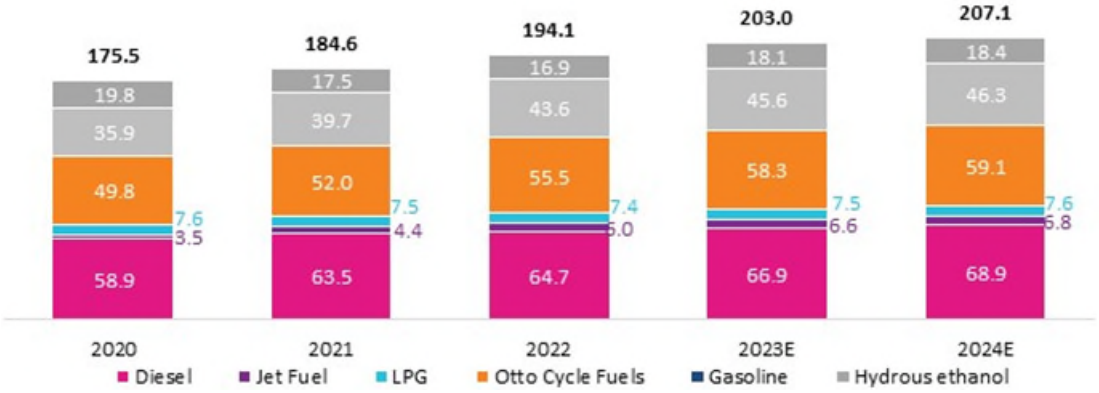
Ethanol Market

Brazil and North America are prominent regions in the global ethanol market. In 2022, Brazil exported an estimated 1,885 million liters of fuel, while the United States exported an estimated 5,295 million liters. In terms of 2021 imports, Canada, China and Japan stands out, with around 317, 211 and 218 million gallons of ethanol imported.

In the case of sugarcane, E1G originates from molasses, while E2G originates from sugars extracted from pulp present in straw and sugarcane bagasse. When it comes to marketing, E2G has averaged a 70% premium over E1G prices, making it a leading opportunity for mature carbon markets such as the United States and Europe.

According to EPE, the demand for biofuels in Brazil is expected to grow from a total of 175.5 million m³ in 2020 to a total of 207.1 million m³ in 2024. Jet fuel and hydrous ethanol should be the drivers of this growth, with an estimated 2022-2024 compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") of 6.5% and 4.3%, respectively. Total demand is expected to have a 3.3% CAGR during the period.

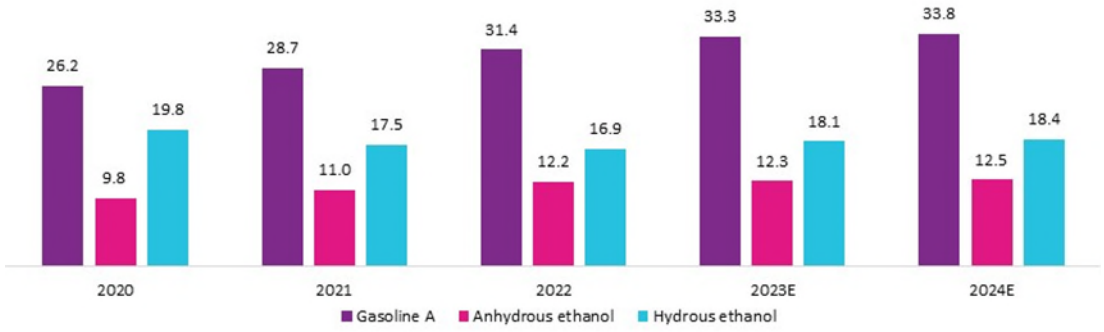
Fuel Demand in Brazil (in millions of m3)



Source: EPE

The growing demand for ethanol in Brazil may be observed through the Otto Cycle Curve, which tracks the demand for gasoline, anhydrous ethanol and hydrated ethanol. From 2020 onwards, there was an increase in the proportion of ethanol among fuels, which should be intensified in the coming years.

Demands from the Otto Cycle Curve in Brazil (billion liters)



Source: EPE

The Otto Cycle Curve is related to the increased number of vehicles in circulation. Worldwide, it is possible to observe the development of electric vehicles and the reduction in the demand for gasoline. However, in developing countries, such as Brazil, the growth of battery-powered electric vehicles has been occurring at a less intense pace. According to a study by McKinsey, it is expected that by 2040, only approximately 20% of Brazilian vehicles will be electric, while the largest proportion is expected to remain combustion-engine vehicles.

The industrial use of ethanol is also to be considered in sectors such as chemical, cosmetic, beverage and biomaterial, among others. In the 2022/2023 harvest year, the industrial ethanol market represented 64% of our sales volume, with growing application mainly in the production of bioplastics.

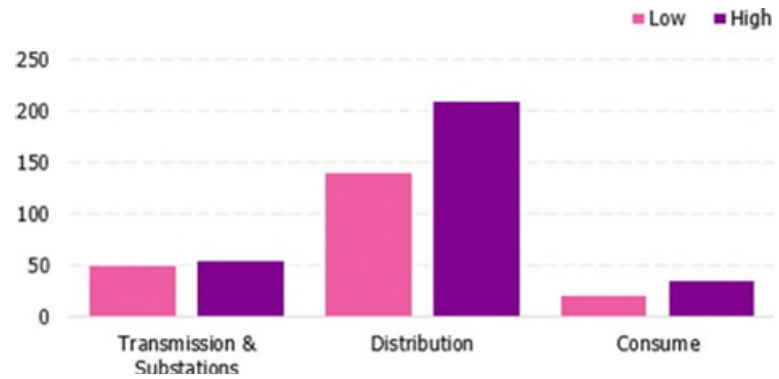
Electric Vehicles and Mobility Decarbonization

The transportation sector, especially mobility with light vehicles, plays a fundamental role in terms of decarbonization. As mentioned earlier, global policies such as the IEA's SDS plan focus on expanding the consumption of biofuels in transport as a way to improve sustainability and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In this context, two distinct scenarios can be observed: (i) the rise and development of light battery-powered vehicles in regions such as China, the United States and Europe—with the consequent decrease in the consumption of fuels and gasoline; and (ii) the development of the Brazilian biofuels market, still undergoing expansion—with low penetration of electric vehicles for the next decade.

The availability of a wide network of charging points is key for continued acceleration of EVs in the country. Most of the existing charging points and infrastructure for EVs are still concentrated in the large urban centers. Furthermore, an increased adoption of electric vehicles would lead to a greater need for the development of infrastructure in Brazil. Considering the implementation of new technologies on the grid, the estimated costs are around US$210 billion to US$300 billion, amounts that are high and far from the development plans of the Brazilian energy matrix for this segment. Other sustainability issues related to battery production exist, such as the intensive use of metals and their disposal after their service life has elapsed.

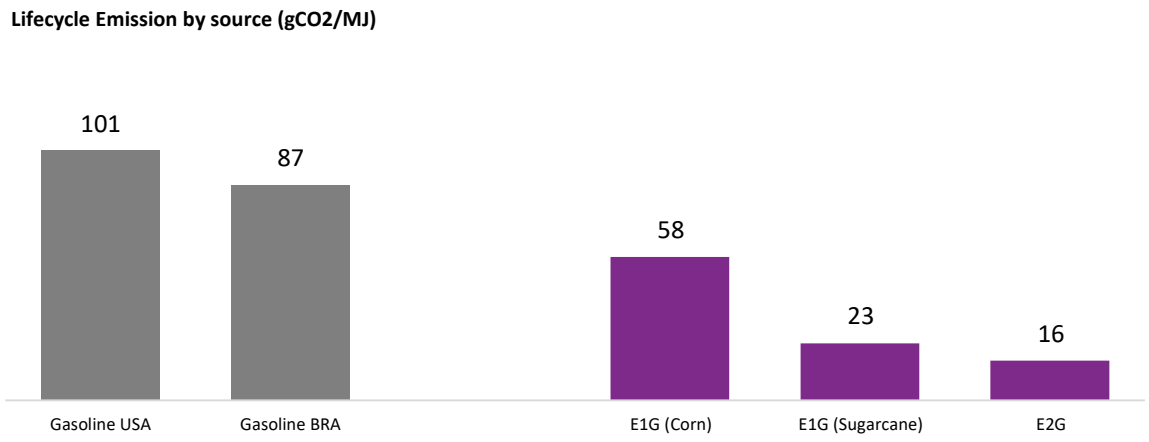
Cost of Implementing New Technologies on the Grid (in U.S.$ million)



Sources: EPE, EPRI, U.S. Census Bureau.

Factors such as lower performance could also be mentioned. The relationship between weight and energy autonomy for ethanol is 6,500Wh/kg, while for batteries this value is 400Wh/kg and is expected to improve to 800Wh/kg in optimized batteries.

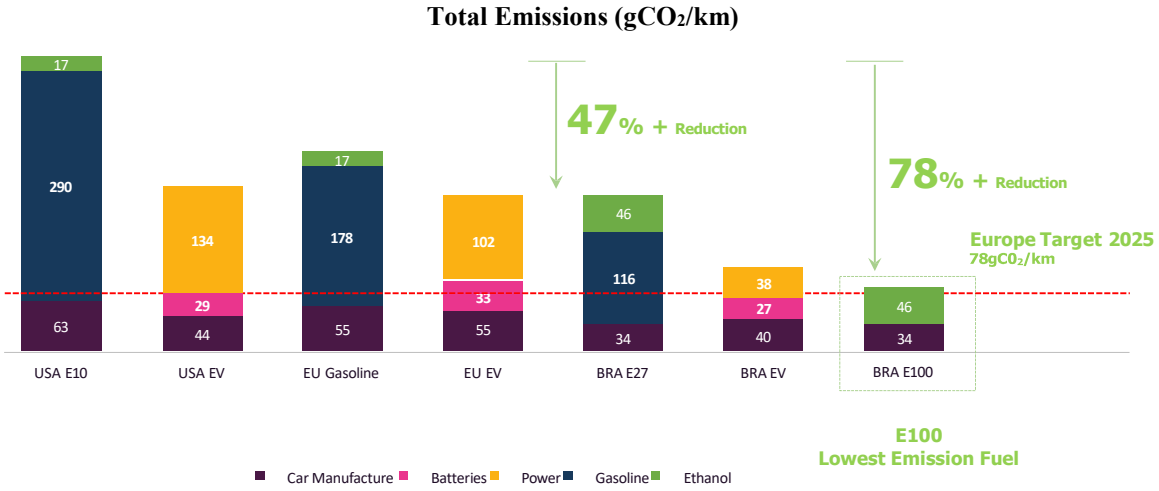
Lastly, we can highlight the differentiated profile regarding the supply and efficiency of biofuels. Brazil is the largest producer of ethanol from sugarcane, while U.S. production concentrates on ethanol from corn. Greenhouse gas emissions from corn ethanol (E1G) is 58gCO_2e/MJ, while sugarcane ethanol is 23gCO_2e/MJ, suggesting that decarbonization through ethanol is more efficient in Brazil. The table below highlights the differences between corn and sugarcane ethanol, in terms of CO_2 emission.



Sources: California Air Resources Board – LCFS, Renovabio and Raízen LCA Assessment.

Total GHG emissions from pure ethanol (E100) are 80% lower than emissions from regular gasoline (E27).

These values are also lower when compared to emissions from electric vehicles in other countries, such as the United States. In other words, the effective emissions decrease of a battery-powered electric car is limited to the emissions of the electric matrix supplying its power. In any case, ethanol adoption is the most efficient form of mobility decarbonization in Brazil, and biofuels are bound to play an important role in the decarbonization of countries with similar characteristics.



Source: Nature Sustainability (2020); CNPEM (2018), K. Aguirre et al. (2012); M. Messagie, F. S. Boureima, T. Coosemans, C. Macharis and J. Van Mierlo (2014).

Biogas

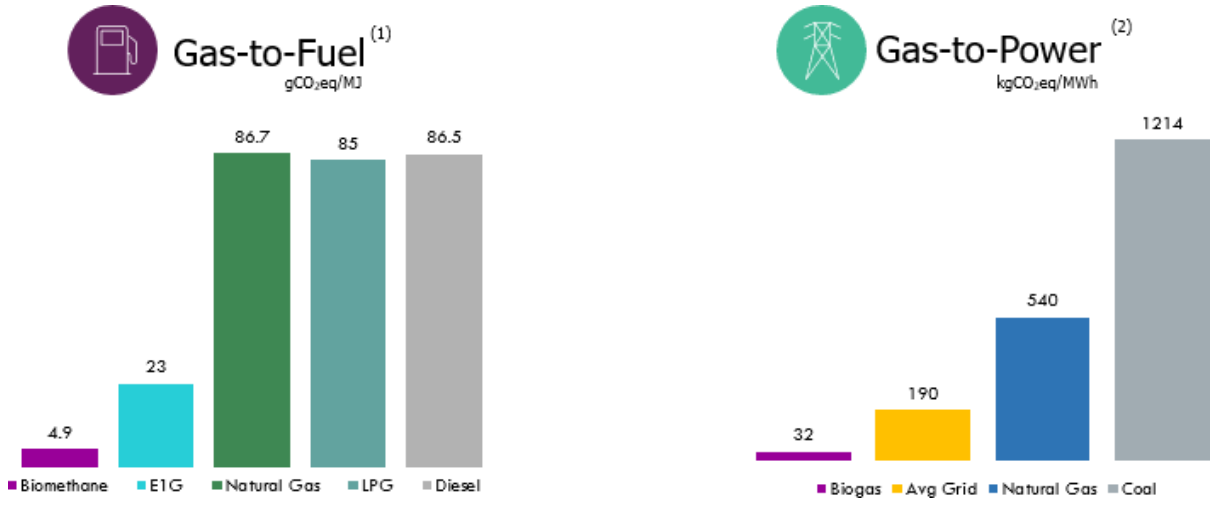
Biogas is produced from the decomposition of organic matter, especially vinasse and filter cake, which are sugarcane residues. According to the Brazilian Association of Biogas and Biomethane (*Associação Brasileira de Biogás e Biometano*) ("ABiogás"), Brazil is the country with the greatest potential for biogas production, reaching around 84.6 billion m^3/year. In 2020, in addition to the expansion in the number of plants, Brazil registered advances in policies that favor biogas, such as the Gas Law and RenovaBio.

In Brazil, the total production volume of Biogas was 2,886 million Nm3 in 2023. In addition, biogas has competitive advantages in terms of cost, with a lower cost than natural gas, diesel, gasoline and LPG. Biogas as a

fuel for thermoelectric power plants is a dispatchable source, which can be stored and consumed throughout the day, ensuring better arbitrage and monetization with premiums for the energy traded during peak demand and price.

CO_2 emissions are also lower when compared to other reference fuels, making it possible to use this source as a form of decarbonization. For diesel, emissions are 86.5gCO_2eq/MJ, while this value is 86.7gCO_2eq/MJ for natural gas and 4.9gCO_2eq/MJ for biomethane. For biogas as a source of energy generation, CO_2 emissions are also lower than other reference sources, with a value of 32kgCO_2eq/MWh for biogas and 540kgCO_2eq/MWh for natural gas. The graphic below compares CO_2 emissions between these different sources of fuel and energy.

CO_2 Emissions by Source



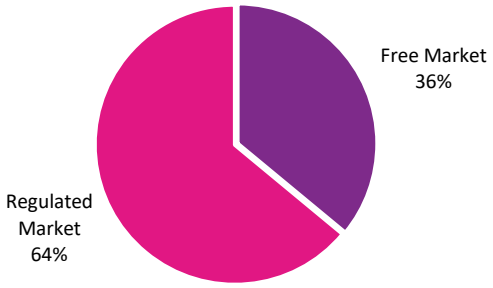
Source: (1) biogas (MME/Renovabio), E1G (company estimate), other products (ANP/Renovabio); (2) Biogas (MME/Renovabio) and others products (Ecoinvent).

Energy Generation

Energy in Brazil is traded both on the free and regulated markets. In the regulated market, prices are established in auctions, while in the free market, prices are agreed between buyer and seller. In 2023, energy consumption amounted to 69,363 MWm (3.7% growth over 2022), due to the growth of the free market. According to ABRACEEL, approximately 36% of all energy consumed in Brazil comes from the free market. Considerable growth of the free market is expected in the coming years. According to ABRACEEL, approximately 92% of generation projects under construction until 2029 are destined for the free market, which represents around R$424 billion in investments. The percentage increase in the free energy market is due to expected sector deregulation in the coming years.

The free market provides the opportunity for more competitive prices, flexibility in negotiating terms, volumes and sources, increased predictability of costs, and greater integration of the value chain, enabling greater social and environmental responsibility.

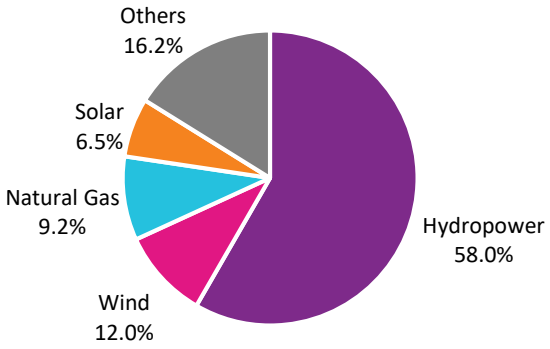
Energy Supply in Brazil by Market Type (Jan/2024)



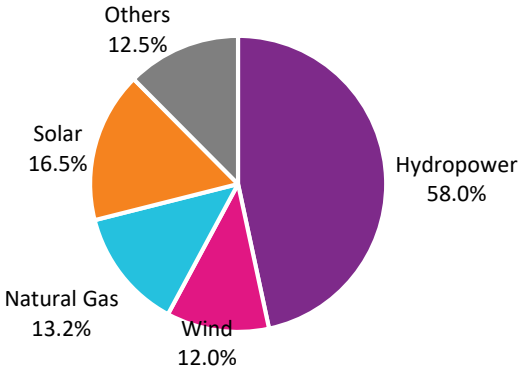
Source: Abraceel – annual bulletin.

Installed energy capacity, in turn, is around 189GW in 2022, with a forecasted increase to 240GW by 2030, due to a reduction in the reliance on hydraulic sources and an increase in the share of wind and solar energy. The concentration of installed capacity in hydraulic sources gives rise to the development of other types of energy as a way to diversify and guarantee grid supply safety.

Installed Capacity of Energy in Brazil by Source (2021)



Installed Capacity of Energy in Brazil by Source (2031E)

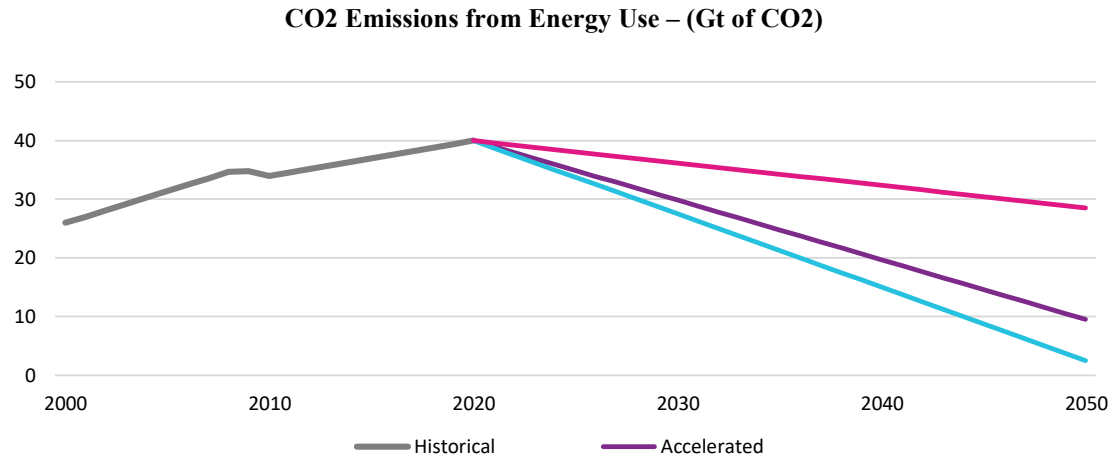


Source: EPE

Energy Transition and CO2 Emission Scenarios

The transition from energy matrices to cleaner matrices (with less gCO_2e/MJ emissions) is one observed in large companies around the world. We can mention as an example Total, NESTE and Engie.

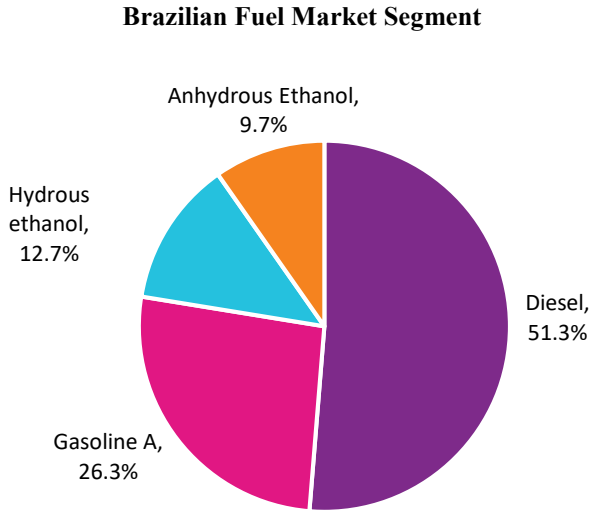
According to BP's Energy Outlook 2023, a low carbon transition will lead to a fundamental change in the global energy system.



Source: BP Outlook 2023

Mobility

The main products in the fuel distribution market in Brazil are diesel, gasoline A and hydrous ethanol, which accounted for 51.3%, 26.3% and 12.7% of the Brazilian market, respectively, according to ANP, in 2023.



Source: ANP

Fuels are sold through 43,266 retailers, 20,540 of which are non-branded, or "white flag," retailers (as of 2022). The table below presents data in connection with the three major players in the fuel distribution market in Brazil.

	Raízen	Competitor A	Competitor B
Fuel Sales Total Brasil ('000 m³)	27,833	37,808	23,052
Average LTM Fuel Sales Total Brasil ('000 m³) (1)	2,319	3,151	1,921
Service Stations (Units) (2)	199	59	-1,124
Volume Growth YoY (%)(3)	0.04%	-1.73%	1.58%
Market Share (4)	17.9%	25.4%	17.6%
Unit EBIT (R$/m³) (5)	184	111	107

Source: Raízen and companies and ANP.

(1) Simple Average in m³, considering the period from October 2022 to September 2023.
(2) Considers the difference in units between September 2023 and September 2022.
(3) Volume Growth YoY (%) = [(Volume Out'22;Set'23) - (Volume Out'21;Set'22)] / (Volume Out'21;Set'22).
(4) ANP: https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiYmUzMTY0NWYtNmEzYS00ZWVjLWFkMDgtZmI2NzM4ZmYzYzg4IiwidCI6IjQ0OTlmNGZmLTI0YTYtNGI0Mi1iN2VmLTEyNGFmY2FkYzkxMyJ9.
(5) Unit EBIT Raízen = Adjusted EBIT 12 months / Fuels Sales Total Brasil ; Competitor B = (Adjusted EBITDA - Depreciation and Amortization) / Fuels Sales Total Brasil; Competitor A = Adjusted EBITDA - (- Reconciliation of Financial Statements + Depreciation and Amortization).

Evolution of the Fuel Market in Brazil

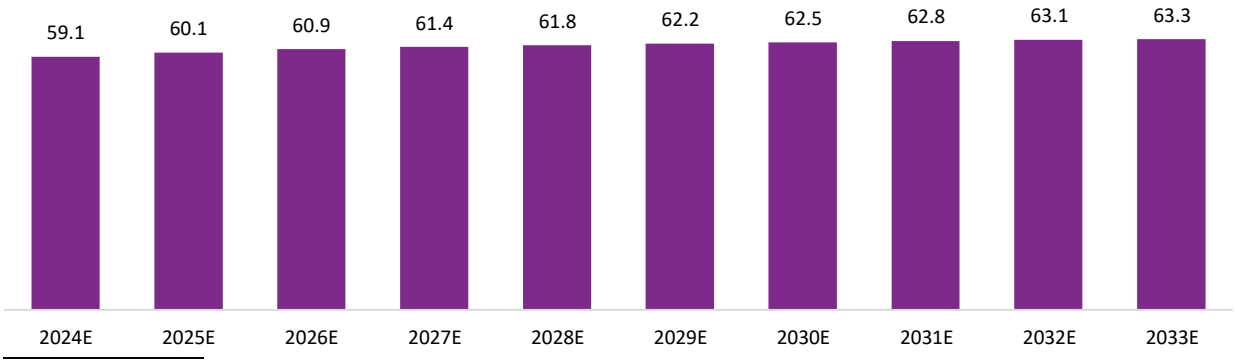
The development of the fuel market in Brazil and Argentina has reflected fluctuations in economic activity, the increase in the countries' vehicle fleet and the increased demand for biofuels, in particular ethanol in Brazil.

In recent years, Brazil has registered an increase in the demand for biofuels, with a reduction in the demand for gasoline. In 2013, demand for ethanol was 23 billion liters, while in 2022 this demand was 29 billion liters.

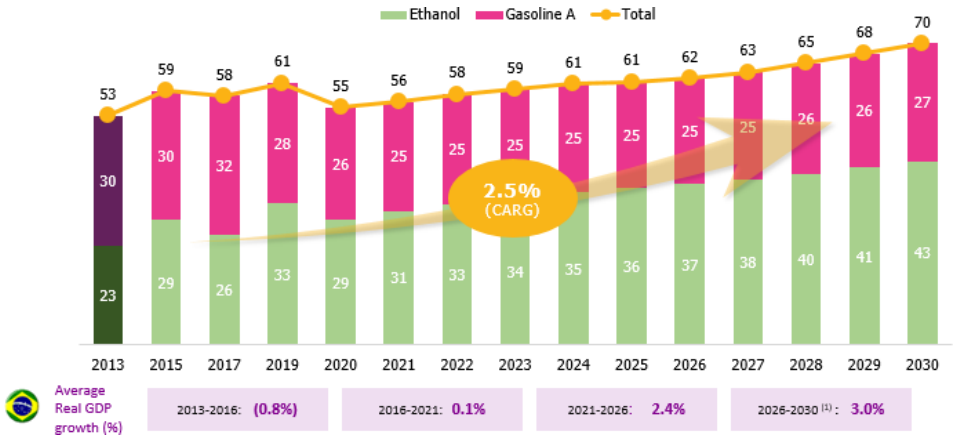
An increase of more than 10 billion liters in the demand for ethanol is expected during the next decade, while the demand for gasoline is expected to increase by two billion liters.

The Otto cycle demand in Brazil, as shown in the graphic below, is expected to reach 63.3 million m^3 in 2033, which represents a 4.1 million m^3 compared to 2024E.

Otto Cycle Demand (million m³)



Source: EPE

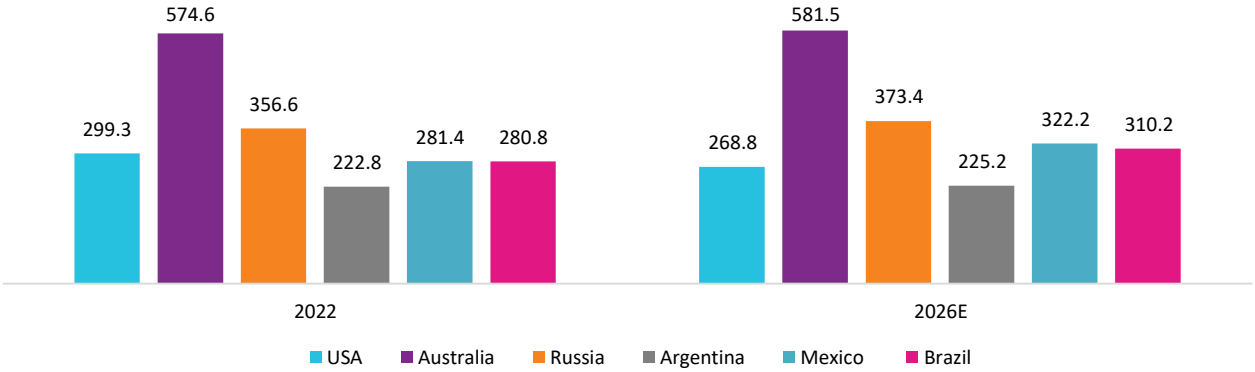


Source: EPE

There is a relationship between the growth of average real GDP and demand for fuel. From 2016 to 2021, an average real GDP growth of 0.1% is expected, while fuel demand is expected to decrease by an average of 0.3%. For the next few years, considering the period between 2021 to 2026, the economy is expected to recover with an average real GDP growth of 2.4%, followed by an average of 3.0% for the period between 2026 to 2030. Fuel demand, in turn, is also expected to grow annually in the coming years. From 2021 to 2026, this growth is expected to be an average 2.0%, while for the period between 2026 and 2030, it is expected to be 2.8%.

In connection with this demand, market penetration for automobiles in Brazil was low when compared to other countries. Brazil has an average of 280.8 automobiles per 1,000 of population. In the United States, this ratio is 299.3. This low penetration creates a potential for exploration, thereby generating great opportunities for future growth. However, as shown in the graphic below, this ratio is expected to reach 310.2 by 2026 in Brazil.

Vehicle Penetration - (Passenger car fleet per 1,000 of population)



Source: BMI

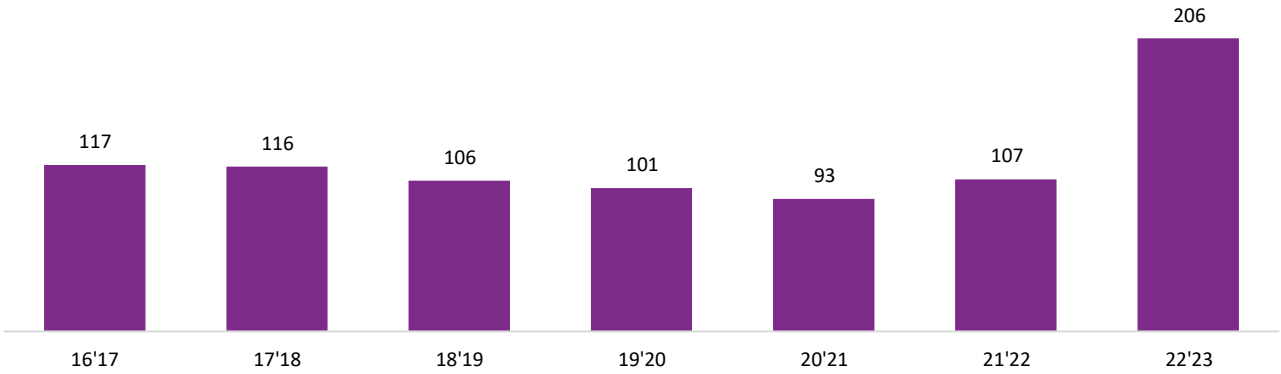
In addition, favorable regulatory and incentive policies for biofuels led to a record production level of 1.9 million barrels of oil equivalent per day in 2022, with the United States and Brazil producing about 59% of the total volume worldwide, according to Statista.

The increase in the sales volume of biofuels contributed to reducing the exposure of the main companies in the sector in Brazil to the supply of fossil fuels from Petrobras, which is the dominant supplier in the local market through its 13 refineries, some of which are currently being privatized.

Brazil, in addition to having an average vehicle penetration greater than countries like Argentina and Mexico, also has lower gross distribution margins than other countries. We therefore believe that the margin profile in Brazil may have room for growth.

We have been playing an important role in optimizing and maintaining our margin, as shown below:

Unit EBITDA – (R$/cbm)



Source: Company

Others – Convenience and Proximity Stores

Convenience stores are small commercial establishments that sell a variety of items for short-term use and daily necessities. Convenience stores are usually located near fuel stations, near road and rail points of departure, or on busy streets. The value proposition from this commercial format relates to the lifestyle of urban populations, allowing for greater convenience and speed of service.

The business model of these stores in Brazil has grown significantly within the last decade, with the number of stores growing by 79% in 2021 compared to 2019 (27% growth in 2021 compared to 2020). In 2021, there were 11,438 convenience stores in Brazil, according to Datahub.

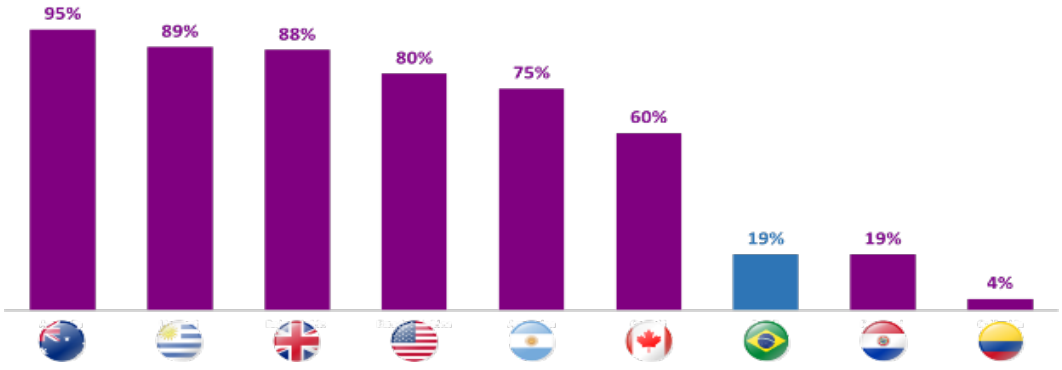
Examples of these commercial networks in Brazil are Shell Select, BR Mania and AM/PM, which together account for more than 60% of the market.

Shell Select Located at Shell Service Station



Although the segment has been growing in recent years, the percentage of convenience store penetration at service stations in Brazil is low compared to other countries, which we believe represents a growth opportunity. In Brazil, market penetration is 19%, while in the United States this figure is 80% and in Argentina this figure is 75%. The inhabitants per store ratio also points to low penetration in the Brazilian market. In Brazil, this ratio is 25,900 inhabitants per convenience store, while in the United States this figure is 2,600 inhabitants per store and in Argentina, it is 11,600 inhabitants per store. This ratio of inhabitant per store is 9,400 in Uruguay, 7,700 in the United Kingdom, 5,000 in Canada and 3,900 in Australia.

Implementation of Convenience Stores in Service Stations (%)



Source: "Anuário Plural 2019" Report.

Service stations that include convenience stores are generally more profitable. For instance, our service stations that include convenience stores tend to have sales volumes around 10% higher than those without stores.

Proximity stores, in turn, have a similar commercial format, but are not necessarily associated with service stations. In Brazil, the main proximity stores include OXXO, AMPM, BR Mania, Minuto Pão de Açúcar and Carrefour Express.

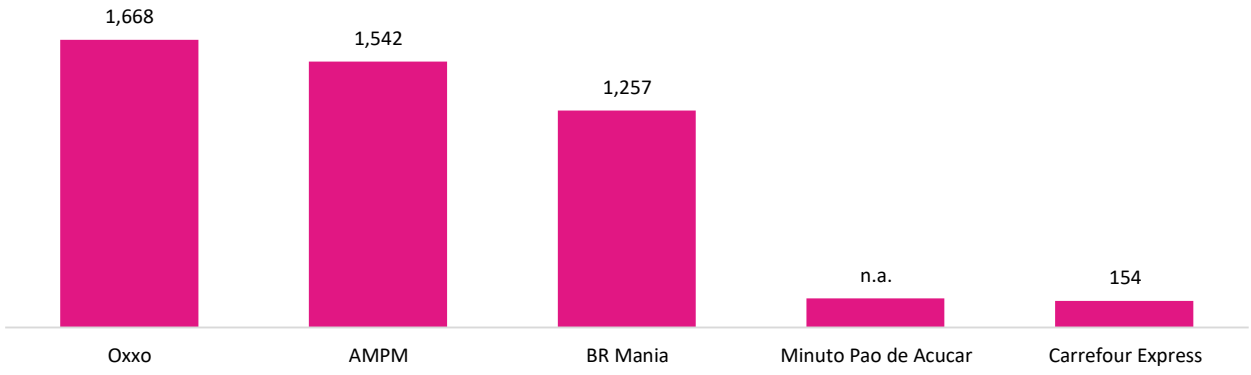
The following is an illustration of a typical OXXO proximity store.



Source: Company.

The following diagram shows the number of stores of the main proximity and convenience store chains in Brazil.

Main Proximity and Convenience Stores in Brazil



Source: Company Information and publicly available data.

BUSINESS

Overview

We believe we are one of the leading integrated energy companies in the world and, according to Valor Econômico, we are the third largest energy company in Brazil based on 2023 revenue. We operate in all stages of the biofuels and renewable energy sector value chain, from "soil-to-consumer" (i.e., from the production and sale of renewable energy and sugar from sugarcane, as the largest sugarcane producer in Brazil, to the delivery of our products to consumers across the world). Our main activities include:

- **Renewables** – renewable energy generations such as ethanol, bioelectricity, biogas and bioproducts through biomass.

- **Sugar** – production and global sale of a variety of sugars from our and third parties' bioenergy projects, such as raw sugar (or very high polarity sugar, or "VHP"), refined sugar and liquid sugar.

- **Mobility** – distribution and sale of fuels and lubricants to gas stations, airports and corporate clients under the "Shell" brand in Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina (where we also operate a refinery).

We were formed in June 2011 as a 50%–50% joint venture between Cosan and Shell, with assets contributed by both shareholders, and a long-term strategic vision based on the biofuels, renewable energy, and mobility markets. In our almost 13 years of existence, we have consolidated our position as one of the largest companies in Brazil with net operating revenue of R$221,736.9 million and Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA of R$16,835.2 million in the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, with a global scale in our field of activity, which fosters a culture based on entrepreneurship, meritocracy and a focus on results. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the year ended March 31, 2023, we recorded ROACE of 21% and 20%, respectively.

We consider ourselves as a world leader in biofuels and a global benchmark in sustainability, at the forefront of important international trends in energy transition by developing low-carbon solutions. Our pioneering integrated business model gives us control over biomass, the raw material we use in the production of our portfolio of renewable products, and in the distribution to individual and corporate customers through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. We are vertically integrated across all stages of the value chain, from planting, harvesting, processing, warehousing, logistics, distribution and marketing of our broad portfolio of products and services that reach all the way to the final consumer. Our integrated business model is supported by a unique infrastructure asset base, and we believe it provides us with unique marketing intelligence and visibility into the supply and demand dynamics of our products.



Renewables & Sugar

We are the largest producer of ethanol from sugarcane in the world, the largest individual sugar exporter in the world, and the largest Brazilian sugarcane processing company, in each case based on production volume for the year ended March 31, 2023.

In the Renewables and Sugar segments, our core business is the production and sale of a variety of products derived from sugarcane, including anhydrous and hydrous ethanol comprising first-generation ethanol ("E1G") and second-generation ethanol ("E2G"), varieties of sugar, as well as bioenergy generated from sugarcane biomass leveraging proprietary technologies (such as E2G), with a significant focus on sustainability. In addition to biomass-derived products, we also distribute renewable energy generated in our solar energy plants and small hydroelectric power plants.

The integration, flexibility and organization of our assets in large clusters enable us to reduce our costs of production, supply and logistics and achieve economies of scale unattainable by smaller market participants. Our integrated ecosystem allows us to control and operate 35 bioenergy parks strategically located mainly in the Southeast region of Brazil, in close proximity to the largest consumer markets and with extensive access to infrastructure such as terminals and ports. With a crushing capacity of approximately 105.0 million tons of sugarcane per year, our bioenergy parks are self-sufficient in energy consumption and some of them have long-term contracts for the sale of surplus power to the Brazilian national electricity grid. In our bioenergy parks, we produce our own biomass from sugarcane and manage what we believe to be the world's largest agricultural operation with over 995,000 hectares of cultivated land as of December 31, 2023.

Our differentiated management of the production chain gives us full geographic traceability of our raw materials and enables us to meet stringent sustainability standards in our production process. We were responsible for the production of approximately 40% of all global sugarcane certified by Bonsucro, a leading global sustainability platform and standard for sugarcane created with the purpose of collectively accelerating the sustainable production and use of sugarcane, focusing on climate action, human rights and value in the supply. The Bonsucro certification encompasses compliance with a range of topics addressing environmental, social and human rights risks, respect to labor rights and occupational safety and health standards, while also ensuring efficient practices to enhance sustainability and to manage biodiversity and ecosystem services, among others. The Bonsucro certification is compliant with the Codes of Good Practice of ISEAL, a globally-recognized framework defining practices for effective and credible sustainability systems.

In addition to the Bonsucro certification, we created an innovative program in the sugar and ethanol industry to ensure best practices in the supply chain, the ELOs program. The ELOs program is a voluntary sustainability initiative for our sugarcane suppliers, which certifies producers against 34 environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria and provides a system of continuous improvement and technical assistance to sugarcane suppliers. As of March 31, 2023, 93% of our sugarcane third-party supply came from suppliers involved in the ELOs program.

Through the Bonsucro certification and the ELOs Program, we ensure that our operations respect human rights throughout the chain, preserve natural resources, offer safer working conditions, manage environmental aspects, including the protection against deforestation on legally protected forests, among other sustainability criteria.

We operate based on a circular economy model in which we take advantage of all the waste from and inputs used in our production processes, as shown in the image below.



Our sugarcane biomass allows us to offer a distinctive, diversified and synergistic portfolio of renewable products, including biofuels (E1G and E2G), biogas, cogeneration, biomethane and other products such as solar energy and hydroelectric power for distributed generation. As a result of the circular nature of our sugarcane production process, sugarcane-derived products also have a low carbon footprint, and can therefore serve as substitutes for fossil fuels and/or products with high environmental impact.

More recently, we have been significantly investing in the expansion and construction of new and existing E2G plants within most of our bioenergy parks. E2G offers a sustainable alternative to E1G and fossil fuels, emitting 30% less carbon dioxide than E1G, which in turn emits 80% less than fossil fuels. We currently operate the world's largest E2G plant at the Costa Pinto bioenergy park, located in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo. In October 2023, we began commissioning operations for a second E2G plant at the Bonfim bioenergy park located in the city of Guariba, state of São Paulo. Another four plants are under construction and we have ongoing projects for the construction of three more.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Renewables represented 9.4%, 11.0%, 11.0% and 12.5% of our net operating revenue, respectively. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Sugar represented 13.6%, 11.2%, 8.0% and 9.4% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

The following table details our Renewables and Sugar key performance indicators:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year Ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[2]	2021[3]
Ethanol sales volume (thousand m^3)	3,893	4,571	6,176	5,149	4,749
Own ethanol average price (R$/ m^3)[1]	2,870	3,570	3,648	3,365	2,125
Power sales volume (thousand MWh)	21,964	16,337	21,581	22,792	18,563
Own power average price	257	240	241	265	233
Crushed sugarcane (million tons)	83.2	73.2	73.5	76.2	61.5
Equivalent sugar production (thousand tons)	10,853	9,612	9,650	10,146	8,295
Agricultural yield (ATR/ha)	11.5	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.9
Sugar sales volume (thousand tons)	7,841	9,006	11,338	8,085	7,345
Sugar average price (R$/tons)	2,947	2,162	2,278	1,998	1,549

(1) Includes the price of own ethanol and the margin from reselling and trading operation.
(2) Key performance indicators include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."
(3) Key performance indicators include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Mobility and Other Services

Our Mobility operations consist of the purchase, storage, mixing, blending and distribution of gasoline, ethanol, diesel, fuel oil, aviation fuel and lubricants. As of December 31, 2023, we were the second-largest fuel distribution company in terms of sales volume in Brazil according to the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels ("ANP") and in Argentina according to the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Argentina ("MINEM"). We are also the largest distributor of ethanol in Brazil.

Our operations are supported by a robust infrastructure and logistics, with a network of approximately 8,200 service stations at which we leverage Shell's strong brand recognition. Our unique logistical infrastructure, contributed to our business by our shareholders at our inception, is a fundamental pillar of our integrated business model. We have invested considerably in the last decade to upgrade our infrastructure and to expand our reach and capacity to serve our customers in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and other countries in South America. Our infrastructure assets include strategically located multimodal terminals inside and outside South America and significant storage capacity for liquids (approximately 1.4 billion cubic meters). This logistical asset gives us the flexibility to store, transfer and distribute ethanol, diesel and gasoline between our bioenergy parks and distribution terminals. With optimized processes and the use of cost, insurance and freight ("CIF") logistics, we ensure product integrity throughout the journey as well as punctuality and end-to-end traceability until delivery.

We also use our network of service stations to build relationships with our end-customers. We believe this gives us a unique reach and access to a diverse range of final customers. We reach more than 50.0 million individuals and more than 6,000 corporate (business-to-business) customers in a variety of segments including aviation, agribusiness and transportation.

Our operations also include proximity retail, through Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniências e Proximidade S.A. ("Grupo Nós") a 50%-50% joint venture between Raízen and FEMSA Comercio, S.A. de C.V. ("FEMSA Comercio"). We are one of the largest retailers in Brazil and Argentina in terms of number of stores, with an extensive network of more than 1,600 Shell Select stores and more than 400 OXXO stores. The Grupo Nós joint venture enables us to explore the convenience store market more efficiently.

We have developed several initiatives to enhance customer experience at our service stations, such as Shell Box, our digital payment platform that increases customer loyalty and engagement, in addition to boosting our share of wallet from the customers we serve. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2023, we performed over 46.7 million transactions and a total volume of payments of approximately R$9.3 billion. We believe that the

development of innovative payment methods such as the Shell Box web-based platform is a key element to improve customer experience, combined with an offering of premium products through our V-Power portfolio. Shell Box users tend to consume more premium products and collect more at Shell Select and OXXO stores compared to customers without the app.

In the nine months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Mobility represented 77.0%, 77.8%, 81.0% and 78.2% of our net operating revenue, respectively.

The following table presents certain key performance indicators for the periods set forth below:

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022[1]	2021[2]
Fuels sold (million liters)	26,769	26,446	34,972	33,954	29,199
Otto Cycle (Gasoline+ Ethanol) (million liters)	10,935	11,003	14,536	14,040	12,169
Diesel (million liters)	12,989	13,207	17,170	17,500	14,953
Aviation (million liters)	1,393	883	1,363	939	710
Other (million liters)	1,452	1,352	1,902	1,474	1,367
Service Stations (Shell units)	8,204	8,057	8,128	7,912	7,364
Shell Select and OXXO (units)	2,087	1,726	1,904	1,553	1,358

(1) Key performance indicators include the consolidated results of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including Raízen Energia, combined with the results of Biosev in the period to give effect to the Biosev Acquisition, excluding any eliminations between the businesses.

(2) Key performance indicators include combined consolidated results of Raízen and Raízen Energia to give effect to the Group Reorganization, with the necessary eliminations between the companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Our Competitive Strengths

As a large-scale producer and distributor with well-established and integrated operations in the energy and fuels sectors, we believe we are able to create and capture value in a wide variety of market conditions mainly due to the following competitive strengths.

Vertically Integrated Business Model that Generates Significant Synergies

We are a vertically integrated energy company operating across all stages of the value chain, from planting, harvesting, processing, warehousing, logistics, distributing and marketing of our broad portfolio of products and services that reach all the way to the final consumer through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. This synergistic integrated business model gives us control over our produced sugar and biomass, the raw material we use in the production of our portfolio of renewable products, and in the distribution to individual and corporate customers through our proprietary trading platforms and distribution networks. We export and distribute our sugar, ethanol and other products through a variety of channels, including our affiliates in Brazil and abroad.

We believe our vertically integrated business model offers multiple competitive advantages. For example, we believe that by controlling the production of biomass, our main raw material, at our bioenergy parks and operating across the renewable energy value chain, we gather greater marketing intelligence and achieve greater sustainable financial performance across business cycles. Our integrated model strengthened by proprietary technologies has historically given us an enhanced ability to price better our products given that we have access to discount analysis systems and also access to price zones, which enable us to maintain a constant and regional pricing strategy and to maximize returns.

Leading Positions in the Markets in which we Operate

We believe we are one of the leading integrated energy companies in the world and, according to Valor Econômico, we are the third largest energy company in Brazil based on 2023 revenue. We enjoy leading market positions in all of the markets in which we operate:

- **Renewables & Sugar**: we are the largest Brazilian sugarcane processing company based on UNICA publicly available data, having crushed 83.2 million tons and sold 7,841 thousand tons of sugar (including 3,791 thousand tons of own production) in the nine months ended December 31, 2023. We are also the largest producer of ethanol from sugarcane in the world based on UNICA publicly available data. In the nine months ended December 31, 2023, we sold 3,893 thousand cubic meters of ethanol (including 2,213 thousand cubic meters of our own production). We also have a total installed energy generation capacity of 1.6 GW.

- **Mobility**: we are Brazil's second largest fuel distributor with a 20.3% market share in terms of sales volume by major companies as of December 31, 2023 according to ANP. We are also the second largest fuel distributor in Argentina in terms of sales volume according to MINEM, and the largest distributor of ethanol in Brazil. We enjoy significant brand recognition by operating under the Shell brand, which brings benefits from higher sales of value-added products, including gasoline and premium products such as Shell V-Power and Shell Evolux.

Our leadership positions allow us to gain significant knowledge and insights on sugar and ethanol supply and demand dynamics. Based on that knowledge we are able to optimize our decision-making process in areas like sugar and ethanol production mix, inventory levels, sales timing and commercial/pricing strategy. Those differentials set us apart to capture additional value from fluctuations in ethanol prices during harvest periods.

Strategically Located, Non-Replicable Assets

Our bioenergy parks, sugarcane fields, fuel distribution terminals and other assets are strategically located nationwide in Brazil and are concentrated near the largest consumer markets in the country. We have developed a marketing structure with a global reach, which enables us to originate products from our portfolio and reach end consumers directly. At the center of this strategy is a set of assets that we believe could not be replicable and which we believe will help us sustain our leadership in the markets we operate in the long term. This includes strategically located multimodal terminals in Brazil and Argentina, including land terminals and port terminals with large storage capacity for liquids and sugar, and a significant internal logistics operation, including ships and trucks.

- **Renewables and Sugar***:* Our 35 bioenergy parks (30 of which are currently operational) are located in the Southeast and Midwest regions of Brazil, close to consumer markets and grouped in synergistic clusters with access to logistics, including for export. Our bioenergy parks also operate in clusters allowing operational synergies and leveraging from their proximity to each other. The state of São Paulo is one of the world's most productive sugarcane regions, primarily because of its favorable soil, topography and climate, and nearby research and development organizations and infrastructure facilities. The proximity of our milling facilities to the land on which our sugarcane is cultivated reduces our transportation costs and enables us to process sugarcane within 48 hours of harvesting, thereby maximizing sucrose recovery.

- **Mobility**: our distribution assets consist of 13 port terminals and 74 land distribution terminals, either operated by us or by third parties under long term contracts. Our terminals are strategically located mainly in the Southeast and South regions of Brazil near major fuel markets and fuel distribution infrastructure. Our asset base allows us to be closer to our customers and suppliers, with a small average minimum distance between primary terminals (which take products to distribution centers) and secondary terminals (which take products to consumers) and between secondary terminals and service stations. We have also developed a strong infrastructure in the North and Northeast regions of Brazil, as well as import hubs, to make our supply strategy more competitive. In addition, in Argentina, we operate a refinery located in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, with direct access to Argentina's major market.

Large-Scale Production and Distribution with Global Reach

Our global scale is essential to support our business model. As the world's largest producer-exporter of sugar and the world's largest producer of sugarcane biomass and sugarcane ethanol, our global scale production of sugar is comparable to that of entire countries.

Our sugarcane biomass production has a crushing capacity of 105.0 million tons per year – the largest in the world according to LMC data. We own and operate the largest commercial-scale E2G plant in the world at the Costa Pinto bioenergy park, located in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo, and one of the largest biogas plants in the world located in the bioenergy park of Guariba, state of São Paulo. We are also the largest biomass-based power generator in Brazil with a production of over two TWh annually.

We operate a large agricultural area in Brazil with 1.3 million hectares. We manage our crops through the use of technology, significantly reducing costs and improving productivity. We also operate the second-largest fuel distribution network in Brazil and Argentina, according to ANP and MINEM, respectively, allowing us to scale the volumes of fuel distributed and imported.

We leverage this large scale of production and distribution with our in-house trading department, which combines our own production volume with third-party volume originated by our sales teams. As a result, we trade 0.8 time the volume of ethanol we produce, 1.1 time the volume of sugar we produce, and approximately 8.9 times the volume of electricity in gigawatt-hours we generate. This best-in-class trading scale provides us with unique marketing intelligence and broad visibility into local and international supply and demand dynamics, enabling us to negotiate higher prices compared to market averages.

Leading and Pioneering E2G Platform

We believe we are a leading player in E2G. Our E2G is recognized globally as a differentiated product with high-added value. It is made from sugarcane bagasse and straw (residues from the production of E1G and sugar). The E2G we produce is the result of a technology developed over more than 15 years, which we originally inherited from Shell and then perfected and managed to develop on a commercial scale. Our proprietary technology includes a mastered industrial process and patented equipment and is applicable to multiple feedstock. We have exclusivity rights for the use of this technology in the production of sugarcane biomass globally and any biomass in Brazil. In addition, we apply bespoke enzymes and yeasts in the production of E2G, which are produced in partnerships with top-notch biochemical companies.

We believe that our E2G technology, operational capacity, and development provides us with strong customer credibility by helping customers advance their decarbonization goals and reinforcing our leadership role in the global energy transition to clean energy.

E2G production and commercialization's competitive advantages include:

- ***Low carbon footprint***: the carbon footprint measures how much carbon dioxide (CO2) or other equivalent gases a production process emits into the atmosphere. Our business is fully integrated to reduce costs and environmental impact. E2G has a 30% lower carbon footprint compared to E1G and 70% compared to North American corn ethanol. Therefore, in addition to being renewable, E2G is considered a clean fuel because it emits less CO2 into the atmosphere.

- ***Reuse of waste***: by using the by-products of E1G and sugar, E2G leads to greater energy utilization of the plant (sugarcane), resulting in greater agricultural efficiency. It also brings logistical advantages and contributes to the circular economy.

- ***Increased productivity***: by using sugarcane biomass residues processed in bioenergy parks, we increase our biofuel production capacity by about 50% without expanding the planted area.

- ***Non-food feedstock***: E2G uses waste or by-products as feedstock. This eliminates direct competition with food production, avoiding the use of agricultural crops that could also be used for food. The use of residual

biomass as feedstock also helps reduce pressure on natural resources such as water and land, which are essential for food production. The more sugar produced, the more biomass available, and the more E2G produced.

Strong shareholder commitment and experienced and professional management team with a culture of meritocracy

Our group is a valuable asset for our controlling shareholders. As a result of our brand licensing agreement with Shell, we have grown to become one of the largest downstream businesses for Shell globally and a key vehicle for Shell's growth in the renewable energy sector. We are also a key asset in Cosan's portfolio. We benefit from Cosan's expertise in the sugar and ethanol businesses. Shareholder commitment is illustrated by the seniority of the members of the board of directors designated by each of them.

At the time of our creation, key executive officers from our controlling shareholders' management teams have joined our management team and successfully implemented a culture of meritocracy. Today, we believe we have a strong management team with different skills and an extensive experience in the sugar and ethanol businesses as well as in the fuel distribution business. Unlike many of our domestic competitors in the sugar and ethanol industries, our business is managed by professionals with significant experience in the energy and fuel distribution industries rather than being family-operated.

Strong Capital Discipline and Debt Profile

Our diversified businesses coupled with our financial position and large scale generate a singular and balanced risk profile. Our sugar and ethanol operations benefit from high and more-volatile margins, while our large-scale downstream fuels distribution business benefits from consistent performance and stable cash flows.

Since our inception, we have adopted financial and treasury policies designed to promote a credit profile commensurate with an investment grade rating. Accordingly, we currently adhere to the following key principles:

- focus on financing recurring/operational capital expenditure from operational cash flows, with a cushion for adverse scenarios; and

- dividend payments established on an annual basis taking into consideration (i) cash generated throughout the period, (ii) our growth plan, (iii) access to financing, and (iv) maintenance of a credit profile commensurate with an investment grade rating.

We maintain a highly manageable debt amortization profile and benefit from adequate liquidity given our cash reserves (including cash and cash equivalents, current securities and restricted cash) of R$8.3 billion as of December 31, 2023. Our Leverage Ratio for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was 1.9x, 1.3x, 1.1x and 2.1x, respectively. Our liquidity profile is also reinforced by our undrawn bank revolving credit facilities with an aggregate principal amount of US$1.0 billion.

We believe that these elements have contributed to our strong credit ratings, along with our steady cash generation. Today we are one of the few Brazilian companies to receive investment-grade ratings (BBB stable by Fitch and S&P and Baa3 stable by Moody's).

Strong Environmental, Social and Governance Practices

Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") aspects are ingrained in our operations, decisions and future outlook and is a top priority for us. With a focus on circularity in processes and products and a strong connection with the production chain, we deeply integrate the concept of end-to-end value generation, which goes from sugarcane harvesting to returning residues to the field, nurturing natural ecosystems and delivering products and services that positively impact customers, society, and other stakeholders.

We achieve this through an ESG agenda that supports our broad portfolio of cutting-edge energy solutions and guides our internationally recognized responsible and sustainable processes and operations. We integrate ESG practices to create and share value with our stakeholders, ensuring the continuity, competitiveness, and responsibility of our business. As a global energy company, we actively seek to contribute to the energy transition to a low-carbon economy. With the aim of maximizing our positive social and environmental impact, we have a Strategic Sustainability Plan linked to operations and prioritizing actions that are material to our stakeholders. Our Strategic Sustainability Plan is aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and includes 15 public commitments with short and long-term goals and actions under the direct management of our senior leadership, related to various topics such as climate change, biodiversity, sustainable sourcing, water management and others. Undertaking these commitments has significantly enhanced management of our ESG agenda.

Our Growth Strategy

We believe we can continue to scale our business and expand our footprint well into the future. We aim to continue strengthening our market position by implementing the key strategies set forth below.

Expand Our Renewable Products' Production and Commercialization Capability

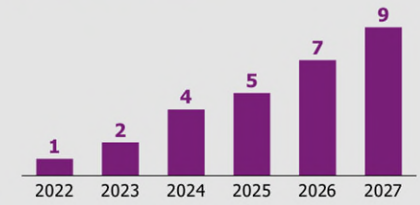
We believe that our innovative technologies, extensive biomass resources and direct connections with corporate clients and individuals place us in a distinguished position to continue exploring ongoing opportunities in the renewable biofuels and energy sector.

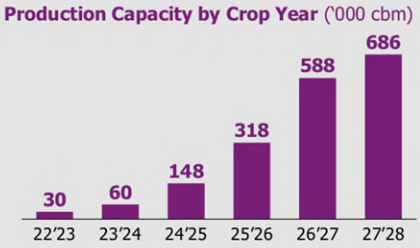
E2G

The global market demand for E2G is on the rise, driven by the implementation of biofuel policies to meet global energy decarbonization targets across various markets. Markets like the state of California and the European Union are already willing to pay higher premiums for E2G and other advanced biofuels produced with waste-based technology. The current macroeconomic and political scenario has accelerated demand for low-carbon energy sources, intensifying the interest of market participants in ethanol, mainly E2G. For example, several countries and companies have been investing in the development of technologies for bio-bunker and sustainable aviation fuel production, adding demand and interest in E2G.

We believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of E2G increasing global market demand. We have a continued interest in entering into long-term agreements for the supply of E2G with large global players and at attractive prices. In the year ended March 31, 2023, we produced 30.3 million liters of E2G and entered into supply agreements contemplating delivery of approximately 3.3 billion liters of E2G over the next decade.

Since 2021, we have been investing significantly in the construction and expansion of E2G plants aiming at increasing our annual production in order to capture gains in this growing market. In October 2023, we began commissioning operations for a second E2G plant at the Bonfim bioenergy park located in the city of Guariba, state of São Paulo. Another four plants are already under construction and we have ongoing projects for the construction of three more. Based on the current construction schedule as detailed in the chart below, we estimate that we would have a production capacity of 686,000 cubic meters by the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.





Project Status (February 2024)

#	Plant	City/State	Beginning of Construction	Status	Conclusion of Construction (Crop Year Estimate)	Nominal Capacity ('000 cbm)
1	Costa Pinto	Piracicaba/SP	-	Operational	-	30
2	Bonfim	Guariba/SP	2021	100%	23'24	82
3	Barra	Barra Bonita/SP	2022	50%	24'25	82
4	Univalem	Valparaíso/SP	2022	45%	24'25	82
5	Vale do Rosário	Morro Agudo/SP	2023	15%	25'26	82
6	Gasa	Andradina/SP	2023	10%	25'26	82
7	Caarapó	Caarapó/MS	2024	Project Phase	26'27	82
8	Tarumã	Tarumã /SP	2024	Project Phase	26'27	82
9	To be defined	To be defined	-	Project Phase	27'28	82

Biogas

Besides E2G, we also expect to explore opportunities to enhance the generation and profitability of our biogas. Biomethane production expands our portfolio of renewable solutions and offers savings and a sustainable alternative to our customers, in addition to helping accelerate the clean energy transition in Brazil.

Renewable Energy Generation

The open electricity market already represents approximately 35% of the energy sold in Brazil and is expected to double size in the coming years. Currently, we have 1.6 GW of renewable energy generation capacity with a robust portfolio of solar power generation, small hydroelectric plants, landfills and biomass. All our 35 bioenergy parks are self-sufficient in energy supply, 20 of which are able to export surplus to the national energy grid. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, we were the fifth largest energy trader in the country. As such, we believe we are well positioned to capture gains in this market, in which 80% of Brazilians would like to choose their energy supplier and 90% want to generate their own energy, according to data from ABRACEEL (*Associação Brasileira dos Comercializadores de Energia*, the Brazilian Association of Energy Traders) ("ABRACEEL").

Through our Gera JV, we are actively developing new distributed generation projects and commercializing scalable technology solutions, focusing on energy management and electricity consumption. This effort consolidates a comprehensive portfolio of renewable energy catering to all types of clients. Our initiatives include (i) Holu, combining technology with a simple and profitable approach aiming at bringing solar energy to all Brazilians; (ii) Diel, optimizing the management of customers' cooling and heating systems on a unified platform; and (iii) Tyr, bringing together residential and commercial entities, shops, services, large spaces, rural enterprises, and other businesses. This aggregation of loads enables our customers to consume energy more affordably in the free market.

Partnerships in other bioproducts

We are constantly exploring the development of other bioproducts, such as bioplastics, sustainable aviation fuels, bio bunkers, hydrogen, sweeteners, lignin and others. Given our ethanol's traceability across the value chain, we were selected as ethanol suppliers for the first bioplastic (polyethylene made from sugar cane) produced on an industrial scale. We believe that the growing demand for advanced technologies to replace polyethylene will continue to generate opportunities, and we intend to collaborate with large economic groups to further develop and increase the penetration and production of bioproducts globally.

Maximize Productivity, Efficiency, Margins and Returns

We believe there is still potential to continue to improve productivity and the utilization rate of our plants, particularly in terms of effective crushing versus crushing capacity. We anticipate productivity gains primarily from additional investments in our sugarcane fields and the adoption of precision agriculture. We aim to extract greater efficiency across agricultural, industrial, and logistical processes, disseminating improved operational practices throughout our bioenergy parks.

Our strategy includes implementing portfolio optimization initiatives to achieve an adequate balance between own sugarcane and third-party supply, and an optimal combination of bioenergy park and logistics hubs. We are always looking to identify and implement cost reduction and margin improvement initiatives, several of which are already underway.

We are also focused on recovering agricultural productivity by reviewing our planting and treatment processes, aligning key performance indicators with long-term operational efficiency results and applying technology and quality control processes. The result of our investments to resume productivity resulted in a significant improvement in the productivity of first, second and third sugarcane cuts and we will seek to keep on this path.

In addition, we aim at improving our efficiency by reducing the carbon footprint of our products, thus increasing our decarbonization premiums. We intend to continue to market and sell our large global sustainable certified sugar production to premium markets with stringent sustainability requirements such as Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Expand Operations in Proximity and Convenience

We believe there is significant room to expand our network of convenience stores, both within our network of service stations under the "Shell Select" brand and outside the stations under the "OXXO" brand. Our Grupo Nós joint venture brought in a valuable partner with the experience and know-how necessary to achieve the desired growth in this business while reducing execution risks. Service stations with Shell Select stores offer an overall higher average throughput, so the added benefits of our operations go beyond the operation of the convenience store itself. According to our internal data, service stations with convenience stores tend to sell higher volumes of fuel and record a higher average ticket. Proximity retail is an underexplored sector in Brazil, and we believe that the Grupo Nós joint venture places us at a competitive advantage in this sector. In addition to the opportunities within the Shell service station network, the proximity retail sector is still underexplored in the Brazilian market. Through the OXXO brand, we started developing and consolidating the proximity channel in Brazil. We are one of the first players to adopt a strategy focused on the development of this market.

Increase Digital Customer Engagement

The volume transacted through the Shell Box application was approximately R$9.3 billion for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023. We believe there is growth potential for our current rates if we continue our marketing strategies and continue to invest in digitalization and technology. We plan to integrate the Shell Box app in our proximity retail strategies and add new features such as business-to-business fleet management. We also plan to continue investing in and expanding our commercial and consumer applications to increase customer engagement and revenue from fuel, electricity and store sales of convenience, in addition to improving the efficiency of commercial partnerships in all our business. Our self-service portals and apps manage shipments, orders and commercial customer logistics more efficiently, which we believe helps us win new customers and increase the portfolio share of existing ones.

Expand Across the Value Chain of Our Products

We intend to leverage our scale and market position to extract more value in the segments in which we operate. This strategy includes:

- expanding our direct sales to distributors, retailers and end consumers, who value and appropriately price our products, by using our advanced logistics structure with local and global reach. We believe that this strategy will allow us to extract greater value from the value chain in all the markets in which we operate;

- increasing sales origination capacity by leveraging our large scale and collaborating with large and small ethanol, energy, gas and sugar producers through our marketing and sales structure. We believe that having greater scale in sales and distribution will enable us to benefit from a virtuous cycle of economies of scale, which improve our negotiation capacity, increase the efficiency of our ecosystem, enable new investments in logistics infrastructure and, consequently, improve our margins and profitability;

- replicating our successful business model in countries where we currently do not operate directly, by leveraging our globally recognized brand, our network of strategic assets and the synergies from our integrated ecosystem. In particular, we believe that there are strategic markets in Latin America into which we can enter by leveraging our already extensive logistical assets in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

Achieve ESG targets

We are dedicated to integrating environmental, social, and governance principles into our business, creating and sharing value with stakeholders. This commitment ensures the longevity, competitiveness, and responsibility of our operations, aligning with our purpose of redefining the future of energy. Our materiality process is a crucial step in this journey, providing a comprehensive understanding of our impacts—both real and potential, positive and negative. It enables us to grasp stakeholder expectations surrounding our ESG management.

Since the year ended March 31, 2019, we have diligently developed and maintained our Strategic Sustainability Plan, which set long-term goals for each material ESG topic. Progress towards these goals is routinely reported to the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Our strategy encompasses 15 public commitments aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and correlated with material topics such as climate change, biodiversity, sustainable sourcing, and water management. This approach significantly enhances the maturity of our ESG agenda management.

In line with our trajectory to transition to clean energy, we are investing in increasing the share of renewable energy and biofuels in our portfolio. Specifically regarding climate change, the commitments outlined in our Strategic Sustainability Plan emphasize our priority to promote profitable decarbonization by accelerating the offering of renewable solutions during the “decade of action” ending in 2030, which has been defined by the United Nations as critical to achieving global climate goals. These commitments include:

- producing 80% more renewable energy by 2030 (compared to the year ended March 31, 2022), mainly through E2G, biogas and solar plants;
- reducing our ethanol’s carbon footprint by 20% by 2030 (compared to the year ended March 31, 2019), through investments in innovation, circularity and improved productivity;
- achieving a low carbon portfolio with a minimum of 80% Adjusted EBITDA from renewable businesses by 2030; and
- targeting a 10% reduction in the intensity of our scope 3 emissions (i.e., value chain emissions resulting from activities not owned or controlled by us) (compared to the year ended March 31, 2022), focusing on “use of sold products” (i.e., emissions from the use of goods and services sold by us), which represent over 95% of our scope 3 emissions, to promote decarbonization throughout our value

chain. We expect to achieve this target by gradually reducing the share of fossil energy in our portfolio.

Our History

We began our activities in the oil and gas industry in Brazil in the beginning of the 20th century as The Anglo Mexican Petroleum Products Company Limited ("Anglo"). In 1961, Anglo received authorization to transfer its headquarters to Brazil and became a corporation (*sociedade anônima*) under the name Shell Brasil S.A. (Petróleo). In 1991, it changed its corporate name to Shell Brasil S.A. and, in 2002, Shell Brasil S.A. became a limited liability company (*sociedade limitada*), under the name Shell Brasil Ltda. ("Shell Brasil"). Over those years, our business was focused on the distribution, marketing and resale of fuel products.

Between 2010 and 2011, Cosan and Shell entered into binding agreements, including a Framework Agreement dated August 25, 2010, and a Joint Venture Agreement dated June 1, 2011, setting forth certain terms for the creation of a 50%–50% joint venture and the use of the Shell brand by this joint venture. These agreements resulted in the creation of: (i) Raízen Energia, focusing on the sugar, ethanol and energy businesses, and (ii) Raízen Combustíveis S.A., focusing on the distribution, marketing and resale of fuel products (except lubricants) and biofuels in Brazil. As part of the joint venture's formation, on June 1, 2011, Shell Brasil incorporated the spun-off assets of the fuel distribution business of Cosan Combustíveis e Lubrificantes S.A. As a result, Cosan became a shareholder of Shell Brasil, together with Shell Holding. In this same transaction, Shell Brasil's corporate name was changed to Raízen Combustíveis S.A.

In June 2011, we became the first company in the world to have a production site certified by Bonsucro, a global organization that applies strict quality standards for the sustainable production of sugar and ethanol in order to ensure social and environmental responsibility in the industry. Since then, other production sites have also received the Bonsucro seal.

In March 2015, we inaugurated the first plant for the production of E2G in Brazil, at the Costa Pinto site in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo.

On October 1, 2018, we acquired Shell Holding's downstream business in Argentina for US$916.0 million, through the acquisition of all shares issued by Shell Compañia Argentina de Petróleo S.A. (now Raízen Argentina S.A.) and Energina Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A. (now Raízen Energina S.A.). These companies are in the business of refining petroleum, distributing fuel, operating fuel service stations, manufacturing and marketing automotive and industrial lubricants, and manufacturing and centralizing liquefied petroleum gas, among others.

In June 2019, as part of our strategy to invest in renewable energy, we inaugurated our first solar plant in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo, with over 3,800 photovoltaic panels and an installed capacity of 1.3 MWp.

In August 2019, we and FEMSA created "Grupo Nós", a joint venture in equal proportions with its own professional and corporate governance structure. Grupo Nós' business is focused on convenience stores and encompasses the "Shell Select" convenience store franchise business, located in Shell gas stations, as well as the "OXXO" convenience stores not located in gas stations.

In October 2020, Raízen Geo Biogás S.A., our joint venture with Geo Energética, inaugurated our first biogas plant in Guariba, state of São Paulo. The Guariba plant is one of the largest biogas plants in the world with an installed capacity of 21 MW.

In August 2019, we and our subsidiary Petróleo Sabbá S.A. entered into a Shareholders' Agreement with Ipiranga Produtos de Petróleo S.A. and Vibra to create joint ventures to bid for certain port terminals in the Brazilian regions of Belém, Vitória and Cabedelo, pursuant to certain federal auctions carried out by ANTAQ.

On June 1, 2021, we completed a corporate reorganization under which Raízen Combustíveis S.A. changed its corporate name to Raízen S.A. and became the holder of the entire share capital of Raízen Energia. This was an internal corporate reorganization and did not affect us on a combined consolidated basis.

On August 4, 2021, we completed our initial public offering of shares, with the primary distribution of 906,712,350 preferred shares with no par value, at a price of R$7.40 per share, totaling net proceeds of R$6.7 billion, which was the largest initial public offering of shares in 2021 in Brazil. As a result of our initial public offering, our preferred shares were listed and began trading on the B3 S.A. – Bolsa, Brasil, Balcão.

On August 10, 2021, we completed the Biosev Acquisition, for a combination of R$3.6 billion in cash and 330,602,900 non-redeemable preferred shares issued by Raízen to Hédera, representing 3.22% of our outstanding capital stock. This strategic acquisition added nine biofuel plants located in the states of São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul and Minas Gerais to our portfolio and significantly increased our sugar processing capacity, thus improving our leading position in the transition to efficient, clean and renewable energy.

On November 1, 2021, as part of our international growth strategy, we completed the Barcos y Rodados Acquisition for the purchase of Barcos & Rodados S.A., a mobility company headquartered in Paraguay, for US$121.9 million. The acquisition represented our entry into the Paraguayan mobility market.

On January 5, 2022, our subsidiaries Bioenergia Barra Ltda. and Gera Next Participações S.A. acquired certain renewable energy generation assets and formed the Gera JV with the Gera Group in the renewable energy generation business, complementing our platform of Renewables products and services. The transaction included an investment of approximately R$212.0 million in subsidiaries of the Grupo Gera and a capital contribution of R$106.0 million in the Gera JV entity.

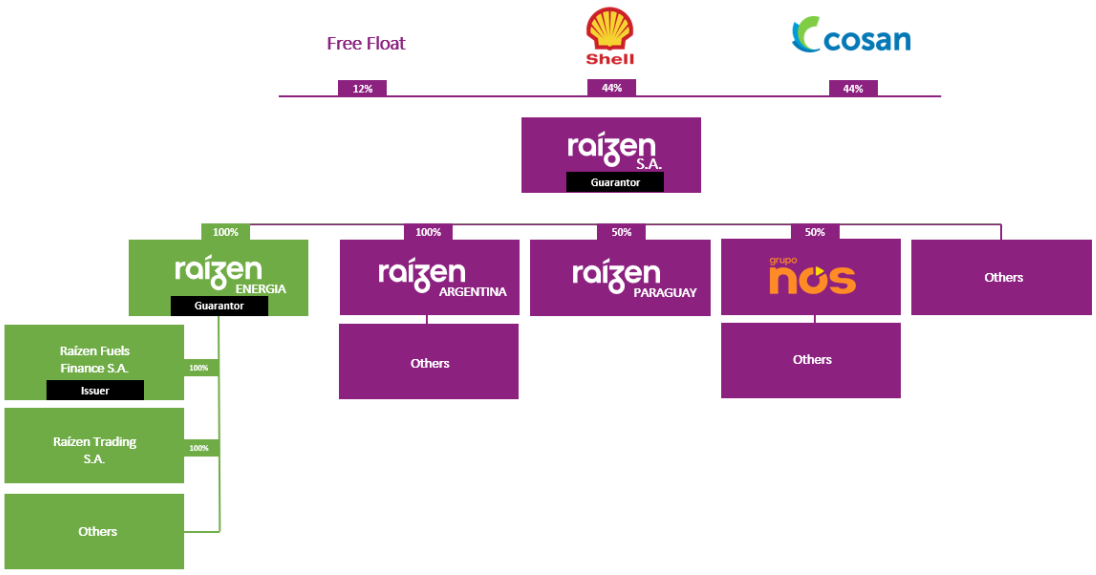
On May 2, 2022, we acquired the entire Brazilian lubricant business from Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda. through the Neolubes Acquisition, and created a new business unit for the lubricant business, Raízen Lubricants, which includes a lubricant plant located in Ilha do Governador, in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, a base oil terminal located in Campos Elíseos, in the city of Duque de Caxias, state of Rio de Janeiro, the Shell Marine maritime lubricant business unit and the Shell lubricant distribution business in Brazil.

On October 17, 2022, we acquired the entire share capital in Payly from Cosan for R$88.5 million (including price adjustments). Payly is a fintech that offers a digital wallet, which we use to run Shell Box, our app that offers clients discounts and an improved payment process in Shell gas stations.

On July 26, 2023, our shareholders approved, effective from August 1, 2023, the merger of our wholly-owned subsidiary Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda. into Raízen.

Our Corporate Structure

The following chart presents our corporate structure as of February 28, 2024:



Production and Distribution

Sugar

Sugar is produced in a three-step process: (i) sugarcane is processed for juice extraction; (ii) the product is filtered to remove impurities and boiled to crystallize sugars; and (iii) the product is passed through a centrifuge for the production of the final product, raw sugar or VHP. This can then be refined, dried and packaged in our refineries. Sugarcane also serves as the main raw material used in our bioenergy parks.

Sugarcane, unlike grain, is not a storable product, since it is processed immediately after harvesting. This enhances sugarcane origin traceability, which in turn offers a competitive advantage to our supply chain management by generating efficiency in the industrial operation and providing best practices in sustainability. We are pioneers in the formation of the first global supply and distribution chain of raw sugar produced from non-genetically modified organism ("GMO") sugarcane that is 100% traceable.

Generating shared value within our raw material supply chain is an important part of our business. In connection with the *ELOs* program, our *Cultivar* program offers solutions to our partner producers across their business life cycles. The program's initiatives include sharing good practices in sugarcane handling and cost reduction solutions by offering credit alternatives and facilities for the acquisition of inputs to the operation.

As a result of the circular nature of the sugarcane production process, sugarcane-derived products have a low carbon footprint, and can therefore serve as substitutes for fossil and/or products with high environmental impact. We are constantly looking for new technologies to extract more value from sugarcane and strive to make the most of this input to deliver sustainable solutions to Brazil and the world.

We are able to optimally transport our sugar production from our extensive infrastructure of port terminals and bioenergy parks in the Central-South region of Brazil. We have terminals connected to the most efficient modes of transportation and strategic positioning in the main ports to export our production.

Renewables

We produce, sell, originate and market renewable energy and by-products of our and third parties' bioenergy projects, and seek to expand our operations into other low-carbon energy sources. Our activities encompass the following:

- ***E1G production, sale, origination and trading:*** E1G is produced in a chemical process called fermentation by which sugarcane used in ethanol production is processed in the same way as for sugar production and resulting molasses gets mixed with sugarcane juice and yeast in tanks. The by-product of the fermentation process is then boiled and distilled and/or dehydrated to produce the various types of ethanol. Our E1G production is conducted with a significant focus on sustainability. This includes sustainable agricultural practices, efficient water resource management, and reduction of environmental impact. Additionally, we are committed to high standards of quality and safety at all stages of ethanol production. This ensures that the product meets regulatory and quality requirements. Our E1G is used as a fuel for vehicles either on its own or mixed with gasoline. It can also be used for industrial applications, including in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, sanitation and other industries. It is a renewable and more sustainable source of energy compared to fossil fuels. Its production emits up to 80% fewer GHGs when compared to gasoline.

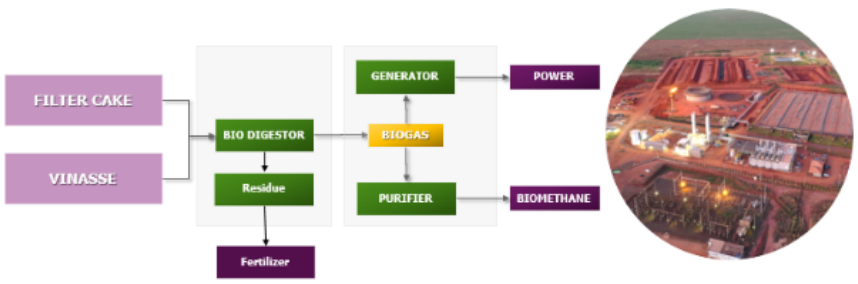
- ***E2G production, sale, origination and trading***: E2G, also known as cellulosic ethanol, is an advanced biofuel produced from lignocellulosic biomass (rich in cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin). We use biomass residues (bagasse and straw) extracted from processed sugarcane in our bioenergy parks for E2G production.

- ***Biogas and biomethane production and sale:*** In addition to using sugarcane waste for electric energy production, we produce biogas using sugarcane residues (vinasse and filter cake) in our Bonfim biogas plant located in Guariba, state of São Paulo, which is one of the largest biogas plants in the world with a 21MW installed capacity. Biogas is a renewable fuel with high energy power. Vinasse and filter cake enable the plant to generate up to 135,000 MWh/year of electrical energy. We have a second biogas plant under construction at the Costa Pinto plant in Piracicaba, state of São Paulo. The ability of biogas to be stored throughout the day and promptly dispatched, combined with hourly energy prices, ensures better arbitrage for the product. After treatment, biogas feeds the generators responsible for producing electrical energy, which can be made available for distributed generation, free market, or auctions. Biogas can be converted into both electricity and biomethane:

    - It can be used in our power generators for the production of electricity, which can be sold as distributed generation, in the deregulated market or in auctions.

    - Biomethane is composed of at least 90% of methane gas and can reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in up to 95% in relation to natural gas. Biomethane can be used as a substitute for natural gas, diesel and liquid petroleum gas ("LPG").

The chart below presents the biogas production process:



- ***Bioelectricity resale and trading:*** We produce electricity for our own consumption and for resale in distribution networks. Our electricity is produced from sugarcane waste, solar energy, hydroelectric energy and biogas. Our production holds the International Renewable Energy Certificate ("I-REC") issued by the Totum Institute to ensure it comes from renewable sources. We provide our clients with a power telemetry system that can be actively and digitally managed so as to reduce power consumption.

Our renewables segment is also responsible for other products derived from sugarcane biomass. For example, we produce steam in our boilers using excess bagasse, which can be used to move mechanical parts in bioenergy parks as well as to generate electricity sold to the grid. As of February 28, 2024, all of our units are energy self-sufficient, and we supply the electricity grid with over two TWh per year.

As with sugar, we transport our ethanol production from our extensive infrastructure of port terminals and bioenergy parks in the Central-South region of Brazil. Such terminals are connected to the most efficient modes of transportation and are strategically positioned in the main ports to export our production. In addition, we have our own teams to market production both in Brazil and overseas.

Our integrated offering serves customers with multiple generation sources - biomass, solar, biogas, and small hydroelectric plants, and we continue to expand at an accelerated pace. We distribute energy through the following channels:

- ***Distributed Generation***: we build and develop photovoltaic solar plants that inject energy into the local grid, offering a sustainable solution that reduces energy bill costs in up to 20%. Customers who install our solar panels are entitled to discounts by the distributor in their electricity bills. Clients in the distributed generation system include hospitals, schools, retailers and large-sized service providers.

- ***Free Market***: in this market, customers with contracted demands above 500kw are free to choose their electricity provider and negotiate certain terms and conditions in the electricity supply agreement, such as the energy source and volume. Customers include malls, hospitals, and industries.

- ***Load aggregation***: condominiums that do not have sufficient demand for migration to the free market can aggregate the loads of all residents and social areas.

- ***Management of energy efficiency equipment***: reduction of energy consumption through active and digital management of all equipment via telemetry systems.

- ***Electromobility***: charging stations for electric vehicles with the Shell Recharge solution, using 100% clean and renewable energy, certified by the I-REC Standard.

Raízen Power already ranks among the companies that invested the most in open innovation in Brazil last year and among the largest energy traders in the country, with a solid evolution of its performance in the electricity segment. The strategy to connect new customers has been intensified (more than 70 thousand connected consumer units), gaining scale and advancing in new partnerships.

Mobility

Our operations in this segment in Brazil and Paraguay are focused on fuel distribution rather than production. In Argentina, however, our operations include the refining, marketing and distribution of a variety of petroleum products to wholesale and retail customers.

We distribute our products through the following channels:

- ***Retail***: through our Shell service station networks, we supply ethanol, gasoline, diesel, CNG (compressed natural gas), and premium blends such as Shell V-Power, Shell V-Power Racing, Shell V-Power Ethanol, and Shell Evolux Diesel.

- ***B2B***: we serve a diverse corporate audience across various sectors, such as transportation of goods and passengers, agriculture, mining, railways, and industry, and invest in solutions like Shell Empresas, which seeks to understand businesses and meet customer needs by proposing the best solutions in terms of fuel type and refueling, aiming at cost reduction and better expense management.

- ***Aviation***: We sell fuel to some of the main airlines in Brazil and Argentina, ensuring quality and safety. We also operate in executive aviation, providing operational scale.

- ***Lubricants (Raízen Lubrificantes)***: we offer a comprehensive portfolio of premium lubricant brands and industrial technological solutions for corporate customers, Shell gas station networks, other consumer channels, and the country's main automakers. Our Shell Helix, Shell Advance, and Shell Rimula products are developed to meet the requirements of the world's leading vehicle manufacturers.

Others

We currently operate a distribution center in Cajamar, in the state of São Paulo, which we believe has given us a major competitive advantage as it means we have a supply chain operation suited to the particularities of convenience and proximity retail. We expect to roll out this structure to other regions to enable the expansion of our store network to markets we have identified as priorities.

Our store models allow us to serve different segments in markets with different characteristics, as well as different profiles and purchase needs. This commercial proposal is leveraged by long-term partnerships with the main fast-moving consumer goods companies, generating new forms of monetization and ensuring better competitiveness for our stores, while transforming our network into a strategic channel to launch and position our products. We combine this strategy with promotional and marketing activity in all our stores, which we believe is one of the main competitive advantages of our business.

Our Geographic Markets

The table below presents a breakdown of our net operating revenue by geography for the periods indicated.

	Nine months ended December 31,		Year ended March 31,		
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022[1]**	**2021[2]**
			(in R$ million)		
Brazil	117,485.6	133,224.6	176,272.7	154,463.4	93,108.3
Argentina	15,310.9	24,524.3	24,249.8	17,666.8	10,247.6
Paraguay	1,996.2	1,979.0	2,843.3	972.8	1.8
Latin America (ex. Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay)	5,863.3	7,845.0	9,668.3	3,631.5	2,216.6
North America	9,173.4	10,011.0	12,253.8	8,831.2	5,786.4
Asia	13,687.5	16,166.9	21,018.5	5,644.2	6,246.0
Europe	3,746.9	8,860.7	11,800.6	8,234.3	3,034.0
Others	2,517.4	2,018.1	2,588.3	2,992.3	865.4
Eliminations	(3,011.9)	(13,765.1)	(14,863.6)	(11,166.7)	(6,904.1)
Total	**166,769.6**	**190,864.5**	**245,831.8**	**191,269.9**	**114,602.0**

(1) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, the results of Raízen Energia for the months of April and May 2021 are not included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

(2) As a result of the Group Reorganization completed on June 1, 2021, to improve comparison with other periods presented herein, our audited combined consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 include combined financial information of (i) Raízen and its subsidiaries and (ii) Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Information."

Seasonality

Mobility

Our Mobility segment operations are not subject to significant seasonality. However, the price of hydrous ethanol at the pump is typically more volatile than the prices of gasoline or diesel as a result of sugarcane crop seasonality and limited ethanol storage facilities in Brazil. This in turn impacts the proportion of our revenue mix that is derived from gasoline or ethanol over the year, as consumers who own flex-fuel vehicles switch between the two fuels according to the relative price of each. Since hydrous ethanol has lower calorific power than gasoline, consumers often switch to ethanol if the price is significantly lower than gasoline. In general, when hydrous ethanol is sold at 70% of the price of gasoline, the two fuels are considered to be in price parity. At a level below 70%, demand for ethanol will generally increase significantly at the expense of gasoline.

Renewables and Sugar

We are subject to seasonality resulting from the sugarcane harvest cycle in the Central-South of Brazil. The annual sugarcane harvest period in the Central-South region of Brazil generally begins in April and ends in November or December. This creates fluctuations in our inventory and that of our raw material suppliers, which usually peaks in December to cover sales in the off season (i.e., between January and March). Our overall sugarcane supply could be affected by adverse weather conditions such as flood or drought.

Others

Our Others segment is not subject to significant seasonality.

Suppliers, Inputs and Raw Material

Mobility

Our mobility activities do not involve production in Brazil, only direct distribution. Petroleum-derived products are transported from refineries to primary bases via pipelines or via coastal or river navigation. The transportation of petroleum products between primary and secondary bases is by pipelines, highways, trucks and coastal or river navigation. Ethanol is transported from the various plants to the primary and secondary bases by truck. Delivery to service stations, large consumers and transporter-reseller-retailers is made exclusively by truck.

All gasoline sold in Brazil must contain a certain proportion of anhydrous ethanol, which can vary between 20% and 27%. Currently, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture (*Ministério da Agricultura*) has set this proportion at 25%. "A" gasoline, as the fuel is known in its unmixed form, is blended with anhydrous ethanol either at the primary or secondary bases. "A" gasoline mixed with anhydrous ethanol results in "C" gasoline, which is then delivered directly to gas stations and large consumers by truck. Currently, according to the Brazilian government's Biodiesel Program (*Programa Nacional de Produção e Uso de Biodiesel*), distributors are required to include 12% of biodiesel in the volume of diesel to be sold to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the program also has the social objective of encouraging and developing small producers of basic raw materials for biodiesel.

The main producer and supplier of gasoline, diesel and aviation fuel in Brazil is Petrobras. In the Mobility segment in Brazil, most products purchased are supplied by Petrobras at prices uniformly adjusted for the entire market. The terms of our supply contracts with Petrobras are set annually. As an alternative to Petrobras, we can import fuel from various suppliers.

In Argentina, the downstream operation is integrated between fuel refining and distribution. About 90% of the supply to the service station network is the product of our refineries, and about 10% is imported. The raw material of petroleum derivatives sold through the network is crude oil, supplied predominantly by local suppliers, which is transported to our refinery by pipelines or vessels. Among the main raw material suppliers for Raízen Argentina are Sinopec, Pluspetrol, Compañías Asociadas Petroleras S.A., Wintershall, and Total.

Local regulation in Argentina requires that gasoline contain 12% ethanol in its composition. This must be supplied from local producers, as importing biofuel is prohibited in Argentina.

Renewables and Sugar

Sugarcane is the main raw material used in the production of ethanol and sugar in Brazil. We grow sugarcane in the States of São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul and Goiás. Altogether, we have 995,000 hectares of cultivated land, most of which is in the state of São Paulo. We invest in research and technology to achieve better land management and increase sugarcane productivity without increasing the planted area, while also improving biological control of pests in sugarcane fields without the use of chemical pesticides. We also invest in mechanization, including machinery and the training of rural workers. As a result, our harvesting process is mechanized on over 99% of the area, with manual harvesting only adopted on land where the use of machinery is not feasible.

Lease contracts have an average term of five years, reaching up to 20 years. We make lease payments based on the expected productivity of the sugarcane field and the market value per ton of sugarcane as established by CONSECANA (*Conselho dos Produtores de Cana de Açúcar, Açúcar e Alcool do Estado de São Paulo*), an association formed by representatives of the sugar and alcohol industries and sugarcane growers.

In addition, we purchase sugarcane directly from thousands of independent producers. Historically, most of our sugarcane purchases from independent producers were made under medium- and long-term contracts and a small portion was made under spot sugarcane contracts. Typically, medium- and long-term contracts are entered into for periods ranging from three to seven years. Most of our suppliers are responsible for cutting, loading and transporting the sugarcane until it is delivered to our mills. The price paid to our suppliers is based on the CONSECANA factor (kg TRS multiplied by R$/kg TRS).

The following table presents a comparison of sugarcane grown on owned or leased land against sugarcane purchased from third parties.

	Nine months ended December 31, 2023	%	Year ended March 31, 2023	%	Year ended March 31, 2022	%	Year ended March 31, 2021	%
Planted sugarcane (millions of tons)	44,011	53	38,920	53	40,663	53	31,943	52
Third-party sugarcane (millions of tons)	39,147	47	34,543	47	35,498	47	29,509	48
Total	**83,158**	**100**	**73,463**	**100**	**76,161**	**100**	**61,452**	**100**

We grow several sugarcane varieties that are allocated considering soil quality, climatic factors, harvest times and resistance to pestilence and diseases, among other factors. Once planted, sugarcane can be harvested for five consecutive years on average. Agricultural productivity gradually decreases with subsequent harvests as a result of the natural aging of the cane field. The sugarcane crop cycle is dependent on several factors, the main one being quality of the soil, but normally reaches five to six cuts. At that point, the cane field is reseeded and the cycle starts anew.

Ideally, sugarcane is harvested when its sugar content is at its highest level. Once harvested, sugarcane is loaded onto third-party trucks or boats and transported to one of our 30 active bioenergy parks for inspection and weighing. The average distance from the sugarcane fields to our bioenergy parks is approximately 25 kilometers (or 16 miles). The proximity of our mills to the land on which we grow sugarcane reduces our transportation costs and allows us to process sugarcane within 48 hours after harvesting, which maximizes the extraction of sugar contained in sugarcane (since the concentration of sugar starts to decrease after harvesting).

Since the products offered in the Sugar and Renewable are commodities, there is exposure to price volatility in both the local and international markets. We use financial instruments to protect part of our sales, reducing exposure to volatility and seeking higher returns.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The following table presents our principal properties as of February 28, 2024:

Asset	Municipaliy | State | Country
Gasa Bioenergy Park	Andradina - SP, Brazil
Serra Bioenergy Park	Ibaté - SP, Brazil
Araraquara Bioenergy Park	Araraquara - SP, Brazil
Barra Bonita Bioenergy Park	Barra Bonita - SP, Brazil
Benálcool Bioenergy Park	Bento de Abreu - SP, Brazil
Bom Retiro Bioenergy Park	Capivari - SP, Brazil
Bonfim Bioenergy Park	Guariba - SP, Brazil
Caarapó Bioenergy Park	Caarapó - MS, Brazil
Costa Pinto Bioenergy Park	Piracicaba - SP, Brazil
Destivale Bioenergy Park	Araçatuba - SP, Brazil
Diamante Bioenergy Park	Jaú - SP, Brazil
Dois Córregos Bioenergy Park	Dois Córregos - SP, Brazil
Ipaussu Bioenergy Park	Ipaussu - SP, Brazil
Jataí Bioenergy Park	Jataí - GO, Brazil
Junqueira Bioenergy Park	Igarapava - SP, Brazil

Maracaí Bioenergy Park	Maracaí - SP, Brazil
Maracaju Bioenergy Park	Maracaju – MS, Brazil
Mundial Bioenergy Park	Mirandópolis - SP, Brazil
Paraguaçu Bioenergy Park	Paraguaçu Paulista
Paraíso Bioenergy Park	Brotas - SP, Brazil
Rafard Bioenergy Park	Rafard - SP, Brazil
Santa Cândida Bioenergy Park	Bocaina - SP, Brazil
Santa Helena Bioenergy Park	Rio das Pedras - SP, Brazil
São Francisco Bioenergy Park	Elias Fausto - SP, Brazil
Tamoio Bioenergy Park	Araraquara - SP, Brazil
Tarumã Bioenergy Park	Tarumã - SP, Brazil
Univalem Bioenergy Park	Valparaiso - SP, Brazil
Santa Elisa Bioenergy Park	Sertãozinho - SP, Brazil
Vale do Rosário Bioenergy Park	Morro Agudo - SP, Brazil
MB Bioenergy Park	Morro Agudo - SP, Brazil
Continental Bioenergy Park	Colômbia - SP, Brazil
Leme Bioenergy Park	Leme - SP, Brazil
Lagoa da Prata Bioenergy Park	Lagoa da Prata - MG, Brazil
Passa Tempo Bioenergy Park	Rio Brilhante - MS, Brazil
Rio Brilhante Bioenergy Park	Rio Brilhante - MS, Brazil
Dock Sud Office	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Barracas Office	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Açailândia Distribution Terminal	Açailândia - MA, Brazil
Alto Taquari Distribution Terminal	Alto Taquari - MT, Brazil
Araçatuba Distribution Terminal	Araçatuba - SP, Brazil
Araucária Distribution Terminal	Araucária - PR, Brazil
Barueri Distribution Terminal	Barueri - SP, Brazil
Bauru Distribution Terminal	Bauru - SP, Brazil
Betim Distribution Terminal	Betim - MG, Brazil
Brasília Distribution Terminal	Brasília - DF, Brazil
Cabedelo Distribution Terminal	Cabedelo - PB, Brazil
Campo Grande Distribution Terminal	Campo Grande - MS, Brazil
Campos dos Goytacazes Distribution Terminal	Campos dos Goytacazes - RJ, Brazil
Canoas Distribution Terminal	Canoas - RS, Brazil
Cubatão Distribution Terminal	Cubatão - SP, Brazil
Cuiabá Distribution Terminal	Cuiaba - MT, Brazil
Esteio Distribution Terminal	Esteio - RS, Brazil
Florianópolis Distribution Terminal	Florianópolis - SC, Brazil
Fortaleza Distribution Terminal	Fortaleza - CE, Brazil
Goiânia Distribution Terminal	Goiânia - GO, Brazil
Governador Valadares Distribution Terminal	Governador Valadares - MG, Brazil
Guamaré Distribution Terminal	Guamaré - RN, Brazil
Guarapuava Distribution Terminal	Guarapuava - PR, Brazil
Guarulhos Distribution Terminal	Guarulhos - SP, Brazil

Içara Distribution Terminal	Poço Três Içara - SC, Brazil
Ijuí Distribution Terminal	Ijuí - RS, Brazil
Ipojuca Distribution Terminal	Ipojuca - PE, Brazil
Itabuna Distribution Terminal	Itabuna - BA, Brazil
Itaituba Distribution Terminal	Itaituba - PA, Brazil
Itajaí Distribution Terminal	Itajaí - SC, Brazil
Jaraguá do Sul Distribution Terminal	Jaraguá do Sul - SC, Brazil
Jequié Distribution Terminal	Jequié - BA, Brazil
Lages Distribution Terminal	Lages - SC, Brazil
Londrina Distribution Terminal	Londrina - PR, Brazil
Maceió Distribution Terminal	Maceió - AL, Brazil
Madre de Deus (S.F. Conde) Distribution Terminal	Madre de Deus - BA, Brazil
Manaus Distribution Terminal	Manaus - AM, Brazil
Marabá Distribution Terminal	Marabá - PA, Brazil
Maringá Distribution Terminal	Maringá - PR, Brazil
Montes Claros Distribution Terminal	Montes Claros - MG, Brazil
Ourinhos Distribution Terminal	Ourinhos - SP, Brazil
Passo Fundo Distribution Terminal	Passo Fundo - RS, Brazil
Paulínia Distribution Terminal	Paulínia - SP, Brazil
Porto Velho Distribution Terminal	Porto Velho - RO, Brazil
Presidente Prudente Distribution Terminal	Presidente Prudente - SP, Brazil
Ribeirão Preto Distribution Terminal	Riberão Preto - SP, Brazil
Rio Grande Distribution Terminal	Rio Grande - RS, Brazil
Rondonópolis Distribution Terminal	Rondonópolis - MT, Brazil
Santarém Distribution Terminal	Santarém - PA, Brazil
Santos Distribution Terminal	Santos - SP, Brazil
São Francisco do Conde Distribution Terminal	São Fransisco do Conde - BA, Brazil
São José do Rio Preto Distribution Terminal	São José do Rio Preto - SP, Brazil
São Luis Distribution Terminal	São Luís - MA, Brazil
São Paulo Distribution Terminal	São Paulo - SP, Brazil
Teresina Distribution Terminal	Teresina - PI, Brazil
Uberaba Distribution Terminal	Uberaba - MG, Porto Alegre
Uberlândia Distribution Terminal	Uberlândia - MG, Brazil
Valparaíso Distribution Terminal	Valparaíso - SP, Brazil
Vitória Distribution Terminal	Vitória - ES, Brazil
Rio de Janeiro - Area 2 Distribution Terminal	Duque de Caxias - RJ, Brazil
Rio de Janeiro – Area 1 Distribution Terminal	Duque de Caxias - RJ, Brazil
Irani Distribution Terminal	Irani - SC, Brazil
Porto Nacional Distribution Terminal	Porto Nacional - TO, Brazil
São José dos Campos Distribution Terminal	São José dos Campos - SP
Piracicaba Business Unit	Piracicaba - SP, Brazil
Sertãozinho Business Unit	Sertãozinho - SP, Brazil
Piracicaba Commercial Office	Piracicaba - SP, Brazil
Singapore Trading Office	Singapore

Philippines Trading Office	Zambales, Philippines
Geneva Trading Office	Geneva, Switzerland
Houston Trading Office	Houston, United States of America
Rio de Janeiro Headquarters	Rio de Janeiro - RJ, Brazil
São Paulo Commercial Office	São Paulo - SP, Brazil
Buenos Aires Commercial Office	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Colômbia Trading Office	Bogota, Colombia
Raízen Lubrificantes Commercial Office	São Paulo - SP, Brazil
Arroyo Seco Warehouse	Arroyo Seco, Prov. Santa Fe, Argentina
Santa Fe Warehouse	Santa Fe, Prov. Santa Fe, Argentina
Puerto Vilelas Warehouse	Puerto Vilelas, Chaco, Argentina
Ezeiza International Airport Office	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Jorge Newbery Airport Office	Argentina
Lubricant Plant - Brazil	Rio de Janeiro - RJ

Human Resources

Employees

As of December 31, 2023, we had 44,468 full-time employees, 44,398 of which were located in Brazil and 70 abroad. The following table sets forth our employee turnover rate for the periods presented.

	Nine months ended December 31,	Year Ended March 31,		
	2023	2023	2022	2021
Employee Turnover Rate[(1)]	16.68%	25.32%	26.27%	16.11%

(1) Turnover rate is calculated as half the sum of employees admitted and employees dismissed, *divided by* our total number of employees.

Compensation and Benefits

We believe that our compensation policy is an integral part of our business strategy. Our policy is intended to ensure compensation in line with market levels, to foster conditions that will attract and ensure the retention of qualified professionals, to create a suitable hierarchy and compensation structure for our organizational processes, and to define bases for conduct so that employees are aware of their attributions and responsibilities.

Fixed compensation for our employees is paid monthly and is defined on the basis of our own surveys of market salaries, with the help of consultants who advise us on compensation, and on the basis of our market positioning strategy, all to attract and hire the best professionals.

Variable compensation is based on salary multiples depending on the person's position in our organizational structure, as well as the employee's individual performance and the overall results obtained by their operations area and by us as a whole. Our main performance indicators are EBITDA, return on invested capital, cash flow and administrative expenses controls. And individual targets are set on the basis of behavioral aspects and individual projects, financial and productivity targets. The beneficiaries of long-term variable compensation plans are individually designated by the board of directors or by our personnel committee, if one is in place, and we are under no obligation to extend beneficiary status to all our management-level employees. See "Management—Compensation—Stock Option Plan" for additional information about the long-term flexible compensation plan.

We adopt regional or local policies compensation rather than a single policy for all localities. Policies are set on a case-by-case basis and in compliance with the applicable law. Further, our employees are eligible for various benefits depending on their position, also in accordance with the applicable law, and on market practice.

Relationships with Labor Unions

A substantial portion of our employees are represented by labor unions, through collective bargaining agreements. In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 and the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we did not experience any strikes or work stoppages involving our employees.

We believe that we generally have good relationships with our employees, unions and other employee representative bodies, although we have had disputes from time to time with employees, in particular in Brazil where it is not unusual for companies to have a variety of ongoing employment issues.

Intellectual Property

Most of our services are based on the distribution of fuel to B2B clients and retail customers through Shell-branded gas stations. We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks and trade secret laws, as well as employee and third-party non-disclosure, confidentiality and other types of contractual arrangements to establish, maintain and enforce our intellectual property rights, including with respect to our proprietary rights related to our products and services. In addition, we license technology from third parties.

We requested before the National Institute of Industrial Property – INPI a patent for the Shell Box, an automatic payment system used in gas stations and shops. We own a number of trademarks including Raízen and variations derived therefrom. We also license other valuable trademarks and designs covering various brands, products, programs and services, including a license to use the "Shell" brand, such as: "Shell V-Power," "Shell V-Power Ethanol" and "Shell V-Power Racing." In addition, we have trade secrets and perpetual licenses related to our E2G technology that authorize us to fully utilize this technology. In Brazil, the registration and annotation of industrial property, such as trademarks, patents, and technology contracts, fall under the jurisdiction of the National Institute of Industrial Property - INPI. Generally, the regulation of rights and obligations regarding industrial property is governed by Law No. 9,279/1996."

Cultivars

According to the Cultivar Protection Law, Law No. 9,456/1997, cultivars are plant species that have been improved due to the alteration or introduction, by humans, of a characteristic that they did not have before. They are distinguished from other varieties of the same plant species by their homogeneity, stability and uniqueness. The protection of intellectual property rights over cultivars can be obtained through a Cultivar Protection Certificate (*Certificado de Proteção de Cultivar*). The certificate is the only form of protection of cultivars and rights that can hinder the indiscriminate use of plants, their parts of reproduction or vegetative reproduction, in Brazil.

For the development of our activities, we signed licensing agreements with third parties for the reproduction of vegetative material of cultivars and technical cooperation agreements.

Compliance

Code of Conduct

We adopt a code of conduct that outlines the measures we have in place to mitigate fraud and illegal conduct against or involving governmental authorities. It is broadly disseminated within our organization through internal communication campaigns, third-party hiring processes and our website. Our code of conduct applies to all employees and service providers, suppliers or business partners, including board members. In addition, all employees who are deemed to be within the target audience for code of conduct, anti-corruption and competition compliance trainings must take our online compliance training program within 30 days of joining us. The online training platform runs these training courses and they are available at any time (24 hours a day, seven days a week).

Employees deemed to be within high-risk segments must also undergo an onsite anti-corruption and/or competition compliance training, as applicable, within 60 days of joining our organization, and this training is delivered on a monthly basis or more frequently as needed. Updated training sessions must be carried out within two years as of completion of a previous training session. We send automatic alerts to employees through the online training platform, and monthly indicators are reported to our vice presidents and directors.

Employees or others who fail to comply with our code of conduct or otherwise engage in illegal conduct may be subject to disciplinary procedures in addition to applicable legal sanctions.

Ethics Channel

Our ethics channel is managed by a separate team reporting to internal audit. Internal and external complaints are received by an independent third-party company, registered on its portal and then forwarded to this team, which is responsible, together with other areas, for investigating cases. If and when substantiated, complaints are submitted to our ethics committee, consisting of the vice presidents for finance, legal and human resources, to address the management of consequences, which may range from verbal warnings to dismissal for cause and reporting to relevant governmental authorities. Periodically, all substantiated cases are reported to the audit committee and then to shareholders. All complaints received are dealt with and answers forwarded to the complainant, regardless of whether they are deemed substantiated. All information related to complaints is kept in the independent supplier's system, and any communication with the complainant is carried out through this portal, thus ensuring their anonymity.

Environmental, Social and Governance Practices

Our vision is to be a sustainability reference in our sectors of operation through the implementation of best environmental, social and governance practices and by promoting shared value in the chain.

Sustainability Policy and Governance

Over 2020 and 2019, we began to design a strategic sustainability plan to address actions and set goals based on priority themes for the continuity of our business. This work began with the analysis of relevant sustainability themes and trends in over 30 customers and financial institutions, as well as experts in sugar energy and fuels and for our internal use. Thereafter, we included these themes in our strategic plan and their respective action plans and goals to permit periodic monitoring by our executives. Our sustainability policy reflects this plan and sets forth our principles, commitments and guidelines, as aligned with other corporate policies such as our code of conduct, our social performance policy, our anti-bribery and anticorruption policies, among others.

To improve our governance as to this issue, in 2021 we implemented a sustainability committee to monitor our sustainability agenda with the participation of the executive board, including C-level officers and members of relevant areas. The sustainability committee is responsible for monitoring our ESG agenda and ensuring the progress of our mid- and long-term sustainability commitments. The governance structure also has a corporate social responsibility committee ("CSR") with a focus on monitoring of our sustainability strategy. The CSR meets quarterly and is composed of shareholder representatives as technical support to our board of directors. We also have a Chief Strategy Officer that oversees the areas of strategy, new businesses, M&A and sustainability in order to reinforce our sustainable allocation commitment and ensure consistency with the ESG commitments undertaken by us across these areas.

Social and Community Projects

Our social performance model is based on the assumption that we should add value to the communities through positive social impact, enhancing our business and culture, and engaging people and organizations. In 2022/2023, over 920,000 people were directly or indirectly benefited by our social projects in Brazil, with investments of R$34 million, mainly through the Raízen Foundation program (a social mentoring program for vulnerable children and teenagers), incentive projects and other sponsorships and partnerships. As part of our

contributions to society, we engaged our employees and exceeded five thousand volunteers on our team in several projects in the past year.

Our social impact strategy is based on the pillars below:

- *Local development*: promoting local development through our business and respecting local aptitudes;
- *Energy transition*: paving the way to consolidate energy transition and progress towards a low-carbon economy;
- *Education*: carrying out actions to educate and develop local communities, fostering autonomy and responsible citizenship; and
- *Engagement*: engaging employees, partners, supply chain and the society as a whole in relevant actions with a positive social impact.

Social and Environmental Information

We have several publications through which we present our social-environmental activities, results and position.

Annual Report

We publish our annual report every year, which contains information on our operating, financial and social-environmental results, our investments relating to our strategy and vision for the future, and the evolution of our relationship with our stakeholders. This report is the principal and most complete piece of external communication about us. It is assessed by our executive board of officers and is submitted for review to an independent third party.

The annual report is developed based on materiality studies that resulted in our strategic sustainability plan and in our public 2030 commitments, which encompass most United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These commitments strengthen our responsible performance and interest in enhancing the sustainable development in our entire chain, and include:

- ***Climate change and energy transition***:
  - reduce the carbon footprint of our ethanol operations by 20%;
  - increase our renewable energy production by 80%;
  - derive 80% of our adjusted EBITDA from renewable business;
  - reduce carbon intensity from the use of products sold by 10%;
- ***Water management:*** reduce the volume of water withdrawn from external sources by 15% during the crushing period, giving preference to the use and reuse of water from sugarcane and mapping the risk of water availability in our industrial units on an annual basis;
- ***Agricultural management and biodiversity:***
  - increase our Giga joule per hectare indicator by 15%;
  - ensure the traceability of 100% of the volume of sugarcane crushed and zero illegal deforestation since 2008;

- ***Sustainable procurement:***

    - reach and maintain 100% of sugar cane sources with reference to an internationally recognized sustainability standard;

    - obtain and maintain certification to an internationally recognized standard for all units in operation (EAB);

- ***Human rights:*** drive advances in the area of human rights in our operations and in our supply chain;

- ***Ethics and compliance:*** actively participate in multi stakeholder groups and exert an active influence on strategic partners to eliminate ethics and compliance risks that violate our values;

- ***Community relations***: conduct education actions in 100% of the regions in which we operate through the Raízen Foundation; and

- ***Diversity and Inclusion:*** have at least 30% women in leadership positions by 2025.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

Since our foundation, we have quantified, published and managed greenhouse gas emissions from our activities through an annual inventory of emissions, which follows the guidelines of The Greenhouse Gas Protocol and its Brazilian version (*Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol*). This inventory encompasses all of our operations and is audited by an independent third party, which makes it a robust management tool. The quality of the information reported, which is used as an internal diagnosis, is extremely important. Therefore, we adopted an emissions data collection and calculation software, which avoids the handling of this data and uncertainty as to the results. Moreover, we annually carry out a life cycle analysis of our principal products, with a special focus on quantifying the impacts on climate changes. We have avoided emissions of approximately 30 million tons of GHG equivalent CO2 since 2011.

CDP Questionnaire on Climate Change

The CDP is an initiative in the financial sector that has become the principal international data bank focusing on climate change, water and forests. It seeks to understand the evolution of companies and cities in relation to these themes. In 2023 we appeared alongside other top-scoring companies, showing consistent progress. We also joined CDP Supply Chain to assist our suppliers in managing GHG emissions and climate-change risks, aiming to enhance the management of our value chain and continue evolving together in the decarbonization journey and climate-change management.

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

Overview

We are party to a number of legal and administrative proceedings related to tax, civil, labor, environmental and administrative matters arising from the ordinary course of our business. We and our subsidiaries recognize a provision for tax, civil, labor and environmental lawsuits whose likelihood of loss is classified as probable. The assessment of the likelihood of loss includes the assessment of the available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, the available case law, the most recent court decisions and their relevance in the legal system, as well as an assessment by in-house and external lawyers. Such provisions are reviewed and adjusted considering changing circumstances, such as the applicable statute of limitations, the conclusions of tax audits, or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions.

Contingencies classified as having a probable chance of loss, as of December 31, 2023, totaled R$2,054.2 million, as disclosed in our interim consolidated financial statements, of which R$659.3 million was related to tax

matters, R$505.0 million was related to civil matters, R$815.6 million was related to labor matters, and R$74.2 million was related to environmental matters.

Contingencies classified as having a possible chance of loss, as of December 31, 2023, totaled R$22,335.5 million, as disclosed in our interim consolidated financial statements, of which R$20,403.0 million was related to tax matters, R$1,550.0 million was related to civil matters, R$211.5 million was related to labor matters, and R$171.0 million was related to environmental matters.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, through the Framework Agreement entered into in connection with the organization of the joint venture that led to our creation, our shareholders agreed to reimburse us for any amounts we are held liable for and that arise out of legal proceedings whose respective cause of action occurred prior to the joint venture's creation. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of reimbursable losses with legal disputes considered as probable loss amounted to R$982.5 million and for possible loss R$8,944.5 million. The reimbursable legal disputes do not affect our results, due to our right to reimbursement. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of non reimbursable losses associated with legal disputes considered as probable loss of a tax, civil, labor and environmental nature amounted to R$1,071.6 million and possible loss R$13,391.0 million.

The Framework Agreement also provides that we are required to return to our shareholders any amounts in court deposits that were made in respect of events that preceded our formation as a joint venture. Out of a total of R$744.9 million in judicial deposits, R$296.3 million is refundable to our shareholders, and R$448.5 million is not refundable.

The following is a brief description of material legal proceedings to which we and our subsidiaries are parties.

Tax Proceedings

We are party to a judicial tax proceeding commenced by the Brazilian Treasury Office (*Fazenda Nacional*) (the "Brazilian Federal Revenue") in 2019, concerning the collection of corporate income tax (*imposto de renda– pessoa jurídica*) ("IRPJ") and social contributions due over net profits (*contribuição social sobre o lucro líquido*) ("CSLL") in connection with goodwill amortization from acquisitions that occurred in the calendar years 2008 and 2009. As of February 28, 2024, the proceeding was under review by the federal entry-level court, and was awaiting completion of the report by the technical expert appointed by the court. This proceeding involves an estimated amount of R$525.8 million, as of August 31, 2023. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. If this case is decided against us, this amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to several administrative tax proceedings commenced by the Brazilian Federal Revenue concerning the collection of certain charges on gross revenues - PIS and COFINS - tax credits on input expenses strictly related to our business operations, such as goods and services applied to crop and fixed assets. As of February 28, 2024, the proceedings were at the appellate administrative level. The aggregate estimated amount of such proceedings is R$616.0 million, as of August 31, 2023. The risk of loss in these proceedings has been classified as possible. If any of these cases is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to several administrative tax proceedings against the Brazilian Federal Revenue involving PIS and COFINS tax credits, which have been rejected by the Brazilian Federal Revenue without prejudice. As of February 28, 2024, the proceedings were still being discussed at the entry level administrative court, except for two of them, which were at the appellate administrative level, awaiting for a final ruling. The aggregate estimated amount of such proceedings is R$1,004.0 million, as of August 31, 2023. The risk of loss in these proceedings has been classified as possible. If any of these cases is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to a federal administrative tax proceeding concerning income tax and social contribution (IRPJ and CSLL) on goodwill amortization from acquisitions made from 2010 to 2014. As of of February 28, 2024, after a

partial ruling on our favor at the appellate administrative court, an additional appeal was filed and was pending review. The risk of loss has been classified partly as possible (for the alleged unpaid taxes) and partly as remote (for the aggravated fine imposed by the tax authority). The estimated amount involved in this proceeding is R$170.0 million, as of August 31, 2023. If this case is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to a federal administrative tax proceeding concerning income tax and social contribution on net profits (IRPJ and CSLL) on goodwill amortization from a share subscription transaction. The proceeding is currently awaiting a final and unappealable ruling at the administrative level. The risk of loss has been classified partly as possible (for the alleged unpaid taxes) and partly as remote (for the aggravated fine imposed by the tax authority). The estimated amount involved in this proceeding is R$564.0 million, as of August 31, 2023. If this case is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to a federal administrative tax proceeding concerning income tax and social contribution on net profits (IRPJ and CSLL) on goodwill amortization from acquisitions carried out in the years of 2011 and 2012. The proceeding is currently awaiting a final and unappealable ruling at the administrative level. The risk of loss has been classified partly as possible (for the alleged unpaid taxes) and partly as remote (for the aggravated fine imposed by the tax authority). The estimated amount involved in this proceeding is R$240.7 million, as of March 31, 2023. If this case is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We received notices of tax assessment filed by the Brazilian federal tax authorities concerning income tax and social contribution on net profits (IRPJ and CSLL) in connection with the amortization of goodwill derived from certain acquisitions. The total amount of the tax assessment relating to the amortization of goodwill in 2011 and 2012 is R$254.5 million, as of August 31, 2023, and the total amount of the tax assessment relating to the amortization of goodwill in 2014 is R$105.3 million, as of August 31, 2023. The third tax assessment relating to the amortization of goodwill in 2013 has been challenged before judicial courts. The total amount involved is R$187.8 million, as of August 31, 2023. The proceedings are pending judgment of the administrative appeals. The risk of loss with respect to the relevant assessments is estimated as possible.

In an administrative proceeding, the Brazilian Federal Revenue has partially rejected our request for payment of federal tax debts with carryforward losses. The Brazilian Federal Revenue argues that our balance of carryforward losses was not sufficient to offset the relevant debts. The amount involved in this proceeding is R$289.2 million. The chance of loss is possible with respect to R$256.7 million, remote with respect to R$29.2 million and probable with respect to R$3.3 million. If this case is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to a judicial tax proceeding commenced by the Municipality of Anchieta in 2018. This proceeding relates to our alleged failure to collect services tax ISS in the period of June to August 2008 and February to April of 2009. A favorable decision has been issued by the entry level court. The Municipality may still file an appeal. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$20.1 million, as of August 31, 2023. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. If this case is decided against us, this amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to a judicial tax proceeding commenced by the Brazilian Federal Revenue in 2015, which charges us with a failure to withhold income tax on amounts remitted to the Netherlands in connection with the agreement executed with Shell International Exploration and Production BV. We have appealed against an unfavorable decision and as of February 28, 2024, the proceeding awaited for a ruling by the appeal court. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$475.6 million, as of March 31, 2023. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. If this case is decided against us, this amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to an administrative tax proceeding commenced by the Rio de Janeiro state finance department in 2011. As of February 28, 2024, we were awaiting a ruling by the administrative entry-level court. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$361.6 million, as of March 31, 2023. The risk of loss has been

classified as possible. If this case is decided against us, this amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to a judicial tax proceeding commenced by the Brazilian Federal Revenue in 2021. The Brazilian Federal Revenue charged us with unduly amortizing goodwill expenses arising from the merger of Enterprise Oil do Brasil and Shell Brasil Ltda. We have appealed against an unfavorable decision and as of February 28, 2024, the proceeding awaited for a ruling by the appeal court. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$341.6 million, as of March 31, 2023. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. If this case is decided against us, this amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

We are party to administrative tax proceedings commenced by the São Paulo state finance department in connection with the collection of ICMS. As of February 28, 2024, the appeals filed by us and the state finance department were under review. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$269.8 million, as of March 31, 2023. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. If any of these cases is decided against us, the charged amount will be deemed to be an overdue tax liability, which may be collected by the applicable authorities or become subject to further litigation by us.

Civil Proceedings

We are defendants, alongside Royal Dutch Shell and Shell Brazil Holding to a proceeding filed by Stichting Claim Gran Petro before the Court of Hague, for allegedly preventing the entry of a competitor at the Guarulhos International Airport. The plaintiff claims that Gran Petro assigned its rights to certain indemnification claims to the plaintiff in connection with anti-competitive conduct related to Gran Petro's entry into the Garulhos Airport and the aviation market. The amount at issue in this proceeding cannot be quantified. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. In this case, a favorable decision was rendered recognizing that the District Court of Hague does not have jurisdiction in relation to Raízen, however the plaintiff presented recently an appeal. As of February 28, 2024, this proceeding could not be quantified.

We are party to a civil public action filed by the Federal Prosecutor's Office in 2012, involving the alleged traffic of overweight vehicles in federal highways. After an unfavorable ruling against the Federal Prosecutor's Office, the proceeding is subject to appeal. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$55.2 million, as of August 31, 2023.

Environmental Proceedings

We are party to a civil public action filed by the Federal Prosecutor's Office in 2012, in which an injunction is sought to prevent construction and suspend certain vegetation suppression and installation licenses in our São Luis distribution terminal. Currently, the preliminary injunction was suspended by a court decision and the public civil action is awaiting judgment. In addition to the detrimental effect of further construction being suspended and licenses being discontinued, the proceeding also exposes us to a risk of having to cover an aggregate amount of R$0.6 million in relation to legal fees and compensation for material and moral damages related to native and environmentally protected vegetation suppression, estimated at R$10.0 million. Raízen may suffer adverse effects from both a financial and a reputational perspective. The risk of loss has been classified as possible.

Our subsidiary Petróleo Sabbá S.A. is party to an administrative proceeding filed by the Superintendence of the Institute for National Historic and Artistic Heritage (*Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional*) ("IPHAN") in 2018. Petróleo Sabbá is charged with building port installation without IPHAN's prior consent - a mandatory requirement under current environmental licensing legislation. Initially, this could result in impacts on Petróleo Sabbá's operations and lead to further civil and criminal charges. However, after Petróleo Sabbá has presented a statement of compliance with laws and due process for environmental licensing before the relevant environmental agencies as well as the Archeological Heritage Management Program has been registered before IPHAN, the current risk of loss is remote and there are no operational impacts to Petróleo Sabbá, as IPHAN has lifted the embargo.

We are party to a criminal investigative proceeding filed by the Municipal Prosecutor's Office of Bom Despacho, Minas Gerais, in 2020, involving the alleged lack of environmental licensing. Our risk of loss has been classified as possible. No ruling has been issued so far. There may be operational and reputational consequences if this proceeding is ruled against us.

We are party to a criminal proceeding filed by the state of Minas Gerais Prosecutor's Office in 2021 by the alleged practice of carrying out potentially polluting activities with no prior license. Our risk of loss has been classified as possible. This proceeding involves an aggregate amount of R$206.7 million, as of March 31, 2023. A temporary injunction has been issued imposing us the fulfillment of certain obligations. There may be operational and reputational consequences if this proceeding is ruled against us.

Other Administrative Proceedings

We are party to administrative proceedings before the ANP and the Brazilian federal environmental authority (*Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis*, or "Ibama") involving the alleged sale of aviation fuel in noncompliance with applicable regulation. Fines under discussion in the underlying administrative proceedings involve a total amount of approximately R$13.0 million, as of August 31, 2023, as well as the immediate suspension of aviation fuels' sale to third-party companies that do not comply with legal requirements in the state of Roraima. Administrative defenses were filled before Ibama and Raízen awaits Ibama's decision. We may suffer adverse effects from both a financial and a reputational perspective. The risk of loss has been classified as possible.

We are party to administrative proceedings before ANP challenging the revocation of Raízen's, Vibra and Air BP S.A.'s ("Air BP") authorization to commercialize aviation fuels. On June 6, 2023, ANP was notified by CADE with regards to the condemnation of Raízen, Vibra and Air BP under an administrative proceeding initiated by Granpetro, described below in "—Antitrust Proceedings," which legal effects are suspended by a judicial injunction obtained by us. On December 20, 2023, the relevant ANP's technical body (*Superintendence of Logistics and Distribution*) sent the procedure to ANP's Superintendence of Competition Defense, asking for, among other analysis, information on the market conditions, considering the possible revocation of Raízen, Vibra and Air BP's authorizations, and alternative remedies. The revocation procedure is current ongoing, and the Superintendence of Competition Defense did not manifest itself yet. There may be operational consequences if this proceeding is ruled against us.

Antitrust Proceedings

We and several other companies are party to an administrative proceeding commenced by Gran Petro with CADE in 2014, in which we are charged with limiting competition in the aviation fuel market at the Guarulhos International Airport in São Paulo, Brazil. If this case is decided against us, we may be subject to a fine, and our fuel supply agreement with the airport may be amended. In addition, we are the plaintiff of a judicial proceeding related to the matters described above against Gran Petro. In November 2022, CADE determined the conviction of Raízen, Vibra, Air BP, and the Guarulhos Airport. The decision imposed the payment of a fine of approximately R$60.0 million, as of August 31, 2023, by us and required the publication of access rules for interested third parties. On January 18, 2023, a decision was rendered granting the urgent relief, determining the suspension of the enforceability of the penalties imposed by CADE in the scope of the mentioned administrative process until a definitive judgment is made on this matter. The annulment action has not yet been judged, and the injunction remains active. The risk concerning these cases is classified as possible.

We are party to an administrative inquiry opened by CADE *ex officio* in 2017, which investigates alleged anticompetitive effects resulted by the pricing model adopted by Raízen with reseller stations that bear the Shell brand. We may be subject to administrative penalties, including a fine of 0.1% to 20% of our group-wide net operating revenue for the year preceding the commencement of proceedings, in the industry in which the violation occurred. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. No ruling on the merits has been issued so far.

We and several other companies are party to an administrative proceeding commenced by José Antonio Machado Reguffe with CADE in 2009. This proceeding is related to Operation Dubai, a Brazilian Federal Police operation against distributors and resellers investigating collusive distribution and resale of fuels in the Federal District, including through uniform commercial conduct, artificial price fixing, exchange of sensitive information,

buyer discrimination, market division and cartel formation. We may be subject to administrative penalties, including a fine of 0.1% to 20% of our group-wide net operating revenue for the year preceding the commencement of proceedings, in the industry in which the violation occurred. The risk of loss has been classified as possible. No ruling on the merits has been issued so far.

We are plaintiffs in further judicial proceedings commenced against CADE in 2015. We seek to annul a R$31.0 million penalty and a R$26 million penalty imposed by CADE on Shell after charging us with price fixing in the city of São Carlos, in the case of the former, and Bauru and Marília, in the case of the latter. The amounts at issue in these proceeding are R$59.4 million and R$50.8 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2023. Our pleadings have been rejected by both the entry level and appeal courts. We filed an appeal before the superior court, which is being reviewed. The risk of loss has been classified as probable.

Confidential Proceedings

We are party to two judicial confidential proceedings. One of such proceedings, if decided against us, may have reputational implications, whereas the other one involves an amount of R$21.2 million.

Criminal Proceedings

We and several other companies are party to an investigative proceeding commenced by the Brazilian Federal District Prosecutor's Office in 2019, which investigates alleged abuse of economic power in the aviation fuel market at the Guarulhos International Airport in São Paulo. The investigation was closed in 2021 due to a lack of evidence of criminal materiality. But as a result of new facts in 2022 the case was reopened and is awaiting investigation. The amount at issue in this proceeding cannot be quantified as it is a criminal investigation. We may suffer adverse effects from both a financial and a reputational perspective. The risk of loss has been classified as possible.

We are an interested party to criminal proceedings commenced by the Public Prosecutor's Office in 2010 against certain distributors and resellers in the context of Operation Dubai, in which an employee of ours, working in the Brazilian Federal District, has been charged with forming and participating in a criminal organization. A habeas corpus has been filed on behalf of our employee against the ruling that ratified the receipt of an inept complaint, due to the absence of description of the illicit conduct. The request has been denied and the proceeding is being reviewed by the superior court. The final claim is for the recognition of the nullity of the criminal proceedings, at least with regard to the legal aspects of our employee. We may suffer reputational damage.

Our chairman Mr. Rubens Mello, in his capacity as manager of Raízen Energia and Cosan, was named as a defendant, among other parties, in a criminal complaint filed on October 29, 2014, charging them with the alleged tax evasion for failure to adequately pay ICMS taxes. We are discussing the legality of such tax charges in separate tax collection enforcement proceedings and gave bank letters of credit and insurance guarantees as collateral before the relevant court. Mr. Mello filed a motion to dismiss the criminal proceeding, which is currently stayed, pending final resolution on the tax collection enforcement proceedings. This motion is being heard on appeal by the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice, and, if denied, Mr. Mello may be subject to criminal sanctions. The risk of loss has been evaluated as possible.

Our chairman Mr. Mello and our board member Mr. Marcelo Eduardo Martins, in their capacity as officers of Nova América S.A. Comercial, are defendants, among other parties, in a criminal complaint filed on May 14, 2019, charging then with deficiencies in registering and recording, and therefore with underpaying, ICMS taxes. Their risk of loss has been evaluated as possible. The proceeding is currently stayed, pending final resolution of the tax collection enforcement proceedings.

We are party to a criminal proceeding filed by Amazonas State Prosecutor's Office on July 21, 2023, for allegedly committing the environmental crime of trading dangerous products (aviation fuel) in disagreement with the requirements established in the applicable regulations. After the competent court accepted our arguments and rejected the Prosecutor's Office complaint, the Amazonas State Prosecutor's Office filed an appeal, which, as of February 28, 2024, was awaiting a decision. Should the proceeding continue and be successful, we could face an

eventual reputational impact. The risk of loss has been classified as remote, considering the first rejection of the accusation.

Labor Conduct Adjustment Agreements and Commitment Agreements

We and our subsidiaries have entered into conduct adjustment agreements (*Termos de Ajustamento de Conduta*), and commitment agreements (*Termos de Compromissos*), with certain state and municipal prosecutor offices. These agreements pertain to certain labor obligations including salary deductions, working hours, personal protective equipment, internal accident prevention, work accident reporting, environmental risk prevention programs, occupational health monitoring programs, hiring of disabled or rehabilitated persons, and a reduction or ban on hiring service providers for the manual harvest of sugarcane. Failure to comply with these agreements by us or by our subsidiaries may result in fines and judicial enforcement of the obligations contained therein.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by governmental entities in different sectors, including: (i) energy; (ii) oil and gas; (iii) land transport; (iv) aviation; (v) ports; and (vi) environmental.

Regulation of the Brazilian Energy Industry

Structure of the Brazilian Energy Industry

Ministry of Mines and Energy (Ministério de Minas e Energia) ("MME")

The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), established by Law No. 8,422/1992, serves as the competent authority on behalf of the Federal Government, with its main responsibility being the establishment of policies and guidelines for the regulation of the sector. Its primary obligations include the implementation of policies for the electric power sector in accordance with the directives defined by CNPE (as defined below). Additionally, the MME is responsible for formulating the sector's planning, monitoring energy supply security, and defining preventive measures to restore supply, in case of shortages.

Brazilian Electricity Agency (Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica) ("ANEEL")

The Brazilian energy sector is regulated by ANEEL, a federal entity created by Law No. 9,427/1996. ANEEL's main responsibilities include, among others, to: (i) oversee grants for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, including approving electricity fee schedules; (ii) enact regulations for the energy sector; (iii) implement and regulate energy source exploration, including the use of hydroelectric energy; (iv) carry out bidding procedures for new grants, upon delegation from the MME; (v) resolve administrative disputes between energy sector actors; and (vi) set criteria and methodology for distribution and transmission fee schedules. The Brazilian federal government, acting primarily through the MME, has undertaken some duties that were previously under ANEEL's responsibility, namely the development of guidelines on new grants and the issuance of standards governing biddings procedure for public service and electric energy facility grants.

Brazilian Energy Policy Council (Conselho Nacional de Política de Energia) ("CNPE")

The CNPE is chaired by the MME, with the majority of its members being cabinet members of the Brazilian federal government. Its primary responsibilities encompass the formulation of energy policies and directives aimed at ensuring the provision of energy inputs to all regions of the country, including the most remote and challenging areas. The CNPE also assumes the responsibility of periodically reassessing the energy matrices applied in diverse regions of the country, establishing guidelines for specific programs, and overseeing the import and export activities related to petroleum and natural gas.

Brazilian Operator of the Electric Energy System (Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico) ("ONS")

ONS is a private, non-profit entity comprising generators, transmitters, distributors and free consumers, in addition to other agents, such as importers and exporters of electricity. The Brazilian federal government has powers to appoint three members of the ONS executive board. The main role of the ONS is to coordinate and control the generation and transmission operations of the Brazilian national interconnected system (*Sistema Interligado Nacional*) ("SIN") subject to ANEEL regulation and supervision. ONS' targets and main responsibilities include: (i) planning electricity transmission and generation operations; (ii) organizing and controlling use of the SIN and international interconnections; (iii) guaranteeing access to the transmission grid on a non-discriminatory basis to all industry agents; (iv) subsidizing the expansion of the energy system; (v) presenting to the MME proposals to expand the basic grid; (vi) submitting proposed standards for the transmission system's operation to ANEEL's approval; and (vii) preparing an optimized dispatch program based on the stated availability of generator agents.

Electric Energy Sales Board (Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica) ("CCEE")

In 2004, the CCEE took over the Wholesale Energy Market, absorbing its operations and assets. CCEE facilitates electric energy sales within the SIN, registering contracts in the Regulated Contracting Environment and accounting for short-term transactions. It comprises energy sector grant holders, free consumers, and special consumers, with a board appointed by these entities and a chairman appointed by the MME.Decree No. 5,163/2004, designates CCEE to calculate the Price for Settlement of Differences, considering factors like resource optimization, agent electricity needs, and the cost of electricity deficit. ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 109/2004, establishes the Electricity Trading Agreement, defining CCEE's structure, agent obligations and rights, dispute resolution, and financial settlement processes. Since January 1, 2017, CCEE manages the Energy Development Account, Fuel Consumption Account, and Global Reversion Reserve, formerly under Eletrobras' responsibility until Law No. 13,360/2016 transferred their management to CCEE.

Energy Research Company (Empresa de Pesquisa Energética) ("EPE")

EPE is a federal public company affiliated to the MME. EPE is responsible for conducting strategic research in the power sector, including from oil, gas, coal, and renewable energy sources. Research conducted by EPE is intended to support the formulation, planning, and implementation of actions by the MME within the scope of national energy policy.

Power Industry Monitoring Committee (Comitê de Monitoramento do Setor Elétrico) ("CMSE")

CMSE is an entity presided over and coordinated by the MME and composed of representatives from ANEEL, ANP, the CCEE, the EPE and the ONS. The main duties of the CMSE are: (i) monitoring activities in the energy sector; (ii) assessing the supply and service conditions for the electricity market; and (iii) preparing proposals for preventive or mitigation measures to maintain or restore safety in electricity and energy supply and service, and thereafter forwarding the findings to the CNPE.

Grants in the Energy Sector

To conduct energy generation operations, agents must obtain ANEEL authorization, grants, or permission agreements. Independent energy producers and self-producers in the sector may hold authorizations, which are unilateral and discretionary, typically without public bidding. Exceptions exist, with authorizations granted post-ANEEL bidding procedures. Each authorization outlines company rights and duties, has a variable term, and is subject to renewal at the granting authority's discretion per Law No. 9,074/1995. Independent energy producers and self-producers can sell or consume their production without exclusivity rights or price controls, except in specific cases, competing for customers with utilities and each other. ANEEL authorization renewal terms are uncertain, potentially differing from existing terms. Authorizations may terminate prematurely for various reasons, including breaches of regulations, obligations, schedules, or sectorial charges, non-compliance with ANEEL orders, default in CCEE, unauthorized transfer of operations, or at the agent's request.

Penalties in the Energy Sector

Operations relating to the generation and sale of electricity carried out by us are subject to the supervision of ANEEL and state agencies associated with ANEEL. Pursuant to Law No. 9,427/1996 and ANEEL Resolution No. 846/2019 and No. 1,063/2023, ANEEL can, making use of its monitoring powers, impose penalties on power industry participants (i.e. grantees or others who hold permissions or authorization). Penalties include warnings, fines, embargos, injunctions and negative injunctions, interdiction of facilities, and temporary suspensions of the right to participate in government bidding for new grants, licenses or authorizations, and forfeiture of existing grants, and are applied based on the severity of the offense. Fines can range up to 2% of a grantee's revenue in the preceding 12-month period or, for independent producers or self-producers (authorized agents), 2% of the estimated value of energy produced in the same period. For power plants participating in regulated bidding, fines can be imposed in an amount up to 10% the value of the investment of the plant's owner for related assessments. Penalties must be proportional to the severity of the case. Companies have a right to defend themselves in ANEEL administrative sanctioning proceedings. To set the fine's amount, ANEEL follows criteria set in Resolution No.

846/2019, including: (i) the scope and severity of the infraction; (ii) the resulting damages to the service and users; (iii) the advantages obtained by the offender; and (iv) aggravating or mitigating circumstances. ANEEL assigns different weights to each criterion and weighs them according to each factor's severity. Recidivism (i.e., the repetition of a similar breach within two years of a prior, definitive administrative decision) is considered an aggravating factor, and Resolution No. 846/2019 sets that a fine will be increased by 40% for each repeated offense, up to a 120% increase.

Auctions in the Regulated Contracting Environment

Pursuant to Decree No. 9,143/2017, energy auctions for new-generation projects, known as "A" auctions, occur three to seven years before the initial delivery date (A-3 to A-7 auctions). Existing energy generation facility auctions, referred to as "A" auctions or market adjustments, take place one to five years before delivery or four months prior. ANEEL, following MME guidelines, prepares auction notices, using the lowest offered energy price to determine the winner. Generation companies sign standard electricity purchase and sale agreements ("CCEAR") with distributors, proportionate to estimated demand and auction prices.

CCEAR's non-negotiable terms are set by ANEEL, and distributors provide financial guarantees (often a bank account with receivables) to ensure payment obligations. For existing projects, CCEAR contracted quantities can be permanently reduced through compensations, discretionary reductions, or adaptation to pre-2004 contracts. Reductions and additional energy requests are possible through mechanisms like New Energy Leftovers and Deficits Setoff. ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1,009/2022 established a surplus sale mechanism for distributors to sell surplus energy periodically. Decree No. 9,143/2017 mandates the MME to publish an annual auction schedule by March 30, with distributors providing demand estimates by August 1. Based on this, MME determines the total electricity for auction, selecting participating generation companies. As a general rule, contracts entered into at an auction have the following terms: (i) 15 to 35 years from the start of supply in the case of new generation projects; (ii) one to 15 years from the year following the auction in cases of existing energy generation facilities; (iii) 10 to 35 years from the start of supply in the case of alternative energy generation projects; and (iv) a maximum of 35 years for reserve energy.

Distributed Generation

Small-scale distributed generation projects typically do not require the issuance of an authorizing act. Instead, they merely need to connect to the local electricity distribution systems, as outlined in resolutions ANEEL No. 1.000/2021 and No. 1.059/2023. The operation of generation assets classified as micro or small-scale distributed generation occurs through the Energy Offsetting System (*Sistema de Compensação de Energia Elétrica)* ("SCEE"). This system enables the offsetting of consumed energy with the energy injected into the into the distribution system.

Law No. 14,300/2022, as supplemented by the Normative Resolution No. 1,059/2023, enacted by ANEEL, established a new legal framework for the sector of distributed micro and mini-generation in Brazil. Before the enactment of Law No. 14,300/2022, the energy generated by distributed generation units could be used to offset all components of the energy tariff charged to captive consumers. Now, in accordance with the planned transition rule, some tariff components will no longer be offset in a gradual and staggered manner, such as the remuneration of distribution assets, the regulatory reinstatement quota (depreciation) of distribution assets, the distribution's operation and maintenance costs and the Research and Development and Energy Efficiency charges. According to the new regulation, the benefits provided for in the ANEEL regulation and, in particular, the form of offset for power credits generated by distributed micro or mini-generation projects, will remain in effect until December 31, 2045 for projects that either are already connected or that file an access request within 12 months from the publication of Law No. 14,300/2022 (the "Vacancy Period"). It will also be up to ANEEL to regulate certain parts of Law No. 14,300/2022, in particular which charges and specific tariff components must be paid by distributed micro and mini generation plants that are not included in the Vacancy Period ("New Plants") from 2029 onwards.

Regulation of the Brazilian Oil and Gas Industry

ANP

ANP is the agency responsible for enacting rules and resolutions on the exploration, production, refining, trading and transportation of oil and its derivatives in Brazil. The regulation of the following segments is among its duties: (i) *Distribution, sales, import and export of oil and biofuel derivatives*: authorizing operations for each branch, monitoring inventories, and handling products; (ii) *Information and Reports*: requiring submission of information related to the transportation, sale, supply, storage and distribution of oil and biofuel derivatives; (iii) *Bases*: authorizing operation and inspecting self-owned or shared facilities; (iv) *Pipelines*: authorizing construction/operation and inspection of self-owned facilities; (v) *Pipeline transportation*: interconnection pipelines between (a) port facilities and bases, (b) refineries and bases, and (c) for natural gas in the State of Espírito Santo; (vi) *Producers and distributors of fuels*: approval of supply contracts; (vii) *Natural Gas*: authorizing the construction and operation and inspection of liquefaction, compression and processing of natural gas; (viii) *Product Quality*: inspections at bases and customers; (ix) *Customers' facilities*: supply points of major customers; (x) *Production of lubricants*: authorizing the production of lubricants, construction, operation and inspection of facilities; and (xi) *Storage and road loading contracts*: contracts must comply with certain standards and must be previously approved by the ANP, whether contracting, granting spaces or contracting road loading.

Rules currently in force for our operations may be amended by recent discussions at the ANP concerning, among other matters, the direct sale of products to consumer, the end of decentralization, the end of regulatory protection and non-discriminatory access, by third parties, to distribution bases and to existing waterway terminals to be built for handling oil, its derivatives, and biofuels, including, but not limited to, ANP Resolution No. 41/2013, as modified by ANP Resolution No. 858/2021 (to be replaced by ANP Resolution No. 948/2023 as of April 10, 2024), ANP Resolution No. 58/2014 (to be replaced by ANP Resolution No. 950/2023 as of April 10, 2024), ANP Resolution No. 43/2009 (to be replaced by ANP Resolution No. 944/2023 as of April 10, 2024), ANP Resolution No. 67/2011 (to be replaced by ANP Resolution No. 946/2023 as of April 10, 2024) and ANP Resolution No. 881/2022, among others. ANP administratively regulates the requirements for granting authorizations for the exercise of liquid and aviation fuel distribution activities, including the operation of facilities where these activities take place. The main rule regulating liquid fuel distribution operations is ANP Resolution No. 58/2014. ANP Resolution No. 784/2019 in turn, regulates operations at facilities where distribution activities are carried out and where fuels are stored.

Distribution of Liquid Fuels

The following entities in our corporate group hold ANP authorizations to carry out liquid fuel distribution operations under Resolution No. 58/2014: (i) Raízen Energia, including our head office, and 58 branches across Brazil; (ii) Raízen Mime Fuels S.A., including its head office and nine branches across Brazil; and (iii) Petróleo Sabba S.A., including its head office and 14 branches across Brazil.

Authorization cancellation may occur upon bankruptcy or dissolution of the authorized legal entity or upon the distributor's request. Revocation can be initiated by the ANP upon proving, in an administrative proceeding with the distributor's right to defense: (i) failure to meet authorization requirements; (ii) a delay of 180 days in commencing fuel distribution operations; (iii) an unjustified suspension of operations for 180 days; (iv) no fuel sales for 90 days at the ANP-authorized facility; (v) insufficient fuel sales in 90 days; (vi) non-submission of DPMP for three months; (vii) operations in breach of ANP regulations; (viii) failure to meet Resolution 58 deadlines; (ix) ANP-justified public interest reasons; or (x) imposition of a revocation penalty under Law 9,478/1997 (the "Oil Law").

Distributors of liquid fuels can only purchase liquid fuels from the following agents, provided they are authorized or registered by the ANP, as applicable: (i) refineries; (ii) petrochemical raw material plants; (iii) formulators; (iv) importers; (v) other distributors of liquid fuels; (vi) ethanol suppliers; (vii) biodiesel producers; and (viii) from the foreign market, when authorized by the ANP to exercise foreign trade activity.

Distributors of liquid fuels shall only sell wholesale liquid fuels to the following agents, as long as they are authorized or registered by the ANP, as applicable: (i) other liquid fuel distributors; (ii) TRR operations compliant

with the Fuel Quality Monitoring Program (*Programa de Monitoramento da Qualidade dos Combustíveis*) ("PMQC"); (iii) TRRNI operators; (iv) retailers of automotive fuels that are PMQC-compliant; (v) large consumers, in the case of diesel oil B or diesel oil BX, in a percentage different from the mandatory blend of biodiesel in force; and (vi) final consumers for liquid fuels, except for diesel oil B or diesel oil BX. There are also prohibitions on the sale of liquid fuels with a retailer that is not authorized by the ANP that is in default with its obligations in the PMQC, or that has chosen to display the trademark of another distributor.

The acquisition of Gasoline A, Diesel Oil A, Marine Diesel Oil and OCTE shall be carried out with an oil derivative producer, under a supply contract regime or under a monthly order regime. Simultaneous acquisition under both regimes is prohibited. Purchases are only allowed at delivery locations where the distributor has an ANP-authorized facility. Supply contracts and any amendments thereto must be sent to ANP for approval and must contain certain minimum terms and conditions, such as the annual contracted volume segregated by type of product, the locations where products shall be delivered, the loading and delivery service conditions, the contract's term, and the indicative price agreed between the parties, containing the conditions for its formation and its adjustments. Supply cannot begin until effective approval by the ANP. Monthly orders, on the other hand, must be submitted by the distributor to the producer by email or other computerized system, always for the following month, and must take into account each oil product's delivery location. For months in which orders are not placed, the volume will be considered as zero and the distributor will not be able to withdraw volumes in the following month. For monthly orders, the maximum volume per product, at each delivery location, shall be the greater of the amount for the new period of supply and the variation of up to 10% on the arithmetic average of products purchased at each producer, by supply point, taking into account only the amounts for the three months preceding the order and any amounts that are not zero.

Holders of authorizations for liquid fuel distribution operations shall not carry out, simultaneously, retail resale transportation operations and automotive fuel retail resale operations.

The storage and distribution capacity of liquid fuels can only be supplemented by the distributor in the following facilities: (i) storage facilities used by a different distributor for the storage of liquid fuels authorized by the ANP, through an assignment of space that is approved by the ANP; (ii) a terminal authorized by the ANP, through an assignment of space that is approved by the ANP; (iii) storage facilities from an ethanol supplier, only for the storage of anhydrous ethanol fuel; and (iv) oil refineries, in all cases under ANP regulations.

Authorized entities must also send to the ANP certain information on their activities on a monthly basis. In addition, any changes in their registration data – including changes in management and in the shareholding structure of authorized companies – must be reported to the ANP by updating the registration form within 30 days of the change.

ANP recently enacted several resolutions, amending previous regulation, such as Resolutions No. 858/2021, 857/2021 and 852/2021. Through such regulation, ANP intends to (i) permit the direct commercialization of hydrous ethanol between the supplier and fuel retailer, TRR, external market and distributor, (ii) enable the expansion of the practice of TRR, and (iii) facilitate the business environment to oil producers. In December 2020, CNPE Resolution No. 14/2020 directed ANP to devise a new biodiesel trading model, significantly reducing the intervention of public auctions. Subsequently, ANP approved the new model on April 29, 2021, effective as of January 1, 2022. The updated approach discontinues public auctions, enabling direct negotiations between biodiesel producers and distributors. ANP Resolution No. 857/2021, replacing Resolution No. 33/2007, outlines rules for biodiesel marketing to meet mandatory blending requirements. Additionally, ANP Resolution No. 855/2021 introduces a direct sale model for hydrous ethanol, allowing producers to directly supply retailers through a new regulatory entity, a linked distributor. This modification streamlines tax procedures and facilitates the direct physical distribution of fuel from producers to wholesalers.

Liquid fuel distributors must adhere to legal blending requirements outlined in Law No. 8,723 (October 28, 1993) and subsequent ANP resolutions. For regular and additive-enhanced gasoline, the mandatory anhydrous ethanol blend is 27%, while premium gasoline requires a 25% blend since March 2015. Additionally, Law No. 13,033/2014 mandates the inclusion of biodiesel in diesel oil, with the current blend set at 13%, potentially increasing to 15% in two years, determined by the CNPE. Adjustments in blend content may occur as needed for supply assurance.

Distribution of Aviation Fuels

The following entities in our corporate group hold ANP authorization for aviation fuel distribution operations, pursuant to Resolution No. 17/2006: (i) Raízen Energia, including our head office and five branches countrywide; and (ii) Petroleo Sabba S.A., but only for its head offices.

Like fuel distributors, the authorization to distribute aviation fuel also requires publication of a grant in the Official Gazette. Authorizations are only granted to legal entities incorporated under the Brazilian laws and that demonstrate general legal and tax compliance. There is, however, no minimum capital stock requirement.

Authorizations can be canceled upon bankruptcy, dissolution, or distributor's request. ANP can revoke it if operations do not start within 180 days, there's an unjustified 180-day suspension, failure to meet requirements, breach of regulations, missed deadlines, or for public interest.

As with liquid fuels, Resolution No. 17/2006 also creates a series of obligations and limitations on activities carried out by authorization holders. Non-compliance with these rules may subject the offender to penalties described in the Administrative Sanction Law.

Distributors of aviation fuels can only purchase aviation fuels from the following agents, provided they are authorized or registered by the ANP, as applicable: (i) national producers or importers; (ii) other distributors of aviation fuels; (iii) directly in the foreign market, where it is authorized to import aviation fuels (except for QAV-C fuel, which import is not allowed).

In order to guarantee the quality of aviation fuels, the ANP requires that only tank trucks, Supply Tank Trucks, Aircraft Supply Units, tankers, wagons-tank, rafts, containers or drums that meet the minimum requirements according to the applicable standards of the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (“ABNT”) may be used for fuel transportation.

Aviation fuel purchase and sale agreements entered into between producers and distributors will be subject to prior approval by the ANP, as well as any amendments thereto. Contracts shall contain, at a minimum, certain information described in Resolution No. 17/2006, which includes monthly quantities contracted per production unit, the place of delivery, the mode of transport used and the indicative price agreed between the parties, and shall include the conditions of its formation and its adjustments. Supply cannot begin until effective approval of the agreement by the ANP.

Aviation fuel distributors may only sell aviation fuels to the following agents, as long as they are authorized or registered by the ANP, as the case may be: (i) other aviation fuel distributors; (ii) linked or independent dealers that have tank installations in a Aircraft Refueling Park (*Parque de Abastecimento de Aeronaves*) (“PAA”) and which are authorized by local airport administrators to operate, when installed in a public aerodrome, or by the owner, when in a private aerodrome; and (iii) consumers, for aircraft refueling, only at an aerodrome where it has a tank facility located in a PAA, and for delivery to a refueling point facility.

Authorized entities must also send to the ANP certain information on their activities on a monthly basis. In addition, any changes in their registration data – including changes in management and in the shareholding structure of authorized companies – must be reported to the ANP by updating the registration form within 30 days of the change.

ANP is currently discussing the potential replacement of QAV-1 (or JET-A1) fuel, traditionally used in Brazil, with JET-A fuel. This new kerosene alternative, widely used in the United States, is perceived as more cost-effective. The matter involves extensive consultations with aviation fuel distribution stakeholders, airlines, and international air transportation associations. ANP's technical analysis found no technical obstacles to the change but recommends a detailed economic analysis and public consultation by both ANP and ANAC. A draft resolution has been proposed to revoke Resolution No. 778/2019, suggesting the coexistence of QAV-1 and JET-A. However, market preference leans towards prioritizing only JET-A. ANP has received varied contributions and recognizes

their importance. Expectations are for ANP to review the draft resolution, incorporate suggestions, and publish a new applicable resolution in Brazil.

It is possible that the aviation fuel distribution market will be impacted by ANP participation in ANAC discussion on the creation of a regulatory framework to provide third-party access to PAA infrastructure at airports, especially at large airports with a vocation for the international market.

Liquid and Aviation Fuel Storage Operations

Raízen Energia currently has 59 places of business certified as distribution bases and authorized to store liquid fuels in Brazil, including the location of our head offices. In addition, the following subsidiaries also have such authorization: (i) Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A., including branches in the cities of Içara, Irani, Jaraguá do Sul; and (ii) Petóleo Sabba S.A., including its head offices and 11 branches countrywide.

The authorization for operation of a storage facility is required in any of the following events: (i) operation of a new facility; (ii) changes to the storage capacity of an existing facility; (iii) transfer of ownership of an existing authorization; (iv) changes from an individual base to a shared base and vice versa; (v) changes to the agent responsible for the operation on a shared basis or the agent holding ownership on a shared basis; and (vi) a reduction of product class in the tank, pursuant to the applicable ABNT standards, when this reduction is no longer included in the operational authorization in force. With few exceptions, in each of these cases, the ANP will inspect the facilities prior to granting an authorization.

The procedures for construction of new storage facilities for liquid or aviation fuels, or changing these facilities, pursuant to Resolutions No. 58/2014 and 17/2006, respectively, require prior ANP approval and prior receipt of a specific construction authorization by the interest parties.

Authorizations shall be canceled if the agent's authorization to exercise the respective activity is also canceled, or upon application of the agent itself. Authorization shall be revoked, at any time, upon an express order by the ANP when proven, in an administrative proceeding in which the distributor enjoys a right to defend itself against any allegations that the agent fails to meet the regulatory requirements of Resolution No. 784/2019.

As with liquid and aviation fuels, Resolution No. 784/2019 also creates a series of obligations and limitations on activities carried out by authorization holders. Non-compliance with these rules may subject the offender to penalties described in the Administrative Sanction Law.

ANP must give prior approval to contracts for road loading and the assignment of space as to shared bases, when entered into under current regulation for the storage operations, and any amendments thereto. Drafts of both road loading and assignment contracts must contain at least certain information described in Resolution No. 784/2019, and the ANP will be responsible for granting approval based on criteria also listed in Resolution No. 784/2019.

An authorized agent must keep facilities in operating conditions that do not jeopardize the safety of persons and avoid damage to the environment. In addition, any changes to registration data must be informed to the ANP by updating the registration form within 30 days of the change.

If a storage facility is deactivated, and other entities ceases to operate it at the same address, authorization holders shall demonstrate to ANP, within 90 days: (i) the cancellation of the operating permit, or equivalent document, addressed to the relevant municipality; (ii) the deactivation of facilities with the relevant environmental agency; (iii) the issuance of the fire department's inspection certificate, or equivalent document; and (iv) the cancellation of its registration with the relevant state's finance department. As with the granting of the authorization, a revocation will also be published by the ANP in the DOU.

Regarding port infrastructure for the receipt and handling of liquid fuels, as a result of ANP Public Consultation No. 01/2020, ANP Resolution No. 881/2022 was published, establishing criteria for the use of existing or to-be-constructed waterway terminals for the movement of petroleum, petroleum derivatives, natural gas

derivatives, and biofuels. The specified rules do not apply to (i) port facilities exclusively used for offshore support; (ii) unmoored ship-to-ship operations (STS operations); (iii) port facilities used for the movement and storage of methanol that do not handle or store petroleum, petroleum derivatives, natural gas derivatives, or biofuels; and (iv) liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals. Thus, the resolution aims to ensure free access to facilities and establish restrictions on an owner's right of preference, as well as limitations in agreements for the use of that infrastructure.

Liquid Products Storage and Handling Operations – Registration Requirements

ANP is responsible for, among other things, authorizing, liquefaction, regasification, loading, processing, handling, transport, storage and packaging activities. Thus, ANP is responsible for authorizing the construction of transportation facilities for oil and its derivatives, natural gas and biofuels, as well as authorizing the operation of facilities for the transportation, transfer and storage of liquid products. Accordingly, with regard to ANP authorizations for liquid fuel storage and handling facilities, in addition to Resolution 784, handling facilities can be operated by agents that specifically target storage and handling facilities at terminals, pursuant to ANP Resolution No. 52/2015.

The following entities in our corporate group hold ANP authorization to carry out Resolution No. 52/2015 activities: (i) Logum Logística S.A., at its head offices; and (ii) Nordeste Logística I S.A., Nordeste Logística II S.A., and Nordeste Logística III S.A., each and all of them having received a Register of Regulated Agent and an Operation Authorization from the ANP to operate a waterway terminal in Cabedelo in the state of Paraíba.

Facilities handling oil, its derivatives, natural and liquefied gas, biofuels and other products regulated by the ANP, subject to Resolution No. 52/2015, include: (i) pipelines and their auxiliary facilities; (ii) land and waterway terminals; (iii) liquefied natural gas terminals, natural gas liquefaction units and liquefied natural gas regasification units; (iv) exploration and production facilities ("E&P facilities"), not included in areas under an oil and natural gas exploration and production agreement; and (v) E&P pipelines not included in areas under agreement for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas and their auxiliary facilities, and not included in a development plan. The foregoing facilities include systems that are essential for their operation, such as pumping stations, storage tanks, compression stations, natural gas delivery or receiving points, measuring stations for operating or custody transfer purposes, among others. Furthermore, with the exception of port pipelines, the internal piping of industrial plants is not subject to Resolution No. 52/2015.

Resolution No. 52/2015 authorizations will be revoked in the following cases: (i) an approved or decreed liquidation or bankruptcy; (ii) upon application by the authorized entity; (iii) the deactivation of the facility; (iv) a transfer of the authorization's ownership; (v) proven reasons of public interest; and (vi) non-compliance with undertaken obligations and other applicable legal provisions.

Granting of authorization under Resolution No. 52/2015 does not relieve the holder of ongoing technical, legal, and other obligations at federal, state, and municipal levels. Non-compliance with ANP requests within 12 months due to an interested party's omission leads to procedure termination. The authorization holder must maintain updated facility rules, procedures, and reports, subject to ANP inspections. Any changes in project, operation, or environmental licenses must be promptly reported. Events outlined in ANP Resolution No. 44/2009 trigger immediate notification. Interruptions or reductions in services necessitate prompt notification to the ANP and affected users, outlining the issue and expected resolution time.

The ANP requires a minimum 90-day advance notice for the permanent deactivation of facilities, with approval contingent on a submitted deactivation plan. The request should include the deactivation plan, environmental agency approval, and any additional documents the ANP may request. Permanent deactivation excludes assets designated for natural gas transport under an authorization regime, which will be incorporated by the federal government upon the term's end, subject to a declaration of public utility and fair compensation. After deactivation, the ANP must receive, within 30 days, a decommissioning certificate from an independent entity, an ART, and updated documentation reflecting any changes made.

Ethanol Production Operations and Facilities

Ethanol is classified in Brazil as one of the biofuels admitted to sale in the national territory, alongside biodiesel, biomethane, and, more recently, green diesel. Pursuant to the Oil Law, the ANP is responsible for, among other things, regulating and authorizing operations related to the production, import, export, storage, stocking, transport, transfer, distribution, resale and trading of biofuels, as well as assessing compliance and certifying quality, by directly inspecting them or through agreements with other bodies of the Brazilian federal government, states, Federal District or municipalities. In addition to the Oil Law, the ANP itself has administratively set the necessary requirements to authorize biofuel production operations and the operation of production facilities. These requirements are mainly set out in ANP Resolution 734/2018.

The following entities in our corporate group hold ANP authorization to produce ethanol under Resolution 734/2018: (i) Raízen Energia, including its head offices and all of its subsidiaries, operating 18 ethanol producing plants, all located in the State of São Paulo; (ii) Raízen Paraguaçu Ltda., only for its head offices, operating three ethanol producing plants, all located in the State of São Paulo; (iii) Raízen Centroeste Açúcar e Álcool Ltda., only for its head offices, operating only one ethanol production plant located in the State of Goiás; (iii) Raízen Caarapó Açúcar e Álcool Ltda., only for its head offices, operating only one ethanol producing plant located in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul; (v) Raízen Araraquara Açúcar and Álcool Ltda., only for its head offices, operating only one ethanol producing plant located in the State of São Paulo; (vi) Biosev S.A., only for its head offices, operating five ethanol producing plants in the States of Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais and São Paulo; and (vii) Biosev Bioenergia S.A., only for its head offices, operating five ethanol producing plants, all located in the State of São Paulo.

An authorization may be canceled upon bankruptcy or dissolution of the legal entity that holds it, or upon application of the agent itself. An authorization shall be revoked if the agent fails to meet the requirements in the authorization itself or the phases thereof, for well-founded reasons of public interest, justified by the ANP, or upon a violation of the applicable law that, as prosecuted in ANP administrative proceedings, would give rise to a revocation penalty.

Ethanol Production Operations and Facilities – Operational Requirements

Resolution No. 734/2018 also creates a series of obligations and limitations on activities carried out by authorization holders. Non-compliance with these rules may subject the offender to penalties described in the Administrative Sanction Law.

Authorized biofuel producers cannot simultaneously exercise liquid fuel distribution or retail resale operations.

Ethanol producers may only acquire ethanol directly from the foreign market or, if in the domestic market, from other producers, from cooperative producers, or from ethanol trading companies, as well as from ethanol operating or importing agents, provided these are authorized or registered with the ANP, as appropriate.

Biofuel producers face restrictions as to companies with whom they can trade their products. In general, the sale of ethanol can only take place directly with the external market or with distributors of fuel, other producers (including producer cooperatives), marketing companies, operating agents, or ethanol exporters, provided these are authorized or registered with the ANP, as the case may be. The Economic Affairs Committee of the Federal Senate held a public hearing on April 6, 2021, involving the ANP and the Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE) to discuss the direct sale of hydrated ethanol fuel (EHC) in Brazil. The proposal involves allowing not only distributors but also EHC producers to sell directly to reseller stations, aiming to enhance sector dynamism, reduce costs, and alleviate logistical bottlenecks. Despite the ANP's favorable stance on direct sales, it emphasized that removing regulatory restrictions would necessitate adjustments to tax legislation or the potential creation of a Linked Ethanol Distributor, a new entity controlled by the EHC producer.

Authorized entities must also send to the ANP certain information on their activities on a monthly basis. In addition, any changes in their registration data – including changes in management and in the shareholding structure

of authorized companies – must be reported to the ANP by updating the registration form within 45 days of the change.

Under Law No. 13,576/2017, and ANP Resolution No. 758/2018, ethanol producers and importers meeting specific energy efficiency criteria can obtain a certificate for efficient fuel production. Accredited inspection firms issue these certificates through a formal process, including a 30-day public consultation involving market entities and federal authorities. The evaluation considers life cycle efficiency, energy content, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels. Certificates feature an environmental energy efficiency score, indicating the carbon intensity difference. ANP may require financial guarantees for issuance. Certificates, valid for four years, are renewable successively for the same duration.

Foreign Trade Companies

According to the Brazilian Federal Constitution and the Oil Law, the federal government holds a monopoly on importing and exporting products and basic derivatives related to oil, natural gas, and fluid hydrocarbon deposits. This includes refining domestic or foreign oil. Companies complying with Brazilian law, headquartered in Brazil, and granted authorization or under a production sharing regime agreement can engage in import and export activities, subject to ANP regulations and specific CNPE guidelines. ANP Resolution No. 777/2019 is the primary regulation governing foreign trade in this context.

The following entities in our corporate group hold ANP authorization to carry out foreign trade activities under Resolution No. 777/2019, in all cases through their head offices: (i) Raízen Energia S.A.; (ii) Raízen Paraguaçu Ltda.; (iii) Blueway Trading Importação and Exportação S.A.; and (iv) Agrícola Ponte Alta Ltda.

Foreign trade authorization is granted on a revocable basis. They can therefore be canceled or revoked in the following cases: (i) dissolution, judicial or extrajudicial; (ii) bankruptcy; (iii) upon application of the entity itself; (iv) when their CNPJ is registered as inactive; and (v) when the state tax registration indicated in the registration form is inactive or unauthorized by the relevant State's finance department. Authorization shall be revoked, at any time, upon an express order by the ANP when proven, in an administrative proceeding in which the distributor enjoys a right to defend itself against any allegations, that: (a) there was an unjustified stoppage of foreign trade activity for over 180 days; (b) there are well-founded reasons of public interest, justified by the ANP; and (c) operations did not comply with the applicable law.

Orders for the import and export of products by foreign trade agents are subject to the prior authorization by the ANP, as reviewed by it through the Integrated Foreign Trade System (*Sistema Integrado de Comércio Exterior*) ("SISCOMEX"). Only import and export requests made by legal entities regulated by the ANP and in compliance with the ANP's reporting system will be granted, pursuant to ANP Resolution No. 729/2018.

Resolution No. 777/2019 also enforces some restrictions on the sale of some products. The sale of methanol to an ethanol fuel supplier, liquid fuel distributor or liquid fuel retailer is prohibited. Imported goods can only be traded for the purchaser's own consumption or for an experimental use authorized by the ANP, pursuant to ANP Resolution No. 34/2016. Imported liquid hydrocarbon streams intended for the formulation of fuels can only be imported or sold by oil refiners, petrochemical raw material centers, and fuel formulators authorized by the ANP. And products imported or intended for export cannot be mixed or processed by agents authorized to carry out foreign trade activity, except in the case of additives and dyes required by the ANP.

Trading Companies

Although they have a similar name to foreign trade companies, trading company operations are distinct and more restricted. These are mainly regulated by ANP Resolution No. 54/ 2015. Raízen Energia holds an ANP authorization through its head offices to carry out export trading operations under Resolution No. 54/2015.

Authorizations are canceled upon: (i) termination of the legal entity, judicial or extrajudicial; (ii) bankruptcy; or (iii) upon application of the exporting company. An authorization shall be revoked, at any time, upon an express order by the ANP when the following is proven in an administrative proceeding in which the distributor

enjoys a right to defend itself against any allegations: (a) the distributor fails to meet the requirements in the authorization itself or the phases thereof; (b) there is an unjustified stoppage of activity, without registration of any commercial operations, for a period exceeding 720 days; (c) for well-founded reasons of public interest, justified by the ANP; (d) the legal entity has failed to meet the requirements set in Resolution No. 54/2015 for granting the authorization; and (e) operations do not comply with the applicable law, as expressly indicated by the ANP.

Trading companies must keep their authorization documents up to date to continue their operations, and must notify the ANP, by submitting a new registration form, within 30 days, of any changes that have occurred in its registration information, changes to the address, corporate structure, and inclusion or exclusion of a branch related to the respective activity. An establishment will have its registration canceled when it fails to meet the requirements in the granting procedure, including if the CNPJ or state registration falls into an irregular situation.

Administrative ANP Sanctions

The Administrative Sanction Law establishes that any violations to the rules pertaining to the exercise of activities related to the oil industry, the biofuel industry, the national supply of fuels, the Brazilian Fuel Inventory System, and the Annual Strategic Fuel Inventory, will be subject to administrative sanctions. These sanctions, in general terms, will always be applicable without prejudice to other penalties of a civil or criminal nature that may be applicable to the same violations, and may vary from fines, temporary suspension (partial or total) of the facilities operation, to the deregistration of the establishment or revocation of the operation authorization. The Administrative Sanction Law also permits the seizure of goods and products, the confiscation of seized products, the suspension of supply, and the cancellation of product registrations in certain circumstances. The rules also set forth that: (i) operations in the oil industry, biofuel industry, national fuel supply, Brazilian Fuel Inventory System, and Annual Strategic Fuel Inventory Plan, without prior ANP authorization, will subject offenders to fines ranging from R$50,000 to R$200,000; and (ii) fines will be applied according to the severity of the violation, any advantages gained, the economic condition of the offender, and its history. Other fines are also levied if other violations are committed, with amounts that can range from R$5,000 to R$5,000,000.

Key Regulatory Agencies

Brazilian Land Transportation Agency (Agência Nacional de Transporte Terrestre) ("ANTT")

ANTT is the agency responsible for, among other duties, regulating activities related to cargo transportation. Within the scope of our activities, ANTT is responsible for the regulation and inspection of: (i) shipping hazardous products (fuels and chemicals) (according to Decree No. 96.044, dated May 18, 1988 and ANTT Resolution No. 5848/2019 and ANTT Resolution No. 5947/2021); (ii) shipping products with excess weight (pursuant to Law No. 11.442, dated January 5, 2007; Law No. 13.103, dated March 2, 2015 ("New Driver's Law"); ANTT Resolution No. 5982/2022); (iii) maximum deadlines for the loading and unloading, and the arrival and departure times of trucks at the distributors' and customers' premises (according to the New Driver's Law); and (iv) minimum freight, currently under discussion, which may impact our logistics costs.

ANAC

ANAC is the agency responsible for regulating civil aviation in Brazil. Although it does not directly regulate the fuel distribution sector, ANAC monitors discussions on the access to areas and infrastructure for the concession of fuel distribution in airport terminals to airlines. Such decisions may impact, positively or negatively, our aviation fuel distribution business.

Regulation of the Ports Sector

We operate private and public waterway port terminals in Brazil for the transportation and storage of liquid fuels, including the following terminals: (i) four private use terminals (*terminais de uso privado*) ("TUPs"), located in Manaus in the state of Amazonas, Porto Velho in the state of Rondônia, Itaituba and Miritituba in the state of Pará operated by subsidiary Petróleo Sabbá S.A. under an adhesion contract; (ii) three public terminals at the Port of Itaqui in the state of Maranhão, operated through temporary lease agreements (which are about to expire as a result

of the conclusion of bidding for the IQI11 area); (iii) three public terminals at the Port of Cabedelo in the state of Paraíba, operated through special purpose entities ("SPEs"), Nordeste I, II and III; (iv) a public terminal at the Port of Vitória in the state of Espírito Santo, operated by SPE Navegantes Logística; (v) two public terminals at the Port of Santarém in the state of Pará, operated through the Porto Santarém Consortium; and (vi) public terminal BEL02B, operated directly by subsidiary Petróleo Sabbá S.A., and public terminal BEL02A, operated through Latitude Logística Portuária, both in the Port of Belém in the state of Pará.

In addition, we carry out fuel distribution operations at the Ports of Maceió and Suape through shared bases with other distributors (under a pooling/condominium regime).As a result, we are subject to extensive regulation and have relevant interactions with different governmental entities in the exercise of their port-related operations, including the following entities: (i) the Ministry of Ports and Airports (Ministério dos Portos e Aeroportos) ("MIport"); (ii) the National Waterway Transport Agency (Agência Nacional de Transportes Aquaviários) ("ANTAQ"); (ii) the Port Authorities of Organized Ports (Autoridades Portuárias de Portos Organizados); (iv) the Brazilian Navy (Marinha do Brasil); and (v) the National Commission for Public Security at Ports, Terminals and Waterways (Comissão Nacional de Segurança Pública nos Portos, Terminais e Vias Navegáveis) ("CONPORTOS") and State Commissions for Public Security at Ports, Terminals and Waterways (Comissões Estaduais de Segurança Pública nos Portos, Terminais e Vias Navegáveis) ("CESPORTOS").

MIport (Granting Authority)

Under the 1988 Brazilian Federal Constitution, the Brazilian federal government is responsible for exploring ports in Brazil, which it can do directly or through authorizations, grants or permits. Pursuant to Law No. 9,277, dated May 19, 1996, and Decree No. 2,184, dated March 24, 1997, the Brazilian federal government can delegate to municipalities or states, by agreement, the exploration of ports located in their respective territories. Moreover, MIport can delegate to municipalities and states the operation of ports that: (i) are subordinate to federal corporations; (ii) are rudimentary port facilities; or (iii) are already delegated or granted to states and municipalities.

Under Law No. 12,815/2013 ("Ports Law"), and Decree No. 8,033/2013 ("Ports Decree"), the Brazilian federal government exercises its attributions through MIport, as granting authority. Among the main incumbencies of MIport as granting authority are: (i) drafting plans for the ports sector; (ii) setting guidelines for bidding procedures relating to ports; (iii) entering into grants and lease agreements and issuing port installation authorizations; (iv) setting norms, criteria and procedures for the prequalification of port operators; (v) regulating the content, form and frequency of port development and the updating of zoning plans; (vi) setting guidelines for exploration regulations; (vii) approving the assignment of grants, leases or authorizations; (viii) approving investments not provided for in grants or leases; and (ix) conducting and approving, whenever necessary, technical, economic and environmental feasibility studies ahead of grants or leases.

We must adhere to MIport and the National Secretariat of Ports ("SEP") regulations, including, but not limited to: (i) guidelines for the prequalification of port operators (SEP Ordinance No. 111, dated August 7, 2013); (ii) regulations for amendments to port lease agreements (MIport Ordinance No. 530, dated August 13, 2019); (iii) Protocols for authorizations to explore port facilities and manage adhesion contracts (MIport Ordinance No. 1,064, dated May 12, 2020); and (iv) guidelines for the direct and indirect exploration of areas and facilities in ports.

CONPORTOS and CESPORTOS

CONPORTOS and CESPORTOS, established by Decree No. 1,507/1995, were later replaced by Decree No. 9,861/2019. CONPORTOS, a permanent collegiate body under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, includes representatives from various entities. Its purpose is to prevent and combat illegal activities in ports, terminals, and waterways. Responsibilities include regulating national security procedures, ensuring compliance with international agreements, evaluating public safety, and addressing criminal activity. CESPORTOS, subordinate to CONPORTOS, operates in states with international port traffic. Composed of representatives from relevant bodies, CESPORTOS enforces the CONPORTOS system at the state level, regulates safety procedures, monitors compliance with laws and international codes, evaluates port security plans, and reports breaches to authorities. Our operations must adhere to regulations set by CONPORTOS and CESPORTOS in specific states, particularly concerning Risk Assessment Studies, Public Port Security Plans, and Declarations of Compliance in accordance with CONPORTOS Resolution No. 53/2020.

We operate public port terminals, i.e., waterway terminals located within organized ports, through lease agreements, mainly subject to ANTAQ and MIport regulation, in addition to rules established by local port authorities. We currently leases for terminals and public areas in the ports of Vitória, Cabedelo, Belém and Santarém, with 15- to 25-year contracts, as applicable, all subject to specific termination and renewal conditions, as provided for in the respective leases and bidding documents.

The main rules for the exploitation of public port facilities are set by the Ports Law, which governs the operation of ports and port facilities by the Brazilian federal government or by third parties, and by the Ports Decree. According to the Ports Law, an organized port is public property built and equipped to meet the needs of navigation, passenger transportation, or the transportation and storage of goods, which traffic and port operations are under the jurisdiction of a port authority. A lease, in turn, is the for-value assignment of the public area and infrastructure on which an organized port is located, for a specified term, through the execution of a contract and always following a bidding process. The exploration of port facilities located within organized ports is regulated by a series of ANTAQ and MIport regulations, including ANTAQ Normative Resolution No. 7/2016, which regulates the exploration of areas and port facilities under port authority management within organized ports, and MIport Ordinance No. 530/2019, which establishes rules for amendments to port lease agreements. Furthermore, the construction, exploration and operation of port terminals are regulated by the Brazilian Navy and by CONPORTOS. Construction in or the expansion of port terminals must be preceded by a favorable opinion from the Brazilian Navy regarding the safety of navigation and the ordering of waterways, as provided for in Brazilian Navy Ordinance No. NORMAM-11/DPC (first revision).

Private Port Facilities

We operate TUPs, which are facilities that are not a part of public or organized ports and which are granted to private entities through authorizations. The authorization for the exploration of a TUP has a term of up to 25 years, renewable for successive terms, provided that port activities are carried out and the authorized company promotes the necessary investments for the expansion and modernization of the respective port facility. The main rules for operating these facilities (commonly referred to as "authorized" or "private" port facilities) are provided by the Ports Law and the Ports Decree. In addition, private port facilities are regulated by a series of ANTAQ and MIport resolutions. According to the Ports Law, the exploration of private port facilities is formalized through the execution of an adhesion contract with MInfra. After inspection of the private port facility's location, the commencement of operations at the private port facility requires the issuance of an Operation Release Term (*Termo de Liberação de Operação*) ("TLO") by ANTAQ. Additionally, in accordance with this rule, after a TLO issues, ANTAQ is responsible for issuing an International Traffic License (*Habilitação ao Tráfego Internacional*) for the private port facility when requested by the authorized company, and subject to compliance with conditions suitable for carrying out private port operations and to other rules set by ANTAQ's authorization.

Port Operator

We also operate public port terminals, adhering to ANTAQ and MIport regulations, specifically MInfra Ordinance No. 111, dated August 7, 2013. According to the Ports Law, a port operator is a qualified entity for passenger transportation or the transport and storage of goods within organized ports. Lessees may need to be prequalified as port operators or engage one for port operations, following rules set by the port authority, aligning with legal principles. Port operators are responsible for damages in their operations, including negligence affecting port authority facilities, equipment, vessels, merchandise, and unpaid labor and social security contributions. Additionally, port operators must establish a Port Labor Management Body ("OGMO") in each organized port, from which lessees must hire required labor. OGMO coordinates port worker supply, maintaining registers, determining vacancies, access to independent port worker registers, and handling financial transactions. Per the Ports Law, only OGMO-registered workers can provide specific services within the port facilities and vessels, ensuring compliance with waterway transportation regulations.

Triple Environmental Liability

Brazilian law provides for responsibility at the administrative, civil and criminal levels for violators of environmental protection rules, independent of each other. Thus, the occurrence of the same event or fact that causes environmental degradation may give rise to: (i) administrative liability, which involves sanctions provided for in

Decree No. 6,514/2008, including fines, embargoes and suspension of activities; (ii) civil liability, which consists of the obligation to repair the damage caused to the environment through mitigation, compensatory and indemnity measures; and (iii) criminal liability, as provided for in Law No. 9,605/1998 (the Brazilian Environmental Crime Law).

The aforementioned three levels of responsibility are identified as "different and independent" because a single action by the economic agent can create environmental responsibility on each level with different consequences. Conversely, the lack of liability on one level does not exempt the agent from the liability found on the other levels.

Administrative Liability

Environmental administrative liability is governed by the Brazilian Environmental Crime Law (Federal Law No. 9,605/1998), regulated by Decree No. 6,514/2008. Article 70 of the Brazilian Environmental Crime Law provides that any action or omission that results in the violation of the legal rules for the use, enjoyment, promotion, protection, and restoration of the environment is considered an environmental administrative violation.

According to Brazilian legislation, more specifically with Federal Decree No. 6,514/2008, administrative violations may be punished with a warning; simple fine of up to R$50 million (which could be imposed in double or triple in case of recurrence); a daily fine; seizure of the products and by-products used in or resulting from the purpose of the violation, along with any instruments, equipment, accessories or vehicles of any nature used in the violation; destruction of the product; suspension of sale and manufacturing of the product; embargoes of work or activities and their respective areas; demolition of work; partial or total suspension of activities; suspension of tax benefits and cancellation or interruption of participating in credit facilities granted by state banks, in addition to the prohibition of contracting with public entities.

Civil Liability

Civil liability is outlined by the Brazilian Environmental Policy, as established by Federal Law No. 6,938/1981. Article 14, paragraph 1 establishes objective, non-contractual and joint liability in a matter, which does not depend on the existence of fault. As such, proof of the damage and the causal link between such damage and the activity is sufficient to establish an obligation to provide for environmental recovery. The entrepreneur, regardless of the existence of fault, shall indemnify and/or repair the damage caused to the environment and to third parties. Accordingly, environmental civil liability is attributed to those who are directly or indirectly responsible for the activity that caused the environmental damage.

In addition, environmental civil liability is joint and several between the agents causing the environmental damage, being assigned to those responsible, directly or indirectly, for the activity causing environmental degradation (Article 3, Item IV of the Brazilian Environmental Policy). Under the theory of joint and several liability, one of the agents may be liable for the total redress/indemnification of the environmental damage, with a right to appeal against the other agents, based on the principles governing the Brazilian environmental law. There is no limit to the amount that Brazilian courts may award to cover the costs of repairing the damage and environmental civil liability is not subject to statute of limitations under Brazilian law.

Thus, the hiring of third parties to provide any service upon or outside of our premises, does not exempt us from liability for any environmental damage caused by the contracted third parties, if they do not perform their activities in accordance with environmental standards.

Environmental legislation also provides that an entity may lose its legal status if such status is an obstacle in providing compensation for damage caused to the quality of the environment (Article 4 of Federal Law No. 9,605/1998). The case law has considered that the lack of goods to mitigate and/or indemnify the damages caused to the environment and/or third parties is a fact sufficient to disregard its legal character.

Criminal Liability

Criminal liability is subjective, or dependent on the proof of intent (willful misconduct) or fault (negligence, recklessness or lack of skill) and shall reach the person responsible for the action or omission that gave rise to the criminal offense. Officers, administrators and other individuals who act as agents or proxies of the legal entity, and who participate in the practice of environmental crimes assigned to such legal entity, are also subject, to the extent of their culpability, to restricted rights and custodial sentences.

If the competent authorities prove an operation is ongoing without the proper environmental licenses or in non-compliance with the requirements of said licenses, we may be subject to the penalties provided for in Article 60 of Federal Law No. 9,605/1998, punishable by imprisonment for officers, executives, managers, etc. responsible for the act, from one to six months, or a fine, or cumulatively both penalties.

The Brazilian Environmental Crime Law also sets forth penalties for other environmental crimes, including causing pollution of any nature, or damaging especially protected vegetation, subjecting offenders to criminal penalties, upon confirmation of intent or fault, including negligence, recklessness or lack of skill. The following penalties, if imposed, may adversely affect us to include: (i) the full or partial suspension of the activities of the relevant project; (ii) the loss of tax benefits and incentives, suspension of financings and the prohibition to contract with the government; and (iii) the imprisonment of officers or executives responsible for the violation.

Environmental Licensing

The rational use of natural resources and the exercise of activities with potential impact on the environment are subject to state authorization and inspection, carried out under the law and its regulation, which is specific for each type of natural resource or activity.

The Brazilian Environmental Policy (Federal Law No. 6,938/1981) provides the instrument of environmental licensing, wherein the design, installation, expansion and operation of establishments and/or activities that use natural resources and/or are considered to be effectively or potentially polluting, as well as those in any way capable of causing environmental degradation, to require prior licensing by the competent environmental agency, without prejudice to other legally required licenses and authorizations, establishing the conditions, restrictions and inspection measures required by the enterprise.

Environmental licensing procedures, as a rule, are comprised of a three-phase system, in which each license is issued for a certain period and its renewal or issuance of a subsequent license is subject to the effective fulfillment of the respective technical requirements established by the environmental licensing body. This three-phase system covers the sequential issuance of the following licenses: (a) Preliminary License ("LP"), an Installation License ("LI") and an Operation License ("LO"). Public hearing to present information about the project to the community may be mandatory for licensing of undertakings or activities with significant environmental impact.

Pursuant to Resolutions No. 1/1986 and No. 237/1997 of the Brazilian Environmental Council (*Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente)* ("CONAMA"), licenses for certain specific activities that are considered to have a high environmental impact are subject to a more complex procedure and require the submission of an Environmental Impact Assessment (*Estudo de Impacto Ambiental*) ("EIA"), and an Environmental Impact Report ("*Relatório de Impacto Ambiental*") ("RIMA"), jointly called "EIA/RIMA." According to Law No. 9,985/00, which regulates the Conservation Units Brazilian System and to Federal Decrees No. 4,340/02 and 6,848/09, certain activities considered to cause significant environmental impact must contribute to the maintenance of conservation units. This occurs through the payment of an amount proportional to the impact caused by such activities, of up to 0.5% of the total estimated costs for the project implementation based on information provided by the EIA/RIMA.

Environmental licenses are valid for a specific period and, under legal provisions, the renewal, according to a federal standard, shall be requested within 120 days before their expiration, so that their validity will be automatically extended until the answer is provided by the licensing agency. In addition, companies must comply with certain technical conditions required by these licenses.

The environmental licensing power is concurrent among the Federal Government, States, the Federal District and Municipalities, pursuant to Complementary Law No. 140/2011 and CONAMA Resolution No. 237/1997, which is not revoked or contrary to Complementary Law No. 140 /2011. The state environmental agency is responsible for the environmental licensing of projects, whose impacts are restricted to its territory, as well as the imposition of conditions, restrictions and pertinent control measures. The Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources ("IBAMA") has the power to carry out the environmental licensing of undertakings and activities with relevant environmental impact on a regional or international level. Municipal environmental agencies have the responsibility to license projects with a local impact and that have an agreement signed with the State to carry out the licensing.

Specifically in the state of Minas Gerais, Article 16, paragraph 9 of State Law No. 7,772/1980, which allowed the removal of the penalty of suspension of activities to projects without an environmental license upon execution of a TAC, was declared unconstitutional. in 2021. However, such decision was modified in order to allow the execution of TACs, as long as the principles of precautionary and prevention are respected and that the guidelines of the technical opinions issued by the environmental bodies of the state executive authority are observed. We are responsible for areas whose sugarcane planting activities are currently supported by TAC and there is no forecast when the applicable environmental license will be issued. In the event a TAC currently in effect is made null, our sugarcane planting activities supported by the TAC may be considered irregular from an environmental point of view, which could adversely affect our business.

We may not hold all licenses, permits, authorizations and environmental registrations required for our operations or fail to apply for renewal, or be able to renew licenses, authorizations, permits and registrations within the established timeframes.

We believe we have obtained all major environmental and other licenses, permits and authorizations required for our operations. However, we may not be able, currently or in the future, to obtain all the necessary licenses for the exercise of all of our activities, or not obtain our renewals in a timely manner.

Although we contractually require, we cannot guarantee that all of our service providers have all the proper and regular licenses, authorizations, permits and environmental records fully satisfied.

We comply with the environmental legislation and are involved in several environmental education and preservation programs. In any case, any non-compliance with licenses, authorizations, permissions and records of the competent environmental agencies, or the operation in non-compliance with their conditions subject the offender to criminal and administrative sanctions, in addition to the obligation to recover and/or indemnify any damage caused to the environment. At the administrative level, fines for such offenses range from R$500 to R$50 million (doubled or tripled in case of recurrence) in addition to other penalties such as warnings, embargoes or suspension of activities, as provided in Federal Decree No. 6,514/2008.

Transport of Hazardous Products

In accordance with Federal Law No. 140/2011, IBAMA regulates interstate transport of hazardous products (Article 7, XXV), while each state oversees transport within its own territory. IBAMA's Normative Instruction No. 05/2012 mandates specific authorization for interstate transport of hazardous products, and failure to obtain it may result in administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions. Under the regulations of the ANTT, governed by Resolution No. 5,998/2022, obligations apply to all involved in transporting hazardous products, including shippers, contractors, and recipients. As a trader, distributor, and carrier of hazardous products, particularly fuel, we must adhere to obligations concerning proper packaging, transport, and receipt of such goods.

Non-compliance with regulations for handling and transporting hazardous products may lead to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties. Administrative fines range from R$500 to R$2,000,000, with additional penalties like warnings, embargoes, or activity suspension, as outlined in Brazilian Federal Decree No. 6.514/2008. At the criminal level, Brazilian Federal Law No. 9.605/1998 prescribes imprisonment of one to four years, along with a fine. Outsourcing fuel transport does not absolve us of responsibility. If environmental accidents occur due to contracted third parties, we may be obliged to implement mitigation measures and compensate for the resulting damage.

Controlled Products

Divisions within the Brazilian Federal Police, Ministry of Defense, and State Public Safety Secretariats govern the use, trade, and storage of substances for narcotics or explosives, as stipulated by Law No. 10.357/2001, Ordinance No. 204/2022, Decree No. 4,262/2002, Decree No. 9,607/2018, Decree No. 10,030/2019, and other applicable legislation. Compliance involves obtaining registrations, licenses, and submitting documents periodically. Our units handling controlled products adhere to regulations, securing the necessary authorizations and registrations. Failure to comply with applicable legislation may result in administrative sanctions, including fines, registration/license cancellations, embargoes, activity suspension, and potential criminal sanctions for any associated environmental damage.

Environmental Regulation

Water resources and native vegetation are regulated by Federal Law No. 9,433/97 ("Brazilian Water Resources Policy") and Federal Law No. 12,651/12 ("New Forest Code"), respectively. State and local rules also address these issues.

The Brazilian Federal Law No. 9,433/1997 created the Brazilian Water Resources Policy ("PNRH") which established that the usage of water resources is subject to the granting of the right of use by the Federal Government, whether for the capture of a body of water (even if from an artesian well and/or for public consumption), or for the discharge into a body of water, sewage and other liquid or gaseous waste, treated or not, with the purpose of its dilution, transport or final disposal.

According to the PNRH, an administrative violation is the execution of hydraulic works and services, derivation or use of water resources in the domain or administration of the Federal Government without the respective granting of the right to use such water resources, or by not complying with the requests made. If we practice any of these conducts, we will be subject to penalties, including a warning, daily fine and/or simple fine proportional to the seriousness of the violation, and in both, the amounts applied may vary from R$100 to R$50 million, in addition to a provisional or definitive embargo.

Such sanctions may be applied to the Company regardless of any need to repair environmental damage, such as, for example, in case the discharge of effluents outside the standards leads to the pollution of the water body.

We are also dedicated to fertigation (the application of vinasse in the soil), an activity regulated by state environmental authorities and which can lead to changes in the soil and water quality, and must therefore be controlled and monitored, observing the applicable parameters. The application of vinasse in the soil can lead to area saturation, generating impacts on planting activity, productivity and demanding additional costs for the treatment of effluents and saturated areas. Irregularities may give rise to administrative, civil and criminal sanctions, in addition to causing direct or indirect financial impacts to our activities.

Further, pursuant to the Brazilian Federal Law No. 12,305/2010, companies that generate solid waste are responsible for its correct storage, transportation and final destination. Depending on the activities and the amount of waste generated, environmental agencies require companies to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan to describe the generation, handling, processing, storage, transport, sale, and disposal of any waste generated, and indicating the respective final disposal locations (deposits/landfills/incinerators).

Hiring third parties to carry out any of the solid waste management steps generated by the Company does not exempt it from liability, especially at the civil level (obligation to repair and indemnify), if these service providers cause damage to the environment and/or third parties in the exercise of their activities. In these cases, we may be held jointly and severally liable with such service providers for the restoration and/or indemnification of damages caused to the environment and third parties and, in theory, we would also be exposed at the administrative and criminal levels, depending on our involvement in the acts questioned. Failure to comply with environmental rules by suppliers and service providers may also expose us to risks related to our reputation.

The Brazilian Solid Waste Policy ("PNRS") also provides for the obligation for manufacturers, importers, distributors and traders of some products to structure and implement reverse logistics systems, upon return of the products after consumer use, independently of the public urban cleaning service. Currently, the implementation of reverse logistics systems is already mandatory, at the federal level, for those involved in the supply chain of lubricant oils and plastic packaging of lubricant oils, sodium and mercury vapor fluorescent lamps, general packaging, steel packaging, electro-electronic products and their components, medicines, waste tires, pesticide packaging, cells, and batteries.

We must comply with the rules pertaining to the management of solid wastes and have Solid Waste Management Plans for such purpose. If we fail to comply with the rules in force, we will be subject, above all, to administrative sanctions (e.g., including difficulties or the impossibility of obtaining environmental licenses). In addition, any failures by us to comply with waste management rules may cause environmental pollution, also exposing us to administrative, civil and criminal sanctions. We are subject to several other federal, state and local environmental and health and safety protection laws and regulations that govern, among other matters, the generation, storage, handling, use and transportation of hazardous materials, wildlife preservation, history, artistic and cultural heritage protection, safety of dams, pollutant emissions, protection of rights and indigenous lands, *quilombolas* and traditional communities, and protection and preservation of Conservation Units.

Labor Legislation

Article 7 of the Brazilian Federal Constitution and the Brazilian Consolidation of Labor Laws ("CLT") address the main rights of urban and rural workers. A set of Regulatory Standards from the Ministry of Labor and Employment that guarantees the safety and health of workers in the urban sector is applicable, among other rules, normative instructions, ordinances, and resolutions stipulating labor standards and regulations. Our Health, Safety, and Environment ("SSMA") department acts preventively to avoid incidents or serious accidents – corrective measures, when and if necessary, are always adopted. In addition to the aforementioned laws and regulations, collective bargaining agreements also apply to employees, regardless of being unionized.

MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to our bylaws (*estatuto social*), which were last amended at the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting held on July 26, 2023 our board of directors and our executive officers are responsible for the operation of our business.

Board of Directors

Our board of directors is the decision-making body responsible for, among other things, implementation of the general guidelines and policies of our business, including our long-term strategies. Our board of directors is also responsible for appointing and supervising our executive officers. Under Law No. 6,404, dated December 15, 1976 (the "Brazilian Corporations Law"), our board of directors is also responsible for hiring our external independent auditors.

According to our bylaws, our board of directors must have a minimum of eight and a maximum of 14 members., of which at least 20% must be independent. Directors are elected as a body at our shareholders' meeting for a two-year term and may be reelected or removed in accordance with our Shareholders Agreement.

Our board of directors meets whenever necessary and at least once per calendar quarter and must be convened by the executive chairman of the board of directors, or in his/her absence, by the vice-chairman of the board of directors, or upon request of at least four members of the board of directors, pursuant to the rules of procedure approved by the board of directors. See "Principal Shareholders—Agreements between Cosan and Shell."

The following table lists the name, title and date of election of each of our directors.

Name	Title	Date of Election
Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello	Executive Chairman	July 26, 2023
Nelson Roseira Gomes Neto	Member	December 4, 2023
Marcelo Eduardo Martins	Member	July 26, 2023
Istvan Kapitany	Member	July 26, 2023
Huibert Hans Vigeveno	Member	July 26, 2023
Brian Paul Eggleston	Member	July 26, 2023
Luciana de Oliveira Cezar Coelho(*)	Member	July 26, 2023
Sonat Burman-Olsson(*)	Member	July 26, 2023

(*) Independent.

Set forth below is a summary of the professional experience and biographical information of the current members of our board of directors.

Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello. Mr. Mello is the executive chairman of our board of directors. Mr. Mello has over 40 years' experience in the management of corporations. Currently, Mr. Mello is the chairman of the boards of Cosan, Rumo S.A., Companhia de Gás de São Paulo – Comgás and Compass Gás e Energia S.A., and has been the chief executive officer and chairman of Aguassanta Participações S.A. and its affiliates since 2005. Prior to joining Cosan, Mr. Mello worked from 1971 to 1973 as an advisor to the board of executive officers of Unibanco União de Bancos Brasileiros S.A., and from 1973 to 1980 as chief financial officer of Indústrias Votorantim S.A. Mr. Mello holds a degree in mechanical engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo.

Nelson Roseira Gomes Neto. Mr. Gomes Neto began his career at ExxonMobil, where he served in leadership positions in several countries in the fuels, lubricants and convenience store businesses. In 2008, Mr. Gomes Neto returned to Brazil and assumed the leadership of the Lubricants business (today Moove) of Cosan (later acquired by us). He remained in that position until 2014, when he was appointed as vice-president of Cosan. From 2015 to 2016, Mr. Gomes Neto served as president of Cosan. He has occupied leadership positions in multiple companies and is the current chief executive officer of Companhia de Gás de São Paulo – Comgás and Compass Gás

e Energia S.A. Mr. Gomes Neto holds a degree in Civil Engineering from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná and an Executive Master in Business Administration from COPPEAD UFRJ.

Marcelo Eduardo Martins. Mr. Martins is a member of our board of directors. Mr. Martins was a member of Cosan's board of directors from March 2009 until December 2017, and is once again such a member as of January 2021. Mr. Martins also holds the position of chief strategy officer at Cosan. He joined the Cosan group in July 2007 as executive officer of Aguassanta Participações S.A. Prior to joining the Cosan group, Mr. Martins was chief financial and business development officer at Votorantim Cimentos between July 2003 and July 2007 and, prior to that, he was the head of Latin American fixed income at Salomon Smith Barney (Citigroup) in New York. Mr. Martins holds a degree in business administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Istvan Kapitany. Mr. Kapitany is a member of our board of directors. He has been the executive vice president of global retail of the Shell group since April 2014, and has over 30 years' experience in the downstream fuel business.

Huibert Hans Vigeveno. Mr. Vigeveno is a member of our board of directors. Mr. Vigeveno started his career at Shell as a business analyst in 1995 as a business analyst and acquired extensive experience in sales, marketing and general management during allocations in the areas of Chemicals, Shell Capital, LPG and Lubricants in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, United States of America, Mexico, Brazil and China. In 2009, Mr. Vigeveno was appointed as Vice President of Supply and Distribution, Europe and Africa and played a key role in the integration and creation of additional value throughout the Downstream chain. Mr. Vigeveno moved to Beijing in 2012, when he was appointed as Shell's Executive Chairman in China, strengthening the company's business in Upstream and Downstream within China and internationally with Chinese partners. Mr. Vigeveno returned to London in 2015 to lead the integration plan for the business combination with the BG Group. In 2016, Mr. Vigeveno was appointed Transition Chief Executive Officer of BG Group, Shell's largest acquisition in more than a century. Mr. Vigeveno holds a master's degree in Business Administration from Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

Brian Paul Eggleston. Mr. Eggleston is a member of our board of directors. He was Vice President of Finance, Exploration and Commercial – Americas (2012), Vice President of Finance, Exploration – International (2014), Vice President of Finance, Global Exploration (2016), Vice President of Finance, Chemicals and Refining (2018), and has been Executive Vice President of Finance, Downstream since 2021 at Shell. Mr. Eggleston holds a degree in Business Management from Grand Canyon University and an MBA in Finance from Indiana University.

Luciana de Oliveira Cezar Coelho. Ms. de Oliveira Cezar Coelho has worked in the financial markets since 1997, having held positions at various financial institutions such as Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, Banco ABN Amro Real and Banco Santander, in addition to being a founding partner of Virtus BR Partners, a financial advisory company, and of STK Capital, an independent asset manager. She is currently a founding partner of STS GAEA Capital, an independent asset manager. Ms. de Oliveira Cezar Coelho has been a member of the boards of directors of other companies since November 2012. She currently holds the position of member of the board of directors of Energisa SA, Restoque Comércio e Confecções de Roupas SA, Entalpia Participações SA and Harvard Global University. Ms. de Oliveira Cezar Coelho holds a bachelor's degree in economics from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, and a master's degree from PUC-RJ and a PhD from the University of Havard.

Sonat Burman-Olsson. Ms. Burman-Olsson has experience in the industrial, retail and consumer sectors, as well as in strategy, operations, marketing and finance, business development and a focus on sustainable leadership. Ms. Burman-Olsson has served as an executive in companies such as the Electrolux Group, ICA Gruppen, COOP Sweden, BP – British Petroleum Sweden and Siemens. In addition, she has served as a member of the board of directors at companies such as ICA, Swedish National Pension Fund, Swedish Grocery Retailer's Association, ICC, Swedish Trade Federation, iZettle and Neste Corporation. She is currently also a member of the board of directors at the following companies: Postnord, Lantmannen and Lindab. Ms. Burman-Olsson has a bachelor's degree in economics, an MBA from Uppsala University in Sweden and a master's degree from Harvard Business School and Oxford University.

The business address of the members of our board of directors is Avenida Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, 222, Block 2, Room 321, in the City of Rio de Janeiro, State of Rio de Janeiro, CEP 22631-455, Brazil.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers are our legal representatives and are primarily responsible for managing our day-to-day operations and implementing the general policies and guidelines established by our board of directors. Our bylaws require that our board of executive officers must have a minimum of four and a maximum of eight members. Our executive officers are elected for renewable two-year terms

The following table sets forth the name, title and date of election of each member of our board of executive officers:

Name	Title	Date of Election
Ricardo Dell Aquila Mussa	Chief Executive Officer	March 31, 2023
Carlos Alberto Bezerra de Moura.....	Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer	March 31, 2023
Rodrigo Cesar Caldas de Sá	General Counsel	March 31, 2023
Francis Vernon Queen Neto	Chief Operations Officer – Sugar and Ethanol	March 31, 2023
Frederico Barbosa Saliba.....	Chief Operations Officer - Energy and Renewables	March 31, 2023
Teófilo Lacroze	Chief Operations Officer - Mobility	September 25, 2023

The following is a summary of the business experience of our executive officers who are not directors.

Ricardo Dell Aquila Mussa. Mr. Mussa became chief executive officer of Raízen on April 1, 2020. Prior to that, he was an executive vice president responsible for the group's logistics, trading and distribution. Mr. Mussa was also the chief executive officer of Cosan Lubrificantes, and later chief executive officer of Moove Lubrificantes, with operations in six countries including Europe and Latin America. He joined Cosan in 2007 and was one of the founders and, for five years, chief executive officer of Radar, an agricultural land investment company. During this period, he was also a member of the board of Westchester in the United States, a TIAA-CREF company responsible for investments in the United States, Europe and Australia. He also has held several positions in multinationals such as Unilever and Danone, mainly in the supply chain field. He was responsible for the logistics area of Danone in Brazil in 2007 and for the manufacturing area of Unilever's main cosmetics factory in Latin America between 2006 and 2007. While at Unilever, he served as global director of purchases of oils and fats and was responsible for purchasing agricultural commodities in over 25 countries. With extensive international experience, he worked at Unilever USA in Connecticut in 2002. Mr. Mussa holds a degree in production engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo.

Carlos Alberto Bezerra de Moura. Mr. Carlos Alberto has served as Executive Director and CFO of BRF S.A., the Brazilian Company of Metallurgy and Mining (CBMM), and Diagnostics of America S.A. (DASA), in addition to being a Director and Partner of Itaú Unibanco Holding Financeira and having previous experience at Banco Bozano, Simonsen and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. He holds a degree in Accounting from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ, with a postgraduate degree in Financial Management from the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV/RJ) and an MBA in Business Administration from the Dom Cabral Foundation, with an extension from the Kellogg School of Management, as well as other executive education programs.

Rodrigo Cesar Caldas de Sá. Mr. Sá has held the position of leader of our tax team since 2012. Previously, he worked in law firms, consultancies and legal departments of large companies. Mr. Sá holds a Law degree from the Catholic University of Pernambuco, an LLM in Tax Law from King's College - University of London and an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Francis Vernon Queen Neto. Mr. Neto is an executive officer at Raízen. In 2008, Mr. Neto assumed the position of chief information officer of the Cosan Group, coming from Accenture Brazil. In 2010, he was appointed executive officer responsible for Cosan's shared services center. With the formation of the Raízen joint venture, he took over the management of Raízen's shared services center. In 2017, he became vice president of ethanol, sugar and bioenergy operations. The following year, he took on the role of executive vice president of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy at Raízen, coordinating over 23,000 employees in 26 sugarcane producing units. Mr. Neto holds a degree in electrical engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo.

Frederico Barbosa Saliba. Mr. Saliba is an executive officer at Raízen. He joined Shell in 1998, having worked in the gas, energy and environmental products trading areas in Brazil, the United States and Canada, and also in the upstream, B2B, retail and lubricants segments. Among other activities, he led the creation and management of our various businesses for the growth of the renewable energy trading portfolio in North America, and, on his return to Brazil in 2017, he served as president of Shell Energy Brazil until September 2020. In October 2020, he became vice president of energy and renewables at Raízen. Mr. Saliba holds a degree in economics from PUC-MG, with a specialization in finance from the University of California – San Diego.

Teófilo Lacroze. Mr. Lacroze joined Shell Argentina in 1996 as a Financial Analyst at the Buenos Aires Refinery. He continued his career working in the United Kingdom, where he served as Regional Strategy Advisor for Latin America and Africa. Most of his career was related to the retail business, holding various positions in Argentina, Brazil and the Dominican Republic. In 2004, he was transferred to Shell Brasil as Executive Director (2004-2010) and then to Raízen (2011-2015). His main activities focused mainly on the Retail, Distribution and Supply Chain businesses, reaching the Commercial Vice-Presidency of Raízen, the last position he held in Brazil before returning to Argentina as President of Shell in July 2015. Since October 2018, when Raízen acquired the assets of Shell's Downstream business in Argentina, until May 2023 he was CEO of Raízen Argentina before moving to his current position within the Raízen group. Mr. Teofilo holds a degree in Business Administration from the University of San Andres and an MBA from the University of Cambridge.

The business address of our executive officers is Avenida Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, 222, Block 2, Room 321, in the City of Rio de Janeiro, State of Rio de Janeiro, CEP 22631-455, Brazil.

Fiscal Council

According to Brazilian Corporate Law, the fiscal council is an independent body from Raízen's management and external audits. The primary responsibility of the fiscal council is to oversee management, analyze the financial statements and report its findings to the shareholders. The fiscal council is not the equivalent of an audit committee as contemplated by U.S. securities laws.

The fiscal council cannot include members of our board of directors, our board of executive officers or employees, members of the board of directors, executive officers or employees of any company we control or under common control with us and/or spouses or relatives of our management. In addition, under Brazilian Corporate Law, each member of the fiscal council is entitled to receive compensation equal to at least 10% of the average salary paid to our executive officers, excluding fringe benefits, bonuses and income sharing arrangements.

The following table sets forth the name, title and date of election of each member of our fiscal council:

Name	Title	Date of Election
Guilherme José de Vasconcelos Cerqueira.....	Member	July 26, 2023
Ana Paula Malvestio.....	Member	July 26, 2023
Regina Longo Sanchez.....	Member	July 26, 2023

The following is a summary of the business experience of the members of our fiscal council. Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of the members of our audit committee is Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 4100, 11th floor, city of São Paulo, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

Guilherme José de Vasconcelos Cerqueira. Mr. Cerqueira holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and in Economics from the State University of Rio de Janeiro, with an MBA from COPPEAD. Since December 1988, Mr. Cerqueira held several positions at the Shell Group, including at Shell International Ltd., in London/UK, where he held management positions between May 2004 and April 2007. In the Raizen Group, he was responsible for the controllership area since creation in April 2011 until April 2014, when he assumed responsibility for the financial and supply area, having remained in the position of Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer until May 2022.

Ana Paula Malvestio. Mrs. Malvestio, with a degree in Law from the University of Ribeirão Preto, has a degree in board of directors from IBGC, and is a partner in the tax and corporate consultancy at PricewaterhouseCoopers. She is exclusively dedicated to the consulting activity focused on the corporate and tax area. She has experience in managing the tax burden for companies in the agribusiness sector. She is specialized in corporate restructuring processes. She conceived and coordinated several corporate restructurings. She has extensive experience in tax matters, advising on legal and regulatory accounting matters.

Regina Longo Sanchez. Mrs. Sanchez holds a degree in Production Engineering from Poli-USP and an MBA from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania with Majors in Accounting and Finance. She has been a member of the fiscal council of Yduqs Participações S.A. since 2019, as an effective member. She is Chairman of the supervisory board of Locaweb Serviços de Internet S.A. since May 2021. She has a specialization in fiscal council practice from IBGC in April 2017. She has more than 20 years of experience in the financial market. Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) working, between 2003 and 2017 at the Itaú Unibanco group, being: (a) 7 years as Head of Institutional Investor Relations, (b) 5 years at Itaú BBA as Analyst Sell-Side Equity Research, responsible for the Banking and Financial Services sector and, from (c) 2015 to 2017, responsible for the Talent Area and HR Analytics and the Risk Culture program of the conglomerate. Prior to Itaú Unibanco, she worked as a Fixed Income Trader and Portfolio Manager at Banco SRL and Banco Inter American Express in São Paulo. Since May 2017, she has been a partner at Lucas Melo e Associados Ltda., acting as an Investor Relations and Corporate Organization Consultant, and is also an Associate Partner at MBA Empresarial, providing admission consultancy for universities abroad.

Committees

Audit Committee

In addition to the board of directors and board of executive officers, we have a statutory audit committee that is also responsible for the monitoring of our businesses and conduct, with risk management responsibilities. This committee's specific responsibilities include: (i) advising our board of directors on the hiring, compensation and dismissal of independent audit services and other services that may be provided by our independent auditors; (ii) evaluating and monitoring the quality and integrity of our quarterly information, interim statements and financial statements; (iii) supervising the activities of internal audit, internal controls and other areas responsible for preparing our financial statements; (iv) evaluating and monitoring our risk exposure; (v) evaluating, monitoring and recommending to management the correction or improvement of our internal policies, including our related parties policy; and (vi) ensuring that we have procedures in place to receive, process and handle complaints (including by protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of whistleblower information) regarding (a) noncompliance with legal and regulatory provisions applicable to us, as well as internal regulations and codes, (b) accounting matters, (c) internal controls issues and (d) auditing issues.

The audit committee will be composed of at least three members, a majority of whom must be independent, elected by our board of directors. Of these members, (i) one member must be an independent director and (ii) one member must have recognized experience in corporate accounting matters. The same member of the audit committee can fulfill requirements (i) and (ii) above.

The following table sets forth the name, title and date of election of each member of our audit committee:

Name	Title	Date of Election
Patricia Regina Verderesi Schindler	Member	July 28, 2023
Luciana de Oliveira Cezar Coelho(*)	Member	July 28, 2023
Sonat Burman-Olsson(*)	Member	July 28, 2023

(*) Independent.

The following is a summary of the business experience of the members of our audit committee who are not directors.

Patricia Regina Verderesi Schindler. Ms. Schindler has been working in the financial markets since 1991, having held positions in several financial institutions, such as Citibank Group, Safra and JP Morgan. Ms. Schindler served as an independent member of the Special Committee of Cosan for the purposes of CVM Guidance Opinion No. 35 for the period from August to December 2020. Ms. Schindler has a degree in business administration from PUC-SP, and an MBA from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania in the United States.

Luciana de Oliveira Cezar Coelho. See "—Board of Directors."

Sonat Burman-Olsson. See "—Board of Directors."

Family Relationships

Mr. Burkhard Otto Cordes is a member of Cosan's board of directors. Mr. Burkhard Otto Cordes is Mr. Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello's son-in-law.

Other than as disclosed above, as of February 28, 2024, the members of our board of directors and our executive officers did not have any family relationships among themselves, with the members of the boards of directors of our subsidiaries, with our controlling shareholders or with the executive officers of our subsidiaries.

Compensation

Overview

The members of our management are subject to our compensation policy applicable to all levels of employees in our company, which sets salary guidelines and policy for employee admissions, promotions and other movements. The purpose of our compensation policy is to attract and retain talented professionals who have qualifications, abilities and profiles in line with our company's characteristics and needs, and who are able to generate results and add to our value. We set compensation for our professionals based on: (a) the roles and responsibilities of each individual, including time spent on their duties; (b) their competence and professional reputation compared to the standard of other executives and professionals; and (c) the collective performance of our teams in relation to our operating and profitability targets. In addition, our salary schedule shows employee salaries and short- and long-term incentives for each hierarchical level. This schedule supplements the compensation policy. The human resources committee annually reviews the referred schedule to guide our compensation strategy for all employees. This policy has not been posted online for external queries.

As set forth in our bylaws, the aggregate compensation of the board of directors and the executive board is set at the annual shareholder's meeting responsible for the allocation, structure and distribution of this compensation among our managers.

Board of Directors

The chairman of our board of directors is paid a fixed and variable compensation, whereas the other members of the board of directors may be paid a fixed sum, determined on market standards. This decision is intrinsic to the creation of the Raízen joint venture. Under the agreements creating the joint venture, our current chairman shall remain in his position for at least 15 years (provided that he is able to do so), and is entitled to previously agreed compensation consisting of fixed and variable components, as per criteria set forth in the relevant agreements. Since our inception, we have recognized the valuable role filled by our current chairman for our company, including the time spent on our business and the various roles he has undertaken to set up and continually develop the joint venture. These have been major factors in the growth, strategic vision and development of our activities. The chairman is also subject to a series of special duties, as further outlined in our charter, which justify disparate treatment.

Therefore, unlike other directors, the chairman receives compensation that is approved annually by our shareholders in line with the criteria set out in Brazilian law. The chairman's compensation has fixed and variable components that reflect the extent of the activities attributed to him, the singular nature of his role and the value that

our shareholders believe he adds to our company. The fixed portion of this compensation is paid monthly, and amounts are updated annually. The variable portion is paid depending on whether the chairman meets his duties and the targets as set by us. Additionally, the chairman is entitled to reimbursement of duly documented expenses he incurs to perform his duties.

Members of the board of directors do not currently receive specific compensation for their role on committees.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers have their compensation divided into the following components:

(i) fixed, monthly compensation, determined in accordance with market practices for positions of similar complexity;

(ii) short-term variable compensation, triggered by meeting certain corporate performance numbers, as adjusted for individual performance and areas under their management, as well as certain strategic deliverables;

(iii) long-term, variable compensation, geared towards our long-term performance and results; and

(iv) a benefits package consisting of a healthcare plan, checkups, dental care, participation in the private pension plan to which our company also makes contributions, life insurance, employee assistance programs (psychological support, social service, legal advice and financial consultancy) and vehicle leases.

Our short-term, variable compensation is set by salary multiples that can be leveraged by individual performance and the performance of our company and/or our subsidiaries. Our main performance indicators are EBITDA, ROIC, administrative expense controls and cash flow. The main elements of our performance assessment are described below. Note that the weight given to each element is influenced by each area of operation, while at all times ensuring that health, safety and environmental performance targets have substantial weights.

- ***Sustainable business growth*****:** this metric is a combination of volume growth/market penetration, and evaluates the competitive environment as well as operating margins, such that growth is aligned with established minimum returns as measured by EBITDA, cash flow and ROIC.

- ***Operational excellence*****:** metrics are established by comparison with local and international benchmarks that measure the efficacy of our internal processes, and may be adjusted depending on the particularities of each business area to continuously improve processes and control administrative expenses. Individual performance assessments include financial and sustainability targets (health and safety in relation to people, operations and the environment), projects, behavioral and attitudinal elements, as well as a commitment to success, to developing people and to our company's sustainable development in accordance with best market practices in our field.

In relation to long-term variable compensation, we have historically had a plan structured to tie total compensation of our managers and other employees to individual and collective long-term targets. The purposes of this plan are to: (i) strengthen our commitment to meritocracy; (ii) create value over time, ensure sustainability for our business and alignment with our shareholders; (iii) directly reward the ability to deliver results by setting clear and simple targets; and (iv) retain important partnerships between our employees and our company.

Fiscal Council

Members of the fiscal council have their compensation set at annual shareholder meetings as per the applicable law.

Compensation Paid

The following table presents a breakdown of the total compensation paid or expected to be paid to our directors and executive officers for the periods indicated.

	Year ended March 31,			
	2024*	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
	(in millions of R$)			
Board of directors	75.6	58.6	54.1	56.5
Board of executive officers	67.4	46.3	56.9	37.9
Total	**143.0**	**104.9**	**111.0**	**94.4**

* Estimate only.

Stock Option Plan

Overview and Purpose

We have a share-based compensation plan (the "Stock Option Plan"), approved by our extraordinary general meeting held on June 2, 2021, which sets out the terms and conditions for granting restricted shares or purchase options to our directors, executive officers and employees, and to those of our subsidiaries. The purpose of the Stock Option Plan is to encourage alignment with our growth and success and to ensure corporate objectives and to ensure that the interests of our shareholders are met.

The Stock Option Plan is part of our long-term flexible compensation component and is a significant part of the total compensation of our senior managers. It ensures that executive interests are aligned with shareholder interests. Compensation depends directly upon our performance, as gains for executives are directly tied to our share price at the time shares are actually granted and to the conditions applicable to these grants. The potential for creating value and receiving a share of the corresponding benefits also encourages these executives to remain in their positions with our Company.

The Stock Option Plan further strengthens executive and shareholder alignment by (i) taking into accounts aspects such as an executive's performance, the complexity of their role, the incentives for their retention, among other factors set out in the grants, and (ii) requiring executives to remain with us or one of our subsidiaries until the end of the vesting period.

Management of the Stock Option Plan

The Stock Option Plan is managed by our board of directors, which, subject to restrictions set by the applicable law, may be advised by our human resources committee. The board of directors or the human resources committee, as the case may be, have broad grating powers, providing the terms of the Stock Option Plan. The human resources committee has to obey to the guidelines set by the board of directors.

Subject to the Stock Option Plan's terms and conditions, share-based compensation may be granted in the form of options to purchase shares issued by us ("Options") or in the form of a right to future receipt of shares issued by us ("Restricted Shares"). The board of directors or the human resources committee, as the case may be, taking into account our compensation policy, will periodically create programs to grant Restricted Shares or Options ("Programs"). These Programs must set out, among other aspects: (i) eligible participants; (ii) whether a Program will grant Restricted Shares or Options; (iii) the number of Restricted Shares or Options under the Program; (iv) the means of transferring Restricted Shares or Options, which may be carried out in batches; (v) the applicable vesting or exercise period, as applicable; (vi) any performance conditions to which the Restricted Shares or Options will be subject; (vii) any lock-up periods restricting the sale of shares received from settlement of Restricted Shares or Options; and (viii) any applicable penalties.

Each Restricted Share or Option will entitle its holder to receive one share issued by us, unless the Restricted Share or Option is subject to certain performance conditions determined by the board of directors and/or human resources committee, in which case the number of shares received will depend on such conditions.

Number of Options

No more than 2% of our total outstanding shares can be delivered under the Stock Option Plan.

Exercise Conditions

For each Program, the board of directors or the human resources committee, as the case may be, will set the terms and conditions for the Restricted Shares or Options in a contract to be entered into with each participant as per the Program. If Restricted Shares are granted, they will be delivered to participants at no cost. If Options are granted, unless otherwise determined by the board of directors, their exercise price will be R$0.01 per option. Our board of directors or human resources committee, as applicable, may also decide whether payment of the amount equivalent to the Restricted Shares will be in shares or in cash.

Restrictions on Transfer of Shares

The rights and obligations arising from the Stock Option Plan and its Programs and contracts are personal and nontransferable, and may not be wholly or partly assigned or transferred by either party, or given as collateral for other obligations, without the prior written consent from the other party, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the Stock Option Plan.

Unless otherwise stipulated by the board of directors or by applicable law, shares received by settling Restricted Shares or Options will not be subject to restricted trading on the stock market. Certain participants of the Program, however, are subject to lock up (up to three years) and vesting conditions, determined by the human resources committee or our chief executive officer.

Termination

For each Program, our board of directors or human resources committee, as applicable, shall set the rules applicable to the case of participants who leave our Company due to termination of their employment contract, the expiration of their elected term or their dismissal or resignation from an elected position, their retirement, their permanent disability, or their death.

Unless otherwise set by the board of directors or the human resources committee, in the case of death, permanent disability, retirement, termination resulting from an extinction of the position, the participant (and/or their respective heirs and/or legal successors, as the case may be) will maintain a percentage of Restricted Shares or Options, as the case may be, proportional to the time elapsed between the grant date and the expected date for vesting. In the case of termination (voluntary or involuntary), unvested shares will be cancelled. The board of directors is authorized to resolve any special cases not included in the rules above, provided that each participant's basic rights are preserved.

Restricted Shares or Options Granted

Members of our management have not been granted with Options in the last three fiscal years and in the nine months ended December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, 22,523,130 Restricted Shares were outstanding under our existing Programs. For additional information, see note 22 to our interim financial statements included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

Existing Programs

On July 12, 2021 our board of directors approved three restricted share grant programs within the scope of our Stock Option Plan, as described below.

IPO Incentive

The "IPO Incentive" Program granted a number of restricted shares to certain executives based on valuation in our initial public offering. Such grants are subject to a total vesting period of five years from the completion of our IPO, with annual releases. From the second annual installment, the acquisition of the right to receive shares is subject, in addition to the participant's permanence in our Company, to the achievement of performance conditions based on our results in the immediately preceding year, to be verified each year.

New Program

The "New Program" is intended to grant a number of restricted shares to certain of our managers or employees within our variable remuneration policy. The New Program has a single vesting term of three years from the grant date. Depending on the category of each participant, the grants may be subject to the participant's permanence in our Company, or may have a portion of such grants also linked to the achievement of performance conditions based on our results throughout the vesting period.

Transition Program

The "Transition" Program is intended to grant a number of restricted shares to certain of our managers or employees with the purpose of migrating the grants under our historical plan to the current Stock Option Plan. We granted Restricted Shares to participants of our former plan, converting such grants into Restricted Shares grants under the Transition program using substantially the same valuation metrics as original grants. The grants have a vesting term corresponding to the remaining term of the grants made in the previous plan, and will be subject to the participant's permanence in our Company.

On October 30, 2023, two additional Restricted Shares grant programs have been approved by our board of directors, as described below.

Hiring, Retention and Recognition Program

The "Hiring, Retention and Recognition" Program is intended to grant a number of Restricted Shares to managers or employees selected by our human resources committee. Terms and conditions for the granting will be agreed in an agreement to be executed by us and the participant. The right of the participant to convert such Restricted Shares into common shares is conditioned upon the continuous permanence of the participant at our Company during the vesting period. After the applicable vesting period, certain participants under this Program may also be subject to lock-up provisions.

Performance Recognition Program

The "Performance Recognition" Program is intended to grant a number of restricted shares to managers or employees selected by our human resources committee. This Program conditions the grant of Restricted Shares to the achievement of a certain market value for our common and preferred shares. Upon fulfillment of the condition, the payment is due in four installments.

Share Ownership

As of December 31, 2023, the members of our board of directors, fiscal council and our executive officers owned 17,873,371 preferred shares issued by the Company. For more information about the ownership of our common and preferred shares, see "Principal Shareholders."

Indemnity Obligation

Pursuant to article 27 of our bylaws, we shall indemnify and hold the members of our board of directors and executive board of officers (collectively referred as the "Beneficiaries") harmless in the event of any pecuniary damages caused while performing their duties as members of such bodies, to the extent permitted by the applicable

law. This right to indemnification shall be provided for in an indemnity policy or agreement entered into pursuant to article 27, paragraph 4 of our bylaws, and may also include the payment, by us, of expenses incurred in relation to any proceedings prior to their final disposal, to the extent permitted by the applicable law.

Article 27, paragraph 2 of our bylaws describes situations in which we will not indemnify the Beneficiaries. These include: (i) acts performed outside the scope of a Beneficiary's duties or powers; (ii) acts undertaken with bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence or fraud; (iii) acts performed in their own interest or in that of third parties, to the detriment of our corporate interest; and (iv) other indemnity exclusions provided for in the indemnity policy or agreement entered into with the Beneficiary.

Moreover, pursuant to article 27, paragraph 3, if the Beneficiary is convicted by a final court order, arbitration award or administrative decision not subject to further appeal, for actions undertaken under the conditions set out in items (i) to (iii) above, the Beneficiary, in addition to forfeiting any indemnity, shall reimburse us for all legal costs and expenses incurred, pursuant to the applicable law.

Additionally, to indemnify and keep the Beneficiaries harmless, we entered into certain indemnity letters ("Comfort Letters"), which cover liabilities arising from the exercise of management functions or that are our responsibility, including, but not limited to, civil, administrative, tax, environmental, labor, social security, criminal or compliance liabilities. In the Comfort Letters, we agree to take all necessary measures to replace the relevant Beneficiary in any judicial or administrative proceedings that may be initiated against he/she in relation to our obligations under the Comfort Letter. We further agree to take all necessary measures to release any and all assets of the Beneficiary seized by virtue of any responsibilities assumed during his/her term of office.

Insurance

We have a civil liability insurance policy for our directors and executive officers, valid until June 29, 2024. The total net premium is R$0.31 million, and the cap on secured liabilities is R$100.0 million.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

Issuer

Raizen Fuels Finance S.A. is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Raízen Energia and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Raízen. For further information on the Issuer, see "The Issuer and the Guarantors."

Raízen

As of December 31, 2023, Raízen's outstanding share capital was R$6.9 billion, fully subscribed and paid-in comprising 8,993,572,584 common shares, and 1,358,936,900 preferred shares, all nominative and without nominal value. There has been no change in the share capital of Raízen since December 31, 2023. The following table sets forth our outstanding capital stock and principal shareholders:

Shareholders	Total Number of Common shares	% of Common Shares	Total Number of Preferred shares	% of Preferred Shares
Cosan Nove Participações S.A.[(1)]	4,039,971,643	44.9%	0	0.0%
Cosan S.A	456,814,649	5.1 %	60,810,825	4.5%
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.[(2)]	4,496,786,292	50.0%	60,810,825	4.5%
Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited	-	-	140,641,200	10.3%
GIC Private Limited	-	-	68,878,033	5.1%
Nuveen, LLC	-	-	76,663,469	5.6%
Management	-	-	17,873,371	1.3%
Treasury shares	-	-	26,394,646	1.9%
Others	-	-	906,864,531	66.8%
Total	**8,993,572,584**	**100%**	**1,358,936,900**	**100%**

(1) A subsidiary of Cosan.
(2) A subsidiary of Shell.

Agreements between Cosan and Shell

Cosan and Shell have entered into other agreements concerning the scope of the Raízen joint venture, the governance and management of the Raízen joint venture and the granting of reciprocal put and call options concerning their interests in the Raízen joint venture.

Shareholders' Agreement

The shareholders' agreement for Raízen dated as of June 1, 2011, as amended, establishes the scope and governance of the Raízen joint venture, as well as its dividend policy.

The shareholders' agreement provides that the Raízen joint venture shall be governed by a board of directors composed by a minimum of eight and a maximum of 14 voting members: three nominated by Cosan, with Mr. Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello acting as chairman, three nominated by Shell, and two independent members. Most decisions by the board of directors require a quorum of two-thirds of the members designated by Cosan and two-thirds of the members designated by Shell, and require the consent of six of the eight or ten of the fourteen members, as the case may be.

If the board of directors cannot reach a decision with respect to a matter of their responsibility, one representative of Cosan and one representative of Shell will meet to attempt to resolve the matter. Any decision by these shareholder representatives must be unanimous. If the shareholder representatives cannot reach a joint decision, no decision is to be taken or effected and the *status quo* shall prevail.

Additionally, certain matters require the consent of approval of the holders of not less than 75% of the voting capital at a shareholders prior meeting. These matters include, but are not limited to, removal of any member of a board of directors; approval of board of directors resolutions relating to dividend payments; approval of

management accounts and financial statements; amendments to the by-laws of Raízen and its subsidiaries; and issuance of securities by the Raízen.

The day-to-day management of Raízen is conducted by the executive officers, composed of a chief executive officer and other senior executive officers. The shareholders' agreements set forth the various duties and responsibilities of the chief executive officer and senior management, as well as the actions that may be taken by the executives without the approval of the relevant board of directors.

Joint Venture Agreement

The joint venture agreement entered into on June 1, 2011 between Cosan, Cosan Limited, Raízen Combustíveis, Raízen S.A., Shell, Shell Overseas Holdings Limited and Raízen Energia, as amended, sets forth the rights and obligations of each shareholder in respect of Cosan's and Shell's interest in the Raízen joint venture and establishes certain options whereby Cosan or Shell may acquire the other shareholder's interest in the Raízen joint venture, certain lock-up provisions, rules governing the intra-group transfers regarding to the economic group of Cosan and Shell, and remedies for fundamental breaches of the documentation governing the incorporation and operation of the Raízen joint venture.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Our Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions Policy

Our conflicts of interest and related party transactions policy was approved by our board of directors on May 31, 2021. This policy sets forth procedures for the negotiation and approval of related party transactions by our board of directors and executive board of officers. In the ordinary course of business, we carry out transactions with related parties under normal, arm's-length market conditions and in accordance with market prices and conditions.

Under our bylaws, our board of directors must approve the execution, termination, or amendment, or reject the automatic renewal of, any agreement with a party that is related to our shareholders, except as otherwise set forth in our related party policy. Moreover, under our Shareholders' Agreement, members of our board of directors appointed by Shell or Cosan cannot vote on any transactions, actions or agreements between us or any of our subsidiaries, on the one hand, and their respective shareholders (or their affiliates), on the other. Finally, Brazilian law prevents directors and officers from: (i) gratuitously using company assets to the company's detriment; (ii) using their position to receive any type of direct or indirect personal advantage from third parties, unless authorized through the respective bylaws or by a general shareholder resolution; and (iii) intervening in any transaction in which there is a conflict of interest with the company, or in resolutions taken by other directors in this respect.

Principal Related Party Transactions

Our principal related party transactions are described below. For further information on our related party transactions, see note 9 to our audited individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 and note 9 to our interim consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in these listing particulars.

The Shell Group

We represent certain subsidiaries of Shell Holding in the sale of lubricants. Compensation varies according to the volume of lubricants sold. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed to us under these agreements was R$18.8 million.

Shell companies provide technical services to us related to the airborne and maritime transportation of fuel, including logistics and quality management consulting services. Amounts are charged according to the volume of services rendered. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed by us under this agreement was R$157.1 million.

The Framework Agreement governs our and our shareholders' mutual obligation to indemnify in connection with the organization of our joint venture. No amounts are set in advance by the agreement. As of December 31, 2023, the existing balance on this agreement was, in relation to Shell, R$677 million due to us and R$41.3 million owed by us. In relation to Shell Brazil Petróleo Ltda., the balance was R$141 million due to us and R$4.0 million owed by us. In relation to other entities from the Cosan and Shell groups, the balance was R$9 million due to us and R$0,5 million owed by us.

Shell holds certain preferred shares in our capital stock. Amounts due vary according to our results. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding balance due to us was R$193.2 million.

Shell Brands International AG licenses the Shell brand and related intangible assets to us for a term of up to 100 years, subject to certain conditions. The agreement sets certain minimum and maximum quarterly royalty payments which are adjusted quarterly at CDI + 3%. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed by us under this agreement was R$2,451 million.

The Cosan Group

The Framework Agreement governs our and our shareholders' mutual obligation to indemnify in connection with the organization of our joint venture. No amounts are set in advance by the agreement. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount due to us by Cosan under this agreement was R$49 million.

We sell fuel and related operating and maintenance services to Rumo S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Rumo"). Rumo is a member of the Cosan conglomerate. The contract's value varies according to the volume of fuel purchased and/or services rendered. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount due to us under this agreement was R$197 million.

Rumo renders road and rail freight and warehousing services to us, at values set according to the volume of petroleum products and biofuels transported. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed by us under this agreement was R$20 million.

Raízen Entities

We sell and store fuel for Raízen Energia and its subsidiaries. The contract's value varies according to the volume of fuel purchased or stored. As of December 31, 2023, the balance on this agreement was R$10 million due to us and R$154 million owed by us.

Raízen Energia is responsible for several shared corporate services for Raízen group, such as human resources, accounting, accounts payable and treasury, including the management of our corporate cash. Through this cash management agreement, Raízen Energia receives variable compensation according to the financial amounts managed. As of December 31, 2023, the balance on this agreement was R$11 million owed by us.

We have one export prepayment agreement with Raízen Fuels Finance S.A. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed by us under this agreement was R$1,738 million.

Agricopel Comércio de Derivados de Petróleo

We have assigned a right to develop a network of service stations and convenience stores with the Shell brand in a certain segment of the Brazilian territory with Agricopel Comércio de Derivados de Petróleo Ltda. and its subsidiaries ("Agricopel"). Compensation varies according to the volume of fuel sold. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed to us under this agreement was R$113 million. FIX Investimentos Ltda., a shareholder of Agricopel, also holds equity interests in certain subsidiaries of ours.

Other Entities Related to Shell and Cosan

We are party to agreements for the sale of fuel to entities related to our controlling shareholders, Shell and Cosan. Such agreements' value varies depending on the volume of fuel sold. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed to us under these agreements was R$93 million.

We are party to agreements with entities related to our controlling shareholders, Shell and Cosan, for contracting fuel transportation and storage services to us. Such agreements' value varies according to the volume of fuel transported and stored. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding amount owed by us under these agreements was R$5 million.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

In this "Description of the Notes," the terms "Issuer" refers to Raizen Fuels Finance S.A., "Raízen" refers to Raízen S.A., "Raízen Energia" refers to Raízen Energia S.A., and "Guarantor" refers to each of Raízen and Raízen Energia and any successor obligor on the notes or the relevant guarantee, respectively, and not to any of their Subsidiaries or Affiliates. You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under "—Certain Definitions."

The Issuer issued the 6.450% notes due 2034 (the "ten-year notes") and 6.950% notes due 2054 (the "thirty-year notes" and, together with the ten-year notes, the "notes") under the ten-year notes indenture and the thirty-year notes indenture (the "indentures" and each an "indenture"), each dated as of the Issue Date, by and among, among others, the Issuer, the Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, registrar, paying agent and transfer agent. The terms of the notes include those provided in the indentures, as amended or supplemented.

The ten-year notes and the thirty-year notes will each constitute separate series of notes. This description of the notes is intended to be a useful overview of the material provisions of the notes, the guarantees and the indentures. Because this description is only a summary, you should refer to the indentures for a complete description of our obligations and your rights. A copy of the indentures will be available as described under "Listing and General Information."

Basic Terms of Notes and Guarantees

Ten-year Notes

The ten-year notes:

- are unsecured unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer;
- are subject to certain statutory preferences under applicable law;
- were initially issued in an aggregate principal amount of U.S.$1,000,000,000 in minimum denominations of U.S.$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 above such amount;
- mature on March 5, 2034;
- bear interest commencing the date of issue at 6.450% per annum on the outstanding principal amount, payable semiannually on March 5 and September 5 of each year, commencing on September 5, 2024 to holders of record on the March 1 or September 1 (whether or not a Business Day) immediately preceding the relevant interest payment date;
- bear interest on overdue principal, and pay interest on overdue interest, at 1% per annum higher than the per annum rate set forth on the cover of these listing particulars; and
- are redeemable at the option of the Issuer at any time or from time to time prior to their maturity. See "—Redemption."

Thirty-year Notes

The thirty-year notes:

- are unsecured unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer;
- are subject to certain statutory preferences under applicable law;
- were initially issued in an aggregate principal amount of U.S.$500,000,000 in minimum denominations of U.S.$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 above such amount;
- mature on March 5, 2054;
- bear interest commencing the date of issue at 6.950% per annum on the outstanding principal amount, payable semiannually on March 5 and September 5 of each year, commencing on September 5, 2024 to holders of record on the March 1 or September 1 (whether or not a Business Day) immediately preceding the relevant interest payment date;
- bear interest on overdue principal, and pay interest on overdue interest, at 1% per annum higher than the per annum rate set forth on the cover of these listing particulars; and
- are redeemable at the option of the Issuer at any time or from time to time prior to their maturity. See "—Redemption."

The guarantee of each Guarantor is:

- unsecured unsubordinated obligations of such Guarantor, ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations of such Guarantor.
- effectively subordinated to any and all existing and future secured debt of such Guarantor, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt;
- structurally subordinated to all existing and future debt of the Subsidiaries of such Guarantor (other than the Issuer and Raízen Energia); and
- subject to certain statutory preferences under applicable law.

Interest on each series of notes is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. Any payments due on a day that is not a Business Day will be due on the immediately succeeding Business Day and no interest will accrue for the intervening period.

As of December 31, 2023, Raízen had current and non-current loans and financing of R$39,635.0 million. As of December 31, 2023, Raízen had (1) R$197.7 million of consolidated secured current and non-current loans and financing to which the notes will be effectively subordinated and (2) R$1,989.4 million consolidated current and non-current loans and financing owed by subsidiaries other than the Issuer and Raízen Energia.

Additional Notes

The Issuer may, from time to time and without notice to or consent of the holders of the notes, issue an unlimited principal amount of additional notes of a series under the indentures having the same terms and conditions in all respects (including the maturity date) as such series of notes offered hereby, other than the issue date, the issue price and the first interest payment date; provided, however, that such additional notes will either be (1) fungible with the notes of the applicable series offered hereby for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (2) issued under a

separate CUSIP or other identifying number. The notes of a series offered hereby and any additional notes of such series will be treated as a single series for all purposes under the relevant indenture (other than tax purposes, in the case the additional notes are not fungible with the notes of the applicable series offered hereby for tax purposes) and will vote together as one single series on all matters with respect to the notes of the applicable series.

Payment of Additional Amounts

All payments by the Issuer in respect of each series of notes or by a Guarantor in respect of its guarantee will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments, fees or other governmental charges of whatever nature (and any fines, penalties or interests related thereto) imposed or levied by or on behalf of Luxembourg, Brazil or any authority therein or thereof or any other jurisdiction or political subdivision thereof from or through which a payment is made or in which the Issuer or a Guarantor (or any successor to the Issuer or Guarantor) is organized or is a resident for tax purposes (a "Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction"), unless the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, is required by law to deduct or withhold such taxes, duties, assessments, fees or governmental charges. In that event, the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, will make the required deduction or withholding, make payment of the amount so deducted or withheld to the appropriate governmental authority and pay such additional amounts as may be necessary to ensure that the net amounts received by holders of each applicable series of notes after such withholding or deduction equal the amounts that would have been received in respect of the notes in the absence of such withholding or deduction (the "Additional Amounts"). However, no Additional Amounts will be payable:

- to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder or beneficial owner where the holder or beneficial owner is liable for any present or future taxes, duties, assessments, fees or other governmental charges in respect of a note by reason of the existence of any present or former connection between the holder or beneficial owner (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder of the holder or beneficial owner, if the holder or beneficial owner is an estate, a trust, a partnership, a limited liability company or a corporation) and the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, including, without limitation, the holder or beneficial owner (or the holder's or the beneficial owner's fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof, being or having been engaged or deemed to be engaged in a trade or business or present therein or having, or having had, a permanent establishment therein, other than the mere holding of the note or the enforcement of rights and the receipt of payments with respect to the note;

- in respect of any present or future tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge that would not have been so imposed but for the presentation by the holder or beneficial owner of a note, where presentation is required, for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof is duly provided for, whichever occurs later;

- in respect of any present or future tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge that would not have been so imposed but for the failure by the holder or beneficial owner of the note to comply with any certification, identification or other reporting requirement concerning such holder's or beneficial owner's nationality, residence, identity or connection with the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, if (1) compliance is required by the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction as a precondition to relief or exemption from, or reduction in the rate of, all or part of the tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge and (2) the Issuer or a Guarantor has given at least 30 days' notice that holders or beneficial owners will be required to comply with such requirement;

- in relation to the application of the Luxembourg law of 23 December 2005, as amended from time to time, introducing a 20% withholding tax on certain interest and similar income payments made or deemed to be made for the immediate benefit of individuals resident in Luxembourg;

- in respect of any registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar documentary tax or duty, fixed or ad valorem, in Luxembourg, in connection (i) with the performance by the Issuer of its obligations under the notes or any Guarantor in respect of its guarantee; or (ii) with the registration of the notes by the holder or beneficial owner, or by a third party on his behalf, before the Registration and Estates Department (*Administration de l'enregistrement, des domaines et de la TVA*) in Luxembourg where this registration is not required by law (including for the enforcement of rights and the receipt of payments with respect to the notes);

- in respect of any present or future tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge imposed on a note presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder or beneficial owner where the holder or beneficial owner would have been able to avoid the withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant note to another paying agent;

- in respect of any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, use, transfer, capital gains, excise or personal property or similar tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge;

- in respect of any tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge that is payable otherwise than by deduction or withholding from payments of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on a note or by direct payment by the Issuer or a Guarantor in respect of claims made against the Issuer or such Guarantor in respect of such payments on a note;

- in respect of any tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge imposed or withheld pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), as of the date of the indentures (or any amended or successor version), current or future U.S. treasury regulations issued thereunder or any official interpretation thereof, any agreement entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement entered into in connection with the implementation of such Sections of the Code ("FATCA"); or

- in respect of any combination of the above.

In addition, no Additional Amounts will be paid with respect to any payment on a note or guarantee to a holder who is a fiduciary, a partnership, a limited liability company or other than the sole beneficial owner of that payment to the extent that payment on the note or guarantee would be required by the laws of the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction to be included in the income, for tax purposes, of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to the fiduciary, a member of the partnership, an interest holder in the limited liability company or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to the Additional Amounts had that beneficiary, settlor, member, interest holder or beneficial owner been the holder. Except as specifically provided above, neither the Issuer nor any Guarantor will be required to make any payment with respect to any tax, duty, assessment, fee or other governmental charge imposed by any government or political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein.

In the event that Additional Amounts actually paid with respect to the notes of a series, as described above, are based on rates of deduction or withholding of taxes in excess of the appropriate rate applicable to the holder of such notes, and, as a result thereof the holder is entitled to make a claim for a refund or credit of the excess from the authority imposing the withholding tax, then the holder will, by accepting the notes, be deemed to have assigned and transferred all right, title, and interest to any such claim for a refund or credit of such excess to the Issuer or Guarantor, as the case may be. However, by making such assignment, the holder or beneficial owner makes no representation or warranty that the Issuer or Guarantor, as the case may be, will be entitled to receive such claim for refund or credit and incurs no other obligation (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any filing or other action) with respect thereto.

Any reference in these listing particulars, the indentures or the notes to principal, premium, if any, interest or any other amount payable in respect of the notes by the Issuer or the guarantees by the Guarantors will, unless the Additional Amounts are explicitly already named in such context, be deemed also to refer to any Additional Amounts that may be payable with respect to that amount under the obligations referred to in this subsection.

The Issuer or the relevant Guarantor, as the case may be, will use reasonable efforts to furnish to the trustee the official receipts (or a copy of the official receipts) evidencing payment of any taxes deducted or withheld from payments in respect of the notes of a series or the guarantees, as the case may be (or other evidence of payment reasonably satisfactory to the trustee). Copies of such receipts or other evidence of payment shall be made available to holders of such notes by the trustee upon written request.

The foregoing obligations will survive termination or discharge of the indentures, payment of the notes of a series and/or the resignation or removal of the trustee or any agent under the indentures, and will apply mutatis mutandis to any jurisdiction or political subdivision thereof in which any successor to the Issuer or a Guarantor is organized or is a resident for tax purposes.

Redemption

The notes will not be redeemable prior to maturity except as described below.

Optional Redemption

Ten-year Notes

At any time before December 5, 2033, which is the date that is three months prior to the maturity of the ten-year notes (the "Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date"), the Issuer or any Guarantor may redeem the ten-year notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount and rounded to three decimal places) equal to the greater of:

(1) (a) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted to the redemption date (assuming the ten-year notes matured on the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date) on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 35 basis points less (b) interest accrued to, but excluding, the date of redemption, and

(2) 100% of the principal amount of the ten-year notes to be redeemed,

plus, in either case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

On or after the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date, the Issuer or a Guarantor may redeem the ten-year notes, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the ten-year notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Thirty-year Notes

At any time before September 5, 2053, which is the date that is six months prior to the maturity of the thirty-year notes (the "Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date"), the Issuer or any Guarantor may redeem the thirty-year notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount and rounded to three decimal places) equal to the greater of:

(1) (a) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted to the redemption date (assuming the thirty-year notes matured on the Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date) on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 40 basis points less (b) interest accrued to, but excluding, the date of redemption, and

(2) 100% of the principal amount of the thirty-year notes to be redeemed,

plus, in either case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

On or after the Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, the Issuer or a Guarantor may redeem the thirty-year notes, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal

amount of the thirty-year notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

The following terms are relevant to the determination of the redemption price for each series of notes:

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the yield determined by Raízen in accordance with the following two paragraphs:

(1) The Treasury Rate shall be determined by Raízen after 4:15 p.m. (New York City time) (or after such time as yields on U.S. government securities are posted daily by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), on the third business day preceding the redemption date based upon the yield or yields for the most recent day that appear after such time on such day in the most recent statistical release published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System designated as "Selected Interest Rates (Daily) – H.15" (or any successor designation or publication) ("H.15") under the caption "U.S. government securities—Treasury constant maturities—Nominal" (or any successor caption or heading) ("H.15 TCM"). In determining the Treasury Rate, Raízen shall select, as applicable: (i) the yield for the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 exactly equal to the period from the redemption date to the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable (the "Remaining Life"); or (ii) if there is no such Treasury constant maturity on H.15 exactly equal to the Remaining Life, the following two yields: (x) one yield corresponding to the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 immediately shorter than, and (y) one yield corresponding to the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 immediately longer than, the Remaining Life – and shall interpolate to the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable, on a straight-line basis (using the actual number of days) using such yields and rounding the result to three decimal places; or (iii) if there is no such Treasury constant maturity on H.15 shorter than or longer than the Remaining Life, the yield for the single Treasury constant maturity on H.15 closest to the Remaining Life. For purposes of this paragraph, the applicable Treasury constant maturity or maturities on H.15 shall be deemed to have a maturity date equal to the relevant number of months or years, as applicable, of such Treasury constant maturity from the redemption date.

(2) If on the third business day preceding the redemption date H.15 TCM or any successor designation or publication is no longer published, Raízen shall calculate the Treasury Rate based on the rate *per annum* equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity at 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the second business day preceding such redemption date of the U.S. Treasury security maturing on, or with a maturity that is closest to, the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable. If there is no U.S. Treasury security maturing on the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable, but there are two or more U.S. Treasury securities with a maturity date equally distant from the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable, one with a maturity date preceding the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable, and one with a maturity date following the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable, Raízen shall select the U.S. Treasury security with a maturity date preceding the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable. If there are two or more U.S. Treasury securities maturing on the Ten-Year Notes Par Call Date or Thirty-Year Notes Par Call Date, as applicable, or two or more U.S. Treasury securities meeting the criteria of the preceding sentence, Raízen shall select from among these two or more U.S. Treasury securities the U.S. Treasury security that is trading closest to par based upon the average of the bid and asked prices for such U.S. Treasury securities at 11:00 a.m., New York City time. In determining the Treasury Rate in accordance with the terms of this paragraph, the semi-annual yield to maturity of the applicable U.S. Treasury security shall be based upon the average of the bid and asked prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) at 11:00 a.m., New York City time, of such U.S. Treasury security, and rounded to three decimal places.

Raízen's actions and determinations in determining the redemption price will be conclusive and binding for all purposes, absent manifest error. The trustee shall have no obligation to calculate or verify any redemption price, make-whole premium or any component thereof.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons

If as a result of any change in or amendment to the laws or any applicable treaties (or any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder) of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, or any amendment to or change in official position regarding the application, interpretation or administration of such laws, treaties, rules, or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective or, in the case of a change in official position, is announced on or after the Issue Date (or, if later, the date a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction becomes a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction), (i) the Issuer or any successor thereof has or will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts as described above under "—Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to the notes of a series or (ii) any Guarantor or any successor thereof has or will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts as described above under "—Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to a guarantee of the notes of a series in excess of the Additional Amounts such Guarantor or successor, as the case may be, would be obligated to pay if payments in respect of the guarantee were subject to withholding or deduction at a rate of 15% (or a rate of 25% if the holder of the notes of such series is resident in a "Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction" as defined under "Taxation—Brazilian Taxation") ("Excess Additional Amounts"), the Issuer, Guarantor or any successor thereof may, at its option, redeem all, but not less than all, of the notes of such series, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount then outstanding, together with interest accrued to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption, upon delivery of irrevocable notice of redemption to the holders not fewer than 10 days nor more than 90 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. No notice of such redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer, Guarantor or any successor thereof would, but for such redemption, be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts or Excess Additional Amounts. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer, Guarantor or any successor thereof will not have the right so to redeem the notes of such series unless: (i) the obligation to pay such Additional Amounts or Excess Additional Amounts cannot be avoided by the Issuer or Guarantor (or successor) taking reasonable measures and (ii) the Issuer or Guarantor (or successor) has complied with all necessary regulations to legally effect such redemption; provided, however, that for this purpose reasonable measures shall not include any change in the Issuer's or any Guarantor's or any successor's jurisdiction of incorporation or organization or location of its principal executive or registered office.

In the event that the Issuer, a Guarantor or any successor thereof elects so to redeem the notes of a series, prior to delivery of notice of redemption to the holders, it will deliver to the trustee: (1) an Officer's Certificate stating that the Issuer, such Guarantor or such successor, as the case may be, is entitled to redeem the notes of such series pursuant to the terms of the indentures and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the condition or conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer, such Guarantor or such successor, as the case may be, so to redeem have occurred or been satisfied; and (2) an opinion of counsel in the applicable Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction to the effect that (i) the Issuer, such Guarantor or such successor, as applicable, has or will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts or Excess Additional Amounts, as the case may be, (ii) the Issuer, such Guarantor or such successor, as applicable, cannot avoid payment of such Additional Amounts or Excess Additional Amounts, as the case may be, by taking reasonable measures available to it and (iii) all governmental approvals necessary for the Issuer, such Guarantor or such successor, as applicable, to effect the redemption have been obtained and are in full force and effect. The trustee shall accept such Officer's Certificate and opinion of counsel as sufficient evidence of satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, in which case, it shall be conclusive and binding upon the holders.

Redemption following Tender Offer

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in connection with any tender offer for the notes of a series (including an Offer to Purchase in connection with a Change of Control that results in a Rating Decline made in accordance with the terms of the indentures), in the event that the holders of not less than 85% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series validly tender and do not validly withdraw notes in such tender offer and the Issuer, or any other Person making such offer in lieu of the Issuer, purchases all of the notes of such series validly tendered and not validly withdrawn by such holders, then the Issuer or any Guarantor will have the right, on not less than five nor more than 60 days' prior notice to the holders of notes of such series (with a copy to the trustee), to redeem all of the notes of such series that remain outstanding at a redemption price equal to the purchase price paid to each other holder in such tender offer *plus*, to the extent not included in the purchase price, accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, on the notes of such series that remain outstanding, to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

General Provisions for Redemption

Notes called for redemption will become due on the date fixed for redemption. The Issuer or a Guarantor will deliver a notice of redemption to each holder (which, in the case of global notes, will be DTC) and the trustee by, in the case of certificated notes, first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the address of each holder as it appears on the register maintained by the registrar or, in the case of global notes by electronic delivery, in each case, at least five days but not more than 60 days prior to the redemption date (or, in the case of a redemption described under "— Redemption for Taxation Reasons" above, at least 10 days but not more than 90 days prior to the redemption date). A notice of redemption pursuant to the provisions set forth under "—Optional Redemption," and "—Redemption following Tender Offer" may, at the discretion of the Issuer or Guarantor, be conditional. If such redemption or notice is subject to satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, such notice will state that, in the Issuer's or Guarantor's discretion, the redemption date may be delayed until such time (but no more than 60 days after the date of the notice of redemption) as any or all such conditions shall be satisfied (or waived by the Issuer or such Guarantor in its sole discretion) and a new redemption date will be set by the Issuer or such Guarantor in accordance with applicable DTC procedures, or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all such conditions shall not have been satisfied (or waived by the Issuer or such Guarantor in its sole discretion) by the redemption date, or by the redemption date as so delayed. A notice of redemption pursuant to the provisions set forth under "—Redemption for Taxation Reasons" will be irrevocable.

The notice will state the amount to be redeemed. On and after the date fixed for redemption, interest will cease to accrue on any redeemed note unless the Issuer defaults in the payment of the redemption price. If less than all the notes of a series are to be redeemed at any time, selection of certificated notes of such series for redemption will be made by the trustee in compliance with the requirements governing redemptions of the principal securities exchange, if any, on which the notes of such series are listed or if such securities exchange has no requirement governing redemption or the notes of such series are not then listed on a securities exchange, on a pro rata basis by lot (or, in the case of notes of such series issued in global form, selection of notes for redemption will be made by DTC in accordance with its applicable procedures). If notes of a series are redeemed in part, the remaining outstanding amount of any note of such series must be at least equal to US$200,000 and be an integral multiple of US$1,000.

If any note of a series is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to the note of such series will state the portion of the principal amount of such note to be redeemed. A new certificated note of such series in a principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of any partially redeemed certificated note will be issued in the name of the holder of such certificated note upon surrender for cancellation of the original certificated note. For so long as the notes are held by DTC (or another depositary), the redemption of the notes shall be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of the depositary.

The Issuer or a Guarantor may enter into an arrangement under which a Subsidiary of Raízen may, in lieu of redemption by the Issuer or such Guarantor, redeem any notes on the terms set forth (and pursuant to provisions described) under "—Redemption."

No Mandatory Redemption or Sinking Fund

There will be no mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments for the notes.

Guarantees

The Guarantors jointly and severally, and irrevocably guarantee on an unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated basis to each holder and the trustee the full and prompt payment of principal and premium, if any, and interest on the notes, when and as the same become due and payable, whether at maturity, upon redemption or repurchase, by declaration of acceleration or otherwise, including any Additional Amounts required to be paid on the notes, and all other amounts due and payable by the Issuer under the indentures. Each guarantee constitutes an unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligation of the Guarantor granting such guarantee that will at all times rank at least equally with all other present and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations of such Guarantor, except for any obligations that may be subject to certain statutory preferences under applicable law. Each guarantee is also effectively subordinated to any and all existing and future secured debt of the Guarantor granting such

guarantee, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt. Any obligation of the Guarantors to make a payment may be satisfied by causing the Issuer to make such payment. The Guarantors will comply with all necessary Central Bank regulations to legally effect any payments under the guarantees.

Ranking

The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, ranking equal in right of payment with all of its other existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated obligations, subject to certain statutory preferences under applicable law. However, the notes effectively rank junior to any and all secured debt of the Issuer to the extent of the value of the assets securing that debt. Although each of the indentures contains certain limits on the ability of the Issuer and the Guarantors to incur secured debt, these limitations are subject to a number of significant exceptions. See "— Certain Covenants—Limitation on Liens." Under Brazilian law, as a general rule, holders of the notes will not have any claim whatsoever against any Subsidiaries of the Issuer or the Subsidiaries of the Guarantors.

Open Market Purchases

The Issuer or its Affiliates may at any time purchase the notes of one or both series in the open market or otherwise at any price; provided that notes that the Issuer or its Affiliates purchase may, in their respective discretion, be held, resold or cancelled, but will only be held or resold in compliance with applicable requirements or exemptions under the relevant securities laws.

Certain Covenants

Each of the indentures contains the following limited covenants:

Limitation on Liens

Each Guarantor will not, and will not permit any Significant Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, incur or permit to exist any Lien of any nature whatsoever securing the payment of Debt on any of its Property, whether owned at the Issue Date or thereafter acquired, other than Permitted Liens, without effectively providing that each series of notes or the guarantees, as applicable, are secured equally and ratably with (or, if the obligation to be secured by the Lien is subordinated in right of payment to the notes or the guarantees, prior to) the obligations so secured for so long as such obligations are so secured.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Lien securing a series of notes or the guarantees granted pursuant to this covenant will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the release by the holders of the Debt described above of their Lien on the Property of the relevant Guarantor or any Significant Subsidiary (including any deemed release upon payment in full of all obligations under such Debt) at such time as the holders of all such Debt also release their Lien on the Property of such Guarantor or such Significant Subsidiary or upon any sale, exchange or transfer to any Person that is not an Affiliate of such Guarantor of the Property secured by such Lien, or of all of the Capital Stock held by such Guarantor or any Subsidiary in, or all or substantially all the assets of, any Significant Subsidiary creating such Lien.

Consolidation, Merger or Sale of Assets

Each of the Issuer and the Guarantors will not consolidate with or merge with or into any other Person or sell, convey, transfer or lease, in one transaction or a series of transactions, directly or indirectly, all or substantially all of its Property (determined on the basis of the consolidated assets of Raízen and its Subsidiaries) to any other Person (other than the Issuer or a Guarantor), unless:

(1) the Person (if not the Issuer or a Guarantor) formed by such merger or consolidation or the Person (if not the Issuer or a Guarantor) which acquired by sale, conveyance, transfer or lease all or substantially all of the Property of the Issuer or a Guarantor (the "Successor Corporation") expressly assumes by supplemental indenture the due and punctual payment of the principal of and interest (and

Additional Amounts) on all of the notes or such Guarantor's guarantee, as applicable, the performance or observance of every covenant of the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, and all other obligations of the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, under the indentures and the notes or such Guarantor's guarantee, as applicable;

(2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Event of Default with respect to any note has occurred and is continuing; and

(3) the Issuer or such Guarantor, as applicable, or the Successor Corporation, as the case may be, delivers to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that such consolidation, merger, sale, conveyance, transfer or lease and such supplemental indenture (if required) comply with these conditions, that such supplemental indenture (if required) has been duly authorized, executed and delivered and constitutes valid and binding obligations of the Successor Corporation and that all conditions precedent in the indenture provided or relating to such transaction and such supplemental indenture (if required) have been complied with;

provided, however, that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, the following transactions will not be subject to clause (2) above:

(i) any merger or consolidation by the Issuer or any Guarantor with or into any Subsidiary of the Issuer or any Guarantor; and

(ii) any sale, conveyance, transfer or lease by the Issuer or any Guarantor, in one transaction or in a series of transactions, directly or indirectly, of all or substantially all of its Property (determined on the basis of the consolidated assets of Raízen and its Subsidiaries) to any Subsidiaries of the Issuer or any Guarantor.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, any merger or consolidation, in which the surviving entity is the Issuer or a Guarantor, or sale, conveyance, transfer or lease to the Issuer or a Guarantor will not be subject to any clause above.

Upon any consolidation, merger, sale, conveyance, transfer or lease in accordance with these conditions, the Successor Corporation shall succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, under the relevant indenture and the notes or such Guarantor's guarantee, as applicable, with the same effect as if the Successor Corporation had been named as the issuer or the guarantor of the notes in the indenture. No Successor Corporation shall have the right to redeem the notes unless the Issuer or any Guarantor would have been entitled to redeem the notes in similar circumstances.

Purchase of Notes upon Change of Control Event

Not later than 30 days following a Change of Control that results in a Rating Decline with respect to a series of notes, the Issuer or any Guarantor will make, directly or by a Designated Affiliate, an offer to purchase (an "Offer to Purchase") all outstanding notes of such series at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon and Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the purchase date.

An Offer to Purchase must be made by written offer to the holders of notes of such series (a copy of which shall be delivered to the trustee), which will specify the principal amount of notes of such series subject to the offer and the purchase price. The Offer to Purchase must specify an expiration date (the "Expiration Date") not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after the date of the offer and an indicative settlement date for purchase (the "Purchase Date") not more than five Business Days after the Expiration Date. The Offer to Purchase must include a description of the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control. The Offer to Purchase will also contain instructions and any materials necessary to enable holders to tender notes of such series pursuant to the offer. The Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, will comply with Rule 14e 1 under the Exchange Act (to the extent applicable)

and all other applicable laws in making any Offer to Purchase, and the above procedures will be deemed modified as necessary to permit such compliance.

A holder may tender all or any portion of its notes of such series pursuant to an Offer to Purchase, subject to the requirement that if a holder tenders only a portion of such notes, the remaining notes of such series must be no less than U.S.$200,000 in principal amount and in integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof. Holders shall be entitled to withdraw notes tendered up to the close of business on the Expiration Date. On the Purchase Date, the purchase price will become due and payable on each note accepted for purchase pursuant to the Offer to Purchase, and interest on the notes purchased will cease to accrue on and after the Purchase Date.

The Issuer will not be required to make an Offer to Purchase upon a Change of Control that results in a Rating Decline with respect to a series of notes if (1) a third party makes the Offer to Purchase in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the indentures applicable to an Offer to Purchase made by the Issuer and purchases all notes of such series properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Offer to Purchase, or (2) a notice of redemption for all outstanding notes of such series has been given pursuant to the indentures unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, an Offer to Purchase may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditioned upon the consummation of such Change of Control and the occurrence of such Rating Decline, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time the Offer to Purchase is made.

Reports

Raízen will furnish to the trustee the following reports for delivery to holders upon their written request thereof:

(1) as soon as available and in any event no later than 120 days after the last day of its fiscal year, its annual audited consolidated financial statements in English as at and for the fiscal year then ended, prepared in accordance with Applicable GAAP, together with the audit report thereon;

(2) as soon as available and in any event within 90 days after the end of the first three fiscal quarters of each fiscal year, its quarterly unaudited consolidated financial statements in English prepared in accordance with Applicable GAAP, accompanied by a "limited review" (*revisão limitada*) report thereon; and

(3) within 10 Business Days after becoming aware of the occurrence of an Event of Default, an Officer's Certificate setting forth the details of the Event of Default, and the action which the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, is taking or proposes to take with respect thereto.

Delivery of such reports, information and documents to the trustee is for informational purposes only and the trustee's receipt thereof shall not constitute actual or constructive notice or knowledge of any information contained therein or determinable for information contained therein, including the Issuer's, any Guarantor's and/or any other Person's compliance with any of the covenants under the indentures (as to which the trustee is entitled to rely exclusively on Officer's Certificates).

Notwithstanding the forgoing, if Raízen makes available the information described in clauses (1) and (2) above on its website or the website of a Subsidiary of Raízen, it will be deemed to have satisfied the reporting requirement set forth in clauses (1) and (2) above. It is understood that the trustee shall have no obligation whatsoever to determine whether such information, documents or reports have been delivered as described above or posted on any website.

Limitation on the Issuer

In addition, the Guarantors will covenant to own, at all times, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of the Voting Stock of the Issuer.

Additional Information

For so long as any notes of either series remain outstanding, the Issuer will make available to any noteholder or beneficial owner of an interest in the notes of such series, or to any prospective purchasers designated by such noteholder or beneficial owner, upon request of such noteholder or beneficial owner, information required to be delivered under paragraph (d)(4) of Rule 144A unless, at the time of such request, the Issuer is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, or is exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act.

Substitution of the Issuer of the Notes

Without the consent of any holder of notes of either series, the Issuer may be replaced and substituted, as principal debtor in respect of the indenture and the notes of one or both series, by (x) either Guarantor or (y) any Subsidiary of a Guarantor (in each case, in that capacity, the "Substituted Issuer"); provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) such documents will be executed by the Substituted Issuer, the Issuer, the Guarantors and the trustee as may be necessary to give full effect to the substitution, including a supplemental indenture under which the Substituted Issuer assumes all of the obligations of the Issuer under the relevant indenture and the notes of such series as if the Substituted Issuer had been named in the notes of such series and in the relevant indenture as the principal debtor in respect of the notes of such series in place of the Issuer (or any previous substitute) and each Guarantor, unless such Guarantor is the Substituted Issuer, or such Guarantor's then-existing guarantee remains in full force and effect (as evidenced by an Officer's Certificate of such Guarantor), unconditionally and irrevocably reaffirms its guarantee (collectively, the "Substitution Documents");

(2) if the Substituted Issuer is organized in a jurisdiction other than Luxembourg, the Substitution Documents will contain covenants (i) to ensure that each holder and beneficial owner of notes of such series has the benefit of a covenant in terms corresponding to the obligations of the Issuer, in respect of the payment of Additional Amounts (but replacing references to Luxembourg with references to the jurisdiction of organization of the Substituted Issuer) and (ii) to indemnify the trustee, any paying agent, and each holder and beneficial owner of notes of such series against all taxes or duties that (a) arise by reason of a law or regulation in effect or contemplated on the effective date of the substitution that are incurred or levied against the trustee, such paying agent, or such holder or beneficial owner of notes of such series, as the case may be, as a result of the substitution and that would not have been so incurred or levied had the substitution not been made, and (b) are imposed on the trustee, such paying agent, or such holder or beneficial owner of notes of such series, as the case may be, by any political subdivision or taxing authority of any country in which the trustee, such paying agent, or such holder or beneficial owner of the notes resides or is subject to any such tax or duty and that would not have been so imposed had the substitution not been made, in each case subject to similar exceptions as set forth under "—Payment of Additional Amounts," mutatis mutandis; provided, that the trustee, any paying agent, or any holder or beneficial owner making a claim with respect to such tax indemnity shall provide the Substituted Issuer with notice of such claim, along with supporting documentation, within four weeks of the announcement of the substitution of the Issuer as issuer; and provided, further, that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this paragraph, the Substituted Issuer will be entitled to make any deduction or withholding, and will not be required to indemnify the trustee, any paying agent, or any holder or beneficial owner for or on account of any taxes or duties, or pay any Additional Amounts with respect to any such deduction or withholding, imposed on or in respect of any notes, in either case, pursuant to FATCA, any treaty, law, regulation or other official guidance enacted by any jurisdiction

implementing FATCA or any intergovernmental agreement or law, regulation or other official guidance promulgated thereunder implementing FATCA;

(3) the Issuer will deliver, or cause the delivery, to the trustee of (i) an opinion of counsel in the jurisdiction of organization of the Substituted Issuer to the effect that the Substitution Documents were duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Substituted Issuer and (ii) an opinion of counsel in the State of New York to the effect that the Substitution Documents constitute valid and binding obligations of the Substituted Issuer, and (iii) an Officer's Certificate as to compliance with the provisions described under this section;

(4) the Substituted Issuer will appoint a process agent in the Borough of Manhattan in The City of New York to receive service of process on its behalf in relation to any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with the notes of such series, the indentures and the Substitution Documents;

(5) no Event of Default under the relevant indenture has occurred or is continuing; and

(6) the substitution will comply with all applicable requirements under the laws of the jurisdiction of organization of the Substituted Issuer, Luxembourg and Brazil.

Upon the execution of the Substitution Documents and compliance with the other conditions set forth above, (i) the Substituted Issuer will be deemed to be named in the indenture and the notes of such series as the principal debtor in place of the Issuer and (ii) the Issuer (or any previous substitute) will be released from all of its obligations under the notes of such series and the relevant indenture and any reference in the relevant indenture to the Issuer shall from then on be deemed to refer to the Substituted Issuer and any reference to the country in which the Issuer is organized or resident for tax purposes shall from then on be deemed to refer to the country in which the Substituted Issuer is organized or resident for tax purposes.

Not later than 10 Business Days after the execution of the Substitution Documents, the Substituted Issuer will give written notice thereof to the holders of notes of such series.

The substitution of another principal debtor in place of the Issuer may be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as an exchange of the notes of a series for new notes of such series, resulting in recognition of taxable gain or loss for these purposes and possible other adverse tax consequences. See "Taxation—United States Federal Income Taxation—Substitution of the Issuer." Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, this provision is not applicable to any consolidation or merger by the Issuer with or into any other Person or the sale, conveyance, transfer or lease by the Issuer, in one transaction or a series of transactions, directly or indirectly, of all or substantially all of its Property (determined on the basis of the consolidated assets of Raízen and its Subsidiaries), which such transaction shall be subject to the provisions described under the caption "— Consolidation, Merger or Sale of Assets."

Events of Default

The occurrence of one or more of the following events shall constitute an "Event of Default" under each of the indentures

(1) the Issuer or a Guarantor fails to pay any interest (including any related Additional Amounts) on any of the notes of such series offered hereby when the same becomes due and payable, and such Default continues for a period of 30 days;

(2) the Issuer or a Guarantor fails to pay the principal (including premium, if any, and any related Additional Amounts) of any of the notes of such series offered hereby when the same becomes due and payable, upon redemption, or otherwise, and in the case of technical or administrative difficulties in the payment of principal, only if such Default persists for a period of more than five Business Days;

(3) the Issuer or a Guarantor fails to perform or observe any other covenant or obligation in the notes of such series or in the relevant indenture and such Default continues for a period of more than 90 consecutive days after written notice to the Issuer and/or Guarantor, as the case may be, by the trustee, or to the Issuer or Guarantor and the trustee by the holders of 25% or more in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series;

(4) the Issuer, a Guarantor or any of their respective Significant Subsidiaries defaults (A) in the payment when it becomes due and payable (subject to any applicable grace period), whether by acceleration or otherwise, of any Debt in an aggregate principal amount of U.S.$150,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies) (the "Threshold Amount"), whether such Debt now exists or shall hereafter be created; or (B) in the performance or observance of any other terms and conditions relating to any such Debt in an aggregate amount in excess of the Threshold Amount if the effect of such default is to cause such Debt to become due prior to its Stated Maturity;

(5) the Issuer, a Guarantor or any of their respective Significant Subsidiaries shall: (i) apply for or consent to the appointment of, or the taking of possession by, a receiver, custodian, trustee, examiner, administrator, liquidator or similar Person of itself or of all or any substantial part of its Property; (ii) make a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors; (iii) file a petition seeking bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization in an insolvency or comparable context, *recuperação judicial*, *recuperação extrajudicial,* liquidation, *falência*, dissolution or winding up; or (iv) take any corporate action for the purpose of effecting any of the foregoing;

(6) an involuntary proceeding or case shall be commenced against the Issuer, a Guarantor or any of their respective Significant Subsidiaries without its application or consent, seeking: (i) its reorganization, liquidation, dissolution or winding up; (ii) the appointment of a receiver, custodian, trustee, examiner, administrator, liquidator or similar Person of it or of all or any substantial part of its Property; or (iii) similar relief in respect of it under any applicable law relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, *recuperação judicial*, *recuperação extrajudicial*, liquidation, *falência*, dissolution or winding up, and such proceeding or case shall continue undismissed and unstayed, or an order, judgment or decree approving or ordering any of the foregoing shall be entered and continue unstayed and in effect, for a period of 90 or more consecutive days;

(7) any of the indenture or the notes of such series or the guarantees for any reason cease to be in full force and effect in accordance with its terms or the Issuer or a Guarantor shall judicially contest the binding effect or enforceability thereof or shall deny that it has any further liability or obligation thereunder or in respect thereof;

(8) a final non-appealable judgment(s) for the payment of money in an amount equal or in excess of the Threshold Amount shall have been entered by a court or courts of competent jurisdiction against the Issuer or a Guarantor and remain unpaid or undischarged for a period (during which execution shall not be effectively stayed) of 60 consecutive days unless (i) covered by an insurance policy or policies issued by reputable and credit-worthy insurance companies or (ii) a Permitted Holder has contractually and irrevocably undertaken to indemnify the Issuer or a Guarantor, as applicable, for any potential loss or claim arising therefrom and enforcement proceedings are not being executed against any Property of the Issuer or such Guarantor;

(9) it is or becomes unlawful for the Issuer or a Guarantor to perform or comply with any one or more of its payment obligations under the indenture or the notes of such series or the related guarantees.

A Default under one series of notes will not necessarily be a Default under the other series of notes under the indentures. The trustee shall not be deemed to have notice of any Default or Event of Default with respect to either series of notes (other than a payment Default) unless a written notice of Default is received by a Responsible Officer of the trustee at the corporate trust office of the trustee, and such notice references the notes of such series and the indentures.

In the case of any Event of Default referred to in clause (4) above, such Event of Default will be automatically rescinded or annulled if each of the default and/or the acceleration of the Debt referred to therein is remedied or cured by the Issuer, any Guarantor or Significant Subsidiary or waived by the holders of such Debt within 60 days after the default and/or acceleration in respect of such Debt.

Consequences of an Event of Default

If an Event of Default, except for a bankruptcy Default with respect to the Issuer or any Guarantor, occurs and is continuing under the relevant indenture with respect to a series of notes, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the notes of such series then outstanding, by written notice to the Issuer (and to the trustee if the notice is given by the holders), may, and the trustee at the request of such holders shall, declare the unpaid principal of and accrued interest on the notes of such series and any other amounts due and payable by the Issuer under the relevant indenture to be immediately due and payable. Upon a declaration of acceleration, such principal, interest and other amounts will become immediately due and payable. If a bankruptcy Default occurs with respect to the Issuer or any Guarantor, the unpaid principal of and accrued interest on both series of notes then outstanding and any other amounts due and payable by the Issuer under the relevant indenture will become immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the trustee or any holder.

Subject to the exceptions set forth below, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes of a series by written notice to the Issuer or a Guarantor and to the trustee may waive all past Defaults and rescind and annul a declaration of acceleration and its consequences with respect to the notes of such series if:

(1) all existing Events of Default, except for the nonpayment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the notes of such series that have become due solely by the declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived, and

(2) the rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Except a Default in the payment of principal, interest, premium, if any, and Additional Amounts, if any, and except as otherwise provided in "—Event of Default" or "—Amendments and Waivers— Amendments with Consent of Holders," the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes of a series may, by written notice to the trustee and to the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor, waive an existing Default and its consequences with respect to the notes of such series. Upon such waiver, the Default relating to such notes will cease to exist, and any Event of Default arising therefrom will be deemed to have been cured, but no such waiver will extend to any subsequent or other Default or impair any right consequent thereon.

Subject to the obligation to provide indemnity satisfactory to the trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of a series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee. However, the trustee may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the indenture, that may involve the trustee in personal liability, or that the trustee determines in good faith may be unduly prejudicial to the rights of holders of notes of such series not joining in the giving of such direction, and may take any other action it deems proper that is not inconsistent with any such direction received from holders of notes of such series.

A holder of notes of a series may not institute any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, with respect to the indenture or the notes of such series, or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy under the indenture or the notes of such series, unless:

(1) the holder has previously given to the trustee written notice of a continuing Event of Default;

(2) holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes of such series have made written request to the trustee to institute proceedings in respect of the Event of Default in its own name as trustee under the indenture;

(3) holders have offered to the trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to the trustee against any costs, liabilities or expenses to be incurred in compliance with such request;

(4) the trustee within 60 days after its receipt of such notice, request and offer of security or indemnity has failed to institute any such proceeding; and

(5) during such 60-day period, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series have not given the trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the trustee, is inconsistent with such written request.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the contractual right of a holder of a note to receive payment of principal of or interest on its note on or after the Stated Maturity thereof, or to bring suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or after such dates, in each case as expressly set forth in the indenture, may not be amended without the consent of that holder.

If any Default or Event of Default occurs and is continuing with respect to a series of notes and written notice thereof is delivered to a Responsible Officer of the trustee, the trustee will send notice of the Default or Event of Default to each holder of such series of notes within 60 days after the trustee is deemed to have knowledge or has received notice thereof, unless the Default or Event of Default has been cured; provided that, except in the case of a Default in the payment of the principal of or interest on any note, the trustee may withhold the notice if and so long as a committee of trust officers of the trustee in good faith determine that withholding the notice is in the interest of the holders.

No delay or omission of the tustee or of any holder to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon any Event of Default will impair any such right or remedy or constitute a waiver of any such Event of Default or an acquiescence therein and every right and remedy given hereby or by law to the trustee or to the holders may be exercised from time to time, and as often as may be deemed expedient, by the trustee or by the holders, as the case may be; provided, that claims against the Issuer or the Guarantors for payments under any of the notes shall be prescribed unless made within a period of ten years or, in the case of interest, a period of five years, from the applicable original date of payment therefor.

Amendments and Waivers

Amendments Without Consent of Holders. The Issuer, the Guarantors and the trustee may waive, consent, amend or supplement the indenture, the notes of one or both series or the guarantees relating to such series of notes without notice to or the consent of any noteholder:

(1) to cure any ambiguity, omission, defect, inconsistency or to correct a manifest error in the indenture, such series of notes or the guarantees relating thereto;

(2) to comply with the covenant described under the caption "—Consolidation, Merger or Sale of Assets" and to substitute the Issuer as the principal debtor under the relevant indenture and the applicable series of notes as described under the caption "—Substitution of the Issuer of the Notes;"

(3) to evidence and provide for the acceptance of an appointment by a successor trustee;

(4) to provide for uncertificated notes of a series in addition to or in place of certificated notes of such series provided that the uncertificated notes of such series are issued in registered form for purposes of Section 163(f) of the Code;

(5) to provide for any additional guarantee of the notes of a series or to secure the notes of a series or to confirm and evidence the release, termination or discharge of any guarantee of or Lien securing the notes of a series when such release, termination or discharge is permitted by the indenture;

(6) to provide for or confirm the issuance of additional notes of a series as described in "—Additional Notes";

(7) to add to the covenants of the Issuer or Guarantors for the benefit of the holders of the notes of a series;

(8) to surrender any right conferred by the relevant indenture upon the Issuer or the Guarantors;

(9) to comply with any requirements of the SEC in connection with any qualification of the indentures under the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended;

(10) to make any other change that does not materially and adversely affect the rights of any holder; or

(11) to conform any provision of the indentures to this "Description of the Notes."

Amendments With Consent of Holders. (a) Except as otherwise provided in "—Events of Default" or paragraph (b) below, the Issuer, the Guarantors and the trustee may amend the indentures, the notes of one or both series and the guarantees relating to such series of notes with the written consent of the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series and the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series may waive future compliance by the Issuer and the Guarantors with any provision of the indenture with respect to such series of notes, the notes of such series or the guarantees relating to such series of notes.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), without the consent of each holder of notes of a series affected, an amendment or waiver may not:

(1) reduce the principal amount of or change the Stated Maturity of any payment of principal or any installment of interest on any note of such series;

(2) reduce the rate of interest or change the method of computing the amount of interest payable on any note of such series;

(3) reduce the amount payable upon the redemption of any note of such series or change the time at which any note of such series may be redeemed or, once notice of redemption has been given, the time at which it must thereupon be redeemed, subject to the conditions set forth in the indenture, which conditions may not be changed in any matter adverse to holders of such series of notes; provided, however, the minimum notice period for such redemption may be changed with the written consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series;

(4) make any note of such series payable in currency and place of payment other than that stated in the note of such series;

(5) impair the contractual right of any holder of notes of such series to receive any principal payment or interest payment on such holder's notes, on or after the Stated Maturity thereof, or to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment;

(6) make any change in the percentage of the principal amount of the notes of such series required for amendments or waivers; or

(7) modify or change any provision of the indentures affecting the ranking of the notes of such series in a manner adverse to the holders of the notes of such series (it being understood that changes in provisions affecting the ability to create Liens over the assets of the Issuer shall not affect the "ranking" of the notes of such series as that term is used in this subsection).

It is not necessary for noteholders to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment, supplement or waiver, but it is sufficient if their consent approves the substance thereof. After any amendment described herein becomes effective, the Issuer will send to the holders of notes of the affected series a notice in accordance with the procedure set forth in each of the indenture briefly describing the amendment. However, the failure to give notice to all holders of the notes of such series, or any defect therein, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

No personal liability of directors, officers, employees and shareholders

No past, present or future director, officer, employee, incorporator, member, partner or shareholder of the Issuer or any Guarantor, as such, will have any liability for any obligations of the Issuer or any Guarantor under the notes, the guarantees or the indentures or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder by accepting a note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the notes. The waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws or under Brazilian corporate law. It is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

Currency indemnity

U.S. dollars are the sole currency of account and payment for all sums payable by the Issuer and the Guarantors under or in connection with the notes, the guarantees and the indenture. Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than U.S. dollars in respect of the notes, the guarantees or the indentures (whether as a result of, or of the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction, in the winding-up or dissolution of the Issuer, the Guarantors, any of their respective Significant Subsidiaries or otherwise) by the trustee or any holder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer will constitute a discharge of the Issuer and the Guarantors only to the extent of the U.S. dollar amount which the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If that U.S. dollar amount is less than the U.S. dollar amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any note, the Issuer and the Guarantors, jointly and severally, will indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase; and if the amount of U.S. dollars so purchased is greater than the sum originally due to such recipient, such recipient, if a holder, will, by accepting a note, and, if the trustee, by executing the indenture, be deemed to have agreed to repay such excess. For purposes of this indemnity, it will be sufficient for the recipient to certify in a satisfactory manner (indicating the sources of information used) that it would have suffered a loss had the actual purchase of U.S. dollars been made with the amount so received in that other currency on the date of receipt or recovery (or, if a purchase of U.S. dollars on such date had not been practicable, on the first date on which it would have been practicable, it being required that the need for a change of date be certified in the manner mentioned above).

The above indemnity, to the extent permitted by law:

(1) constitutes a separate and independent obligation from the other obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantors;

(2) will give rise to a separate and independent cause of action;

(3) will apply irrespective of any waiver or indulgence granted by the trustee or any holder; and

(4) will continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any note or any other judgment.

Defeasance and Discharge

The Issuer may discharge its obligations under the notes of one or both series and each of the indentures with respect to such series of notes by irrevocably depositing in trust with the trustee U.S. dollars or U.S.

Government Obligations, or a combination thereof, sufficient, in the opinion of an internationally recognized independent public accounting firm to the extent such amounts consist of U.S. Government Obligations (which opinion shall be given to the trustee) to pay principal of and interest on the notes of such series to maturity or redemption, subject to meeting certain other conditions set forth in the indenture.

The Issuer may also elect to:

(1) discharge most of its obligations in respect of the notes of one or both series and the indenture with respect to such series of notes, not including obligations related to the defeasance trust or to the replacement of notes of such series or its obligations to the trustee ("legal defeasance") or

(2) discharge its obligations under most of the covenants applicable to such series of notes (and the failure to comply with such obligations shall not constitute an Event of Default) ("covenant defeasance"),

in each case, by irrevocably depositing in trust with the trustee U.S. dollars or U.S. Government Obligations, or a combination thereof, sufficient, in the opinion of an internationally recognized independent public accounting firm to the extent such amounts consist of U.S. Government Obligations (which opinion shall be given to the trustee), to pay principal of and interest on the notes of such series to maturity or redemption and by meeting certain other conditions, including delivery to the trustee of either a ruling received from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of counsel to the effect that the beneficial owners of the notes of such series will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the defeasance and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would otherwise have been the case. In the case of legal defeasance, such an opinion must be based on a ruling published by the Internal Revenue Service or a change in U.S. federal income tax law after the date of the indenture.

The legal defeasance or covenant defeasance would, in each case, be effective when 123 days have passed since the date of the deposit in trust.

In the case of either discharge or defeasance, all guarantees related to the notes of such series will terminate.

Notices

For so long as the notes in global form are outstanding, notices to be given to holders will be given to the depositary, as the holder thereof, and such depositary will communicate such notice to its participants in accordance with its applicable policies as in effect from time to time. If notes are issued in certificated form, notices to be given to holders will be deemed to have been given upon the mailing by first class mail, postage prepaid, of such notices to holders at their registered addresses as they appear in the register maintained by the registrar.

Neither the failure to give any notice to a particular holder of notes, nor any defect in a notice given to a particular holder of notes, will affect the sufficiency of any notice given to another holder of notes.

Concerning the Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon serves as trustee under the indenture.

Each of the indentures contains certain limitations on the rights of the trustee, should it become a creditor of the Issuer, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions; provided that if it acquires certain conflicting interests (as described in the indenture), it must eliminate the conflict or resign.

Governing Law

The notes, the indentures and the guarantees are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. Articles 470-1 to 470-19 (both included) of the Luxembourg Companies Law shall not apply to the notes.

Certain Definitions

The following sets forth certain of the defined terms used in the indentures. Reference is made to the indentures for the full definition of all such terms, as well as any other terms used herein for which no definition is provided. Unless otherwise indicated by the context, the following terms will, for purposes of this "Description of the Notes," have the meanings ascribed to them below, whether used in singular or plural form.

"Affiliate" means, as to any Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such Person. For purposes of this definition, "control" (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by" and "under common control with") as to any Person shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of Voting Stock, by contract or otherwise.

"Applicable GAAP" means, with respect to the Issuer or any Guarantor, either (i) generally accepted accounting principles in the jurisdiction where such Issuer or Guarantor is organized or incorporated or (ii) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and related interpretations, in each case, as in effect from time to time.

"Business Day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions or trust companies are authorized or obligated by law to close in The City of New York, Luxembourg or São Paulo, Brazil.

"Capital Stock" means, as to any Person, any and all shares, interests, participations, quotas or other equivalents (however designated, whether voting or non-voting) of capital stock of or equity interest in such Person, and any and all warrants or rights or options to purchase any of the foregoing, but excluding any debt securities convertible into or exchangeable for any of the foregoing.

"Central Bank" means the Central Bank of Brazil (Banco Central do Brasil).

"Change of Control" means an event as a result of which (1) any "person" or "group" (as such terms are used for purposes of Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act), other than one or more Permitted Holders or a group that includes one or more Permitted Holders in which such Permitted Holder or Permitted Holders hold and have voting power over at least a majority of the Voting Stock of Raízen held by such group, becomes the "beneficial owner" (as such term is used in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) of more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of Raízen; or (2) Permitted Holders, directly or indirectly, cease to have the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of Raízen, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise.

"Consolidated Net Worth" means the total shareholders' equity (including both controlling and non-controlling interests) of the Guarantor and its Subsidiaries determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with Applicable GAAP.

"Debt" means, with respect to any Person, without duplication:

(1) all indebtedness of such Person for borrowed money;

(2) all obligations of such Person evidenced by notes, bonds, debentures or other similar instruments (but excluding trade accounts payable or other short-term obligations to suppliers or customers payable within 360 days, in each case arising in the ordinary course of business);

(3) all obligations, contingent or otherwise, of such Person in respect of acceptances, letters of credit, financial guaranty insurance policies or similar extensions of credit (excluding (i) trade payables and (ii) other obligations with respect to letters of credit securing obligations (other than obligations described in clauses (1) and (2) above) entered into in the ordinary course of business of such Person to the extent such letters of credit are not drawn upon or, if and to the extent drawn upon, such drawing is reimbursed no later than the tenth Business Day following receipt by such Person of a demand for reimbursement following payment on the letter of credit);

(4) all obligations of such Person under Hedging Agreements; and

(5) all Debt of other Persons referred to in clauses (1) through (4) above that is Guaranteed by such Person's Guarantee (other than obligations of other Persons that are customers or suppliers of such Person for which such Person is or becomes so responsible or liable in the ordinary course of business to (but only to) the extent that such Person does not, or is not required to, make payment in respect thereof);

if and to the extent any of the preceding items (other than Guarantees, letters of credit and Hedging Agreements) would appear as a liability upon the balance sheet of the specified Person in accordance with Applicable GAAP; it being understood that leases in effect on the Issue Date that are deemed operating leases under IFRS 16 – Leases will not be deemed "Debt."

The amount of Debt of any Person will be deemed to be:

(1) with respect to a revolving credit or similar facility, the total amounts of funds borrowed and then outstanding;

(2) with respect to contingent obligations, the maximum liability upon the occurrence of the contingency giving rise to the obligation;

(3) with respect to any Debt issued with original issue discount, the face amount of such Debt less the remaining unamortized portion of the original issue discount of such Debt;

(4) with respect to any Hedging Agreement, the net amount payable if such Hedging Agreement terminated at that time due to default by such Person reasonably determined by the Issuer on the basis of customary "marked-to-market" methodology; and

(5) otherwise, the outstanding principal amount thereof.

The principal amount of any Debt or other obligation that is denominated in any currency other than United States dollars (after giving effect to any Hedging Agreement in respect thereof) shall be the amount thereof, as determined pursuant to the foregoing sentence, converted into United States dollars at the Spot Rate in effect on the date of determination.

"Default" means an event or condition which upon notice, lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default.

"Designated Affiliate" means, at any time, one or more Persons (including, without limitation, a Guarantor) designated by the Issuer to be the purchaser of notes under an Offer to Purchase.

"DTC" means The Depository Trust Company.

"Exchange Act" means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

"Fitch" means Fitch Ratings, Inc., and any successor to its rating agency business.

"Guarantee" means any obligation of a Person to pay the Debt of another Person, including without limitation:

(1) an obligation to pay or purchase such Debt;

(2) an obligation to lend money or to purchase or subscribe shares or other securities or to purchase assets or services in order to provide funds for the payment of such Debt; or

(3) any other agreement to be responsible for such Debt;

provided however, that the term "Guarantee" will not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term "Guarantee" used as a verb has a corresponding meaning.

"Hedging Agreement" means, with respect to any Person, all net obligations of such Person in respect of any interest rate protection agreement, any currency or commodity swap, cap or collar agreement, any equity swap or any similar arrangement entered into by such Person providing for the transfer or mitigation of interest rate, currency, commodity price or equity risks either generally or under specific contingencies (but without regard to any notional principal amount relating thereto).

"holder" means the Person in whose name a note is registered in the register maintained by the registrar.

"Investment Grade" means BBB- or higher by S&P, Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by Fitch, or the equivalent of such global ratings by S&P, Moody's or Fitch.

"Issue Date" means the date on which the notes are originally issued under the applicable indenture.

"Lien" means, with respect to any Property, any mortgage, pledge, usufruct, fiduciary transfer (*alienação* or *cessão fiduciária*), charge or other encumbrance, lien, security interest or any preferential arrangement (including a securitization) that has the practical effect of creating a security interest on or with respect to such Property; *provided* that in no event shall an operating lease be deemed to constitute a Lien.

"Luxembourg Companies Law" means the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

"Moody's" means Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and any successor to its rating agency business.

"Non-Recourse Debt" means Debt (or any portion thereof) of a Subsidiary of Raízen (the "Non-Recourse Debtor") used to finance (i) the creation, development, construction, improvement or acquisition of projects, Properties or assets and any extensions, renewals or refinancings of such Debt including the cost of the refinancing or (ii) the operations of projects, Properties or assets of such Non-Recourse Debtor or its Subsidiaries; *provided* that the recourse of the lender thereof (including any agent, trustee, receiver or other Person acting on behalf of such entity) in respect of such Debt is limited (other than in respect of the Recourse Amount (as defined herein)) to the Non-Recourse Debtor, any debt securities issued by the Non-Recourse Debtor, the Capital Stock of the Non-Recourse Debtor, and any assets, receivables, inventory, equipment, chattels, contracts, intangibles, rights and any other assets of such Non-Recourse Debtor and its Subsidiaries connected with the projects, properties or assets created, developed, constructed, improved, acquired or operated, as the case may be, in respect of which such Debt has been incurred; *provided, further*, that if such lender additionally has contractual recourse to Raízen or to any Subsidiary of Raízen (other than the Non-Recourse Debtor and its Subsidiaries) for the repayment of any portion of such Debt (such portion, the "Recourse Amount"), then the Recourse Amount will not constitute Non- Recourse Debt and the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor, as the case may be, will be deemed to have incurred Debt in an aggregate principal amount equal to the Recourse Amount.

"Officer's Certificate" means, with respect to any Person, a certificate signed by the chairman of the board (or equivalent governing body), president, vice-president, chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief

financial officer, chief accounting officer, director or manager, as applicable, or any treasurer, secretary or authorized signatory or, to the extent applicable, general counsel of such Person.

"Permitted Holders" means each of (i) Royal Dutch Shell PLC and its Affiliates and (ii) Cosan S.A. and its Affiliates (in each case, including any successors and assigns thereof).

"Permitted Liens" means:

(1) any Liens existing on the Issue Date;

(2) any Liens extending, renewing or replacing (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements of), in whole or in part, any Lien referred to in clauses (1), (3), (4) (10) and (13); provided that the principal amount of Debt secured thereby shall not exceed the principal amount of Debt so secured at the time of such extension, renewal or replacement, except for any increase reflecting premiums, fees and expenses in connection with such extension, renewal or replacement;

(3) any Liens created solely for the purpose of securing the payment of all or a part of the purchase price (or the cost of construction or improvement, and any related transaction fees and expenses) of assets or Property (including Capital Stock of any Person) acquired, constructed or improved after the Issue Date, including related transaction fees and expenses (or securing Debt incurred to refinance a bridge or other interim financing that is initially incurred for the purpose of financing such acquisition, construction or improvement of such Property or assets, including related transaction fees and expenses); provided that (a) the aggregate principal amount of Debt secured by such Liens will not exceed (but may be less than) the greater of (i) the purchase price of the assets or Property so acquired, constructed or improved or (ii) the aggregate Debt incurred solely for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of such Property or assets, as the case may be, (b) such Liens will not encumber any assets or Property other than the assets or Property so acquired, constructed or improved and (c) other than any unimproved real property on which the Property so constructed, or the improvement, is located, such Liens will attach to such assets or Property within 365 days of the construction, acquisition or improvement of such assets or Property; *provided, further* that any Lien is permitted to be incurred on the Capital Stock of any Person securing any Debt of that Person that is (i) Non-Recourse Debt and (ii) incurred for purposes of financing the acquisition, construction or improvement of any Property or assets of such Person;

(4) any Liens securing Debt for the purpose of financing all or part of the cost of the acquisition, construction or development of a project; provided that (a) the Lien in respect of such Debt is limited to assets (including Capital Stock of the project entity) or Property of such project, (b) the aggregate principal amount of Debt secured by the Liens will not exceed (but may be less than) the greater of (i) the cost (i.e., purchase price) of the project so acquired, constructed or developed or (ii) the aggregate Debt incurred solely for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of such project, as the case may be, and (c) the Lien is incurred before, or within 365 days after the completion of, that acquisition, construction or development and does not apply to any other Property or assets of Raízen or any Significant Subsidiary;

(5) any Liens imposed by applicable law incurred in the ordinary course of business, including carriers', warehousemen's and mechanics' liens, statutory landlord's liens, and other similar liens and encumbrances arising in the ordinary course of business, in each case for sums not yet due or being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

(6) any Liens securing taxes, duties, assessments, fees and other governmental charges or levies, in each case the payment of which is not yet due or is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings and for which such adequate reserves or other appropriate provisions, if any, as shall be required by Applicable GAAP shall have been made;

(7) pledges or deposits made in the ordinary course of business in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance or other similar social security legislation, any deposit to secure appeal bonds in proceedings being contested in good faith, good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of Debt) or leases or deposits for the payment of rent, in each case made in the ordinary course of business;

(8) customary reservations or retentions of title, minor defects, easements, rights-of-way, restrictions and other similar encumbrances incurred in the ordinary course of business and encumbrances consisting of zoning restrictions, licenses, restrictions on the use of Property or assets or minor imperfections in title that do not in the aggregate materially impair the value or use of the Property or assets affected thereby, and any leases and subleases of real property that do not in the aggregate materially interfere with the ordinary conduct of the business of the Issuer, any Guarantor or any Significant Subsidiary, and which are made on customary and usual terms applicable to similar properties;

(9) encumbrances, security deposits or reserves maintained in the ordinary course of business and required by applicable law;

(10) any Liens (i) granted to secure borrowings directly or indirectly from Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social-BNDES, or any other federal, regional or state Brazilian governmental development bank or credit agency (including borrowings from any Brazilian governmental bank with funds provided by Brazilian governmental regional funds (which shall include, without limitation, Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos – FINEP, Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste – FDNE and Fundo de Desenvolvimento do Centro Oeste – FCO)) or (ii) granted to secure borrowings from any international or multilateral development bank, government-sponsored agency, export- import bank or official export-import credit insurer, export-credit agency or commercial bank acting as co-lender in any of the foregoing;

(11) any Liens in favor of issuers of surety bonds, appeal bonds, bid bonds, tender bonds, letters of credit or similar instruments issued pursuant to the request of and for the account of any of the Issuer or the Guarantors or any of their Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business (including all bonds required by law, contract or tender rules);

(12) any Liens securing obligations under any Hedging Agreements, so long as such Hedging Agreements are entered into for bona fide, non-speculative purposes;

(13) any Liens existing on any Property or assets of any Person before that Person's acquisition (in whole or in part) by, merger into or consolidation with or sale of assets to any of the Issuer, the Guarantors or any Subsidiary thereof after the Issue Date; provided that the Lien is not created in contemplation of or in connection with such acquisition, merger or consolidation and such Lien does not extend to any other property of the Issuer, the Guarantors or any Subsidiary thereof;

(14) any Liens on inventory, receivables and related assets of any of the Issuer, the Guarantors or any of their Subsidiaries securing the obligations of the Issuer, such Guarantor or such Subsidiary, as applicable, under any lines of credit or working capital or export or import trade finance facility or other trade transaction; *provided* that the aggregate principal amount of Debt incurred that is secured by such receivables that shall fall due in any calendar year shall not exceed 80% of Raízen's consolidated net operating revenues for the most recently concluded period of four consecutive fiscal quarters; *provided further* that advance transactions will not be deemed transactions secured by receivables, inventory or related assets for purposes of the above calculations;

(15) any judgment Lien not giving rise to an Event of Default;

(16) any interest or title of a lessor under any capitalized lease obligation; provided that such Liens do not extend to any Property or assets which is not leased property subject to such capitalized lease obligation;

(17) any Liens encumbering deposits made to secure obligations arising from statutory, regulatory, contractual, or warranty requirements of the Issuer, any Guarantor or any of their Subsidiaries, including rights of offset and set-off;

(18) any Lien or rights of set-off of any Person with respect to any cash equivalents on deposit account or securities account of the Issuer, any Guarantor or any of their Subsidiaries arising in the ordinary course of business in favor of the bank(s) or security intermediary(ies) with which such accounts are maintained, securing only amounts owing to such bank(s) with respect to cash management and operating account arrangements;

(19) any Liens securing the notes and the guarantees and all other monetary obligations under the indenture;

(20) any Liens in favor of customs and revenue authorities arising as a matter of law to secure payment of customs duties in connection with the importation of goods;

(21) any rights of set-off of any Person with respect to any deposit account of the Issuer, any Guarantor or any of their Subsidiaries arising in the ordinary course of business and not constituting a financing transaction;

(22) Liens securing obligations owed by any Subsidiary of Raízen to Raízen or one or more Subsidiaries of Raízen and/or by Raízen to one or more such Subsidiaries; and

(23) other Liens securing obligations in an aggregate amount not exceeding the greater of: (i) U.S.$ 2.8 billion (or the equivalent thereof at the time of determination) and (ii) 20% of the Total Consolidated Assets.

For purposes of determining compliance with the covenant "Limitation on Liens," (i) a Lien need not be incurred solely by reference to one category of Permitted Liens described above but is permitted to be incurred in part under any combination thereof and of any other available exemption and (ii) in the event that a Lien (or any portion thereof) meets the criteria of one or more of the categories of Permitted Liens, the Issuer may, in its sole discretion, classify or reclassify such Lien (or any portion thereof) in any manner that complies with the categories of Permitted Liens.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, unincorporated association, governmental authority or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity of whatever nature.

"Property" of any Person means any property, rights, revenues, or interest therein, of such Person.

"Rating Agency" means each of (1) S&P, (2) Moody's and (3) Fitch, or their respective successors.

"Rating Decline" means that at any time within 90 days after the date of public notice of a Change of Control, (1) in the event a series of notes is assigned an Investment Grade rating by at least two of the Rating Agencies prior to such public notice, the rating assigned to such series of notes by any two or more of the Rating Agencies is below an Investment Grade rating; or (2) in the event a series of notes is not assigned an Investment Grade Rating by at least two of the Rating Agencies prior to such public notice, the rating assigned to such series of notes by at least two of the Rating Agencies is decreased by one or more categories (i.e., notches); provided that there shall be no Rating Decline to the extent the notes of such series continue to have an Investment Grade Rating by at least one of the Ratings Agencies; and provided, further, that, in each case, any such Rating Decline is expressly stated by the applicable Rating Agency to have been the result of the Change of Control.

"Responsible Officer" means, with respect to the trustee, any officer of the trustee who shall have direct responsibility for the administration of the indenture.

"Securities Act" means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

"Significant Subsidiary" means, with respect to any Person, any Subsidiary of such Person which at the time of determination had assets which, as of the date of Person's most recent quarterly consolidated balance sheet, constituted at least 10% of the Person' total assets, determined on the basis of the consolidated assets of such Person and its Subsidiaries as of such date."

"Spot Rate" means, for any currency, the spot rate at which that currency is offered for sale against United States dollars as published in The Wall Street Journal on the Business Day immediately preceding the date of determination or, if that rate is not available in that publication, as published in any publicly available source of similar market data.

"S&P" means S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc., and any successor to its rating agency business.

"Stated Maturity" means (i) with respect to any Debt, the date specified as the fixed date on which the final installment of principal of such Debt is due and payable or (ii) with respect to any scheduled installment of principal of or interest on any Debt, the date specified as the fixed date on which such installment is due and payable as set forth in the documentation governing such Debt, not including any contingent obligation to repay, redeem or repurchase prior to the regularly scheduled date for payment.

"Subsidiary" means, with respect to any Person, any other Person more than 50% of the outstanding Voting Stock of which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person and/or by any one or more Subsidiaries of such Person.

"Total Consolidated Assets" means the total amount of consolidated assets of Raízen and its Subsidiaries prepared in accordance with Applicable GAAP, calculated after giving pro forma effect to any acquisition or disposition of Persons, divisions, lines of businesses, operations or assets by Raízen and its Subsidiaries subsequent to such date and on or prior to the date of determination.

"U.S. Government Obligations" means obligations issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the United States of America or by any agent or instrumentality thereof, provided that the full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged in support thereof.

"Voting Stock" of any Person means Capital Stock in such Person having power to vote for the election of directors or similar officials of such Person or otherwise voting with respect to actions of such Person (other than such Capital Stock having such power only by reason of the happening of a contingency).

Book Entry, Delivery and Form

The notes were offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A ("Rule 144A notes"). Notes also could be offered and sold in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S ("Regulation S notes"). Notes will be issued at the closing of this offering only against payment in immediately available funds.

Rule 144A notes initially will be represented by one or more notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (collectively, the "Rule 144A global notes"). Regulation S notes initially will be represented by one or more notes in registered, global form without interest coupons (collectively, the "Regulation S global notes" and, together with the Rule 144A global notes, the "global notes").

The global notes were deposited upon issuance with the trustee as custodian for DTC, in New York, New York, and registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, in each case, for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in DTC as described below. Through and including the 40th day after the later of the commencement of this offering and the closing of this offering (such period through and including such 40th day, the "restricted period"), beneficial interests in the Regulation S global notes may be transferred to a Person that takes delivery through a Rule 144A global note in accordance with the certification requirements described below. Beneficial

interests in the Rule 144A global notes may not be exchanged for beneficial interests in the Regulation S global notes at any time except in the limited circumstances described below. See "—Exchanges Between Regulation S Notes and Rule 144A Notes."

Except as set forth below, the global notes may be transferred, in whole and not in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee. Beneficial interests in the global notes may not be exchanged for notes in certificated form except in the limited circumstances described below. See "—Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes." Except in the limited circumstances described below, owners of beneficial interests in the global notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of notes in certificated form.

Rule 144A notes (including beneficial interests in the Rule 144A global notes) will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer and will bear a restrictive legend as described under "Transfer Restrictions." Regulation S notes will also bear the legend as described under "Transfer Restrictions." In addition, transfers of beneficial interests in the global notes will be subject to the applicable rules and procedures of DTC and its direct or indirect participants (including, if applicable, those of the Euroclear System ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") (as indirect participants in DTC), which may change from time to time.

Depositary Procedures

The following description of the operations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream are provided solely as a matter of convenience. These operations and procedures are solely within the control of the respective settlement systems and are subject to changes by them. We take no responsibility for these operations and procedures and urge investors to contact the system or their participants directly to discuss these matters.

DTC has advised us that DTC is a limited purpose trust company created to hold securities for its participating organizations (collectively, the "participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of transactions in those securities between participants through electronic book entry changes in accounts of its participants. The participants include securities brokers and dealers (including the initial purchasers), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Access to DTC's system is also available to other entities such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly (collectively, the "indirect participants"). Persons who are not participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through the participants or the indirect participants. The ownership interests in, and transfers of ownership interests in, each security held by or on behalf of DTC are recorded on the records of the participants and indirect participants.

DTC has also advised us that, pursuant to procedures established by it:

(1) upon deposit of the global notes, DTC will credit the accounts of participants designated by the initial purchasers with portions of the principal amount of the global notes; and

(2) ownership of these interests in the global notes will be shown on, and the transfer of ownership of these interests will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to the participants) or by the participants and the indirect participants (with respect to other owners of beneficial interests in the global notes).

Investors in the global notes who are participants in DTC's system may hold their interests therein directly through DTC. Investors in the global notes who are not participants may hold their interests therein indirectly through organizations (including Euroclear and Clearstream) which are participants in such system. All interests in a global note, including those held through Euroclear or Clearstream, may be subject to the procedures and requirements of DTC. Those interests held through Euroclear or Clearstream may also be subject to the procedures and requirements of such systems. The laws of some states require that certain Persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities that they own. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a global note to such Persons will be limited to that extent. Because DTC can act only on behalf of participants, which in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of a Person having beneficial interests in a global note to pledge such

interests to Persons that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interests may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate evidencing such interests.

Except as described below, owners of interests in the global notes will not have notes registered in their names, will not receive physical delivery of notes in certificated form and will not be considered the registered owners or "holders" thereof under the indentures for any purpose.

Payments in respect of the principal of, and interest and premium and additional interest, if any, on a global note registered in the name of DTC or its nominee will be payable to DTC in its capacity as the registered holder under the indentures. Under the terms of the indentures, the Issuer and the trustee and each of their respective agents will treat the Persons in whose names the notes, including the global notes, are registered as the owners of the notes for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, neither the Issuer, the Guarantors, the trustee, the transfer agent, the registrar, the paying agent nor any of their respective agents has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

(1) any aspect of DTC's records or any participant's or indirect participant's records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interest in the global notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of DTC's records or any participant's or indirect participant's records relating to the beneficial ownership interests in the global notes; or

(2) any other matter relating to the actions and practices of DTC or any of its participants or indirect participants.

DTC has advised us that its current practice is to credit the accounts of the relevant participants with the payment on the payment date unless DTC has reason to believe it will not receive payment on such payment date. Each relevant participant is credited with an amount proportionate to its beneficial ownership of an interest in the principal amount of the relevant security as shown on the records of DTC. Payments by the participants and the indirect participants to the beneficial owners of notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of the participants or the indirect participants and will not be responsibility of the Issuer, the Guarantors, DTC, the trustee, the transfer agent, the registrar, the paying agent nor any of their respective agents. Neither the Issuer, the Guarantors, the trustee, the transfer agent, the registrar, the paying agent nor any of their respective agents will be liable for any delay by DTC or any of its participants in identifying the beneficial owners of the notes, and the Issuer, the Guarantors, the trustee, the transfer agent, the registrar, the paying agent and their respective agents may conclusively rely on and will be protected in relying on instructions from DTC or its nominee for all purposes.

Subject to the transfer restrictions set forth under "Transfer Restrictions," transfers between participants in DTC will be effected in accordance with DTC's procedures, and will be settled in same-day funds, and transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the notes described herein, cross-market transfers between the participants in DTC, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its respective depositary; however, such cross market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counter-party in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (Brussels time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its respective depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf of delivering or receiving interests in the relevant global note in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear participants and Clearstream participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositories for Euroclear or Clearstream.

DTC has advised us that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of notes of a series only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account DTC has credited the interests in the global notes of such series and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the notes of such series as to which

such participant or participants has or have given such direction. However, if there is an Event of Default under the notes of such series, DTC reserves the right to exchange the global notes of such series for legended notes of such series in certificated form, and to distribute such notes to its participants.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream have agreed to the foregoing procedures to facilitate transfers of interests in the Rule 144A global notes and the Regulation S global notes among participants in DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or to continue to perform such procedures, and may discontinue such procedures at any time. Neither the Issuer, the Guarantors, the trustee, the transfer agent, the registrar, the paying agent nor any of their respective agents will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes

A global note of a series is exchangeable for definitive notes of such series in registered certificated form ("certificated notes") if:

(1) DTC (a) notifies the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for the global notes of such series and DTC fails to appoint a successor depositary or (b) has ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act;

(2) the Issuer, at its option, notifies the trustee in writing that it has elected to cause the issuance of the certificated notes of such series; or

(3) there has occurred and is continuing a Default or Event of Default with respect to the notes of such series.

In all cases, certificated notes delivered in exchange for any global note or beneficial interests in global notes will be registered in the names, and issued in any approved denominations, requested by or on behalf of DTC (in accordance with its customary procedures) and will bear the applicable restrictive legend referred to in "Transfer Restrictions," unless the Issuer determines that legend is not required by applicable law.

Exchange of Certificated Notes for Global Notes

Certificated notes may not be exchanged for beneficial interests in any global note unless the transferor first delivers to the trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the indenture) to the effect that such transfer will comply with the appropriate transfer restrictions applicable to such notes. See "Transfer Restrictions."

Transfers and Exchanges Between Regulation S Notes and Rule l44A Notes

A beneficial interest in the Regulation S global note of a series may be exchanged or transferred for a beneficial interest in the Rule 144A global note of such series only if:

(1) such exchange or transfer occurs pursuant to Rule 144A; and

(2) the transferor first delivers to the trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the indenture) to the effect that the notes are being transferred to a Person:

(A) who the transferor reasonably believes to be a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A;

(B) purchasing for its own account or the account of a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A; and

(C) in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States and other jurisdictions.

A beneficial interest in a Rule 144A global note of a series may be exchanged or transferred to a Person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Regulation S global note of such series, whether before or after the expiration of the restricted period, only if the transferor first delivers to the trustee a written certificate (in the form provided in the indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S.

Transfers involving exchanges of beneficial interests between the Regulation S global notes and the Rule 144A global notes of a series will be effected in DTC by means of an instruction originated by the DTC participant and approved by the trustee through the DTC Deposit/Withdrawal at Custodian system. Accordingly, in connection with any such transfer, appropriate adjustments will be made to reflect a decrease in the principal amount of the Regulation S global note and a corresponding increase in the principal amount of the Rule 144A global note or vice versa, as applicable. Any beneficial interest in one of the global notes of a series that is transferred to a Person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the other global note of such series will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in such global note and will become an interest in the other global note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to beneficial interest in such other global note for so long as it remains such an interest. The policies and practices of DTC may prohibit transfers of beneficial interests in the Regulation S global note of a series prior to the expiration of the restricted period.

Same Day Settlement and Payment

Each of the indentures requires that payments in respect of the notes represented by the global notes (including principal, interest and Additional Amounts, if any) be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds in such coin or currency of the United States as at the time of payment will be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. The Issuer will make payments of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the notes to the trustee or a paying agent, which will pass such funds to the holders.

Payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest in respect of each certificated note will be made at the specified office or agency of one or more paying agents in New York City. At the Issuer's option, interest on notes issued in certificated form may be paid by U.S. dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City and mailed to the holder of such note at its registered address. Upon application by the holder to the specified office of any paying agent not less than 15 days before the due date for any payment in respect of a note, such payment may be made by transfer to a U.S. dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City. Payments in respect of global notes will be made to DTC in accordance with its applicable procedures.

All payments will be subject in all cases to any applicable tax or other laws and regulations, but without prejudice to the provisions of "—Payment of Additional Amounts." No commissions or expenses will be charged to the holders in respect of such payments.

Subject to applicable law, the trustee and the paying agent will pay to the Issuer or the Guarantors upon request any monies held by them for the payment of principal or interest that remains unclaimed for two years after the applicable payment date, and, thereafter, holders entitled to such monies must look to the Issuer or the Guarantors for payment. After the return of such monies by the trustee or the paying agent to the Issuer or a Guarantor, neither the trustee nor the paying agent will be liable to the holders in respect of such monies.

The notes represented by the global notes are expected to be eligible to trade in DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in such notes will, therefore, be required by DTC to be settled in immediately available funds. The Issuer expects that secondary trading in any certificated notes will also be settled in immediately available funds.

Because of time zone differences, the securities account of a Euroclear or Clearstream participant purchasing an interest in a global note from a participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participant, during the securities settlement process (which must be

a business day for Euroclear and Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. DTC has advised us that cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interest in a global note by or through a Euroclear or Clearstream participant to a participant in DTC will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

TAXATION

The following discussion summarizes certain Brazilian, Luxembourg and United States federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to you if you invest in the notes. This summary is based on laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect in Brazil, Luxembourg and the United States, which, in each case, may change. Any change could apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary.

This summary does not describe all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to you or your situation, particularly if you are subject to special tax rules. You should consult your tax advisors about the tax consequences of holding the notes, including the relevance to your particular situation of the considerations discussed below, as well as of state, local and other tax laws.

Brazilian Taxation

The following discussion summarizes the main Brazilian tax considerations related to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the notes by an individual, entity, trust or organization resident or domiciled outside Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation ("Non-Resident Holder"). The following discussion is based on the federal tax laws of Brazil as in effect on the date hereof, and it is subject to any change in Brazilian law that may come into effect after such date and that is applicable. The information set forth below is intended to be a general description only and does not address all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the notes and is not applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. The discussion below does not address any tax consequences under the tax laws of any state or locality of Brazil. This discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a Non-Resident Holder. The earnings of foreign companies and persons not resident in Brazil are taxed in Brazil when derived from Brazilian sources or when the transaction giving rise to such earnings involves assets in Brazil. Investors should note that, as to the discussion below, other income tax rates or treatment may be provided for in any applicable tax treaty between Brazil and the country where the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled. Investors should also note that there is no tax treaty between Brazil and the United States.

On June 14, 2023, the Brazilian government published Law No. 14,596 ("Law 14,596"), which introduced changes to the legislation on corporate income tax and provided for new transfer pricing rules aiming to align Brazil's rules with international standards, as proposed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"). In essence, Law 14,596 (i) is a result of an adaptation effort to conform the current transfer pricing rules to the OECD model which forsakes fixed criteria in favor of adopting the principle that transactions should be valued as if they had been carried out between unrelated parties, each acting in his own best interest ("The Arm's Length Principle"); and (ii) brought forth express guidance in relation to some specific transactions. Specifically in relation to the concepts of Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions and Privileged Tax Regime, further detailed below, Law 14,596 has a minimum threshold tax rate of 17%, a change from the minimum rate of 20% set forth in previous rules. In addition, Law 14,596 also stipulates that in transactions where an entity acts as guarantor of another related entity, it is necessary to analyze whether the latter must pay the guarantor a remuneration for the guarantee within The Arm's Length Principle.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING THE NOTES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE RECEIPT OF INTEREST AND THE SALE, REDEMPTION OR REPAYMENT OF THE NOTES.

Payments on the Notes Made by the Issuer

A Non-Resident Holder is taxed in Brazil only when income is derived from Brazilian sources or when the transaction giving rise to such earnings involves assets located in Brazil. The applicability of Brazilian taxes with respect to payments on the notes will depend on the origin of such payments and on the domicile of the beneficiaries thereof.

Therefore, based on the fact that the Issuer is not considered for tax purposes to be domiciled in Brazil, any income (including interest and/or original issue discount, if any) paid by it in respect of the notes to Non-Resident Holders should not be subject to withholding in respect of Brazilian income tax or any other taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in Brazil, provided that such payments are made with funds held by the Issuer outside Brazil.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Notes

Capital gains realized on the sale or disposition of assets located in Brazil by a Non-Resident Holder are subject to taxation in Brazil regardless of whether the acquirer is resident or domiciled in Brazil, according to Section 26 of Law No. 10,833, of December 29, 2003, and Section 18 of Law No. 9,249, of December 26, 1995. Based on the fact that the notes are issued and registered abroad, they should not fall within the definition of assets located in Brazil for purposes of Law No. 9,249/95 and Law No. 10,833/03. As so, gains on the sale or the disposition of the notes made outside Brazil should not be subject to Brazilian taxes. However, given the general and unclear scope of this legislation and the absence of judicial guidance in respect thereof, we cannot assure prospective investors that such interpretation will prevail in the courts of Brazil.

As a result, in case the notes are deemed to be assets located in Brazil, gains recognized by a Non-Resident Holder from their sale or other disposition to (1) a non-resident of Brazil or (2) a resident of Brazil may be subject to income tax in Brazil at progressive rates as follows: (1) 15% for the portion of the gain that does not exceed R$5 million, (2) 17.5% for the portion of the gain that exceeds R$5 million but does not exceed R$10 million, (3) 20% for the part of the gain that exceeds R$10 million but does not exceed R$30 million, and (4) 22.5% for the part of the gain that exceeds R$30 million, or at a flat tax rate of 25% if such Non-Resident Holder is located in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction (as defined below). In this event, the person responsible for the collection of the withholding income tax ("WHT") will be: (i) the notes acquirer (if resident in Brazil); or (ii) the attorney in fact or legal representative of the non-resident acquirer, according to Section 26 of Law No. 10,833/2003.

Please note that different rates may apply if the tax treaty between the country of residence of the Non-Resident Holder and Brazil sets forth a lower WHT rate.

In certain circumstances, if a given transaction is not subject to WHT and tax authorities take the position that the WHT should have been levied, tax authorities may increase the taxable basis of the WHT, as if the amount actually received by the beneficiary outside Brazil had already been reduced by the applicable WHT (gross-up).

Discussion on Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions

Under Brazilian Law, a "Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction" is a jurisdiction that does not impose income tax or that imposes it at a maximum rate lower than 17%, or whose laws do not allow access to information related to ownership composition or securities ownership or permit the identification of the beneficial owner of income attributed to non-residents.

On June 23, 2008, Law No. 11,727 ("Law No. 11,727/2008"), with effects as from January 1, 2009, created the concept of a "Privileged Tax Regime," in connection with transactions subject to Brazilian transfer pricing rules and also applicable to thin capitalization/cross-border interest deductibility rules, which is broader than the concept of a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction. Pursuant to Law No. 11,727/2008, a jurisdiction will be considered a Privileged Tax Regime if it: (1) does not tax income or taxes it at a maximum rate lower than 17%; (2) grants tax advantages to a non-resident entity or individual (a) without the need to carry out a substantial economic activity in the country or in the territory, or (b) conditioned upon the non-exercise of a substantial economic activity in the country or in the territory; (3) does not tax or taxes foreign sourced income at a maximum rate lower than 17%; or (4) restricts the disclosure of information related to the ownership of shares, goods and rights, as well as to the information related to the economic transactions carried out.

On June 4, 2010, Brazilian tax authorities enacted Normative Instruction No. 1,037 ("IN 1,037/10") listing (1) the countries and jurisdictions considered as Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions; and (2) Privileged Tax Regimes. This is an exhaustive list.

The interpretation of the current tax legislation could lead to the conclusion that the above mentioned concept of "Privileged Tax Regime" should apply solely for purposes of Brazilian transfer pricing and thin capitalization rules, stricter deductibility rules and other specific situations for specific taxpayers (a binding tax ruling – *Solução de Consulta COSIT* No. 575, dated as of December 20, 2017 - issued by Brazilian tax authorities seems to confirm this interpretation). However, one cannot assure that subsequent legislation or interpretations issued by the Brazilian tax authorities regarding the definition of a "Privileged Tax Regime" provided by Law No. 11,727/08 will not also apply to payments to Non-Resident Holders in connection with the notes.

We recommend prospective investors to consult their own tax advisors from time to time to verify any possible tax consequences arising of IN 1,037/10 and Law No. 11,727/08. If the Brazilian tax authorities determine that the concept of "Privileged Tax Regime" provided by Law No. 11,727/08 will also apply to a Non-Resident Holder on payments potentially made by a Brazilian source, the WHT applicable to such payments could be assessed at a rate of 25%.

Payments on the Notes Made by Raízen and Raízen Energia as Guarantors

In the event the Issuer fails to timely pay any amount due, including any payment of principal, interest or any other amount that may be due and payable in respect of the notes to a Non-Resident Holder, the Guarantors will be required to assume the obligation to pay such amounts due.

As there is no specific legal provision dealing with the imposition of WHT on payments made by Brazilian sources to non-resident beneficiaries under guarantees and no uniform decision from the Brazilian courts, there is a risk that tax authorities could take the position that the funds remitted by the Guarantors to the Non-Resident Holders may be subject to the imposition of WHT at a generally applicable 15% rate or at a 25% rate, if the Non-Resident Holders are located in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction.

There is uncertainty regarding the applicable tax treatment of payments of principal amounts by the Guarantors to Non-Resident Holders. Arguments exist to sustain the position that (a) payments made under a guarantee structure should be subject to the imposition of WHT according to the nature of the guaranteed payment, in which case only interest and fees should be subject to taxation at the rates of 15% or 25%, in cases of beneficiaries located in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction, as defined by the Brazilian legislation; or (b) that payments made under a guarantee by Brazilian sources to non-resident beneficiaries should not be subject to the imposition of WHT, as such payments are made on the account and at the order of the issuer. As noted above, the imposition of WHT under these circumstances has not been settled by the Brazilian courts.

Furthermore, fees and commissions payable by a Brazilian source may also be subject to (depending on the nature of the transaction): (i) WHT at a rate of up to 25%; (ii) Contribuição de Intervenção no Domínio Econômico (CIDE) at a 10% rate (applicable only if in consideration for technical services, technical assistance or similar services or royalties, which are generally subject to WHT at a 15% rate); (iii) Contribuição ao Programa de Integração Social (PIS) and Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social (COFINS) at the total rate of 9.25%; and (iv) Tax on Services (ISS) at rates which may vary from 2% to 5%.

If the Guarantors are required to withhold or deduct amounts for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed by Brazil, the Guarantors will pay such Additional Amounts as are necessary to ensure that the holders of the notes receive the same amount as such holders would have received without such withholding or deduction, subject to certain exceptions. See "Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts."

Please note that different rates may apply if the tax treaty between the country of residence of the Non-Resident Holder and Brazil sets forth a lower WHT rate.

Other Brazilian Tax Considerations

Pursuant to Decree No. 6,306, of December 14, 2007, as amended, conversions of foreign currency into Brazilian currency or vice versa are subject to the tax on foreign exchange transactions ("IOF/Exchange"), including foreign exchange transactions in connection with payments made by a Brazilian guarantor under the guarantee to

Non-Resident Holders. Currently, the IOF/Exchange rate is 0.38% for most foreign exchange transactions, and which should include foreign exchange transactions in connection with payments made by a Brazilian guarantor to Non-Resident Holders.

Despite the above, in any case, the Brazilian government is allowed to reduce the IOF/Exchange rate at any time down to 0% or increase the IOF/Exchange rate at any time up to 25%, but only with respect to future foreign exchange transactions.

In addition, IOF on credit transactions ("IOF/Credit") applies to credit transactions in general, which may include the performance of guaranty transactions between a guarantor and a guaranteed party (such as a situation in which IOF/Credit would be imposed upon any amount paid in respect of the notes by the guarantors under the guarantees). IOF/Credit is not levied on foreign credit transactions in which the creditor is domiciled outside Brazil. As for international credit transactions in which the creditor is domiciled in Brazil, both IOF/Credit and IOF/Exchange may be levied simultaneously. In this case, IOF/Credit may be levied at a daily rate of 0.0041%, up to a limit of 365 days, plus an IOF/Credit surtax of 0.38% (sum of up to approximately 1.88% as IOF/Credit), and IOF/Exchange may be levied at a rate of 0.38% both on the remittance of funds and on the liquidation of the loan.

Generally, there are no transfer, inheritance, gift, succession, stamp, or other similar taxes in Brazil with respect to the ownership, transfer, assignment or any other disposition of the notes by a Non-Resident Holder, except for gift or inheritance taxes imposed by some Brazilian states on gifts or bequests by individuals or entities not domiciled or residing in Brazil to individuals or entities domiciled or residing within such states. Whenever applicable, the gift or inheritance taxes must be collected by the individual or legal entity residing in Brazil that is the beneficiary of the gift or bequest.

The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all Brazilian tax consequences relating to the ownership of notes. Prospective purchasers of notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations.

Luxembourg Taxation

This section provides for a general overview of the material Luxembourg tax consequences relating to your investment in the notes issued by the Issuer. This section is therefore not intended to provide for a comprehensive description of all the tax consequences related to your decision to invest in, hold or dispose of the notes and is not intended as tax advice to any particular noteholder. This information also does not take into account the specific circumstances of particular investors. Prospective investors in the notes should therefore consult their own professional advisors about the tax consequences of investing in, owning, holding or disposing of the notes issued by the Issuer (including with respect to receiving interest on and redeeming the notes) under Luxembourg tax law, as well as any state, local or foreign laws to which they may be subject. This information does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or other taxing jurisdiction other than Luxembourg.

Where in this summary English terms and expressions are used to refer to Luxembourg concepts, the meaning to be attributed to such terms and expressions shall be the meaning to be attributed to the equivalent Luxembourg concepts under Luxembourg tax law.

This section is based on the tax law of Luxembourg (unpublished case law not included) as it stands at the date of these listing particulars. The tax law upon which this summary is based is subject to changes, possibly with retroactive effect. Any such change may invalidate the contents of this summary, which will not be updated to reflect such change.

This section assumes that each transaction with respect to the notes is at arm's length.

The summary in this Luxembourg taxation section does not address the Luxembourg tax consequences for a holder of the notes who:

i. is an investor as defined in a specific law (such as the law on family wealth management companies of 11 May 2007, as amended, the law on undertakings for collective investment of 17 December 2010, as amended, the law on specialized investment funds of 13 February 2007, as amended, the law on reserved alternative investment funds of 23 July 2016, as amended, the law on securitization of 22 March 2004, as amended, the law on venture capital vehicles of 15 June 2004, as amended, and the law on pension saving companies and associations of 13 July 2005, as amended);

ii. is, in whole or in part, exempt from tax;

iii. acquires, owns or disposes of the notes in connection with a membership of a management board, a supervisory board, an employment relationship, a deemed employment relationship or management role; or

iv. has a substantial interest in the Issuer or a deemed substantial interest in the Issuer for Luxembourg tax purposes. Generally, a person holds a substantial interest if such person owns or is deemed to own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the shares or interest in an entity.

Withholding tax

Except as provided for by the law of December 23, 2005, as amended (the "Relibi Law"), which implemented a withholding tax that applies to Luxembourg resident individuals, under the existing laws of Luxembourg there is no withholding tax on payments of principal, premium or interest, or on accrued but unpaid interest, in respect of the notes, by the Issuer to the noteholders.

According to the Relibi Law, as amended, interest payments or similar payments (within the meaning of the Relibi Law) on the notes made or ascribed by a paying agent (within the meaning of the Relibi Law) established in Luxembourg will be subject to a withholding tax of 20% if such payments are made or ascribed for the benefit of an individual resident in Luxembourg for tax purposes who is the beneficial owner of such payment. The withholding tax of 20% also applies on accrued or capitalised interest received upon disposal, redemption, repurchase or conversion of the notes.

Taxes on income and capital gains

Non-resident noteholders

Non-resident noteholders, not having a permanent establishment, a permanent representative, or a fixed place of business in Luxembourg to which the notes or income thereon are attributable, are not subject to Luxembourg income taxes on income accrued or received, redemption premiums or issue discounts, under the notes nor on capital gains realized on the disposal or redemption of the notes.

Resident noteholders

Individuals

An individual resident noteholder acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking must include any interest accrued or received, any redemption premium or issue discount, as well as any gain realized on the sale or disposal, in any form whatsoever, of the notes, in its taxable income for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes.

An individual resident noteholder, acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, is subject to Luxembourg income tax in respect of interest or similar income received, redemption premiums or issue discounts, under the notes, except if tax has been levied on such payments in accordance with the Relibi Law.

A gain realized by an individual resident noteholder, acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, upon the sale or disposal, in any form whatsoever, of notes is not subject to Luxembourg income tax, provided this sale or disposal took place more than six months after the notes were acquired. However, any portion of such gain corresponding to accrued but unpaid interest income is subject to Luxembourg income tax, except if tax has been levied on such interest in accordance with the Relibi Law. Any benefit derived by an individual resident noteholder from the disposal of the notes prior to their acquisition is subject to income tax as well.

Corporations

A corporate resident holder of the notes must include any interest accrued or received, any redemption premium or issue discount, as well as any gain realized on the sale or disposal, in any form whatsoever, of the notes, in its taxable income for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes.

General

If a corporate holder of the notes is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in Luxembourg, such holder will for Luxembourg tax purposes not carry on or be deemed to carry on an enterprise, in whole or in part, through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg by reason only of the execution of the documents relating to the issue of the notes or the performance by the Issuer of its obligations under such documents or under the notes.

Net wealth tax

Corporate holders of notes resident in Luxembourg or a non-resident corporate holder of notes that maintains a permanent establishment, permanent representative or a fixed place of business in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to which/whom such notes are attributable are subject to annual net wealth tax on their unitary value (i.e., non-exempt assets minus liabilities and certain provisions as valued according to valuation rules), levied at a rate of 0.5% if the unitary value does not exceed EUR 500,000,000 and 0.05% on the portion of the unitary value that exceeds EUR 500,000,000, in respect of the notes.

Corporate resident noteholders will further be subject to (a) a minimum net wealth tax of EUR 4,815, if it holds assets such as fixed financial assets, receivables owed to affiliated companies, transferable securities, postal checking accounts, checks and cash, in a proportion that exceeds 90% of its total balance sheet value and if the total balance sheet value exceeds EUR 350,000, or (b) a minimum net wealth tax between EUR 535 and EUR 32,100 based on the total amount of its assets.

Individuals are not subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax.

Non-resident corporate noteholders, not having a permanent establishment, a permanent representative, or a fixed place of business in Luxembourg to which the notes or income thereon are attributable, are not subject to Luxembourg wealth tax.

Registration tax

It is not compulsory that the notes be filed, recorded or enrolled with any court or other authority in Luxembourg. There is no Luxembourg registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty due in Luxembourg by the holders of notes as a consequence of the issuance of the notes, the performance by the Issuer of its obligations under the notes or transfer of the notes.

However, a fixed or *ad valorem* registration duty in Luxembourg may apply (i) upon registration of the notes before the Registration and Estates Department (*Administration de l'enregistrement, des domaines et de la TVA*) in Luxembourg where this registration is not required by law (*présentation à l'enregistrement*), or (ii) if the notes are (a) enclosed to a compulsory registrable deed under Luxembourg law, (*acte obligatoirement enregistrable*) or (b) deposited with the official records of a notary (*déposé au rang des minutes d'un notaire)*.

Gift and inheritance tax

Where the holder of notes is a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes at the time of such holder of notes' death, inheritance tax is levied in Luxembourg at progressive rates (depending on the value of the assets inherited and the degree of relationship). No Luxembourg inheritance tax will be due on the transfer of the notes upon death of the holder of notes unless the holder of notes resides in Luxembourg at the time of his decease for inheritance tax purposes. No Luxembourg gift tax is due upon the donation of notes unless such donation is embodied in a Luxembourg deed executed in the presence of a notary or produced for registration, directly or indirectly, before the Registration and Estates Department (*Administration de l'enregistrement, des domaines et de la TVA*) (which is generally not required).

Automatic exchange of information

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") requires financial institutions outside the U.S. ("foreign financial institutions" or "FFIs") to pass information about "Financial Accounts" held by "Specified U.S. Persons", directly or indirectly, to the U.S. tax authorities (the Internal Revenue Service, "IRS") on an annual basis. A 30% withholding tax may be imposed on certain U.S. source income of any FFI that fails to comply with this requirement, as well as penalties.

On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement ("Luxembourg IGA") with the United States of America and a memorandum of understanding in respect thereof. The Issuer would hence have to comply with this Luxembourg IGA as implemented into Luxembourg law by the Law of 24 July 2015 relating to FATCA ("FATCA Law") in order to comply with the provisions of FATCA rather than directly complying with the U.S. Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA. Under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA, the Issuer may be required to collect information aiming to identify its financial account holders (including certain entities and their controlling persons) that are Specified U.S. Persons for FATCA purposes ("FATCA Reportable Accounts"). Any such information on FATCA Reportable Accounts provided to the Issuer will be shared with the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) which will exchange that information on an automatic basis with the IRS.

Under the terms of FATCA, the Issuer may be deemed a Luxembourg reporting financial institution and the holders of notes may be deemed account holders. The Issuer intends to comply with the provisions of the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA to be deemed compliant with FATCA and will thus not be subject to the 30% withholding tax with respect to any payments attributable to actual and deemed U.S. investments of the Issuer. The Issuer will continually assess the extent of the requirements that FATCA, and notably the FATCA Law, place upon it.

To ensure the Issuer's compliance with FATCA, the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA in accordance with the foregoing, the Issuer may:

(a) request information or documentation, including W-9 or W-8 tax forms, a Global Intermediary Identification Number, if applicable, or any other valid evidence of a holder of the notes' FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain that holder of the notes' FATCA status;

(b) report information concerning a holder of the notes and his/her/its account holding in the Issuer to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) if such account is deemed a FATCA Reportable Account under the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA;

(c) report information to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) concerning payments to a holder of the notes with the FATCA status of a non-participating foreign financial institution;

(d) deduct applicable U.S. withholding taxes from certain payments made to a holder of the notes by or on behalf of the Issuer in accordance with FATCA, the FATCA Law and the Luxembourg IGA; and

(e) divulge any such personal information to any immediate payer of certain U.S. source income as may be required for withholding and reporting to occur with respect to the payment of such income.

By investing in the Issuer, the holder of the notes acknowledge that (i) the Issuer is responsible for the treatment of the personal data provided for in the FATCA Law; (ii) the personal data will inter alia be used for the purposes of the FATCA Law; (iii) the personal data may be communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*) and to the IRS; and (iv) the holder of the notes has a right of access to and rectification of the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes*).

Prospective investors should consult their professional advisor on the individual impact of FATCA.

Common reporting standard

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") has developed a new global standard for the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities ("CRS"). Luxembourg is a signatory jurisdiction to the CRS and has conducted its first exchange of information with tax authorities of other signatory jurisdictions in September 2017, as regards reportable financial information gathered in relation to fiscal year 2016. The CRS has been implemented in Luxembourg via the law dated 18 December 2015 concerning the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts and tax matters and implementing the EU Directive 2014/107/EU.

The regulations may impose obligations on the Issuer and the holders of notes, if the Issuer is considered as a Reporting Financial Institution (e.g., an Investment Entity) under the CRS, so that the latter could be required to conduct due diligence and obtain (among other things) confirmation of the tax residency, tax identification number and CRS classification of holders of notes in order to fulfill its own legal obligations.

Prospective investors should consult their professional advisor on the individual impact of the CRS.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes. This summary deals only with notes that are held as capital assets by a U.S. holder (as defined below) who acquires the notes upon original issuance at their initial offering price.

A "U.S. holder" means a person that is for United States federal income tax purposes a beneficial owner of the notes and any of the following:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a

valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

This summary is based upon provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions as of February 28, 2024. Those authorities may be changed, perhaps retroactively, so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those summarized below. This summary does not address all of the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to U.S. holders in light of their personal circumstances, nor does it address the Medicare tax on net investment income, United States federal estate and gift taxes or the effects of any state, local or non-United States tax laws. In addition, it does not represent a detailed description of the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws. For example, this summary does not address:

- tax consequences to holders who may be subject to special tax treatment, such as dealers or brokers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships or other pass-through entities (or investors therein), tax-exempt entities or insurance companies;

- tax consequences to persons holding the notes as part of a hedging, integrated, constructive sale or conversion transaction or a straddle;

- tax consequences to U.S. holders whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar;

- tax consequences attributable to persons being required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the notes as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement;

- tax consequences to holders who tender 2027 notes pursuant to the Concurrent Tender Offer; or

- alternative minimum tax consequences, if any.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds the notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership or a partner of a partnership considering an investment in the notes, you should consult your tax advisors.

We intend to take the position (to the extent we are required to take a position), and the following discussion assumes, that the notes constitute indebtedness for United States federal income tax purposes.

If you are considering the purchase of notes, you should consult your own tax advisors concerning the particular United States federal income tax consequences to you of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes, as well as the consequences to you arising under other United States federal tax laws and the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Effect of Certain Contingencies

We may in certain circumstances be required to make additional payments that could affect the yield of the notes. Although the potential obligation to make these additional payments may implicate the provisions of the United States Treasury regulations relating to "contingent payment debt instruments," we intend to take the position (to the extent we are required to take a position) that the notes are not subject to the contingent payment debt instrument rules. Our position is binding on you unless you disclose your contrary position to the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") in the manner required by applicable United States Treasury regulations. It is possible, however, that IRS may challenge this position. If such a challenge were successful, you might, among other things, be required to accrue interest income at a rate higher than the stated interest rate and to treat as ordinary interest income

(rather than capital gain) any gain recognized upon the sale or other taxable disposition of the notes. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the possible application of the contingent payment debt instrument rules to the notes. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the notes will not be treated as contingent payment debt instruments.

Payments of Interest

Stated interest on a note (including any Brazilian, Luxembourg or other foreign tax withheld and any Additional Amounts paid in respect thereof) will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with your method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement) and the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (as defined below), any Brazilian, Luxembourg or other foreign withholding taxes on interest may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, interest income will be treated as foreign source income and will generally constitute passive category income. However, United States Treasury regulations addressing foreign tax credits (the "Foreign Tax Credit Regulations") impose additional requirements for foreign taxes to be eligible for a foreign tax credit if the relevant taxpayer does not elect to apply the benefits of an applicable income tax treaty, and there can be no assurance that those requirements will be satisfied. The Department of the Treasury and the IRS are considering proposing amendments to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations. In addition, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). Instead of claiming a foreign tax credit, you may be able to deduct any foreign withholding taxes on interest in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under United States federal income tax law (including that a U.S. holder is not eligible for a deduction for otherwise creditable foreign income taxes paid or accrued in a taxable year if such U.S. holder claims a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the same taxable year). The rules governing the foreign tax credit and deductions for foreign taxes are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (and the related temporary relief in the IRS notices) and the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under your particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange and Retirement of Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a note, you will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you realize thereon (less an amount equal to any accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as interest income to the extent not previously included in income) and your adjusted tax basis in the note. Your adjusted tax basis in a note will, in general, be your cost for that note. Any gain or loss you recognize will generally be capital gain or loss and will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition the note has been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Any gain or loss you recognize will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss. Consequently, you may not be able to claim a foreign tax credit for any Brazilian, Luxembourg or other foreign tax imposed upon a disposition of a note unless that credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against United States federal income tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. However, pursuant to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations, unless you are eligible for and elect the benefits of an applicable income tax treaty, any such foreign tax would generally not be a foreign income tax eligible for a foreign tax credit (regardless of any other income that you may have that is derived from foreign sources). In such case, it is possible that the non-creditable foreign tax would reduce the amount realized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of the note. As discussed above, however, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). If any Brazilian, Luxembourg or other foreign tax is imposed upon the disposition of a

note and you apply such temporary relief, such foreign tax may be eligible for a foreign tax credit or deduction, subject to the applicable conditions and limitations. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (and the related temporary relief in the IRS notices) and the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under your particular circumstances.

Substitution of the Issuer

The Issuer may, subject to certain conditions, be replaced and substituted by Raízen, Raízen Energia or any subsidiary of Raízen or Raízen Energia (in each case, in that capacity, the "Substituted Issuer") as principal debtor in respect of the relevant indenture and the notes of one or both series. See "Description of the Notes—Substitution of the Issuer of the Notes." This substitution may be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as a deemed taxable exchange of the notes for new notes issued by the Substituted Issuer and thus may result in certain adverse tax consequences to you. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding any potential adverse tax consequences to you that may result from a substitution of the Issuer.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Generally, information reporting requirements will apply to all payments of principal of, and interest on, the notes and to the proceeds from a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition (including redemption) of a note paid to you, unless you establish that you are an exempt recipient. Additionally, if you fail to provide your taxpayer identification number, or, in the case of interest payments, fail either to report in full dividend and interest income or to make certain certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any such payments or proceeds.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your United States federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Certain U.S. holders are required to report information relating to an interest in the notes, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for notes held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions), by attaching a complete IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with their tax return for each year in which they hold an interest in the notes. You are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding information reporting requirements relating to your ownership of the notes.

THE ISSUER AND THE GUARANTORS

The Issuer

Raizen Fuels Finance S.A., a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized and existing under the laws of Luxembourg since January 20, 2014, having its registered office at 16, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés, Luxembourg*) under number B 184.033, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raízen Energia.

The Issuer is managed by a board of directors currently consisting of five directors (*administrateurs*) (the articles of association of the Issuer require that there be at least three directors at any one time). The Issuer is unaware of any conflicts of interest between the duties that any director owes to the Issuer and such director's private interests or other duties.

The directors of the Issuer are (i) Marina Dalben (class B director), who is also the head of corporate finance of Raízen, responsible for the strategy of fund raising, cash management and relationship with financial institutions of the group in Brazil, (ii) Alexandre De Paula Caratti Lima (class B director), who is also the head of taxes of the Raízen, coordinating the tax strategy of the group, (iii) Nicoletta Leone (class A director), (iv) Federico Papandrea (class A director), and (v) Fabrizio Terenziani (class A director). The directors of the Issuer reside in Brazil and/or Luxembourg. The business address of Marina Dalben and Alexandre De Paula Caratti Lima is Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 4100, 11th floor, Part V, Itaim Bibi, 04538-132, city of São Paulo, State of São Paulo, whereas the business address of Nicoletta Leone and Federico Papandrea is 16, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The share capital of the Issuer is set at US$30,000, represented by thirty thousand (30,000) shares in registered form, having a nominal value of US$1 each. The Issuer does not have subsidiaries or any equity investments. The Issuer may have subsidiaries and other equity investments in the future.

The articles of association of the Issuer have been published in the *Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* number 745 of March 22, 2014 and the latest amendment to its articles of association has been published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* number RESA_2020_097.445 on April 30, 2020. The latest coordinated articles of association of the Issuer have been filed with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés, Luxembourg*) on June 8, 2020.

The Issuer's corporate object and principal activity essentially consists of the acquisition of participations, in Luxembourg or abroad, in any company or enterprise in any form whatsoever, and the management of those participations. For a detailed description of the Issuer's corporate objects, see Article 3 of the Issuer's articles of association.

The Issuer was originally incorporated in the Cayman Islands. On January 20, 2014, the Issuer migrated to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. In September 2016, Raízen Energia S.A. transferred its entire equity interest in Raizen Luxembourg S.A. (formerly known as Raizen Cayman Limited) to the Issuer, following which Raizen Luxembourg S.A. was merged into the Issuer and Raízen Combustíveis S.A. transferred the entirety of its interest in the Issuer to Raízen Energia S.A. As a result, Raízen Energia S.A., a company wholly owned by Raízen, became the sole shareholder in the Issuer.

The Guarantors

Raízen S.A. is a publicly-held corporation (*sociedade anônima*) under the laws of Brazil. Raízen is the parent guarantor and ultimate holding company of the Raízen group. As of December 31, 2023, the share capital of Raízen is R$6.9 billion, represented by 8,993,572,584 common shares and 1,358,936,900 preferred shares, all registered with no par value. The share capital of Raízen has been fully paid up.

Raízen Energia S.A. is a corporation (*sociedade anônima*) under the laws of Brazil. As of December 31, 2023, the share capital of Raízen Energia is R$19.5 billion, represented by 20,588,374,701 common shares, all registered with no par value. The share capital of Raízen Energia has been fully paid up and does not comprise different classes of shares. Raízen S.A. holds directly and indirectly the totality of the shares issued by Raízen Energia.

For information regarding the management of Raízen, please see “Management”.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The notes (including the guarantee) have not been registered, and will not be registered, under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws, and the notes (including the related guarantees) may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an effective registration statement or pursuant to transactions exempt from, or not subject to, registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, the notes (including the guarantees) are being offered and sold only:

- in the United States to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A; and
- outside the United States to non-U.S. persons (under Regulation S) in offshore transactions meeting the requirements of Rule 903 of Regulation S.

As otherwise used in this section, all references to the "notes" of a series unless the context requires otherwise, includes the related guarantees.

Purchasers' Representations and Restrictions on Resale and Transfer

Each purchaser of notes (other than the initial purchasers in connection with the initial issuance and sale of notes) and each owner of any beneficial interest therein will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase thereof, to have represented and agreed as follows:

(1) It is purchasing the notes for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and it and any such account is either (a) a qualified institutional buyer and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (b) a non-U.S. person that is outside the United States;

(2) It acknowledges that the notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any jurisdiction and may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;

(3) It understands and agrees that notes initially offered in the United States to qualified institutional buyers will be represented by one or more global notes and that notes offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S will also be represented by one or more global notes;

(4) It will not resell or otherwise transfer any of such notes except (a) to the Issuer or the Guarantor, (b) within the United States to a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction complying with Rule 144A, (c) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S under the Securities Act and, with respect to the Luxembourg and Europe, to qualified investors within the meaning of the Prospectus Regulation, (d) pursuant to another applicable exemption from registration under the Securities Act (if available) or (e) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act;

(5) Within the EEA, it will not offer, resell, make available or otherwise transfer any of such notes to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;

(6) It agrees that it will give to each person to whom it transfers the notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such notes;

(7) In the case of a purchaser under Regulation S, it acknowledges that until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing of the offering, any transfers of beneficial interests in the Regulation S global notes may be made only to a non-U.S. person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) outside the United States, or to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Rule 144A global note in compliance with the requirements described under "Description of the Notes – Book Entry, Delivery and Form;"

(8) It acknowledges that until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing of the offering, any offer or sale of the notes within the United States by a broker-dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) not made in compliance with Rule 144A may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act;

(9) It acknowledges that prior to any proposed transfer of notes (other than pursuant to an effective registration statement or in respect of notes sold or transferred either pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S) the holder of such notes may be required to provide certifications relating to the manner of such transfer as provided in the indentures governing the notes;

(10) It acknowledges that the trustee, registrar or transfer agent for the notes will not be required to accept for registration of transfer any notes acquired by it, except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to us and the trustee, registrar or transfer agent that the restrictions set forth herein have been complied with;

(11) It acknowledges that we, the initial purchasers and other persons will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of the acknowledgements, representations and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the notes are no longer accurate, it will promptly notify us and the initial purchasers. If it is acquiring the notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each account; and

(12) It understands that the notes will bear a legend substantially to the effect set forth below.

Legends

The following is the form of restrictive legend which will appear on the face of the Rule 144A notes, and which will be used to notify transferees of the foregoing restrictions on transfer:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY OTHER SECURITIES LAWS. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THIS NOTE, AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER AND THE GUARANTORS THAT THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE OFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY (1) TO THE ISSUER OR THE GUARANTORS, (2) SO LONG AS THIS NOTE IS ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("RULE 144A"), TO A PERSON WHO THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A) IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 144A, (3) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (4) PURSUANT TO ANOTHER APPLICABLE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, AND IN EACH OF SUCH CASES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION. AS A CONDITION TO THE REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER OF THIS NOTE

PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (4) ABOVE, THE ISSUER, THE GUARANTORS OR THE TRUSTEE MAY REQUIRE DELIVERY OF ANY DOCUMENTATION OR OTHER EVIDENCE THAT IT, IN ITS SOLE DISCRETION, DEEMS NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE TO EVIDENCE COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXEMPTION REFERRED TO IN SUCH CLAUSE (4) AND, IN EACH CASE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THIS NOTE, REPRESENTS AND AGREES THAT IT SHALL NOTIFY ANY PURCHASER OF THIS NOTE FROM IT OF THE RESALE RESTRICTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

THIS LEGEND MAY BE REMOVED SOLELY IN THE DISCRETION AND AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ISSUER OR THE GUARANTORS.

The following is the form of restrictive legend which will appear on the face of the Regulation S notes, and which will be used to notify transferees of the foregoing restrictions on transfer:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION. NEITHER THIS NOTE NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE REOFFERED, SOLD, ASSIGNED, TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED, ENCUMBERED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH REGISTRATION OR UNLESS SUCH TRANSACTION IS EXEMPT FROM, OR NOT SUBJECT TO, SUCH REGISTRATION. THE HOLDER OF THIS NOTE, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE HEREOF, AGREES ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF ANY INVESTOR ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT HAS PURCHASED SECURITIES, TO OFFER, SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS NOTE, PRIOR TO THE DATE (THE "RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE") THAT IS 40 DAYS AFTER THE LATER OF (1) THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE HEREOF AND (2) THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WAS THE OWNER OF THIS NOTE (OR ANY PREDECESSOR OF THIS NOTE), ONLY (A) TO THE ISSUER, (B) UNDER A REGISTRATION STATEMENT THAT HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (C) FOR SO LONG AS THE NOTES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, TO A PERSON IT REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT THAT PURCHASES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER AND TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (D) THROUGH OFFERS AND SALES THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN RELIANCE UPON REGULATION S OR (E) UNDER ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT, SUBJECT TO THE ISSUER'S AND THE TRUSTEE'S RIGHT PRIOR TO ANY SUCH OFFER, SALE OR OTHER TRANSFER PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (E) TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, A CERTIFICATION AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO THE ISSUER."

For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of transfer certificates) under the indentures to effect exchanges or transfers of interest in global notes and certificated notes, see "Description of the Notes – Book Entry, Delivery and Form."

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

Enforcement of Judgments in Brazil

Raízen is a corporation organized under the laws of Brazil. All of the directors and officers of Raízen and some of the advisors named herein reside in Brazil or elsewhere outside the United States, and all or a significant portion of the assets of these persons may be located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil upon these persons, or to enforce against these persons judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws or the laws of any other jurisdiction.

In the indentures pursuant to which the notes were issued, Raízen agreed that the courts of the State of New York and the federal courts of the United States, in each case sitting in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit, action or proceeding, and to settle any disputes, which may arise out of or in connection with the guarantee and, for such purposes, irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of these courts, and named an agent for service of process in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. See "Description of the Notes."

We have been advised by Stocche Forbes Advogados, our Brazilian counsel, that judgments of non-Brazilian courts for the payment of money, including for civil liabilities predicated upon the laws of countries other than Brazil, including U.S. federal securities laws, subject to certain requirements described below, may be enforced in Brazil. A judgment against either us or any other person described above obtained outside Brazil would be enforceable in Brazil against us or any such person without reconsideration of the merits, upon confirmation of that judgment by the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice (*Superior Tribunal de Justiça*, the "STJ"). That confirmation, generally, will occur if the foreign judgment:

- is effective in the country where it was issued and fulfills all formalities required for its enforceability under the laws of the jurisdiction where the foreign judgment was rendered;
- was issued by a competent court after proper service of process is made on the parties in accordance with the applicable law, or after sufficient evidence of the parties' absence has been given and that a default judgment was the only option available, pursuant to applicable law;
- is *res judicata* – final and therefore not subject to appeal or re-examination of any other nature by any court or authority in the jurisdiction in which it was rendered;
- has been duly apostilled by the appropriate authority of the state rendering such foreign judgment in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (the "Apostille Convention"), or, if the rendering state is not a signatory to the Apostille Convention, is authenticated by a Brazilian consular office with jurisdiction over the location of the court that issued the foreign judgment and is accompanied by a sworn translation into Portuguese, except if such procedure was exempted by an international treaty entered into by Brazil;
- does not conflict with or violate a previous final unappealable and binding decision on the same matter and involving the same parties issued by a Brazilian court (*res judicata*);
- does not violate the exclusive jurisdiction of the Brazilian courts; and
- is not contrary to Brazilian national sovereignty, public policy or public morality, and human dignity.

The confirmation process may be time-consuming and may also give rise to difficulties in enforcing the foreign judgment in Brazil. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that confirmation would be obtained, that the confirmation process would be conducted in a timely manner or that a Brazilian court would enforce a monetary judgment for violation of the laws of countries other than Brazil, including the U.S. securities laws.

We have also been advised that:

- civil actions, although uncommon, may theoretically be brought before Brazilian courts based on the federal securities laws of the United States and that, subject to applicable law, Brazilian courts may enforce such liabilities in such actions against us (provided that provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States do not contravene Brazilian national sovereignty, public policy or public morality, and provided further that Brazilian courts can assert jurisdiction over the particular action);

- the ability of a judgment creditor to satisfy a judgment by attaching certain assets of the defendant in Brazil is governed and limited by provisions of Brazilian law;

- enforcement may be limited by bankruptcy liquidation, judicial and extrajudicial reorganization proceedings, fraudulent transfer, moratorium, and other laws of general application relating to or affecting the rights of creditors generally (claims for salaries, wages, social security and taxes, among others) will have preference over any claims; and

- Brazilian courts have exclusive jurisdiction over actions related to real property located in Brazil.

Therefore, if the notes or the indentures were to be declared void by a Brazilian court, a judgment obtained outside Brazil seeking to enforce the guarantee may not be ratified by the STJ in Brazil.

In addition, we have been advised that a plaintiff (whether Brazilian or non-Brazilian) who resides outside Brazil or moves abroad during the course of litigation in Brazil must post a bond to guarantee court costs and legal fees if the plaintiff owns no real property in Brazil that may ensure such payment. This bond must have a value sufficient to satisfy the payment of court fees and defendant's attorneys' fees, as determined by the Brazilian court. This requirement does not apply to enforcement of foreign judgments which have been duly confirmed by the STJ, nor to exceptions set forth in certain limited circumstances (*i.e.* if an exemption is provided in an international treaty entered into by Brazil, in case of enforcement of *títulos executivos extrajudiciais* and counterclaims (*reconvenções*) under Article 83, Paragraph 1, of Law No. 13,105, of March 16, 2015 (the "Brazilian Code of Civil Procedure").

If proceedings are brought in the courts of Brazil seeking to enforce our obligations under the notes, we would not be required to discharge our obligations in a currency other than *reais*. Any judgment obtained against us in Brazilian courts related to any payment obligations under the notes would be expressed in *reais*.

Enforcement of Judgments in Luxembourg

The Issuer is a public limited liability company *(société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg. A substantial portion of the assets and the officers and directors of the Issuer, at any one time, are or may be located in jurisdictions outside the United States. As a result, an investor may not be able to effect service of process outside the United States upon the Issuer, or their directors and officers, or enforce court judgments obtained against them or their directors and officers in jurisdictions outside of the United States.

As there is no treaty in force governing the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters between the United States and Luxembourg, courts in Luxembourg will not automatically recognize and enforce a final judgment rendered by a United States court. A valid, final, non-appealable and conclusive judgment against the Issuer with respect to the notes obtained from a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States which remains in full force and effect after all appeals that may be taken in the relevant state or federal jurisdiction with respect thereto have been taken, may be entered and enforced through a court of competent jurisdiction of Luxembourg, subject to compliance with the enforcement procedures (exequatur) set out in the relevant provisions of the Luxembourg New Code of Civil Procedure (*Nouveau Code de Procédure Civile*) and Luxembourg case law, being:

- the judgment of the U.S. court is enforceable (*exécutoire*) in the United States;

- the U.S. court must not infringe the exclusive jurisdiction of the Luxembourg courts and there must be a real link (*lien caractérisé*) between the case and the U.S. courts;

- the judgment of the U.S. court must not contain contradictions with an existing Luxembourg court order or order does not contravene overriding mandatory provisions of Luxembourg law;

- the judgment must not have been obtained by fraud but in compliance with the principles of natural justice and with the rights of the defendant to appear and the right to a fair trial, and if the defendant appeared, to present its defense and its own procedural laws; and

- the considerations of the foreign order, as well as the judgment, do not contravene international public policy as understood under the laws of Luxembourg or have been given proceedings of a penal, criminal or tax nature (which would include awards of damages made under civil liabilities provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, or other laws, to the extent that the same would be classified by Luxembourg courts as being of a penal or punitive nature (for example, fines or punitive damages)) or rendered subsequent to an evasion of Luxembourg law or jurisdiction (*fraude à la loi*). Ordinarily an award of monetary damages would not be considered as a penalty, but if the monetary damages include punitive damages such punitive damages may be considered as a penalty.

If an original action is brought in Luxembourg, without prejudice to specific conflict of law rules, Luxembourg courts may refuse to apply the designated law (i) if the choice of such foreign law was not made *bona fide*, (ii) if the foreign law was not pleaded and proved or (iii) if pleaded and proved, such foreign law was contrary to mandatory Luxembourg laws or incompatible with Luxembourg public policy rules. In an action brought in Luxembourg on the basis of U.S. federal or state securities laws, Luxembourg courts may not have the requisite power to grant the remedies sought.

Also, an *exequatur* may be refused in respect of punitive damages. In practice, Luxembourg courts now tend not to review the merits of a foreign judgment, although there is no clear statutory prohibition of such review.

Further, in the event of any proceedings being brought in a Luxembourg court in respect of a monetary obligation expressed to be payable in a currency other than Euro, a Luxembourg court would have power to give judgment expressed as an order to pay a currency other than Euro. However, enforcement of the judgment against any party in Luxembourg would be available only in Euro and for such purposes all claims or debts would be converted into Euro.

Subject to the foregoing, purchasers of the notes may be able to enforce judgments in civil and commercial matters obtained from U.S. federal or state courts in Luxembourg. We cannot, however, assure you that attempts to enforce judgments in Luxembourg will be successful.

Insolvency Proceedings in the EEA and in Luxembourg

The Issuer is organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which is one of the member states (a "Member State") of the European Union (the "EU").

Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings, recast, as amended (the "EU Insolvency Regulation") applies to insolvencies, subject to certain exceptions (it does not apply to (a) insurance undertakings, (b) credit institutions, (c) investment firms and other firms, institutions and undertakings to the extent covered by the bank insolvency directive (Directive 2001/24/EC), and (d) collective investment undertakings). Pursuant to Article 3(1) of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the court which shall have jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings in relation to a company is the court of the Member State of the EU (other than Denmark) where the company concerned has its "centre of main interests" ("COMI"). Article 3(1) defines COMI as the place where the debtor conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and which is ascertainable by third parties. The ultimate determination of where any such company has its COMI is a question of fact on which the courts of the different Member States may have differing or conflicting

views. COMI is determined at the time the request to open the relevant insolvency proceedings is made (where a court is involved).

The term COMI is not a static, but rather a facts and circumstances based concept and may hence change from time to time. In the case of a company or legal person, the COMI is presumed to be located in the country of its registered office in the absence of proof to the contrary. That presumption shall only apply if the registered office has not been moved to another Member State within the three-month period prior to the request for the opening of insolvency proceedings. The European Court of Justice has ruled that a debtor company's COMI must be determined by attaching greater importance to the company's central administration, as may be established by objective factors which are ascertainable by third-parties. Where the bodies responsible for the management and supervision of a company are in the same place as its registered office and the management decisions of the company are taken in a manner that is ascertainable by third-parties, in that place, the presumption that the company's COMI is located in that place, shall be irrebuttable. Where a company's central administration is, however, not in the same place as its registered office, the presence of company assets and existence of contracts for the financial exploitation of those assets in a Member State other than that in which the registered office is situated cannot be regarded as sufficient factors to rebut the abovementioned presumption, unless a comprehensive assessment of all relevant factors makes it possible to establish, in a manner that is ascertainable by third-parties, that the company's actual center of management and supervision and of the management of its interests is located in that other Member State. The factors to be taken into account include, in particular, all the places in which it holds assets, in so far as they are ascertainable by third-parties. The EU Insolvency Regulation also sets out, at paragraph 30 of the Preamble, examples of where a presumption as to a company's "centre of main interests" may be rebutted. The EU Insolvency Regulation applies to insolvency proceedings which are collective insolvency proceedings of the types referred to in Annex A to the EU Insolvency Regulation by reference to each applicable Member State.

Furthermore, pursuant to Article 6 of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the courts of the Member State within the territory of which insolvency proceedings have been opened in accordance with Article 3 shall have jurisdiction for any action that derives directly from the insolvency proceedings and is closely linked with them, such as avoidance actions.

If the COMI of a company is and remains located in a Member State (other than Denmark), main insolvency proceedings in respect of such company under the EU Insolvency Regulation would be commenced in such jurisdiction and accordingly a court in such jurisdiction would be entitled to commence the types of insolvency proceedings referred to in Annex A to the EU Insolvency Regulation. Insolvency proceedings opened in one Member State under the EU Insolvency Regulation are to be recognized in the other Member States (other than Denmark), although secondary proceedings may be opened in another Member State. The effects of those main proceedings, however, do not affect third party rights in rem situated in a territory of another Member State in accordance with Article 8 of EU Insolvency Regulation. Pursuant to Article 3(2) of the EU Insolvency Regulation, if the COMI of a company is in one Member State (other than Denmark), the courts of another Member State (other than Denmark) have jurisdiction to open secondary and "territorial" proceedings (sometimes referred to as "secondary" insolvency proceedings) only in the event that such debtor has an "establishment" in the territory of such other Member State. An "establishment" is defined to mean any place of operations where the company carries out or has carried out in the three-month period prior to the request to open main insolvency proceedings a non-transitory economic activity with human means and assets. Secondary proceedings may be any insolvency proceeding listed in Annex A of the EU Insolvency Regulation and, for the avoidance of doubt, are not limited to winding-up proceedings. Territorial proceedings are, in effect, secondary proceedings which are commenced prior to the opening of main insolvency proceedings and which will usually convert to secondary proceedings on the opening of the main proceedings. The effects of secondary and territorial insolvency proceedings opened in that other Member State are restricted to the assets of the company which are situated in such other Member State. If the company does not have an establishment in any other Member State, no court of any other Member State has jurisdiction to open territorial proceedings in respect of such company under the EU Insolvency Regulation.

Pursuant to Article 3(4) of the EU Insolvency Regulation, where main proceedings in the Member State in which the company has its COMI have not yet been opened, territorial insolvency proceedings can only be opened in another Member State (other than Denmark) where the company has an establishment and either: (a) insolvency proceedings cannot be opened in the Member State in which the company's COMI is situated under that Member State's law; or (b) the territorial insolvency proceedings are opened at the request of (i) a creditor whose claim arises

from or is in connection with the operation of an establishment situated within the territory of the Member State where the opening of territorial proceedings is requested, or (ii) a public authority which, under the law of the Member State within the territory of which the establishment is situated, has the right to request the opening of insolvency proceedings. Irrespective of whether the insolvency proceedings are main or secondary insolvency proceedings, such proceedings will, subject to certain exceptions (including rights in rem, creditor set-off, reservation of title proceedings, immovable property and employment contracts), be governed by the lex fori concursus, that is, the local insolvency law of the court that has assumed jurisdiction for the insolvency proceedings of the debtor.

Further, the Issuer is incorporated in the form of a public limited liability company *(société anonyme*) under the laws of Luxembourg. Under Luxembourg law, the following types of proceedings (altogether referred to hereafter as insolvency proceedings) may be opened against an entity having its centre of main interest in Luxembourg or an establishment within the meaning of the EU Insolvency Regulation:

- bankruptcy proceedings (*faillite*), the opening of which may be requested by the Issuer or by any of its creditors. Following such a request, the courts having jurisdiction may open bankruptcy proceedings if the Issuer: (i) is in a state of cessation of payments (*cessation des paiements*) and (ii) has lost its commercial creditworthiness (*ébranlement de crédit*). If a court finds that these conditions are satisfied, it may also open bankruptcy proceedings, *ex officio* (absent a request made by the Issuer or a creditor). The main effect of such proceedings is that the suspension of all measures of enforcement against the Issuer, except, subject to certain limited exceptions, for the enforcement by secured creditors and the payment of the secured creditors in accordance with their rank upon realization of the assets. It is worth noting that any financial collateral security or similar arrangement under the Luxembourg law of 5 August 2005 on financial collateral arrangements, as amended (the "Luxembourg Collateral Law") would remain outside the scope of the Luxembourg bankruptcy laws;

- judicial decisions concerning judicial reorganisation proceedings (*procédures de réorganisation judiciaire*). As of the time of filing of a petition for the opening of such judicial reorganisation proceedings *(procédure de réorganisation judiciaire)*:

    - the rights of creditors (including certain secured creditors, other than creditors benefiting from security interests governed by the Luxembourg Collateral Law, which remain outside the scope of such laws may be frozen;

    - notwithstanding contrary contractual provisions, the filing of the petition for or the opening of a judicial reorganisation proceedings may not terminate existing contracts;

    - a breach of contract by a debtor before a moratorium is granted pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 7 August 2023 on business continuation (the "Reorganization Law") shall not entitle a creditor to terminate an agreement where the debtor remedies such breach within a period of fifteen days after it has been given formal notice to do so by the creditor; and

    - a debtor subject to judicial reorganisation proceedings may unilaterally decide to suspend performance of contractual obligations for the duration of a moratorium granted as part of such proceedings.

In addition, a noteholders' ability to receive payment on the notes may be affected by a decision of a court to grant a stay on payments (*sursis de paiement*) or to put the Issuer into judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*). Judicial liquidation proceedings may be opened at the request of the public prosecutor against companies pursuing an activity violating criminal laws or that are in serious breach or violation of the commercial code or of the laws governing commercial companies. The management of such liquidation proceedings will generally follow the rules of bankruptcy proceedings.

General Limitations on Enforcement Resulting From Insolvency Proceedings

During such insolvency proceedings, all enforcement measures by unsecured creditors are suspended. The ability of certain secured creditors to enforce their guarantee interest may also be limited (though the Reorganization Law being very recent and in the absence of legislative clarification or relevant case law, there are substantial uncertainties around the interpretations of certain key provisions therein), in particular in the event of judicial decisions concerning judicial reorganisation proceedings (*procédures de réorganisation judiciaire*).

Luxembourg insolvency laws may also affect transactions entered into or payments made by the Issuer during the period before bankruptcy, the so-called "suspect period" (*periode suspecte*), which is a maximum of six months, as from the date on which the Commercial Court formally adjudicates a person bankrupt, and, as for specific payments and transactions, during an additional period of ten days before the commencement of such period preceding the judgment declaring bankruptcy, except that in certain specific situations the court may set the start of the suspect period at an earlier date, if the bankruptcy judgment was preceded by another insolvency proceedings (e.g., a suspension of payments) under Luxembourg law. In particular:

- pursuant to article 445 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce (*code de commerce*), specified transactions (such as, in particular, the granting of a security interest for antecedent debts; the payment of debts which have not fallen due, whether payment is made in cash or by way of assignment, sale, set-off or by any other means; the payment of debts which have fallen due by any means other than in cash or by bill of exchange; the sale of assets without consideration or with substantially inadequate consideration) entered into during the suspect period (or the 10 days preceding it) must be set aside or declared null and void, if so requested by the insolvency receiver;

- pursuant to article 21 (2) of the Luxembourg Collateral Law, notwithstanding the suspect period as referred to in articles 445 and 446 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce, where a financial collateral arrangement has been entered into on the day of the commencement of domestic or foreign winding-up proceedings or reorganisation measures or similar proceedings, but after the Court decision ruling regarding the opening of such proceedings or after such measure becomes effective, such arrangement is valid and binding against third parties, administrators, insolvency receivers, liquidators and other similar organs if the collateral taker proves that it was unaware of the fact that such proceedings had been opened or that such measures had been taken or that it could not reasonably be aware of it;

- pursuant to article 446 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce, payments made for matured debts as well as other transactions concluded for consideration during the suspect period are subject to cancellation by the court upon proceedings instituted by the insolvency receiver if they were concluded with the knowledge of the bankrupt party's cessation of payments; and

- in the case of bankruptcy, article 448 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce (*Code de commerce*) and article 1167 of the Luxembourg Civil Code (*Code civil*) (*action paulienne*) gives the insolvency receiver (acting on behalf of the creditors) the right to challenge any fraudulent payments and transactions, including the granting of security with an intent to defraud, made prior to the bankruptcy, without any time limit.

In principle, a bankruptcy order rendered by a Luxembourg court does not result in automatic termination of contracts except for *intuitu personae* contracts, that is, contracts for which the identity of the company or its solvency were crucial. The contracts, therefore, subsist after the bankruptcy order. However, the insolvency receiver may choose to terminate certain contracts. As of the date of adjudication of bankruptcy, no interest on any unsecured claim will accrue vis-à-vis the bankruptcy estate.

Insolvency proceedings may hence have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's business and assets and the Issuer's obligations under the notes.

Finally, international aspects of Luxembourg bankruptcy or judicial reorganisation proceedings may be subject to the EU Insolvency Regulation.

Certain Preferences

Under Luxembourg law, certain creditors of an insolvent party have rights to preferred payments arising by operation of law, some of which may, under certain circumstances, supersede the rights to payment of secured or unsecured creditors, and most of which are undisclosed preferences (*privilèges occultes*). This includes in particular the rights relating to fees and costs of the insolvency official as well as any legal costs, the rights of employees to certain amounts of salary, and the rights of the Treasury and certain assimilated parties (namely social security bodies), which preferences may extend to all or part of the assets of the insolvent party. This general privilege takes in principle precedence over the privilege of a pledgee in respect of pledged assets.

Translation of Documents

The Luxembourg courts, or the official Luxembourg authority, may require that the notes, the indentures (and any other document in connection therewith), and any judgment obtained in a foreign court, be translated into French or German.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Banco Bradesco BBI S.A., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BofA Securities, Inc. and Santander US Capital Markets LLC are acting as initial purchasers for this offering of notes. Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the purchase agreement dated February 28, 2024, each initial purchaser has severally, and not jointly, agreed to purchase, and the Issuer has agreed to sell to that initial purchaser, the principal amount of the notes set forth opposite the initial purchaser's name below:

Initial Purchasers	**Principal amount of ten-year notes**	**Principal amount of thirty-year notes**
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc.	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
Banco Bradesco BBI S.A.	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
BofA Securities, Inc.	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
Santander US Capital Markets LLC	US$125,000,000	US$62,500,000
Total	**US$1,000,000,000**	**US$500,000,000**

Bradesco Securities Inc. acted as agent of Banco Bradesco BBI S.A. for sales of the notes in the United States of America. Banco Bradesco BBI S.A. is not a broker-dealer registered with the SEC, and therefore may not make sales of any notes in the United States to U.S. persons. Banco Bradesco BBI S.A. and Bradesco Securities Inc. are affiliates of Banco Bradesco S.A.

The purchase agreement provides that the obligations of the initial purchasers to purchase the notes are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel, including the validity of the notes, and to other conditions. The initial purchasers must purchase all the notes if they purchase any of the notes. The initial purchasers are offering the notes, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by them, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, including the validity of the notes, and other conditions contained in the purchase agreement, such as the receipt by the initial purchasers of officer's certificates and legal opinions. The initial purchasers reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

We have been advised that the initial purchasers propose to resell the notes at the offering price set forth on the cover page of these listing particulars within the United States to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A and outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S. See "Transfer Restrictions." The offering price at which the notes are offered may be changed at any time without notice.

The notes (including the guarantee) have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. See "Transfer Restrictions."

Each initial purchaser has agreed, in connection with sales of notes outside the United States, that, except as permitted by the purchase agreement and set forth in "Transfer Restrictions," it will not offer or sell the notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons as part of its distribution at any time, or otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of this offering and the closing date of this offering.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of this offering, an offer or sale of notes within the United States by a dealer (whether or not participating in this offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if that offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A.

The initial purchasers have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, they are not obligated to do so and they may discontinue any market-making activities with respect to the notes at

any time without notice. In addition, market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of or the trading market for the notes.

In connection with this offering, the initial purchasers may purchase and sell notes in the open market. These transactions may include over-allotment, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Overallotment involves sales of notes in excess of the principal amount of notes to be purchased by the initial purchasers in this offering, which creates a short position for the initial purchasers. Covering transactions involve purchases of the notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of notes made for the purpose of preventing or delaying a decline in the market price of the notes while this offering is in progress. Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or delaying a decline in the market price of the notes. They may also cause the price of the notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The initial purchasers may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. The initial purchasers do not make any representation that they will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice. The initial purchasers do not make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the notes.

We have agreed to indemnify the initial purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments that the initial purchasers may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

We have also agreed not to offer, sell or contract to sell, or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or announce the offering of, any U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities having a substantially similar tenor to the notes in capital markets outside Brazil prior to the 15th day after the pricing date of this offering without the prior written consent of the initial purchasers.

Purchasers of any notes sold outside the United States may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase in addition to the offering price paid by such purchasers for such notes.

Selling Restrictions

Neither we nor the initial purchasers are making an offer to sell, or seeking offers to buy, the notes (or related guarantee) in any jurisdiction where the offer and sale is not permitted. You must comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which you purchase, offer or sell the notes or possess or distribute these listing particulars, and you must obtain any consent, approval or permission required for your purchase, offer or sale of the notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which you are subject or in which you make such purchases, offers or sales. Neither we nor the initial purchasers will have any responsibility therefor.

European Economic Area

The notes (and the related guarantees) are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of:

(i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) MiFID II; or

(ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and

(b) the expression "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes.

Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and, therefore, offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation. These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that any offer of the notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of notes. These listing particulars are not a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Each person in a Member State of the EEA to whom any offer of notes is made or who receives any communication in respect of, or who initially acquires any notes under, the offers contemplated in these listing particulars, or to whom the notes are otherwise made available will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed to and with the initial purchasers and us that it and any person on whose behalf it acquires notes as a financial intermediary, as that term is defined in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Regulation, is (i) a "qualified investor" within the meaning of the law in that Member State implementing Article 2(1)(e) of the Prospectus Regulation and (ii) not a "retail investor" as defined above.

United Kingdom

The notes (and the related guarantees) are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For these purposes:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of:

(i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

(ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; and

(b) the expression "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes. This document is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) investment professionals falling within Article 19 (5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the "Order")or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated. falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). Any notes will only be available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such notes will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

Consequently, no key information document required by the UK PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Luxembourg

These listing particulars have not been approved by, and will not be submitted for approval to, the Luxembourg Financial Services Authority (*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, the "CSSF") or a competent authority of another EU Member State for notification to the CSSF, where applicable, for purposes of an offer of the notes to the public or sale of the notes in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Accordingly, the notes may not be offered or sold to the public in Luxembourg, directly or indirectly, and neither these listing particulars nor any other offering memorandum, form of application, advertisement or other material related to such notes may be distributed, or otherwise be made available in or from, or published in, Luxembourg except in circumstances where the offer benefits from an exemption to or constitutes a transaction not subject to the requirement to publish a prospectus, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation and the Luxembourg law of 16 July 2019, on prospectuses for securities.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of notes to the public" in relation to any notes in Luxembourg means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered, so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes.

Brazil

The offer and sale of the notes and related guarantees have not been and will not be registered with CVM and, therefore, will not be carried out by any means that would constitute a public offering in Brazil under CVM Resolution 160 or unauthorized distribution under Brazilian laws and regulations. The notes and related guarantees will be authorized for trading on organized non-Brazilian securities markets and may only be offered to Brazilian professional investors (as defined by applicable CVM regulation), who may only acquire the notes and related guarantees through a non-Brazilian account, with settlement outside Brazil in non-Brazilian currency. The trading of these securities on regulated securities markets in Brazil is prohibited. Persons wishing to offer or acquire the notes within Brazil should consult with their own counsel as to the applicability of registration requirements or any exemption therefrom.

Chile

The notes may not be offered or sold in Chile, directly or indirectly, by means of a "public offer" (as defined under the Chilean Securities Market Law and regulations from the Chilean Financial Market Commission (*Comisión para el Mercado Financero*) (the "CMF")). Chilean institutional investors (such as banks, pension funds and insurance companies) are required to comply with specific restrictions relating to the purchase of the notes. Pursuant to Chilean law, a public offering of securities is an offering that is addressed to the general public or to certain specific categories and/or groups thereof. Considering that the definition of public offer is broad, even an offering addressed to a small group of investors may be considered to be addressed to a certain specific category or group of the public and therefore be considered public under applicable law. On June 27, 2012, the CMF issued General Rule No. 336 (*Norma de Carácter General No. 336*), or NCG 336, which is intended to govern the private offering of securities in Chile. NCG 336 provides that the offering of securities that meet the conditions described therein shall not be considered public offerings in Chile and shall be exempted from complying with the general rules applicable to public offerings.

The following information is provided to prospective investors pursuant to NCG 336:

(i) Date of commencement of the offer: as set forth on the cover page of these listing particulars. The offer of the notes is subject to NCG 336.

(ii) The subject matter of this offer are securities not registered with the securities registry (*registro de valores*) or the foreign securities registry (*registro de valores extranjeros*) kept by the CMF. As a consequence, the notes are not subject to the oversight of the CMF.

(iii) Since the notes are not registered in Chile, neither the issuer nor any guarantor is obliged to provide public information regarding the notes in Chile.

The notes shall not be subject to public offering in Chile unless registered with the relevant securities registry kept by the CMF.

Peru

The notes and the information contained in these listing particulars have not and will not be registered with the Peruvian Securities Market Regulator (*Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores*). Accordingly, the notes have not been offered or sold, and will not be offered or sold, in Peru, except that the notes may be offered in circumstances which do not constitute a public offering under Peruvian laws and regulations.

The notes will not be registered in the *Registro Público del Mercado de Valores*. As a result, the offering of the notes is limited to the restrictions set forth in the Peruvian Securities Market Law. Holders of the notes are not permitted to transfer the notes in Peru unless said transfer involves an institutional investor or the Securities are previously registered in the *Registro Público del Mercado de Valores*.

Canada

The notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if these listing particulars (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (NI 33-105), the initial purchasers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Hong Kong

These listing particulars have not been approved by or registered with the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong or the Registrar of Companies of Hong Kong. No person may offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any notes other than (a) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No

person may issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Japan

The notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan, as amended (the "FIEL") and, accordingly, the notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEL and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Singapore

These listing particulars have not been registered as a prospectus with the MAS. Accordingly, these listing particulars and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018.

Any reference to the SFA is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or any provision in the SFA is a reference to that term or provision as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

Notification under Section 309B of the SFA –The Notes are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

United Arab Emirates

The notes have not been, and are not being, publicly offered, sold, promoted or advertised in the United Arab Emirates (including the Dubai International Financial Centre) other than in compliance with the laws of the United Arab Emirates (and the Dubai International Financial Centre) governing the issue, offering and sale of securities. Furthermore, these listing particulars do not constitute a public offer of securities in the United Arab Emirates (including the Dubai International Financial Centre) and are not intended to be a public offer. These listing particulars have not been approved by or filed with the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates, the Securities and Commodities Authority of the United Arab Emirates or the Dubai Financial Services Authority.

Other Relationships

Some of the initial purchasers and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the initial purchasers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative

securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. These investments and securities activities may involve securities or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The initial purchasers have advised us that if they or their affiliates have a lending relationship with us, they routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. The initial purchasers have advised us that they and their affiliates would typically hedge this exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the notes offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the notes offered hereby. The initial purchasers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations or publish or express independent research views in respect of these securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long or short positions in these securities and instruments.

The initial purchasers or their affiliates may hold an interest in the 2027 notes that are the subject of the concurrent Tender Offer and that will be repurchased with the proceeds of this offering. Because the initial purchasers or their affiliates may receive a portion of the proceeds from this offering, the initial purchasers may be deemed to have a "conflict of interest" with us. Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC will be acting as offeror and dealer managers in the Concurrent Tender Offer. See "Summary—Recent Developments—Concurrent Tender Offer").

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with the purchase and holding of the notes by (i) "employee benefit plans," within the meaning of Section 3(3) of U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), which are subject to Title I of ERISA, including, for example, entities such as collective investment funds and separate accounts, (ii) plans, individual retirement accounts and other arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code or provisions under any other U.S. or non-U.S. federal, state, local or other laws or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA or the Code (collectively referred to as Similar Laws), and (iii) entities whose underlying assets are considered to include the assets of any of the foregoing described in clauses (i) and (ii), pursuant to ERISA or otherwise (each of the foregoing described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) referred to herein as a Plan).

General Fiduciary Matters

ERISA and the Code impose certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a Plan that is subject to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (each, a Covered Plan) and prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of a Covered Plan and its fiduciaries or other interested parties. Under ERISA and the Code, any person who exercises any discretionary authority or control over the administration of such a Covered Plan or the management or disposition of the assets of such a Covered Plan, or who renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation to such a Covered Plan, is generally considered to be a fiduciary of the Covered Plan.

In considering an investment in the notes of a portion of the assets of any Plan, a fiduciary should determine whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the Plan and the applicable provisions of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Law relating to a fiduciary's duties to the Plan including, without limitation, the prudence, diversification, delegation of control and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, the Code and any other applicable Similar Laws. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of the Plan by taking into account the Plan's particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment, including, but not limited to, the matters discussed above under "Risk Factors" and the fact that in the future there may be no market in which such fiduciary will be able to sell or otherwise dispose of any notes it may purchase.

Prohibited Transaction Issues

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit Covered Plans from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with persons or entities who are "parties in interest," within the meaning of ERISA, or "disqualified persons," within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code, unless an exemption is available. A party in interest or disqualified person who engaged in a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. In addition, the fiduciary of the Covered Plan that engaged in such a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code. The acquisition or holding of notes by a Covered Plan with respect to which we or the initial purchasers or our or their respective affiliates are considered a party in interest or a disqualified person may constitute or result in a direct or indirect prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless the investment is acquired and is held in accordance with an applicable statutory, class or individual prohibited transaction exemption. In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor (the "DOL"), has issued prohibited transaction class exemptions ("PTCEs"), that may apply to the acquisition and holding of the notes by a Covered Plan.

The class exemptions which the DOL has issued include, without limitation, PTCE 84-14 respecting transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers, PTCE 90-1 respecting insurance company pooled separate accounts, PTCE 91-38 respecting bank collective investment funds, PTCE 95-60 respecting life insurance company general accounts and PTCE 96-23 respecting transactions determined by in-house asset managers. In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide relief from the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code for certain transactions; provided that the applicable party in interest does not (directly or indirectly) have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Covered Plan involved in the transaction, and provided further that the Plan pays no more than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction. Each of

the above-noted exemptions contains conditions and limitations on its application. Fiduciaries of Covered Plans considering acquiring or holding the notes in reliance on these or any other exemption should carefully review the exemption in consultation with its legal advisers to assure it is applicable. There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied.

Plans that are, or whose assets constitute the assets of, governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), non-U.S. plans (as defined in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) and certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA), while not necessarily subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to Similar Laws. Fiduciaries of any such Plans should consult with their counsel before purchasing any notes.

Because of the foregoing, the notes may not be purchased or held by any person investing "plan assets" of any Plan, unless such purchase and holding will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code or a similar violation of any applicable Similar Laws.

Representations

By acceptance of a note, each purchaser and subsequent transferee of a note will be deemed to have represented and warranted that either (i) no portion of the assets used by such purchaser or transferee to acquire and hold the notes constitutes assets of any Plan or (ii) the purchase and holding of the notes by such purchaser or transferee will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a similar violation under any applicable Similar Laws.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all inclusive and should not be construed as legal advice. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the notes on behalf of, or with the assets of, any Plan, consult with their counsel regarding the potential applicability of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any Similar Laws to such investment and whether an exemption would be applicable to the purchase and holding of the notes. Each purchaser and subsequent transferee has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase and holding of notes (or any interest therein) does not violate the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code or the provisions of applicable Similar Laws. The sale of any notes to a Plan is in no respect a representation by us, the initial purchasers or any of our or their respective affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan or that such investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the notes and the guarantees will be passed upon for Raízen Fuels Finance S.A., Raízen S.A. and Raizen Energia S.A. by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, U.S. counsel to Raízen Fuels Finance S.A., Raízen S.A. and Raizen Energia S.A., and for the initial purchasers by Milbank LLP, U.S. counsel to the initial purchasers.

Certain matters of Brazilian law relating to the guarantees will be passed upon for Raízen S.A. and Raizen Energia S.A. by Stocche Forbes Advogados, Brazilian counsel to Raízen S.A. and Raizen Energia S.A., and for the initial purchasers by Pinheiro Neto Advogados, Brazilian counsel to the initial purchasers.

Certain matters of Luxembourg law will be passed upon for Raízen Fuels Finance S.A. by Loyens & Loeff Luxembourg SARL, Luxembourg counsel to Raízen Fuels Finance S.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The individual and consolidated financial statements of Raízen S.A. as of March 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years then ended included elsewhere in these listing particulars, have been audited by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S/S Ltda. ("EY"), independent auditors, with business address at Praia de Botafogo, 370 – 8th floor, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 22.250-040, Brazil, as stated in their reports appearing herein.

The combined consolidated financial statements of Raízen Energia S.A. and Raízen Combustíveis S.A. as of March 31, 2021 and for the year then ended included elsewhere in these listing particulars, have been audited by EY, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein.

With respect to the unaudited interim financial statements of Raízen S.A. for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, included elsewhere in these listing particulars, EY reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. However, their separate report dated February 8, 2024, included herein, states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Ten-year notes	Rule 144A Global Note	Regulation S Global Note
CUSIP	75102X AB2	L7909C AC1
ISIN	US75102XAB29	USL7909CAC12
Common Code	277988038	277987627

Thirty-year notes	Rule 144A Global Note	Regulation S Global Note
CUSIP	75102X AC0	L7909C AD9
ISIN	US75102XAC02	USL7909CAD94
Common Code	277988054	277988143

1. The notes were delivered in book-entry form through DTC, and its direct and indirect participants, including Clearstream and Euroclear, on March 5, 2024.

2. Except as disclosed in these listing particulars, there has been no material adverse change in our financial position or prospects of the Issuer and the Guarantors since December 31, 2023, the date of our latest financial statements included in these listing particulars.

3. Application has been made for the listing of the notes on the Official List of the LuxSE and to have the notes admitted to trading on the Euro MTF.

4. The issuance of the notes in connection with this offering was authorized by the board of directors of the Issuer on February 20, 2024. The issuance of the guarantees in connection with this offering was authorized by the board of directors of each of Raízen and Raízen Energia on February 22, 2024.

5. We are not involved in any legal, administrative or arbitration proceeding that is material in the context of the issuance of the notes. We are not aware of any material legal, administrative or arbitration proceeding that is pending or threatened against us except as disclosed in these listing particulars.

6. For so long as any notes remain outstanding, copies of the indentures (which include provisions related to the guarantees) under which the notes were issued may be inspected free of charge during normal business hours at the offices of the Luxembourg listing agent and our principal office, at the addresses listed on the inside back cover page of these listing particulars.

7. For so long as any notes remain outstanding, copies of the following documents (together, where necessary, with English translations thereof) may be obtained free of charge during normal business hours at the offices of the Luxembourg listing agent and our principal office, at the addresses listed on the inside back cover page of these listing particulars:

   - these listing particulars;
   - our consolidated financial statements; and
   - the Issuer's and each of the Guarantors' by-laws.

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São Paulo Corporate Towers
Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1.909
Vila Nova Conceição
04543-011 - São Paulo – SP - Brasil

Tel: +55 11 2573-3000
ey.com.br

A free translation from Portuguese into English of independent auditor's review report on quarterly information prepared in Brazilian currency in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Independent auditor's review report on quarterly information

To the Management and Shareholders of
Raízen S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying individual and consolidated interim financial information, contained in the Quarterly Information Form (ITR) of Raízen S.A. (the "Company") for the quarter ended December 31, 2023, comprising the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and the related statements of income and of comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine-month periods then ended, and of changes in equity and of cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, as well as the corresponding explanatory notes, including the material accounting policies and other elucidative information.

Responsibilities of management on the individual and consolidated interim financial information

Management is responsible for preparation of the individual and consolidated interim financial information in accordance with Accounting Pronouncement NBC TG 21 – Interim Financial Reporting, and IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as for the fair presentation of this information in conformity with the rules issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) applicable to the preparation of the Quarterly Information Form (ITR). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on review engagements (NBC TR 2410 and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the individual and consolidated interim financial information

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying individual and consolidated interim financial information included in the quarterly information referred to above are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with NBC TG 21 and IAS 34 applicable to the preparation of Quarterly Information Form (ITR), and presented consistently with the rules issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

Other matters

Statements of value added

The abovementioned quarterly information include the individual and consolidated statement of value added (SVA) for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, prepared under Company's Management responsibility and presented as supplementary information by IAS 34. These statements have been subject to review procedures performed together with the review of the quarterly information with the objective to conclude whether they are reconciled to the interim financial information and the accounting records, as applicable, and if its format and content are in accordance with the criteria set forth by NBC TG 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that they were not prepared, in all material respects, consistently with the overall individual and consolidated interim financial information.

São Paulo, February 08, 2024.
ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S/S Ltda.
CRC SP-034519/O

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Uilian Dias Castro de Oliveira
Accountant CRC SP-223185/O

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of financial position as of December 31 and March 31, 2023

In thousands of Reais - R$

		Individual		Consolidated	
	Note	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	936,619	451,943	7,915,875	8,733,396
Securities	4.a	-	-	24,068	8,751
Restricted cash	4.b	146,165	111,932	459,773	1,274,610
Derivative financial instruments	28	316,514	92,082	8,688,899	6,452,593
Trade accounts receivable	5	3,333,661	2,526,795	12,980,213	8,423,769
Inventories	6	3,490,491	2,973,000	17,281,827	10,230,124
Advances to suppliers	14.b	23,959	5,235	510,400	392,647
Biological assets	7	-	-	3,818,315	4,140,465
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	17.b	8,348	10,821	298,267	744,795
Recoverable taxes	8	2,450,844	1,502,073	4,470,733	4,336,386
Dividends receivable		6,605	101,188	4,637	5,182
Related parties	9.a	928,719	855,035	1,025,523	1,020,519
Assets from contracts with clients	10	485,827	442,383	605,518	577,133
Other receivables		861,563	404,736	1,730,953	1,142,061
Total current assets		12,989,315	9,477,223	59,815,001	47,482,431
Non-current assets					
Trade accounts receivable	5	285,717	267,691	458,215	496,579
Securities	4.a	-	-	325,516	167,778
Derivative financial instruments	28	621,601	998,187	2,199,150	2,826,733
Recoverable taxes	8	4,772,739	5,082,697	6,565,022	6,258,711
Related parties	9.a	849,813	794,483	1,202,395	1,159,965
Advances to suppliers	14.b	-	-	166,139	220,342
Assets from contracts with clients	10	1,934,608	1,967,277	2,503,177	2,654,134
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	17.b	556,067	527,986	688,014	532,188
Deferred income tax and social contribution	17.d	479,794	24,442	4,106,940	3,636,927
Judicial deposits	19	70,078	61,709	836,628	744,880
Other receivables		3,017	2,931	474,227	445,050
Investments	11	30,287,906	29,909,685	1,321,981	1,378,851
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,766,939	1,652,710	28,733,453	27,119,384
Intangible assets	13	2,684,125	2,262,367	6,479,216	6,151,437
Rights of use	15.a	96,578	217,532	9,645,522	10,276,073
Total non-current assets		44,408,982	43,769,697	65,705,595	64,069,032
Total assets		57,398,297	53,246,920	125,520,596	111,551,463

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of financial position as of December 31 and March 31, 2023

In thousands of Reais - R$

		Individual		Consolidated	
	Note	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Suppliers	14.a	9,605,622	9,526,290	20,150,653	21,452,338
Lease liabilities	15.b	47,773	52,049	3,000,570	2,658,519
Loans and financing	16	2,359,971	1,632,367	15,043,888	4,855,395
Related parties	9.a	11,510,440	8,278,807	1,774,688	2,363,289
Derivative financial instruments	28	194,751	88,581	6,051,636	6,269,699
Payroll and related charges payable		119,142	184,695	966,452	1,278,828
Income tax and social contribution payable	17.c	-	-	68,046	41,179
Taxes payable		264,471	201,656	574,113	678,743
Advances from clients	18	156,732	61,972	4,236,792	2,153,912
Dividends and interest on own capital payable	21.b	499,390	130,183	499,390	154,177
Anticipated revenues		-	-	40,718	66,006
Bonuses payable		58,201	61,586	85,891	87,115
Other liabilities		1,405,820	720,451	3,363,047	2,771,485
Total current liabilities		26,222,313	20,938,637	55,855,884	44,830,685
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	15.b	69,026	95,187	8,304,304	8,155,990
Loans and financing	16	2,994,058	4,606,519	24,591,147	24,599,543
Related parties	9.a	3,878,808	3,582,488	3,601,068	3,174,168
Derivative financial instruments	28	452,939	415,469	1,819,070	1,968,102
Taxes payable		-	-	210,104	202,283
Advances from clients	18	-	-	2,920,476	1,393,073
Provision for legal disputes	19	867,415	788,798	2,054,194	1,924,010
Deferred income tax and social contribution	17.d	-	-	1,781,011	1,163,830
Bonuses payable		308,265	293,014	372,274	346,349
Other liabilities		189,602	275,059	853,162	889,269
Total non-current liabilities		8,760,113	10,056,534	46,506,810	43,816,617
Total liabilities		34,982,426	30,995,171	102,362,694	88,647,302
Equity	21				
Capital		6,859,670	6,859,670	6,859,670	6,859,670
Treasury shares		(148,575)	(194,236)	(148,575)	(194,236)
Capital reserves		10,351,952	10,297,351	10,351,952	10,297,351
Equity adjustments		2,905,542	2,537,367	2,905,542	2,537,367
Income reserves		2,381,759	2,751,597	2,381,759	2,751,597
Retained earnings		65,523	-	65,523	-
Attributable to controlling shareholders		22,415,871	22,251,749	22,415,871	22,251,749
Interest of non-controlling shareholders		-	-	742,031	652,412
Total equity		22,415,871	22,251,749	23,157,902	22,904,161
Total liabilities and equity		57,398,297	53,246,920	125,520,596	111,551,463

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of income
Three- and nine- month periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

		Individual			
	Note	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Net operating revenue	23	33,816,820	95,859,705	34,566,881	109,933,060
Cost of products sold and services provided	25	(32,364,232)	(92,188,495)	(33,559,695)	(106,847,312)
Gross profit		1,452,588	3,671,210	1,007,186	3,085,748
Operating revenue (expenses)					
Selling	25	(609,157)	(1,502,819)	(449,556)	(1,299,743)
General and administrative	25	(34,145)	(370,707)	(133,582)	(426,558)
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	26	(178,727)	336,558	14,980	(278,720)
Equity accounting result	11	228,227	553,629	162,217	(45,801)
		(593,802)	(983,339)	(405,941)	(2,050,822)
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution		858,786	2,687,871	601,245	1,034,926
Financial results	27				
Financial expenses		(562,591)	(1,443,594)	(597,654)	(934,094)
Financial income		30,311	96,097	46,071	127,336
Net exchange variation		198,630	302,429	323,154	(773,982)
Net effect of derivatives		(157,084)	(540,229)	(261,726)	89,396
		(490,734)	(1,585,297)	(490,155)	(1,491,344)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution		368,052	1,102,574	111,090	(456,418)
Income tax and social contribution	17.a				
Current		7,247	(197,698)	152,561	147,188
Deferred		403,904	493,051	(89,472)	155,187
		411,151	295,353	63,089	302,375
Net income (loss) for the period		779,203	1,397,927	174,179	(154,043)

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of income
Three- and nine- month periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

		Consolidated			
	Note	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Net operating revenue	23	58,491,707	166,769,614	60,368,346	190,864,481
Cost of products sold and services provided	25	(53,956,839)	(154,837,233)	(56,881,687)	182,569,127)
Gross profit		4,534,868	11,932,381	3,486,659	8,295,354
Operating revenue (expenses)					
Selling	25	(1,524,297)	(4,502,774)	(1,353,255)	(3,975,441)
General and administrative	25	(525,877)	(1,952,468)	(609,951)	(1,734,994)
Other operating revenue, net	26	118,337	1,480,798	42,159	247,560
Equity accounting result	11	(44,338)	(186,083)	(19,417)	(96,270)
		(1,976,175)	(5,160,527)	(1,940,464)	(5,559,145)
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution		2,558,693	6,771,854	1,546,195	2,736,209
Financial results	27				
Financial expenses		(2,043,708)	(4,883,862)	(1,371,684)	(2,580,709)
Financial income		203,201	614,696	214,588	636,797
Net exchange variation		533,304	877,313	545,818	(1,036,083)
Net effect of derivatives		(210,425)	(1,207,553)	(836,859)	(479,346)
		(1,517,628)	(4,599,406)	(1,448,137)	(3,459,341)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution		1,041,065	2,172,448	98,058	(723,132)
Income tax and social contribution	17.a				
Current		(274,596)	(954,076)	235,716	(515,386)
Deferred		26,774	274,378	(165,843)	1,078,735
		(247,822)	(679,698)	69,873	563,349
Net income (loss) for the period		793,243	1,492,750	167,931	(159,783)
Attributable to:					
Company's controlling shareholders		779,203	1,397,927	174,179	(154,043)
Company's non-controlling shareholders		14,040	94,823	(6,248)	(5,740)
		793,243	1,492,750	167,931	(159,783)
Earnings (loss) per common share (ON) and preferred share ("PN") in R$	21.e				
Basic		0.07546	0.13541	0.01688	(0.01492)
Diluted		0.07531	0.13521	0.01687	(0.01491)

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income
Three- and nine- month periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Net income (loss) for the period	779,203	1,397,927	174,179	(154,043)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income				
Equity results on other comprehensive income	(12,086)	(12,086)	(14,693)	(14,693)
	(12,086)	(12,086)	(14,693)	(14,693)
Items that are or may be reclassified to statement of income				
Equity results on other comprehensive income	1,323,382	618,844	336,044	687,228
Income (loss) from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(57,567)	(40,422)	15,826	11,274
Deferred taxes on hedge accounting (Note 17.e)	19,573	13,743	(5,381)	(3,833)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(141,574)	(211,904)	(188,646)	425,846
	1,143,814	380,261	157,843	1,120,515
Total other comprehensive income for the period	1,131,728	368,175	143,150	1,105,822
Comprehensive income for the period	1,910,931	1,766,102	317,329	951,779

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income
Three- and nine- month periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Net income (loss) for the period	793,243	1,492,750	167,931	(159,783)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income				
Actuarial loss, net	(18,822)	(18,822)	(22,095)	(22,095)
Deferred taxes on actuarial loss, net	6,736	6,736	7,402	7,402
	(12,086)	(12,086)	(14,693)	(14,693)
Items that are or may be reclassified to statement of income				
Income (loss) from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	1,974,883	989,342	529,835	943,129
Others	34,674	4,394	-	-
Deferred taxes on hedge and others (Note 17.e)	(683,249)	(337,870)	(180,144)	(320,664)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(188,395)	(288,203)	(206,577)	506,761
	1,137,913	367,663	143,114	1,129,226
Total other comprehensive income for the period	1,125,827	355,577	128,421	1,114,533
Comprehensive income for the period	1,919,070	1,848,327	296,352	954,750
Attributable to:				
Company's controlling shareholders	1,910,931	1,766,102	317,329	951,779
Company's non-controlling shareholders	8,139	82,225	(20,977)	2,971
	1,919,070	1,848,327	296,352	954,750

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of changes in equity
Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Attributable to controlling shareholders												
			Capital reserves				Income reserves						
	Capital	Treasury shares	Transactions with shareholders	Capital reserve	Special reserve - Law 8,200/91	Equity adjustments	Legal reserve	Tax incentive reserve	Retained profits	Retained earnings	Total	Interest of non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
As of March 31, 2023	6,859,670	(194,236)	57,494	10,239,763	94	2,537,367	197,097	733,866	1,820,634	-	22,251,749	652,412	22,904,161
Comprehensive income for the period													
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397,927	1,397,927	94,823	1,492,750
Share of equity of investees (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	-	-	606,758	-	-	-	-	606,758	-	606,758
Loss with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting, net	-	-	-	-	-	(26,679)	-	-	-	-	(26,679)	-	(26,679)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	(211,904)	-	-	-	-	(211,904)	(12,598)	(224,502)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	368,175	-	-	-	1,397,927	1,766,102	82,225	1,848,327
Distributions to shareholders, net													
Exercise of share-based payment (Note 22)	-	45,661	(45,661)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction with share-based payment (Note 22)	-	-	106,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,148	-	106,148
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(369,838)	(1,332,404)	(1,702,242)	-	(1,702,242)
Impact of purchase of additional equity interest in subsidiary (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	(5,886)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,886)	5,886	-
Transfers between income reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(132,267)	132,267	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508	1,508
Total distributions to shareholders, net	-	45,661	60,487	(5,886)	-	-	-	(132,267)	(237,571)	(1,332,404)	(1,601,980)	7,394	(1,594,586)
As of December 31, 2023	6,859,670	(148,575)	117,981	10,233,877	94	2,905,542	197,097	601,599	1,583,063	65,523	22,415,871	742,031	23,157,902

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of changes in equity
Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Attributable to controlling shareholders												
			Capital reserves				Income reserves						
	Capital	Treasury shares	Transactions with shareholders	Capital reserve	Special reserve - Law 8,200/91	Equity adjustments	Legal reserve	Tax incentive reserve	Retained profits	Accumulated losses	Total	Interest of non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
As of March 31, 2022	6,859,670	(40,082)	42,305	10,242,954	94	1,939,039	197,097	375,803	2,031,533	-	21,648,413	610,495	22,258,908
Comprehensive income for the period													
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(154,043)	(154,043)	(5,740)	(159,783)
Share of equity of investees (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	-	-	672,535	-	-	-	-	672,535	-	672,535
Net gain with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	-	-	-	-	-	7,441	-	-	-	-	7,441	-	7,441
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	425,846	-	-	-	-	425,846	8,711	434,557
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,822	-	-	-	(154,043)	951,779	2,971	954,750
Distributions to shareholders, net													
Repurchase of shares (Note 21.d)	-	(185,077)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(185,077)	-	(185,077)
Exercise of share-based payment (Note 22)	-	30,923	(30,923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction with share-based payment (Note 22)	-	-	29,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,237	-	29,237
Business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,453	1,453
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,244,800)	-	(1,244,800)	(4,238)	(1,249,038)
Impact of purchase of additional equity interest in subsidiary (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	(3,191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,191)	(1,784)	(4,975)
Total distributions to shareholders, net	-	(154,154)	(1,686)	(3,191)	-	-	-	-	(1,244,800)	-	(1,403,831)	(4,569)	(1,408,400)
As of December 31, 2022	6,859,670	(194,236)	40,619	10,239,763	94	3,044,861	197,097	375,803	786,733	(154,043)	21,196,361	608,897	21,805,258

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of cash flows – Indirect method
Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Individual		Consolidated	
	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution	1,102,574	(456,418)	2,172,448	(723,132)
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization (Note 25)	399,028	262,502	6,440,319	7,172,611
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Notes 10 and 23)	400,409	346,366	501,846	449,711
Loss from change in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization (Notes 7 and 25)	-	-	18,395	824,026
Bargain purchase gain (Notes 26 and 31.a)	-	-	(162,593)	(263,051)
Equity accounting result (Note 11)	(553,629)	45,801	186,083	96,270
(Gain) loss on write-offs of property, plant, and equipment (Note 26)	(5,564)	1,499	(59,412)	(5,084)
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange rate changes	980,734	1,723,520	2,447,002	3,527,322
Change in fair value of financial instruments liabilities (Notes 9.a.2, 16 and 27)	40,844	(198,129)	483,363	(640,113)
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	658,683	414,089	1,134,680	1,263,395
PIS and COFINS credits on fuel, net (Note 8)	(838,211)	-	(1,465,726)	-
Recognition of previous period's tax credits and other gains (losses), net	600,289	370,063	647,312	304,963
Government grant (Note 17.a)	(655)	-	(179,645)	(212,351)
Changes in inventories' fair value - Fair value hedge (Notes 6 and 28.e)	49,334	(61,910)	49,334	(61,910)
Others	67,156	76,956	310,307	8,845
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Trade accounts receivable	(811,899)	(196,354)	(4,756,306)	(2,752,270)
Inventories	(563,323)	(660,316)	(5,101,291)	(4,297,874)
Advances to suppliers	(18,724)	(94,169)	260,484	3,808,166
Restricted cash	(31,519)	211,408	1,265,791	1,033,803
Payments of assets from contracts with clients	(296,885)	(519,054)	(407,787)	(661,442)
Derivative financial instruments	(340,843)	(1,330,614)	(2,482,002)	(1,815,430)
Related parties	770,997	103,383	(704,229)	396,669
Suppliers	84,318	(1,502,007)	(1,061,060)	(606,413)
Advances from clients	94,760	59,417	3,479,759	(3,956,477)
Recoverable and payable taxes	(141,879)	(1,020,632)	387,825	(1,753,177)
Payroll and related charges payable	(65,553)	(116,736)	(302,124)	(274,787)
Others, net	(485,587)	(842,065)	(512,685)	(807,240)
Payment of income tax and social contribution	(3,518)	-	(188,600)	(971,886)
Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities	1,091,337	(3,383,400)	2,401,488	(916,856)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Investments in securities, net	-	-	(156,816)	(47,351)
Additions to investments (Note 11)	(13,100)	(25,000)	(55,495)	(77,762)
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiary	-	-	-	(5,121)
Payment upon acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(110,656)	(153,903)	(110,656)	(855,498)
Additions to biological assets (Notes 7 and 32.b)	-	-	(1,586,196)	(1,653,153)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(364,134)	(385,490)	(5,529,259)	(4,866,348)
Cash received on disposal of equity interest	-	50,691	36,924	123,299
Cash received on disposal of property, plant and equipment	24,942	9,201	160,264	86,506
Dividends received from subsidiaries and associates	492,638	118,879	5,218	6,876
Loans granted to associates (Note 9.a)	(19,794)	-	(30,794)	-
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	9,896	(385,622)	(7,266,810)	(7,288,552)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Treasury shares (Note 21.d)	-	(185,077)	-	(185,077)
Funding from third-party loans and financing, net of expenses	577,717	-	19,049,299	16,533,473
Amortizations of principal of third-party loans and financing	(1,256,607)	(1,221,844)	(8,843,398)	(6,834,072)
Payment of interest on third-party loans and financing	(281,741)	(232,387)	(2,129,323)	(940,619)
Amortizations of third-party lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(46,111)	(39,814)	(2,467,192)	(2,312,149)
Amortizations of related parties lease liabilities (Note 9.a.6)	(6,874)	(14,630)	(225,376)	(205,264)
Payment of principal of intragroup pre-export financing ("PPE") obtained	-	(312,464)	-	-
Payments of interest of intragroup PPE	(49,023)	(53,355)	-	-
Financial investments linked to financing (restricted cash)	-	-	-	(1,487)
Payment of dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	(1,135,556)	(1,488,901)	(1,159,174)	(1,518,092)
Asset management, net – related parties and others	1,592,099	6,944,920	(48,885)	10,610
Net cash (used in) generated by financing activities	(606,096)	3,396,448	4,175,951	4,547,323
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(10,461)	14,295	(128,150)	326,316
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net	484,676	(358,279)	(817,521)	(3,331,769)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (Note 3)	451,943	578,004	8,733,396	8,234,568
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note 3)	936,619	219,725	7,915,875	4,902,799

Supplementary information to the cash flows is shown in Note 32.

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of value added
Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023, and 2022
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Individual		Consolidated	
	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Revenues				
Gross sales of products and services, including income from financial instruments (Note 23)	98,641,899	112,492,127	177,016,111	202,046,428
Sales returns, cancellations, trade discounts and others (Note 23)	(1,039,281)	(957,283)	(1,908,605)	(1,506,797)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Note 23)	(400,409)	(346,366)	(501,846)	(449,711)
Reversal (set up) of allowance for expected credit losses, net (Note 5)	17,548	(9,393)	19,525	(18,322)
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	295,230	(326,214)	1,098,870	115,277
	97,514,987	110,852,871	175,724,055	200,186,875
Inputs acquired from third parties				
Cost of products sold and services provided	(92,139,080)	(106,909,155)	(147,632,341)	(173,898,803)
Changes in inventories' fair value - Fair value hedge (Notes 6 and 28.e)	(49,334)	61,910	(49,334)	61,910
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(1,010,164)	(1,024,648)	(3,845,010)	(3,453,580)
Loss from change in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization (Notes 7 and 25)	-	-	(18,395)	(824,026)
Others	6,792	213	(61,899)	50,248
	(93,191,786)	(107,871,680)	(151,606,979)	(178,064,251)
Gross value added	4,323,201	2,981,191	24,117,076	22,122,624
Depreciation and amortization (Note 25)	(399,028)	(262,502)	(6,440,319)	(7,172,611)
Net value added produced	3,924,173	2,718,689	17,676,757	14,950,013
Value added received in transfers				
Equity accounting result (Note 11)	553,629	(45,801)	(186,083)	(96,270)
Financial income (Note 27)	96,097	127,336	614,696	636,797
Foreign exchange gains	582,258	323,154	1,287,642	545,818
Gains on derivative transactions	150,601	468,184	-	438,570
Other amounts received on transfers	34,455	47,213	365,850	115,578
	1,417,040	920,086	2,082,105	1,640,493
Value added to distribute	5,341,213	3,638,775	19,758,862	16,590,506
Distribution of value added				
Personnel				
Direct compensation	320,525	282,242	2,541,868	2,291,357
Benefits	64,378	56,350	452,155	461,763
Unemployment Compensation Fund ("FGTS")	20,973	19,498	146,981	145,535
	405,876	358,090	3,141,004	2,898,655
Taxes, fees and contributions				
Federal and abroad	595,053	45,756	6,970,889	7,840,738
Deferred taxes (Note 17.e)	(493,051)	(155,187)	(274,378)	(1,078,735)
State	1,018,097	1,130,872	1,896,757	1,986,826
Municipal	3,058	3,269	30,096	22,279
	1,123,157	1,024,710	8,623,364	8,771,108
Remuneration of third-party capital				
Financial expenses (Note 27)	1,443,594	934,094	4,883,862	2,580,709
Foreign exchange losses	279,829	1,097,136	410,329	1,581,901
Loss on derivative transactions	690,830	378,788	1,207,553	917,916
	2,414,253	2,410,018	6,501,744	5,080,526
Equity remuneration				
Retained earnings (loss) for the period	65,523	(154,043)	65,523	(154,043)
JCP (Note 21.b)	1,332,404	-	1,332,404	-
Non-controlling shareholders	-	-	94,823	(5,740)
	1,397,927	(154,043)	1,492,750	(159,783)
Value added distributed	5,341,213	3,638,775	19,758,862	16,590,506

See the accompanying notes to the interim financial information.

1. Operations

Raízen S.A. ("Company" or "Raízen") is a publicly-held corporation with shares traded on B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3"), under ticker "RAIZ4", in the listing segment named "Level 2 of Corporate Governance". Raízen is a corporation established for an indefinite term, under Brazilian laws, headquartered at Avenida Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, nº 222, Apartment building 2, room 321, Barra da Tijuca, in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Company is jointly indirectly controlled by Shell PLC ("Shell") and Cosan S.A. ("Cosan").

The Company's main activities are: (i) distribution and sale of fossil and renewable fuels; (ii) production and sale of automotive and industrial lubricants; (iii) oil refining; (iv) operations related to convenience stores; (v) development of technology on a global scale relating to the production of sugar, ethanol and new energy sources; (vi) production, trading and sale of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy; (vii) development of projects for the generation of electric energy from renewable sources; and (viii) equity interest in other companies.

The planting of sugarcane (main source of raw material to produce sugar, ethanol, and bioenergy) requires a period from 12 to 18 months for maturation and the harvest period usually begins between the months of April and May every year and ends, in general, between the months of November and December, period in which sugar, ethanol and bioenergy production also takes place in the Company`s bioenergy parks. The sale of production takes place throughout the year and is subject to seasonal trends based on the sugarcane growth cycle in the region where it operates, generating certain fluctuations in inventories and the supply of this raw material due to the impact of adverse weather conditions. Due to its production cycle, the Company's fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of each year.

The main transactions carried out in the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 were:

1.1. Corporate restructuring related to the merger of Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda. ("Saturno") into Raízen

On July 26, 2023, the merger of Saturno into its sole and controlling shareholder Raízen was approved. As a result of this merger, Raízen received the assets of Saturno and succeeded it in all its rights and obligations, with an effective date on August 1, 2023. The details of this operation are described in Note 11.c.2.

1.2. Liquidity

As of December 31, 2023, the parent company Raízen presented a negative net working capital of R$ 13,232,998 (negative of R$ 11,461,414 as of March 31, 2023). A relevant part of current liabilities arises from the balance payable to subsidiary Raízen Energia S.A. ("RESA") and its subsidiaries, related to the asset management and pre-export financing contracts (Note 9.a.), in the amount of R$ 10,974,325 (R$ 8,823,820 as of March 31, 2023) renegotiable for maturity, if necessary, and for remuneration to shareholders in the form of JCP (Note 21.b) in the amount of R$ 499,390 (R$ 130,183 as of March 31, 2023) and for certain operational liabilities payable in the ordinary course of the Company`s business.

Raízen manages operating, investment and financing cash flows in an integrated manner at the consolidated level.

2 Presentation of the interim financial information and main accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The interim financial information has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Pronouncement CPC 21 (R1) and IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and is presented in accordance with the rules issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission applicable to the preparation of Quarterly Information ("ITR").

This interim financial information has been prepared following the basis of preparation and accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023 and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements, except for Note 24 - Segment information.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's main operating decision-makers reassessed its internal organization and the breakdown of its segments, which resulted in the following changes in the reportable segments: (i) new operating segment called "Other segments", which represents the convenience and proximity store businesses and financial products and services businesses; and (ii) allocation of general and administrative expenses related to corporate areas as "Non-segmented". Accordingly, the Company restated the segment information previously reported for the nine-month period December 31, 2022.

The information in the explanatory notes that did not change significantly compared to March 31, 2023 was not fully repeated in this interim financial information. Certain selected information has been included to present the main events and transactions demonstrating the changes in the financial position and performance of the Company's operations since the publication of the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023.

The interim financial information is presented in Brazilian real ("R$"), which is the Company's functional currency. The functional currency of subsidiaries operating in the international economic environment is the U.S. Dollar ("US$"), except for subsidiary Raízen Paraguay S.A. ("Raízen Paraguay"), which has the Paraguayan Guarani ("GS") as its functional currency. All balances were rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. The financial information of each subsidiary included in the Company's consolidation, as well as that used as a basis for investments measured by the equity method, is prepared based on the functional currency of each entity. For subsidiaries based abroad, their assets and liabilities were converted into Reais at the exchange rate at the end of the period and the results were calculated at the average monthly rate during the period. The translation effects are stated in equity from these subsidiaries.

In preparing this interim financial information, management used judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and have not undergone material changes in the preparation of this interim financial information in relation to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023.

Additionally, as mentioned in Note 2.5 to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, certain accounting standards and interpretations were issued recently, however, they are not yet effective or did not have a material impact on this interim financial information. The Company

did not early adopt any standard and does not expect those standards to have a material impact on the interim financial information for subsequent periods.

The presentation of the individual and consolidated Statement of Value Added ("SVA") is required by Brazilian corporate law and by the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to publicly-held companies; however, the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") do not require presentation of this statement, which is considered supplementary information, without prejudice to the set of interim financial information.

The interim financial information discloses all significant information of the interim financial information, and only such information, which is consistent with the information used by management to manage the Company's operations.

The issue of this interim financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on February 8, 2024.

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated interim financial information includes the financial information of Raízen and its subsidiaries. Direct and indirect subsidiaries are listed below:

	12/31/2023		03/31/2023	
	Direct	**Indirect**	**Direct**	**Indirect**
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A. ("Blueway")	100%	-	100%	-
Neolubes Indústria de Lubrificantes Ltda. ("Neolubes")	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Argentina S.A. (1)	100%	-	100%	-
Raízen Energina S.A. (1)	95%	5%	95%	5%
Deheza S.A. (1)(1)	-	100%	-	100%
Estación Lima S.A. (1)(1)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Serviços e Participações S.A.	100%	-	100%	-
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda. (4)	-	-	100%	-
Raízen Paraguay S.A.	50%	-	50%	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A. ("Sabbá")	80%	-	80%	-
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A. ("Mime")	76%	-	76%	-
Sabor Raíz Alimentação S.A.	69%	-	69%	-
Payly Holding Ltda. (3)	100%	-	100%	-
Payly Instituições de Pagamentos S.A. (3)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Energia S.A. (2)	100%	-	100%	-
Agrícola Ponte Alta Ltda. ("Ponte Alta")(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Benálcool Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Araraquara Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Barra Ltda. ("Bio Barra")(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Caarapó Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Costa Pinto Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Gasa Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Jataí Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Maracaí Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Rafard Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Serra Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Tarumã Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Univalem Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Ásia PT Ltd. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Biomassa S.A. (2)	-	82%	-	82%
Raízen Biotecnologia S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Caarapó Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%

Continuation

	12/31/2023		03/31/2023	
	Direct	**Indirect**	**Direct**	**Indirect**
Raízen Fuels Finance S.A. ("Raízen Fuels")(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen GD Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen International Universal Corp. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen North América, Inc. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading Colombia S.A.S. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading LLP ("Raízen Trading")(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading Netherlands BV (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás S.A. (2)(6)	-	97%	-	85%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Barra Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Univalem Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Comercializadora de Gás Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
RWXE Participações S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
WX Energy Comercializadora de Energia Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Paraguaçu Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Rafard Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Costa Pinto Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen GD Next Participações S.A. (formerly Gera Next Participações S.A.)(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Energia Rio S.A. (2)		100%	-	100%
Raízen Serviços de O&M Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bio Raízen Energia S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bio Raízen Locações de Máquinas e Equipamentos Industriais Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bio Raízen Consultoria em Engenharia Elétrica Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
CGB Santos Energia Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Microgeração Solar Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
CGS Piancó Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Gera Desenvolvedora S.A. (2)	-	51%	-	51%
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Centro-Sul Paulista S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Centro-Sul Comercializadora S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Biosev Bioenergia International S.A. (5)	-	-	-	100%

(1) Jointly called Raízen Argentina, all based in the Republic of Argentina.

(2) Jointly called Raízen Energia and subsidiaries.

(3) Jointly called Payly.

(4) Merged into the Company on August 1, 2023 (Note 11.c.2).

(5) Merged into indirect subsidiary Raízen Trading on September 14, 2023.

(6) On December 11, 2023, indirect subsidiary Bio Barra increased its capital with the contribution made entirely by the parent company RESA, with the resignation of the non-controlling shareholder. As a result, the Company currently holds indirectly 96.85% of its shareholding.

Investments in subsidiaries are fully consolidated as from the date of acquisition of control and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases to exist. The financial information of the subsidiaries are prepared on the same reporting date as Raízen, except for Raízen GD Next Participações S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Grupo Gera"). Accounting policies are used consistently and, when necessary, adjustments are made to align accounting policies with those adopted by the Company. Balances and transactions arising from operations between consolidated companies, such as revenues, expenses and unrealized income (loss) are fully eliminated.

2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies used in this interim financial information are the same as those used in the Company's individual and consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

		Consolidated weighted average yield		Individual		Consolidated	
	Index	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Cash on hand and in financial institutions and others				177,426	294,568	4,275,280	5,159,881
Financial investments							
Financial investments in Bank deposit certificate ("CDB"), commitments and others (1)	CDI	99,5%	101,2%	27,935	4,919	1,829,392	3,319,422
Time deposits (2)	Fixed rate	5,3%	5,2%	731,258	152,456	1,811,203	254,093
Total financial investments				759,193	157,375	3,640,595	3,573,515
Total cash and cash equivalents				936,619	451,943	7,915,875	8,733,396
Domestic (local currency)				56,035	80,196	1,991,513	3,613,035
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)				880,584	371,747	5,924,362	5,120,361
				936,619	451,943	7,915,875	8,733,396

(1) Mainly represented by fixed-income investments in first-class financial institutions, with daily yields and liquidity.

(2) Financial investments made abroad, through bank deposits with Investment Grade banks, with daily liquidity and fixed rates.

4. Securities and restricted cash

(a) Securities

		Consolidated weighted average yield		Individual		Consolidated	
	Index	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Financial treasury bill ("LFT")	SELIC	100%	100%	-	-	-	8,751
Debentures (1)	IPCA	100%	100%	-	-	283,540	118,954
Investment funds (2)	CDI + 4% p.y.	100%	100%	-	-	66,044	48,824
				-	-	349,584	176,529
Current				-	-	(24,068)	(8,751)
Non-current				-	-	325,516	167,778

(1) Corresponds to the issuance of simple, non-convertible debentures, of the type with real guarantee, additional surety, normative, in a single series, for private placement by third parties, with payments of annual installments as from May 2024 and final maturity in 2051.

(2) Corresponds to the participation of the subsidiary RESA as a shareholder in an investment fund with receivables, with annual remuneration based on CDI plus annual interest of approximately 4%, with maturity in up to 5 years.

(b) Restricted cash

		Consolidated weighted average yield		Individual		Consolidated	
	Index	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Financial investments linked to financing	CDI	101.8%	100.7%	-	-	1,727	1,651
Financial investments linked to derivative transactions (Note 28.h)(1)	CDI	101.8%	100.7%	17,693	37,092	96,654	62,110
Margin deposits in derivative operations (Note 28.h)(2)				128,472	74,840	361,392	1,210,849
				146,165	111,932	459,773	1,274,610
Domestic (local currency)				17,694	40,911	98,381	67,288
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)				128,471	71,021	361,392	1,207,322
				146,165	111,932	459,773	1,274,610

(1) Financial investments in CDB carried out with top-tier banks, pledged as collateral for derivative financial instrument transactions.

(2) The margin deposits in derivative transactions refer to funds held in current accounts with brokerage firms to cover margins established by the commodity exchange on which the contracts are signed and, until their settlement, are recognized under "Other liabilities."

5. Trade accounts receivable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Domestic (local currency)	3,431,891	2,669,805	6,318,245	4,628,253
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	54,719	30,956	6,888,563	4,016,404
Other accounts receivable (1)	265,558	244,063	421,656	485,711
	3,752,168	2,944,824	13,628,464	9,130,368
Allowance for expected credit losses	(132,790)	(150,338)	(190,036)	(210,020)
	3,619,378	2,794,486	13,438,428	8,920,348
Current	(3,333,661)	(2,526,795)	(12,980,213)	(8,423,769)
Non-current	285,717	267,691	458,215	496,579

(1) Other accounts receivables substantially refer to installments of overdue debts and sales of real estate properties, through security interest, guarantees and collaterals.

The Company does not have notes given as collateral. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date is the carrying amount of each class of trade accounts receivable.

The maturity of trade accounts receivable is demonstrated below:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	**03/31/2023**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**
Falling due	3,234,784	2,441,995	12,675,052	8,289,328
Overdue:				
Within 30 days	34,548	37,917	171,500	200,452
From 31 to 90 days	66,390	64,962	146,867	90,442
From 91 to 180 days	43,413	36,163	84,772	54,168
Over 180 days	373,033	363,787	550,273	495,978
Total overdue	517,384	502,829	953,412	841,040
	3,752,168	2,944,824	13,628,464	9,130,368

For overdue notes with no allowance for expected credit losses, the Company has security interest, such as mortgages and letters of credit.

The allowance for expected credit losses is considered sufficient by management to cover losses on receivables. Changes in the allowance for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Individual	**Consolidated**
As of March 31, 2023	(150,338)	(210,020)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(31,127)	(55,004)
Reversal and write-off (1)	48,675	74,529
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	459
As of December 31, 2023	(132,790)	(190,036)

	Individual	**Consolidated**
As of March 31, 2022	(133,568)	(178,998)
Business combination	-	(2,492)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(34,933)	(67,157)
Reversal and write-off (1)	25,540	48,835
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	389
As of December 31, 2022	(142,961)	(199,423)

(1) The reversals of expected credit losses correspond, substantially, to receipts of securities, effective write-offs of credits and other recovery factors.

6. Inventories

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Finished products:				
Diesel (2)	2,212,451	1,440,736	4,739,579	3,629,856
Gasoline (2)	865,122	1,126,638	1,528,279	1,870,090
Jet fuel	187,306	217,389	242,259	295,178
Petroleum by-products (1)	41,171	28,030	614,300	628,936
Ethanol	157,713	128,306	3,853,125	1,005,956
Sugar	-	-	4,060,438	529,619
Oil (crude oil)	-	-	421,123	509,527
Products in process	-	-	672,096	752,577
Warehouse and others	26,728	31,901	1,150,628	1,008,385
	3,490,491	2,973,000	17,281,827	10,230,124

(1) Refers substantially to inventories of fuel oil, lubricants, and asphalt.

(2) As of December 31, 2023, these inventories of Raízen include fair value measurement (Note 28.e), determined by level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

	Individual					
	Cost value		Fair value		Income (loss) (1)	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Finished products:						
Diesel	2,260,171	1,455,485	2,212,451	1,440,736	(32,971)	22,048
Gasoline	869,687	1,114,840	865,122	1,126,638	(16,363)	39,862
	3,129,858	2,570,325	3,077,573	2,567,374	(49,334)	61,910

	Consolidated					
	Cost value		Fair value		Income (loss) (1)	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Finished products:						
Diesel	4,787,299	3,644,605	4,739,579	3,629,856	(32,971)	22,048
Gasoline	1,532,844	1,858,292	1,528,279	1,870,090	(16,363)	39,862
	6,320,143	5,502,897	6,267,858	5,499,946	(49,334)	61,910

(1) Recognized under "Costs of products sold, and services provided."

As of December 31, 2023, inventories are stated net of estimated loss with realization, and slow-moving and/or obsolete items, amounting to R$ 461 and R$ 154,432 (R$ 416 and R$ 78,657 as of March 31, 2023), Individual and Consolidated, respectively. Changes in the referred to losses for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2023	(416)	(78,657)
Estimated loss	(4,091)	(215,415)
Reversal and write-off (1)	4,010	137,438
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	36	2,202
As of December 31, 2023	(461)	(154,432)

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2022	(222)	(73,902)
Business combination	-	(7,517)
Estimated loss	(18,704)	(234,345)
Reversal and write-off (1)	18,639	267,888
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	(1,901)
As of December 31, 2022	(287)	(49,777)

(1) The estimated loss reversals mainly refer to inventory write-offs due to items sold and/or consumed.

7. Biological assets

Raízen's biological assets comprise unharvested cane cultivated in sugarcane crops, which will be used as a raw material source in the production of sugar, ethanol, and bioenergy upon harvesting.

The characteristics of the biological assets are the same as those disclosed in the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023 (Notes 2.3.f and 7). There were no changes in the procedures for recognition, measurement, and accounting records.

During the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the changes in biological assets are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Opening balance	4,140,465	3,913,957
Additions to sugarcane treatments	1,612,582	1,678,370
Absorption of harvested sugarcane costs	(1,916,337)	(1,513,451)
Change in the fair value, net of realization (Note 25)	(18,395)	(824,026)
Closing balance	3,818,315	3,254,850

As of December 31 and March 31, 2023, the main assumptions used in determining the fair value, determined by level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, were:

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Estimated harvest area in hectare	626,838	629,290
Number in kilogram ("kg") of total recoverable sugar ("ATR") per hectare	10.82	11.28
Projected average ATR price per kg (R$/kg)	1.32	1.23
Annual discount rate (based on Weighted Average Capital Cost – WACC)	5,79%	8,62%

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the Company reviewed the assumptions used to calculate the biological asset, and the main assumptions were: (i) decrease in agricultural costs; (ii) increase in average ATR price, influenced by the price of Very High Polarization ("VHP") sugar, in line with what has been observed in recent months, as well as new projections for the US dollar; (iii) decrease in the quality of the raw material; and (iv) increase in average tons of sugarcane per hectare ("TCH") of harvested sugarcane.

8. Recoverable taxes

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	**03/31/2023**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**
State VAT ("ICMS")	1,264,045	1,338,914	2,564,785	2,530,065
Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Integration Program ("PIS") and Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Security Financing ("COFINS")(i)	5,972,391	5,258,782	7,916,823	6,869,082
Value Added Tax ("IVA")	-	-	196,488	673,790
Others	10,644	10,571	385,983	550,484
Estimated loss on realization of taxes	(23,497)	(23,497)	(28,324)	(28,324)
	7,223,583	6,584,770	11,035,755	10,595,097
Current	(2,450,844)	(1,502,073)	(4,470,733)	(4,336,386)
Non-current	4,772,739	5,082,697	6,565,022	6,258,711

During the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the movement of the main taxes to be recovered is detailed below:

					Individual
	ICMS	**PIS and COFINS**	**Others**	**Profit tax credits (Note 17.b)**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	1,338,914	5,258,782	10,571	538,807	7,147,074
Credit generation	31,812	1,272,164	-	11,800	1,315,776
Reimbursements and refunds	(87,707)	-	-	-	(87,707)
Offsets	(20,565)	(558,555)	-	(11,171)	(590,291)
Monetary update	549	-	-	24,979	25,528
Others	1,042	-	73	-	1,115
As of December 31, 2023	1,264,045	5,972,391	10,644	564,415	7,811,495

					Individual
	ICMS	**PIS and COFINS**	**Others**	**Profit tax credits (Note 17.b)**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	918,962	1,961,219	6,441	352,937	3,239,559
Credit generation	188,106	1,011,469	-	161,405	1,360,980
Reimbursements and refunds	208,563	-	-	-	208,563
Offsets	-	(176,749)	-	(5,675)	(182,424)
Monetary update	-	-	-	24,026	24,026
Others	18	-	4,122	-	4,140
As of December 31, 2022	1,315,649	2,795,939	10,563	532,693	4,654,844

	Consolidated					
	ICMS	PIS and COFINS	IVA	Others (2)	Profit tax credits (Note	Total
As of March 31, 2023	2,530,065	6,869,082	673,790	550,484	1,276,983	11,900,404
Credit generation (1)	259,686	2,367,047	204,723	-	242,437	3,073,893
Offsets	(333,449)	(1,319,309)	(658,385)	(138,402)	(560,859)	(3,010,404)
Monetary update	4,917	3	-	-	41,977	46,897
Others	103,566	-	(23,640)	(26,099)	(14,257)	39,570
As of December 31, 2023	2,564,785	7,916,823	196,488	385,983	986,281	12,050,360

	Consolidated					
	ICMS	PIS and COFINS	IVA	Others (2)	Profit tax credits (Note 17.b)	Total
As of March 31, 2022	1,908,241	2,933,464	381,173	222,377	677,672	6,122,927
Business combination	14,873	-	-	-	-	14,873
Credit generation (1)	1,159,112	1,478,100	940,050	513,959	1,203,765	5,294,986
Offsets	(596,718)	(564,078)	(585,436)	(466,376)	(721,725)	(2,934,333)
Monetary update	-	3,670	-	-	48,146	51,816
Others	61,678	48,825	44,143	49,959	(1,707)	202,898
As of December 31, 2022	2,547,186	3,899,981	779,930	319,919	1,206,151	8,753,167

(1) Includes reimbursements and refunds of ICMS.

(2) Refer mainly to credits from tax on manufactured products ("IPI"), special regime for reinstatement of tax amounts for exporting companies ("Reintegra") and others.

(i) PIS and COFINS

Complementary Laws 192/2022 and 194/2022 ("LC 192/22" and "LC 194/22", respectively) and others

As mentioned in Note 8 to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries, advised by external and internal legal experts, recognized in the result for that year PIS and COFINS tax credits related to LC 192/22.

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the subsidiary Blueway, after meeting the recognition criteria evaluated by the Company, recognized additional PIS and COFINS tax credits related to LC 192/22, in the consolidated amount of R$ 385,327, for the period from March 11, 2022 (date of publication of LC 192/22) to August 15, 2022 (ninety days after the date of publication of Provisional Measure 1,118/22 ("MP 1,118/22"), which restricted the taxpayers' right to the credit), when it became effective, as decided by the Federal Supreme Court.

With respect to LC 194/22, which restricted the right to PIS and COFINS credit on the acquisition of diesel, jet fuel and Liquefied Petroleum Gas ("LPG"), as per the wording in MP 1,118/22, published still in the ninety-day period, this resulted in an increase in the tax burden. Accordingly, supported by the opinions of external and internal legal experts, the constitutional principle of ninety-day holding period should be observed. Therefore, the Company and its subsidiaries recognized PIS and COFINS credits related to the period from August 16 to September 21, 2022, in the consolidated amount of R$ 1,080,981.

In addition, during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the subsidiaries Sabbá and Mime obtained a favorable final and unappealable decision for the recognition of previous period's PIS and COFINS tax credits, in the amount of R$ 13,523, relating to overpayments of these taxes on fuel import and sale operations, for the period from July 21 to October 18, 2017, which was after the enactment of Decrees 9,101 and 9,112 of 2017.

These credits described above, in the amount of R$ 1,479,831, were recorded in the consolidated statement of income for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, under "Other operating revenue (expenses), net", with a corresponding entry in "Recoverable taxes", of which R$ 933,995 in current assets and R$ 545,836 in non-current assets. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries used the amount of R$ 310,973 related mainly to credits of this nature to offset balances of income tax ("IRPJ") and social contribution ("CSLL") payable due in said period.

The PIS and COFINS recoverable balance presented in this interim financial information reflects the amount that the Company and its subsidiaries expect to realize, less the provision for loss on credits, for which management has no expectation to realize them, when applicable. Considering Management's estimates, the expected period for realizing the PIS and COFINS credits is up to 10 years.

9. Related parties

(a) Summary of balances with related parties

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Assets				
Assets classified by currency:				
Domestic (local currency)	1,532,128	1,398,965	1,933,848	1,847,682
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	246,404	250,553	294,070	332,802
	1,778,532	1,649,518	2,227,918	2,180,484
Asset management and others (1)				
Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniência e Proximidade S.A. ("Grupo Nós")	-	-	53,041	-
Nordeste Logística I S.A.	7,025	-	7,025	-
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A.	-	-	11,729	-
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A.	14,125	-	14,125	-
	21,150	-	85,920	-
Commercial and administrative transactions and others (3)				
Grupo Rumo	210,083	223,554	267,645	281,450
Grupo Agricopel	1,484	9,471	113,005	114,833
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	111,751	59,311	-	-
Grupo Shell	145,438	178,718	295,797	339,039
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	124,945	92,865	-	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	225,277	192,312	-	-
Others	107,580	77,745	69,000	52,625
	926,558	833,976	745,447	787,947
Framework agreement and others (4)				
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	676,243	625,608	676,520	625,749
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	141,486	132,633	141,486	132,633
Cosan S.A.	10,296	9,502	569,597	580,287
Others	-	45,000	8,948	53,868
	828,025	812,743	1,396,551	1,392,537
Preferred shares and others (5)				
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	2,799	2,799	-	-
	2,799	2,799	-	-
Total assets	1,778,532	1,649,518	2,227,918	2,180,484
Current	(928,719)	(855,035)	(1,025,523)	(1,020,519)
Non-current	849,813	794,483	1,202,395	1,159,965

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Liabilities				
Liabilities classified by currency:				
Domestic (local currency)	10,861,527	8,191,969	2,197,029	2,192,053
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	4,527,721	3,669,326	3,178,727	3,345,404
	15,389,248	11,861,295	5,375,756	5,537,457
Asset management (1)				
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	9,235,965	7,025,523	-	-
Others	-	-	40	40
	9,235,965	7,025,523	40	40
Financial transactions (2)				
Raízen Fuels Finance S.A.	1,738,360	1,798,297	-	-
Others	-	-	9	9
	1,738,360	1,798,297	9	9
Commercial and administrative transactions (3)				
Grupo Shell	2,405,953	1,858,254	3,178,727	3,333,211
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	216,117	144,409	-	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	251,026	49,702	-	-
Grupo Rumo	29,735	21,444	82,802	112,362
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	21,188	21,791	-	-
Raízen Argentina S.A.	14,097	15,541	-	-
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A.	1,230,448	578,194	-	-
Others	7,529	10,364	42,340	53,046
	4,176,093	2,699,699	3,303,869	3,498,619
Framework agreement (4)				
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	41,326	32,986	41,326	32,986
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	4,009	3,243	4,009	3,243
Cosan S.A.	-	46	520,263	572,078
Others	320	12,511	524	12,719
	45,655	48,786	566,122	621,026
Preferred shares and others (5)				
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	193,175	184,654	193,175	184,654
Tupinambá Energia e Publicidade S.A. ("Tupinambá")	-	-	16,875	-
	193,175	184,654	210,050	184,654
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b) (6)				
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	-	104,336	-	-
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	-	-	243,743	255,129
Aguassanta Desenvolvimento Imobiliário S.A.	-	-	124,667	133,530
Nova Agrícola Ponte Alta S.A.	-	-	121,134	132,591
Aguassanta Agrícola S.A.	-	-	68,741	73,220
Jatobá Propriedades Agrícolas Ltda.	-	-	77,416	84,163
Nova Amaralina S.A. Propriedades Agrícolas	-	-	59,702	65,271
Proud Participações S.A.	-	-	55,458	63,230
Terrainvest Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	-	-	41,307	60,244
Vale da Ponte Alta S.A.	-	-	80,200	85,103
Bioinvestiments Negócios e Participações S.A.	-	-	57,060	62,056
Palermo Agrícola S.A.	-	-	91,324	4,940
Seringueira Propriedades Agrícolas Ltda.	-	-	46,462	49,789
Agrobio Investimento e Participações S.A.	-	-	93,225	42,723
Others	-	-	135,227	121,120
	-	104,336	1,295,666	1,233,109
Total liabilities	15,389,248	11,861,295	5,375,756	5,537,457
Current	(11,510,440)	(8,278,807)	(1,774,688)	(2,363,289)
Non-current	3,878,808	3,582,488	3,601,068	3,174,168

(1) Asset management and others

The amounts recorded in liabilities refer to funds received for conducting asset management activities. In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded financial expenses of R$ 781,994 (R$ 628,491 as of December 31, 2022), due to this administration, as a result of the activities under the terms of the current agreement.

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, Grupo Nós raised funds from the subsidiary RESA, in the amount of R$ 48,885, under the GRF agreement, which earned financial income of R$ 4,156 as a result of the activities under the terms of said agreement.

The remuneration and expenses related to the asset management agreement are calculated by applying effective interest determined by the market rate (Interbank Deposit Certificate - CDI) on the outstanding monthly balances at the end of the period, with maturities agreed between the parties that do not exceed 12 months.

Loans granted to affiliated companies

The table below presents the information on the loans granted:

				Consolidated
Associates	**Index**	**Date**	**Amount granted in R$**	**Maturity**
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A	CDI + 2.5% p.y.	07/17/2023	14,125	Up to 3 years
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A.	CDI + 2.5% p.y.	08/03/2023	7,012	Up to 1 year
Nordeste Logística I S.A	CDI + 2.5% p.y.	09/28/2023	7,025	Up to 4 years
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A.	CDI + 2.5% p.y.	10/10/2023	4,717	Up to 1 year
			32,879	
Current			(11,729)	
Non-current			21,150	

(2) Financial transactions

As of December 31 and March 31 2022, the amount recorded in liabilities in the Parent Company Raízen statements refers to pre-export financing ("PPE") agreements payable to the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels, with principal amount of US$ 350,000 thousand, due on January 20, 2027, at an average effective annual interest rate of 5.83%.

Fair value

As of December 31, 2023, there are no financial operations classified as fair value through profit or loss. During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2022, the fair value impact recognized in the financial result for the period was R$ 106,567.

(3) Commercial, administrative, and other transactions

The amounts recorded in assets refer to commercial transactions for the sale of products, such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, ethanol, sugar, and other materials, as well as advances for acquisition of sugarcane and cargo handling at ports.

The amounts recorded in liabilities refer to commercial transactions for the purchase of products and provision of services such as: ethanol, diesel, gasoline, road and rail freight, storage, sugar, sugarcane, advances from clients for sugar exports, and granting of licenses for use of the Shell brand.

(4) Framework agreement and others

The amounts recorded in assets and liabilities refer, substantially, to balances recoverable (from) or refundable (to) Raízen's shareholders, as they relate to the period prior to the formation of Raízen in 2011.
On March 7, 2023, in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the jointly owned subsidiary Grupo Nós, an advance for future capital increase ("AFAC") was approved, in the amount of R$ 45,000, equivalent to Raízen's 50% equity interest in the capital of Grupo Nós, which were paid on March 17, 2023.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 1, 2023, the jointly controlling shareholders of Grupo Nós approved a capital increase through the full conversion of AFAC.

(5) Preferred shares and others

The balance stated in the assets of the parent company as of December 31 and March 31, 2023 refers to credits of preferred shares receivable from Raízen Mime related to the gain from certain divestments made by the same.

The balance presented in the consolidated liabilities arises, substantially, from tax credits to be reimbursed to Shell, when effectively used by Raízen, determined by the balances of tax losses and negative basis of social contribution from periods prior to the formation of Raízen in 2011.

Additionally, the balance due to Tupinambá, in the amount of R$ 16,875, refers to the purchase of shares in this company by the indirect subsidiary Bio Barra during the period ended December 31, 2023, which will be paid up in currency within 3 (three) years from the date of the meeting held on October 4, 2023. The details of this operation are described in Note 11.c.1.

(6) Lease liabilities

Changes in lease liabilities in the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2023	104,336	1,233,109
Additions	-	59,071
Write-offs	-	(4,375)
Write-off due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	(100,515)	-
Payments	(6,874)	(225,376)
Interest	3,053	88,078
Amortizations through advances and others	-	92,003
Remeasurements	-	53,156
As of December 31, 2023	-	1,295,666
Current	-	(298,224)
Non-current	-	997,442

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2022	108,753	1,276,625
Additions	-	216,519
Write-offs	-	(87,014)
Payments	(14,630)	(205,264)
Interest	7,047	77,140
Remeasurements	4	2,189
As of December 31, 2022	101,174	1,280,195
Current	(10,794)	(222,469)
Non-current	90,380	1,057,726

(b) Transactions with related parties (8)

			Individual	
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Sale of goods				
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	1,451,383	3,866,723	1,428,963	4,238,346
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	618,256	1,914,201	1,103,133	3,219,228
Grupo Rumo (4)	595,287	1,711,495	599,353	1,953,863
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	387,880	1,265,352	319,248	1,472,963
Grupo Shell (7)	431,838	1,216,614	686,484	2,082,214
Grupo Agricopel (5)	20,357	104,044	63,713	212,483
Others	2,337	5,773	4,266	6,389
	3,507,338	10,084,202	4,205,160	13,185,486
Purchase of goods and services				
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries (6)	(473,176)	(1,866,561)	(752,859)	(2,179,695)
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A. (6)	(2,694,501)	(3,877,506)	(1,666,042)	(6,460,097)
Petróleo Sabbá S.A. (6)	(540,428)	(1,415,072)	(498,085)	(1,568,461)
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	(169,332)	(428,225)	(178,670)	(267,273)
Grupo Rumo (4)	(63,639)	(188,742)	(65,067)	(194,623)
Grupo Agricopel (5)	(8,017)	(43,916)	(27,782)	(84,190)
Grupo Shell (7)	(2,883)	(6,634)	(40,056)	(68,240)
Others	(25,872)	(62,795)	(12,422)	(18,785)
	(3,977,848)	(7,889,451)	(3,240,983)	(10,841,364)
Financial expenses, net (1)				
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	(233,861)	(770,556)	(229,593)	(769,762)
Grupo Shell (7)	(124,352)	(219,894)	(47,999)	(105,650)
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	-	(3,053)	(2,292)	(7,047)
Others	2,175	4,488	1,400	1,291
	(356,038)	(989,015)	(278,484)	(881,168)
Revenues from services and other, net (2)				
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	2,180	13,687	4,048	11,244
Raízen Paraguay S.A.	1,230	5,910	-	-
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	1,308	5,162	1,737	4,914
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	2,243	4,951	(28,286)	(53,287)
Grupo Agricopel	934	2,519	143	628
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	244	1,053	704	19,007
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	-	-	-	1,913
Others	9,185	26,384	7,864	16,444
	17,324	59,666	(13,790)	863
Service expenses, net (3)				
Shell Brands International AG	(27,883)	(136,647)	(6,303)	(87,465)
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	(39,298)	(130,089)	(11,788)	(64,872)
Shell Aviation Limited	(7)	(2,055)	3,006	1,411
Others	(2,418)	(10,004)	(169)	(1,483)
	(69,606)	(278,795)	(15,254)	(152,409)

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2022**	**Oct-Dec/2023**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Sale of goods				
Grupo Shell (7)	955,017	2,428,787	1,439,590	4,188,016
Grupo Rumo (4)	601,042	1,729,951	603,463	1,965,839
Grupo Agricopel (5)	373,497	1,134,132	445,748	1,388,002
Others	8,079	18,438	10,600	81,559
	1,937,635	5,311,308	2,499,401	7,623,416
Purchase of goods and services				
Grupo Shell (7)	(1,182,795)	(3,757,847)	(4,248,384)	(7,588,250)
Grupo Rumo (4)	(194,875)	(667,292)	(187,469)	(656,907)
Grupo Agricopel (5)	(24,297)	(88,588)	(47,707)	(136,951)
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A.	(9,901)	(34,213)	(19,415)	(66,396)
Others	(66,443)	(189,599)	(357,162)	(418,433)
	(1,478,311)	(4,737,539)	(4,860,137)	(8,866,937)
Financial expenses, net (1)				
Grupo Shell (7)	(121,845)	(213,194)	(47,770)	(106,769)
Grupo Radar	(12,992)	(41,507)	(18,323)	(43,443)
Others	(11,652)	(35,181)	(8,865)	(26,921)
	(146,489)	(289,882)	(74,958)	(177,133)
Revenues from services and other, net (2)				
Grupo Rumo	9,244	24,817	9,166	23,691
Comgás – Companhia de Gás de São Paulo	4,417	10,069	2,588	11,818
Grupo Agricopel	972	2,633	11,178	29,724
Compass Comercialização S.A.	800	2,084	-	-
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	244	1,053	704	19,460
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	-	-	-	1,913
Others	19,723	44,465	7,633	26,895
	35,400	85,121	31,269	113,501
Service expenses, net (3)				
Shell Brands International AG	(81,269)	(277,968)	(37,882)	(188,012)
Shell Aviation Limited	(7)	(2,055)	3,006	1,411
Others	(5,082)	(10,416)	(2,151)	(5,543)
	(86,358)	(290,439)	(37,027)	(192,144)

(1) Correspond mostly to: (i) interest and exchange differences of PPEs, raised with the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels; (ii) gains (losses) from the asset management agreement entered into between the companies; (iii) interest on accounts payable to Shell for brand licensing; (iv) interest on loans granted to associates; and (v) other exchange variations.

(2) These refer to: (i) lubricant sales commissions to Shell; and (ii) collection of expenses with the sharing of corporate, management and operating costs.

(3) These refer to: (i) expenses with the sharing of corporate, management and operating costs with RESA; and (ii) expenses with technical support, maintenance of the billing and collection process, commissions on the sale of jet fuel and secondees to Shell.

(4) "Grupo Rumo" refers to the railway and port operations represented by the following companies: Rumo S.A, Elevações Portuárias S.A, Logispot Armazéns Gerais S.A., Rumo Malha Sul S.A., Rumo Malha Oeste S.A., Rumo Malha Paulista S.A., Rumo Malha Norte S.A., Rumo Malha Central S.A., Portofer Transporte Ferroviário Ltda., ALL Armazéns Gerias Ltda., Terminal São Simão S.A., América Latina Logística Intermodal S.A and Brado Logística S.A.

(5) "Grupo Agricopel" refers mostly to sales of fuel represented by the companies Agricopel Comércio de Derivados de Petróleo Ltda., Posto Agricopel Ltda., Agricopel Diesel Paraná Ltda. and Blueadm Administradora de Bens Ltda., whose relationship takes place through FIX Investimentos Ltda., which is the non-controlling shareholder of Raízen Mime.

(6) The Company's purchase transactions with the subsidiaries Blueway, Sabbá, and RESA are substantially represented by those originating from imports of ethanol and its derivatives in the foreign market.

(7) "Grupo Shell" refers mainly to the commercial transactions conducted by Shell Aviation Limited, Shell Overseas Investments B.V., Shell Trading Rotterdam, Shell Companhia Argentina, Shell Trading US Company, Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation and granting of the license to use the Shell brand by Shell Brands International AG.

(8) Transactions with related parties are entered into on an arm's length basis, in line with those prevailing in the market or that the Company carries out with third parties.

(c) Guarantees

Considering that Raízen operates a centralized corporate treasury area, the Company is the guarantor of certain debts of its subsidiaries.

(d) Officers and members of the Board of Directors

Fixed and variable compensation to key management personnel of Raízen and its subsidiaries, including statutory office directors and members of the Board of Directors, recognized in consolidated profit or loss for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is shown below:

	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Regular compensation	(68,846)	(55,521)
Bonuses and other variable compensation	(63,763)	(51,710)
Share-based payment	(18,921)	(7,736)
Total compensation	(151,530)	(114,967)

The Company shares the corporate, management and operating costs and structures with its subsidiary RESA. Key management personnel include mostly RESA employees, and the costs are transferred to the Company through the issue of debt note.

10. Assets from contracts with clients

During the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the changes in contract assets with clients are as follows:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2023	2,409,660	3,231,267
Additions	411,184	532,050
Amortization	(400,409)	(501,846)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(152,776)
As of December 31, 2023	2,420,435	3,108,695
Current	(485,827)	(605,518)
Non-current	1,934,608	2,503,177

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2022	2,351,079	3,086,593
Business combination	-	8,269
Additions	426,475	659,267
Amortization	(346,366)	(449,711)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(50,187)
As of December 31, 2022	2,431,188	3,254,231
Current	(435,276)	(564,348)
Non-current	1,995,912	2,689,883

11. Investments

(a) Individual

	Country	Business activity	Equity interest	Investments 12/31/2023	Investments 03/31/2023	Equity accounting result Apr-Dec/2023	Equity accounting result Apr-Dec/2022
Carrying amount							
Subsidiaries							
Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries	Argentina	Fuel trade and refining	100,00%	3,250,753	3,324,959	100,394	(238,420)
Raízen Energia S.A.	Brazil	Production of sugar and renewables	100,00%	22,255,074	22,140,276	(99,418)	132,440
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (1)	Brazil	Production of sugar and renewables	100,00%	-	-	-	(191,647)
Raízen Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	Fuel trade	50,00%	153,140	138,832	23,036	(27,359)
Payly Holding Ltda.	Brazil	Payment institution	100,00%	4,462	-	(8,483)	(215)
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	Brazil	Fuel trade	80,00%	1,620,958	1,329,188	291,770	62,326
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	Brazil	Fuel trade	76,00%	365,109	272,141	92,968	19,596
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A.	Brazil	Import and export	99,99%	1,083,352	704,500	378,852	302,420
Sabor Raiz Alimentação S.A.	Brazil	Meal	69,35%	227	237	(10)	(8)
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda. (Note 11.c.2)	Brazil	Real estate investments	99,99%	-	234,916	10,284	18,632
				28,733,075	28,145,049	789,393	77,765
Joint venture							
Grupo Nós	Brazil	Convenience and proximity stores	50,00%	37,577	145,248	(152,671)	(35,014)
Associates							
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	16,506	22,478	(5,972)	(9,852)
Nordeste Logística I S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	6,872	5,797	938	1,107
Nordeste Logística II S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	17,326	18,965	(1,639)	(2,315)
Nordeste Logística III S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	17,902	16,623	1,279	(640)
				58,606	63,863	(5,394)	(11,700)
				28,829,258	28,354,160	631,328	31,051
Surplus value of assets, net attributed to subsidiaries and joint venture							
Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries (2)				276,249	325,713	(52,480)	(58,151)
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (1) and (2)				-	-	-	(7,878)
Raízen Paraguay S.A. (2)				54,694	67,305	(13,244)	2,668
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.				633	655	(22)	(1,970)
Payly (2)				569	-	(432)	-
Grupo Nós				468,757	480,278	(11,521)	(11,521)
				800,902	873,951	(77,699)	(76,852)
Goodwill on investments							
Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries (2)				266,374	275,804	-	-
Raízen Paraguay S.A. (2)				317,803	330,026	-	-
Payly (2) (Note 31.b)				73,569	75,744	-	-
				657,746	681,574	-	-
Total investment				30,287,906	29,909,685	553,629	(45,801)

(1) On October 1, 2022, the Company approved a capital increase in the direct subsidiary RESA through the contribution of all common shares representing the capital stock of Raízen Centro-Sul.

(2) As of December 31, 2023, said appreciation and goodwill are stated net of deferred tax liabilities, in the amount of R$ 170,449 (R$ 213,285 as of March 31, 2023). In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the impact of these taxes on realization of appreciation totaled R$ 22,493 (R$ 21,541 as of December 31, 2022) and was recognized in profit or loss for the period under Deferred income tax and social contribution taxes.

(b) Consolidated

				Investments		Equity accounting result	
	Country	Business activity	Equity interest	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Carrying amount							
Joint venture							
Grupo Nós	Brazil	Convenience and proximity stores	50,00%	37,577	145,248	(152,671)	(35,014)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda.	Brazil	Energy	50,00%	2,337	2,221	116	(29)
J.F Energia S.A.	Brazil	Energy	50,00%	5,194	4,395	911	1,082
Rio Power Participações S.A.	Brazil	Energy	57,89%	10,800	10,479	321	(32)
				55,908	162,343	(151,323)	(33,993)
Associates							
Termap S.A.	Argentina	Sea terminal	3,50%	376	376	-	-
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	50,00%	6,434	7,877	(1,443)	(2,796)
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	16,506	22,478	(5,972)	(9,852)
Nordeste Logística I S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	6,872	5,797	938	1,107
Nordeste Logística II S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	17,326	18,965	(1,639)	(2,315)
Nordeste Logística III S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	17,902	16,623	1,279	(640)
Tupinambá	Brazil	Energy	40,00%	4,339	-	(1,090)	-
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	Brazil	Research and Development	20.86%	200,099	184,967	19,798	16,979
Logum Logística S.A.	Brazil	Logistics	30.00%	316,094	313,623	(32,635)	(39,870)
Uniduto Logística S.A.	Brazil	Logistics	46.48%	49,095	48,560	(5,066)	(6,191)
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.	Brazil	Energy	30.00%	12,208	7,732	3,429	(6,279)
Dunamis SPE S.A.	Brazil	Energy	1.00%	2,318	1,048	(102)	-
				649,569	628,046	(22,503)	(49,857)
				705,477	790,389	(173,826)	(83,850)
Surplus value of assets, net attributed to joint venture							
Grupo Nós				468,757	480,278	(11,521)	(11,521)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda.				5,669	5,819	(150)	(183)
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.				2,977	3,056	(79)	(96)
J.F Energia S.A.				5,583	5,731	(148)	(181)
Rio Power Participações S.A.				13,579	13,938	(359)	(439)
				496,565	508,822	(12,257)	(12,420)
Goodwill on investments							
Uniduto Logística S.A.				5,676	5,676	-	-
Tupinambá				40,299	-	-	-
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.				51,946	51,946	-	-
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.				22,018	22,018	-	-
				119,939	79,640	-	-
Total investment				1,321,981	1,378,851	(186,083)	(96,270)

(c) Changes in investments

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2023	29,909,685	1,378,851
Additions (1)	13,100	89,348
Write-off due to merger (2)	(245,201)	-
Business combination (Note 31.b)	855	-
Goodwill arising from business combination (Note 31.b) (*)	(2,176)	-
Equity accounting result	553,629	(186,083)
Share of equity of investees (3)	600,872	-
Conversion of advance for future capital increase into capital (Note 9.a.4)	45,000	45,000
Dividends	(398,292)	(4,674)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(189,566)	(461)
As of December 31, 2023	30,287,906	1,321,981

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2022	29,344,844	1,354,419
Additions (1)	25,000	69,597
Business combination	17,731	51,708
Goodwill arising from business combination (*)	(7,599)	-
Equity accounting result	(45,801)	(96,270)
Equity results from investees (3)	669,344	(3,191)
Dividends	(13,421)	(6,209)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	445,256	1,376
As of December 31, 2022	30,435,354	1,371,430

(*) Reclassified to "Intangible assets," in the consolidated statements.

(1) Additions to investment occurred in the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

As of December 31, 2023

- Capital contribution, fully subscribed and paid-up, in cash to the subsidiary Payly, in the amount of R$ 13,100;

- Capital increases in associates Logum Logística S.A. ("Logum") and Uniduto Logística S.A. ("Uniduto"), in the amounts of R$ 35,106 and R$ 5,601, respectively, fully paid up through a current account, in national currency;

- During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, indirect subsidiary Bio Barra acquired shares in Tupinambá in the amount of R$ 45,729, of which R$ 11,875 was paid up in currency, R$16,979 in loans converted into shares, and R$ 16,875 recorded as unpaid capital, in "Related parties" (Note 9.a.5). As a result of this transaction, Bio Barra recognized a goodwill on the investment in Tupinambá in the amount of R$40,299; and

- Capital increases in other investees in the amount of R$ 2,913, fully paid up through a current account.

There were no changes in the percentage of interest held in the capital of these investees, since all shareholders made capital contributions proportionally to their held interest.

As of December 31, 2022

- During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2022, the Company made capital contributions in cash to associates Nordeste Logística II S.A. and Nordeste Logística III S.A. and Navegantes in the respective amounts of R$ 7,667, R$ 5,333 and R$ 12,000;

- In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2022, capital increases were resolved, approved and subscribed in associates Logum and Uniduto, in the amounts of R$ 33,840 and R$ 5,242, respectively, fully paid up through a current account. In the same period, the amounts of R$ 7,070 and R$ 1,095 were paid up through a current account in the same associates, respectively, which were recorded as unpaid capital in March 2022; and

- In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2022, capital increases in other investees in the amount of R$ 5,515 were resolved, approved and subscribed, fully paid in through a current account.

There were no changes in the percentage of interest held in the capital of these investees, since all shareholders made capital contributions proportionally to their held interest.

(2) Corporate restructuring related to the merger of Saturno into Raízen

On July 26, 2023, the merger of Saturno into its sole and controlling shareholder Raízen was approved, with an effective date on August 1, 2023. As a result of this merger, Raízen received the net assets of Saturno and succeeded it in all its rights and obligations, with subsequent write-off of the investment in the amount of R$ 245,201, as detailed below:

Accounts	Amount
Trade accounts receivable	54,955
Related parties	163,653
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	35,445
Income tax and social contribution payable	(3,518)
Taxes payable	(319)
Deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 17.e)	(10,292)
Others	(3,797)
	236,127
Write-offs of lease agreements registered with the lessee:	
Right of use (Note 15.a)	(86,767)
Lease liabilities (Note 9.a.6)	100,515
Deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 17.e)	(4,674)
	9,074
Total net assets merged by the Company	245,201

(3) Effects in subsidiaries

Refer to results from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting, net of deferred taxes, effects of foreign currency translation, and of actuarial revaluation recognized in

comprehensive income and effects of capital transaction of Raízen's subsidiaries and involving interest of non-controlling shareholders.

(d) Selected information of the Grupo Nós

The table below summarizes the financial information of the Grupo Nós, based on the financial statements, adjusted by the recognition of fair value adjustments on the date of establishment of the joint venture and by differences in accounting policies, when applicable. The table also reconciles the summarized financial information at the carrying amount of the interest held by Raízen in the joint venture.

	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Current assets	450,475	232,783
Non-current assets	814,639	624,081
Total assets	1,265,114	856,864
Current liabilities	(497,198)	(285,393)
Non-current liabilities	(688,512)	(275,557)
Total liabilities	(1,185,710)	(560,950)
Consolidated equity	79,404	295,914
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(4,251)	(5,418)
Attributable to controlling shareholders	75,153	290,496
Equity interest of Raízen	50.00%	50.00%
Share of equity	37,577	145,248
Appreciation and remeasurement at fair value	532,762	532,762
Accumulated amortization of appreciation	(64,005)	(52,484)
Appreciation and remeasurement, net	468,757	480,278
Carrying amount of the equity interest	506,334	625,526

	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Net operating revenue	862,860	435,590
Consolidated loss for the period	(303,272)	(68,095)
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(2,070)	(1,933)
Attributable to controlling shareholders	(305,342)	(70,028)
Equity interest of Raízen	50.00%	50.00%
Equity accounting result	(152,671)	(35,014)

(e) Selected information on associates and other joint ventures

The table below describes the financial information of the Company's main associates and other joint ventures.

	12/31/2023			Apr-Dec/2023	
Investee	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Equity**	**Net operating revenue**	**Income/(loss)**
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	93,370	(80,503)	(12,867)	9,595	(2,886)
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	172,441	(122,919)	(49,522)	-	(17,918)
Nordeste Logística I S.A. (1)	88,127	(67,510)	(20,617)	12,675	2,814
Nordeste Logística II S.A. (1)	65,972	(13,989)	(51,983)	4,131	(4,917)
Nordeste Logística III S.A. (1)	75,876	(22,164)	(53,712)	10,015	3,837
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	1,250,892	(291,713)	(959,179)	275,172	94,918
Logum Logística S.A. (1)	3,600,187	(2,552,394)	(1,047,793)	297,451	(108,786)
Uniduto Logística S.A. (1)	105,640	(2)	(105,638)	-	(10,901)
Iogen Energy Corporation (2)	6,093	(342,324)	336,231	-	(379)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda. (1)	13,521	(8,846)	(4,675)	-	232
J.F Energia S.A. (1)	10,749	(361)	(10,388)	2,948	1,822
Rio Power Participações S.A. (1)	27,775	(9,120)	(18,655)	3,803	555
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.	56,932	(16,248)	(40,684)	-	11,430
Dunamis SPE S.A.	594,026	(362,226)	(231,800)	-	(10,200)
Tupinambá Energia e Publicidade S.A.	18,304	(7,457)	(10,847)	-	(2,725)

	03/31/2023			Apr-Dec/2022	
Investee	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Equity**	**Net operating revenue**	**Income/(loss)**
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	77,919	(62,165)	(15,754)	9,559	(5,592)
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	175,269	(107,828)	(67,441)	-	(29,559)
Nordeste Logística I S.A. (1)	40,803	(23,411)	(17,392)	15,362	3,321
Nordeste Logística II S.A. (1)	78,620	(21,720)	(56,900)	2,414	(6,946)
Nordeste Logística III S.A. (1)	75,428	(25,553)	(49,875)	9,203	(1,920)
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	1,007,678	(120,971)	(886,707)	222,429	82,104
Logum Logística S.A. (1)	3,529,780	(2,503,369)	(1,026,411)	208,981	(132,899)
Uniduto Logística S.A. (1)	104,543	(56)	(104,487)	-	(13,320)
Iogen Energy Corporation (2)	38,359	(400,476)	362,117	-	(750)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda.	13,838	(9,395)	(4,443)	-	-
J.F Energia S.A. (1)	10,215	(1,424)	(8,791)	3,466	2,775
Rio Power Participações S.A. (1)	34,311	(16,210)	(18,101)	2,576	(64)
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.	36,833	(11,059)	(25,774)	-	(20,909)

(1) The fiscal year of these investees ends on December 31.

(2) Shared controlled company, in which the Company holds 50% of the common shares, whose fiscal year ends on August 31 of each year. The Company did not recognize a provision for negative equity since it is not responsible for legal or constructive (non-formalized) obligations to make payments on behalf of this company.

12. Property, plant, and equipment

	Individual							
	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:								
As of March 31, 2023	342,416	475,461	1,315,945	131,727	38,206	322,867	17,037	2,643,659
Additions	1,234	-	1,775	-	-	180,538	-	183,547
Addition due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	21,829	12,350	56,275	-	20	-	-	90,474
Write-offs	(11,890)	(7,001)	(38,055)	(469)	(1,640)	-	-	(59,055)
Reversal of estimated loss, net (Note 26)	-	-	6,873	-	-	-	-	6,873
Transfers (1)	14,953	15,524	37,726	20,348	6,165	(103,289)	2,603	(5,970)
As of December 31, 2023	368,542	496,334	1,380,539	151,606	42,751	400,116	19,640	2,859,528
Accumulated depreciation:								
As of March 31, 2023	-	(85,698)	(770,457)	(90,617)	(27,674)	-	(16,503)	(990,949)
Depreciation in the period	-	(13,184)	(61,691)	(4,966)	(5,823)	-	(624)	(86,288)
Addition due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	-	(6,160)	(48,850)	-	(19)	-	-	(55,029)
Write-offs	-	4,382	33,257	458	1,580	-	-	39,677
Transfers	-	-	(4,900)	-	-	-	4,900	-
As of December 31, 2023	-	(100,660)	(852,641)	(95,125)	(31,936)	-	(12,227)	(1,092,589)
Net residual value								
As of December 31, 2023	368,542	395,674	527,898	56,481	10,815	400,116	7,413	1,766,939
As of March 31, 2023	342,416	389,763	545,488	41,110	10,532	322,867	534	1,652,710

(1) Refer, substantially, to transfers of construction in progress to the corresponding asset classes after being capitalized, including transfers of software costs to "Intangible assets."

	Individual							
	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:								
As of March 31, 2022	346,348	442,117	1,221,020	129,669	31,899	284,776	17,037	2,472,866
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	117,588	-	117,588
Write-offs	(7,856)	(1,797)	(2,558)	(42)	(25)	-	-	(12,278)
Reversal of estimated loss, net (Note 26)	-	-	281	-	(3)	-	-	278
Transfers (1)	-	32,563	49,554	1,791	5,743	(97,787)	-	(8,136)
As of December 31, 2022	338,492	472,883	1,268,297	131,418	37,614	304,577	17,037	2,570,318
Accumulated depreciation:								
As of March 31, 2022	-	(72,515)	(696,882)	(84,528)	(21,907)	-	(15,672)	(891,504)
Depreciation in the period	-	(10,158)	(57,748)	(5,403)	(4,264)	-	(623)	(78,196)
Write-offs	-	353	1,161	43	21	-	-	1,578
As of December 31, 2022	-	(82,320)	(753,469)	(89,888)	(26,150)	-	(16,295)	(968,122)
Net residual value:								
As of December 31, 2022	338,492	390,563	514,828	41,530	11,464	304,577	742	1,602,196
As of March 31, 2022	346,348	369,602	524,138	45,141	9,992	284,776	1,365	1,581,362

(1) Refer, substantially, to transfers of construction in progress to the corresponding asset classes after being capitalized, including transfers of software costs to "Intangible assets."

	Consolidated									
	Land and rural properties	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Aircraft, vessels, and vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Sugarcane planting	Frequently replaced parts and components	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:										
As of March 31, 2023	1,222,944	4,229,444	18,556,477	675,425	398,442	6,371,685	10,023,531	2,365,189	319,298	44,162,435
Business combination (Note 31.a)	181,174	46,189	45,365	589	1,156	-	-	-	-	274,473
Additions	1,454	59,304	109,521	722	7,026	3,931,525	1,018,838	403,940	741	5,533,071
Write-offs	(31,643)	(17,352)	(116,215)	(39,977)	(4,842)	(172)	(32,396)	-	-	(242,597)
Reversal of estimated loss, net (Note 26)	-	1,028	15,014	-	-	-	-	-	36	16,078
Transfers (1)	14,960	310,494	1,499,708	76,120	37,919	(2,010,257)	-	-	(16,517)	(87,573)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(32,370)	(51,648)	(221,940)	(2,298)	(3,866)	(90,818)	-	-	(14,294)	(417,234)
As of December 31, 2023	1,356,519	4,577,459	19,887,930	710,581	435,835	8,201,963	11,009,973	2,769,129	289,264	49,238,653
								-		
Accumulated depreciation:										
As of March 31, 2023	-	(1,027,898)	(7,939,020)	(415,438)	(264,823)	(3,079)	(6,377,643)	(941,503)	(73,647)	(17,043,051)
Depreciation in the period	-	(137,063)	(1,059,376)	(37,238)	(37,407)	-	(950,457)	(1,543,601)	(5,447)	(3,770,589)
Write-offs	-	7,645	87,043	42,976	4,553	-	-	-	-	142,217
Transfers (1)	-	571	(4,625)	(2,125)	1,060	3,079	-	-	8,286	6,246
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	-	24,468	131,286	1,569	1,872	-	-	-	782	159,977
As of December 31, 2023	-	(1,132,277)	(8,784,692)	(410,256)	(294,745)	-	(7,328,100)	(2,485,104)	(70,026)	(20,505,200)
Net residual value:										
As of December 31, 2023	1,356,519	3,445,182	11,103,238	300,325	141,090	8,201,963	3,681,873	284,025	219,238	28,733,453
As of March 31, 2023	1,222,944	3,201,546	10,617,457	259,987	133,619	6,368,606	3,645,888	1,423,686	245,651	27,119,384

(1) Refer, substantially, to transfers of construction in progress to the corresponding asset classes after being capitalized, including transfers of software costs to "Intangible assets."

	Consolidated									
	Land and rural properties	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Aircraft, vessels, and vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Sugarcane planting	Frequently replaced parts and components	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:										
As of March 31, 2022	1,207,302	4,013,058	17,058,151	705,762	352,401	2,826,038	8,538,308	2,319,269	69,194	37,089,483
Business combination	3,757	48,568	91,772	18	2,249	15,677	-	-	-	162,041
Additions	-	19,024	38,342	712	2,432	2,840,991	1,045,147	664,364	6,927	4,617,939
Write-offs	(13,462)	(9,601)	(241,972)	(51,341)	(7,431)	(18,173)	(3,823)	-	(200)	(346,003)
Reversal of estimated loss, net (Note 26)	(330)	5,193	8,752	1,579	1,331	-	-	-	180	16,705
Transfers (1)	-	142,294	828,715	11,191	37,556	(1,134,608)	-	-	9,507	(105,345)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	67,623	103,690	412,310	4,285	5,712	114,954	-	-	6,101	714,675
As of December 31, 2022	1,264,890	4,322,226	18,196,070	672,206	394,250	4,644,879	9,579,632	2,983,633	91,709	42,149,495
Accumulated depreciation:										
As of March 31, 2022	-	(865,251)	(6,760,343)	(406,350)	(235,673)	-	(5,563,789)	(941,565)	(51,660)	(14,824,631)
Depreciation in the period	-	(139,896)	(1,093,559)	(54,539)	(34,063)	-	(789,781)	(1,563,443)	(13,024)	(3,688,305)
Write-offs	-	6,345	205,800	42,687	9,664	-	-	-	85	264,581
Transfers (1)	-	301	19,021	(1,536)	103	-	-	-	(59)	17,830
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	(42,667)	(221,815)	(2,833)	(2,847)	-	-	-	(247)	(270,409)
As of December 31, 2022	-	(1,041,168)	(7,850,896)	(422,571)	(262,816)	-	(6,353,570)	(2,505,008)	(64,905)	(18,500,934)
Net residual value:										
As of December 31, 2022	1,264,890	3,281,058	10,345,174	249,635	131,434	4,644,879	3,226,062	478,625	26,804	23,648,561
As of March 31, 2022	1,207,302	3,147,807	10,297,808	299,412	116,728	2,826,038	2,974,519	1,377,704	17,534	22,264,852

(1) Refer, substantially, to transfers of construction in progress to the corresponding asset classes after being capitalized, including transfers of software costs to "Intangible assets."

13. Intangible assets

					Individual
	Goodwill	**Software license**	**Brands**	**Others**	**Total**
Cost or valuation:					
As of March 31, 2023	439,585	674,172	2,255,071	351	3,369,179
Additions	-	78,872	608,717	-	687,589
Transfers (1)	-	6,321	-	(351)	5,970
As of December 31, 2023	439,585	759,365	2,863,788	-	4,062,738
Accumulated amortization:					
As of March 31, 2023	-	(328,064)	(778,748)	-	(1,106,812)
Amortization in the period	-	(50,135)	(221,666)	-	(271,801)
As of December 31, 2023	-	(378,199)	(1,000,414)	-	(1,378,613)
Net residual value:					
As of December 31, 2023	439,585	381,166	1,863,374	-	2,684,125
As of March 31, 2023	439,585	346,108	1,476,323	351	2,262,367

(1) These refer to amounts transferred from "Property, plant and equipment" account.

					Individual
	Goodwill	**Software license**	**Brands**	**Others**	**Total**
Cost or valuation:					
As of March 31, 2022	439,585	499,442	2,255,071	351	3,194,449
Additions	-	100,227	-	-	100,227
Transfers (1)	-	8,136	-	-	8,136
As of December 31, 2022	439,585	607,805	2,255,071	351	3,302,812
Accumulated amortization:					
As of March 31, 2022	-	(274,453)	(646,210)	-	(920,663)
Amortization in the period	-	(39,157)	(99,403)	-	(138,560)
As of December 31, 2022	-	(313,610)	(745,613)	-	(1,059,223)
Net residual value:					
As of December 31, 2022	439,585	294,195	1,509,458	351	2,243,589
As of March 31, 2022	439,585	224,989	1,608,861	351	2,273,786

(1) These refer to amounts transferred from "Property, plant and equipment" account.

	Consolidated										
	Goodwill	Software license	Brands	Contractual relationships with clients	Operating authorization	Sharecropping agreements	Sugarcane supply agreements	Right of use - public concessions	Technology	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:											
As of March 31, 2023	3,861,339	1,350,537	2,345,075	465,108	124,711	18,122	181,516	14,012	185,136	20,556	8,566,112
Business combination (Note 31)	(2,176)	1,295	-	(29,243)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,124)
Additions	-	104,511	608,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713,228
Transfers (1)	-	68,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,424	76,050
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(32,807)	(3,883)	(3,085)	(17,293)	-	-	-	-	-	(169)	(57,237)
As of December 31, 2023	3,826,356	1,521,086	2,950,707	418,572	124,711	18,122	181,516	14,012	185,136	27,811	9,268,029
Accumulated amortization:											
As of March 31, 2023	(431,380)	(712,181)	(794,704)	(139,699)	(4,830)	(18,117)	(133,514)	(13,519)	(146,408)	(20,323)	(2,414,675)
Amortization in the period	-	(114,345)	(230,063)	(17,864)	(3,092)	(5)	(8,166)	(493)	(13,961)	(590)	(388,579)
Transfers (1)	-	6,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(931)	5,277
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	2,058	812	6,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,164
As of December 31, 2023	(431,380)	(818,260)	(1,023,955)	(151,269)	(7,922)	(18,122)	(141,680)	(14,012)	(160,369)	(21,844)	(2,788,813)
Net residual value:											
As of December 31, 2023	3,394,976	702,826	1,926,752	267,303	116,789	-	39,836	-	24,767	5,967	6,479,216
As of March 31, 2023	3,429,959	638,356	1,550,371	325,409	119,881	5	48,002	493	38,728	233	6,151,437

(1) These refer to amounts transferred from "Property, plant and equipment" account.

	Consolidated										
	Goodwill	Software license	Brands	Contractual relationships with clients	Operating authorization	Sharecropping agreements	Sugarcane supply agreements	Right of use - public concessions	Technology	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:											
As of March 31, 2022	3,935,482	1,016,412	2,305,898	360,269	-	18,122	181,516	14,012	185,136	78,236	8,095,083
Business combination	(107,815)	7,709	-	-	124,711	-	-	-	-	-	24,605
Additions (1)	-	148,583	37,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,915
Transfers (2)	-	88,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,043
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	42,318	7,401	1,920	34,707	-	-	-	-	-	(152)	86,194
As of December 31, 2022	3,869,985	1,268,148	2,345,150	394,976	124,711	18,122	181,516	14,012	185,136	78,084	8,479,840
Accumulated amortization:											
As of March 31, 2022	(431,380)	(583,771)	(649,972)	(98,166)	-	(18,078)	(129,673)	(12,542)	(127,817)	(22,825)	(2,074,224)
Amortization in the period	-	(95,097)	(108,813)	(22,379)	(3,799)	(39)	(4,857)	(952)	(18,590)	-	(254,526)
Transfers (2)	-	(528)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(528)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	(2,827)	102	(9,586)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,311)
As of December 31, 2022	(431,380)	(682,223)	(758,683)	(130,131)	(3,799)	(18,117)	(134,530)	(13,494)	(146,407)	(22,825)	(2,341,589)
Net residual value:											
As of December 31, 2022	3,438,605	585,925	1,586,467	264,845	120,912	5	46,986	518	38,729	55,259	6,138,251
As of March 31, 2022	3,504,102	432,641	1,655,926	262,103	-	44	51,843	1,470	57,319	55,411	6,020,859

(1) On May 1, 2022, indirectly subsidiary Neolubes signed the renewal of the license agreement for use of the Shell brand with Shell Brands, for a minimum term of 13 (thirteen) years, renewable in certain cases, subject to the compliance with certain conditions established in the agreement.

(2) These refer to amounts transferred from "Property, plant and equipment" account.

14. Suppliers and advances to suppliers

(a) Suppliers

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Suppliers - agreement (1)	6,595,680	6,440,153	7,603,176	9,681,469
Oil products suppliers	1,940,418	2,188,012	3,877,254	3,489,503
Ethanol	790,314	692,625	943,715	798,385
Sugarcane suppliers	-	-	1,915,967	539,890
Materials, services and others	279,210	205,500	5,810,541	6,943,091
	9,605,622	9,526,290	20,150,653	21,452,338
Domestic (local currency)	9,601,761	9,518,051	14,647,483	13,911,342
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	3,861	8,239	5,503,170	7,540,996
	9,605,622	9,526,290	20,150,653	21,452,338

(1) The Company has agreements related to payments with financial institutions ("Agreements") through which certain suppliers may anticipate their receivables related to products and services provided to the Company, directly with financial institutions. Under such Agreements, the supplier elects whether to anticipate the receivables and the financial institutions decide whether or not to acquire said credits, without interference from Raízen. The use of the Agreements does not imply any change in the notes issued by the suppliers, maintaining the conditions regarding the original amounts and payment terms The average payment period for these suppliers as of December 31, 2023, is 68 days (99 days as of March 31, 2023), in consonance with the Company's operating cycle.

The characteristics of other suppliers are the same as those disclosed in the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023 (Note 14). There were no changes in the procedures for recognition, measurement, and accounting records, as well as in the credit risk of counterparties involved in the balances.

(b) Advances to suppliers

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Sugarcane suppliers (1)	-	-	448,508	401,325
Suppliers of materials and services	23,959	5,235	228,031	211,664
	23,959	5,235	676,539	612,989
Domestic (local currency)	23,959	5,235	618,754	521,607
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	-	-	57,785	91,382
	23,959	5,235	676,539	612,989
Current	(23,959)	(5,235)	(510,400)	(392,647)
Non-current	-	-	166,139	220,342

(1) These refer to advances made to sugarcane suppliers that are monetarily updated on a monthly basis according to the conditions and indices specifically agreed in the contracts.

15. Leases

(a) Rights of use

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, rights of use are presented by the following underlying assets:

				Individual
	Properties	Vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost or valuation:				
As of March 31, 2023	381,017	20,182	584	401,783
Additions	2,803	-	-	2,803
Write-offs	(7,441)	-	-	(7,441)
Write-off due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	(137,339)	-	-	(137,339)
Remeasurements (1)	8,362	458	-	8,820
As of December 31, 2023	247,402	20,640	584	268,626
Accumulated amortization:				
As of March 31, 2023	(173,978)	(9,817)	(456)	(184,251)
Amortization in the period	(36,896)	(3,955)	(88)	(40,939)
Write-offs	2,570	-	-	2,570
Write-off due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	50,572	-	-	50,572
As of December 31, 2023	(157,732)	(13,772)	(544)	(172,048)
Net residual value:				
As of December 31, 2023	89,670	6,868	40	96,578
As of March 31, 2023	207,039	10,365	128	217,532

				Individual
	Properties	Vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost or valuation:				
As of March 31, 2022	334,763	24,045	495	359,303
Additions	17,432	-	81	17,513
Write-offs	-	(7,556)	-	(7,556)
Remeasurements (1)	15,406	2,502	8	17,916
As of December 31, 2022	367,601	18,991	584	387,176
Accumulated amortization:				
As of March 31, 2022	(117,171)	(12,983)	(353)	(130,507)
Amortization in the period	(42,420)	(3,230)	(96)	(45,746)
Write-offs	-	7,637	-	7,637
As of December 31, 2022	(159,591)	(8,576)	(449)	(168,616)
Net residual value:				
As of December 31, 2022	208,010	10,415	135	218,560
As of March 31, 2022	217,592	11,062	142	228,796

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the IPCA, applicable annually.

	Consolidated						
	Land	Properties	Aircraft and vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Manufacturing facilities	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Total
Cost or valuation:							
As of March 31, 2023	14,093,525	941,807	1,822,899	968,402	140,017	5,021	17,971,671
Additions	958,407	214,184	35,216	435,010	-	-	1,642,817
Write-offs	(230,261)	(22,560)	(7,537)	(276,599)	-	-	(536,957)
Remeasurements (1)	757,851	21,739	(14,324)	(33,862)	(2,711)	-	728,693
Transfers	-	-	-	5,021	-	(5,021)	-
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(9,921)	(14,349)	(40,607)	(160)	-	-	(65,037)
As of December 31, 2023	15,569,601	1,140,821	1,795,647	1,097,812	137,306	-	19,741,187
Accumulated amortization:							
As of March 31, 2023	(5,821,436)	(505,754)	(886,621)	(454,307)	(26,615)	(865)	(7,695,598)
Amortization in the period	(2,214,998)	(128,333)	(214,351)	(166,204)	(8,977)	-	(2,732,863)
Write-offs	124,710	11,849	3,129	145,760	-	-	285,448
Transfers	-	-	-	(865)	-	865	-
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	3,346	12,017	31,912	73	-	-	47,348
As of December 31, 2023	(7,908,378)	(610,221)	(1,065,931)	(475,543)	(35,592)	-	(10,095,665)
Net residual value:							
As of December 31, 2023	7,661,223	530,600	729,716	622,269	101,714	-	9,645,522
As of March 31, 2023	8,272,089	436,053	936,278	514,095	113,402	4,156	10,276,073

	Consolidated						
	Land	Properties	Aircraft and vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Manufacturing facilities	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Total
Cost or valuation:							
As of March 31, 2022	13,075,337	599,339	911,104	861,820	128,134	5,021	15,580,755
Business combination	-	512	-	-	-	-	512
Additions	1,171,130	70,165	506,709	38,797	-	-	1,786,801
Write-offs	(192,776)	(2,205)	(14,947)	(24,817)	-	-	(234,745)
Remeasurements (1)	(55,571)	28,073	20,907	23,709	11,883	-	29,001
Transfers	(8,637)	10,110	7,645	(66)	-	-	9,052
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	18,607	19,255	60,649	175	-	-	98,686
As of December 31, 2022	14,008,090	725,249	1,492,067	899,618	140,017	5,021	17,270,062
Accumulated amortization:							
As of March 31, 2022	(3,575,622)	(361,598)	(581,887)	(262,750)	(18,398)	(865)	(4,801,120)
Amortization in the period	(2,438,259)	(100,530)	(197,598)	(151,373)	(6,040)	-	(2,893,800)
Write-offs	46,088	214	9,161	575	-	-	56,038
Transfers	2,924	1,119	(13,086)	(9)	-	-	(9,052)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(5,444)	(14,451)	(46,017)	(65)	-	-	(65,977)
As of December 31, 2022	(5,970,313)	(475,246)	(829,427)	(413,622)	(24,438)	(865)	(7,713,911)
Net residual value:							
As of December 31, 2022	8,037,777	250,003	662,640	485,996	115,579	4,156	9,556,151
As of March 31, 2022	9,499,715	237,741	329,217	599,070	109,736	4,156	10,779,635

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the variation in the price of the Council of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol Producers of the State of São Paulo ("CONSECANA") applied to lease and sharecropping agreements of RESA and its subsidiaries.

(b) Lease liabilities

Changes in lease liabilities in the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2023	147,236	10,814,509
Additions	2,803	1,583,746
Write-offs	(5,321)	(287,729)
Payments	(46,111)	(2,467,192)
Interest	9,372	811,405
Amortizations through advances and others	-	207,291
Remeasurements (1)	8,820	675,537
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(32,693)
As of December 31, 2023	116,799	11,304,874
Domestic (local currency)	116,799	11,058,812
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	-	246,062
	116,799	11,304,874
Current	(47,773)	(3,000,570)
Non-current	69,026	8,304,304

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2022	146,794	10,424,704
Business combination	-	512
Additions	17,513	1,570,282
Write-offs	(3,116)	(100,975)
Payments	(39,814)	(2,312,149)
Interest	9,763	723,050
Amortizations through advances and others	-	203,940
Remeasurements (1)	17,912	26,812
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	31,866
As of December 31, 2022	149,052	10,568,042
Domestic (local currency)	149,052	10,236,269
Abroad (foreign currency)	-	331,773
	149,052	10,568,042
Current	(50,582)	(2,441,436)
Non-current	98,470	8,126,606

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the variation in the price of CONSECANA applied to lease and sharecropping agreements of RESA and its subsidiaries.

The weighted average incremental rate applied to lease liabilities as of December 31, 2023 was 10.8% (10.1% as of March 31, 2023).

As of December 31, 2023, the maturity of lease liabilities of third parties and related parties (Note 9.a.6) is as follows:

	Consolidated	
Maturity	**Present value**	**Future value**
1 to 12 months	3,298,794	4,422,628
13 to 24 months	2,068,129	2,965,107
25 to 36 months	1,826,709	2,522,926
37 to 48 months	1,457,441	1,977,763
49 to 60 months	1,107,732	1,485,811
61 to 72 months	764,327	1,036,867
73 to 84 months	533,234	733,015
85 to 96 months	411,187	558,740
97 to 120 months	530,612	647,674
More than 121 months	602,375	924,391
Gross amount	12,600,540	17,274,922
Potential right of PIS and COFINS recoverable (1)	(1,142,789)	(1,561,141)
Amount of lease liability, net of taxes	11,457,751	15,713,781

(1) This refers to the potential right of PIS/COFINS credits on payments of lease calculated based on the theoretical rate of 9.25%, applicable in Brazil. The purpose of this disclosure is to comply with Memorandum Circular CVM/SNC/SEP No. 02/2019 and is only an estimate. Therefore, these credits are not those that could effectively be used by Raízen, and its subsidiaries located in Brazil in the future. In such event, the referred to credits may be materially different due to the possibility of the effective rate being different from the theoretical rate or due to subsequent changes in Brazilian tax legislation.

16. Loans and financing

			Annual effective average interest rate (1)		Individual		Consolidated	
Purpose	**Final maturity**	**Index**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**
Debt classification per currency:								
Denominated in Brazilian real (R$)					278,404	792,425	17,595,733	13,178,849
Denominated in foreign currency (Note 28.d)					5,081,333	5,452,983	22,096,365	16,305,127
					5,359,737	6,245,408	39,692,098	29,483,976
Debt type (2):								
PPE	May/29	US$ + Libor or SOFR	7.05%	5.94%	2,690,207	3,586,821	5,869,943	6,464,947
PPE	Mar/30	US$ + Fixed rate	4.25%	4.10%	1,809,862	1,866,162	5,808,234	4,336,594
Senior Notes Due 2027	Jan/27	US$ + Fixed rate	5.30%	5.30%	-	-	3,492,811	3,622,804
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA")	Aug/37	IPCA	10.08%	10.36%	278,404	272,321	6,424,510	5,906,491
CRA	Jul/29	CDI	11.37%	13.18%	-	520,104	550,530	1,836,809
CRA	Oct/33	Fixed rate	12.29%	-	-	-	598,451	-
BNDES	Mar/24	URTJLP	6.55%	7.45%	-	-	30	314
BNDES	Dec/30	Fixed rate	4.30%	4.20%	-	-	53,177	92,595
BNDES	Apr/24	UMBNDES	7.80%	5.41%	-	-	1,442	5,785
BNDES	Dec/38	IPCA	8.95%	9.23%	-	-	143,105	150,840
Advances on Exchange Contracts ("ACC")	Nov/24	US$ + Fixed rate	6.67%	-	-	-	2,547,893	-
Debentures	Mar/32	IPCA	9.55%	9.80%	-	-	2,638,940	2,432,079
Term Loan Agreement	Apr/24	SOFR	6.60%	6.01%	-	-	971,425	1,014,572
Term Loan Agreement	Sept/35	Euribor	5.24%	-	-	-	1,628,953	-
Rural Financial Product Note ("CPR-F")	Nov/29	CDI	12.72%	15.74%	-	-	1,955,278	1,052,373
Rural Financial Product Note ("CPR-F")	Mar/24	Fixed rate	13.34%	-	-	-	3,260,306	-
Finame/Lease	Jan/25	Fixed rate	7.51%	6.93%	-	-	6,096	13,657
Resolution No. 2471 ("PESA") and Securitization	Oct/25	Fixed rate	-	5.01%	-	-	-	35,326
Export Credit Note ("NCE")	Jul/30	CDI	13.26%	15.69%	-	-	1,963,808	1,652,582
Export Credit Note ("NCE")	Jun/24	US$ + SOFR	6.41%	-	581,264	-	1,086,063	-
Working capital and others	Feb/24	GS + Fixed rate	8.21%	-	-	-	172,106	-
Working capital and others	Jun/24	AR$ + %BADLAR	95.88%	84.00%	-	-	518,997	866,208
					5,359,737	6,245,408	39,692,098	29,483,976
Expenses incurred with the placement of the securities:								
CRA					-	-	(1,372)	(2,394)
Working capital					-	-	(2,758)	-
CPR-F					-	-	(7,827)	(8,570)
Senior Notes Due 2027					-	-	(2,010)	(2,622)
Term Loan Agreement					-	-	(29,646)	-
BNDES					-	-	(870)	(1,198)
PPE					(3,969)	(6,522)	(4,029)	(6,598)
NCE					(1,739)	-	(8,551)	(7,656)
					(5,708)	(6,522)	(57,063)	(29,038)
					5,354,029	6,238,886	39,635,035	29,454,938
Current					(2,359,971)	(1,632,367)	(15,043,888)	(4,855,395)
Non-current					2,994,058	4,606,519	24,591,147	24,599,543

(1) The annual effective interest rate corresponds to the contract fee plus Libor (London Interbank Offered Rate), SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), Euribor (European Interbank Offered Rate), IPCA, CDI or BADLAR (Buenos Aires Deposits of Large Amount Rate), where applicable. As of December 31, 2023, the weighted percentages of the main indexes, considered in the determination of the effective interest rate, were as follows:

Index (% p.y.)	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Libor (i)	-	4.97%
SOFR	5.36%	4.83%
Euribor	4.14%	-
IPCA (last 12 months)	4.62%	4.65%
CDI (last 12 months)	13.04%	13.29%

(i) During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, certain debts indexed to Libor were renegotiated and started to be indexed to SOFR.

(2) Loans and financing are generally guaranteed by promissory notes from Raízen. In certain cases, they also have security interest, such as: (i) credit rights arising from energy trading contracts (BNDES); (ii) National Treasury Certificates ("CTN") and land mortgage (PESA); (iii) property, plant, and equipment; and/or (iv) fiduciary alienation of financed assets (Finame/PESA).

As of December 31, 2023, overdue installments in the long term, less expenses with fund raising, mature as follows:

Periods	Individual	Consolidated
13 to 24 months	842,872	1,879,570
25 to 36 months	1,543,623	2,657,180
37 to 48 months	-	7,180,209
49 to 60 months	114,592	2,439,716
61 to 72 months	446,475	5,048,546
73 to 84 months	46,496	1,487,861
85 to 96 months	-	701,901
More than 97 months	-	3,196,164
	2,994,058	24,591,147

(a) Fundraising in the period

			Consolidated		
Debt type	Company	Date	Amount raised in R$	Equivalent in US$ thousand, where applicable	Maturity (paid or/and payable)
ACC	RESA	May/23	448,959	90,000	Mar/24
ACC	RESA	Jul/23	473,800	100,000	Mar/24
ACC	RESA	Nov/23	1,581,039	325,000	Nov/24
			2,503,798		
PPE	RESA	May/23	701,134	140,000	Mar/24
PPE	RESA	Jun/23	736,622	150,000	May/29
PPE	RESA	Aug/23	946,504	190,000	Mar/24
PPE	Raízen Argentina	Apr to Dec/23	371,604	74,330	Dec/23 to Mar/26
			2,755,864		

Continuation

			Consolidated		
Debt type	**Company**	**Date**	**Amount raised in R$**	**Equivalent in US$ thousand, where applicable**	**Maturity (paid or/and payable)**
Working capital and others	Raízen Argentina	Apr to Dec/23	5,238,760	1,060,020	May/23 to Jun/24
Working capital and others	Raízen Trading	Jun/23	194,276	40,000	Jul/23
Working capital and others	Raízen Paraguay	Apr to Oct/23	578,313	116,726	May/23 to Feb/24
			6,011,349		
NCE	RESA	May/23	496,960	100,000	Mar/24
NCE	RESA	May/23	300,000		Mar/24
NCE	Raízen S.A.	Dec/23	579,504	120,000	Jun/24
			1,376,464		
Term Loan Agreement	Raízen Fuels	Sept/23	1,566,872	317,517	Sept/35
			1,566,872		
CPR-F	RESA	Apr/23	2,000,000		Mar/24
CPR-F	RESA	Jul/23	1,000,000		Mar/24
CPR-F	RESA	Aug/23	100,000		Mar/24
CPR-F	RESA	Aug/23	399,000		Aug/24
CPR-F	RESA	Nov/23	418,962		Nov/24
			3,917,962		
CRA	RESA	Oct/23	192,320		Oct/30
CRA	RESA	Oct/23	265,014		Oct/33
CRA	RESA	Oct/23	542,666		Oct/33
			1,000,000		
			19,132,309		

Fundraising in the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 incurred expenses amounting to R$ 83,010.

(b) Covenants

The Company is not subject to compliance with financial ratios and is subject only to certain covenants of loan and financing agreements, such as cross-default and negative pledge, which have been met in accordance with contractual requirements. As of December 31, 2023, the Company is following all covenants referring to loans, financing and debentures.

(c) Fair value

As of December 31, 2023, the carrying amount and fair value of the loans and financing, determined by level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, are shown below:

					Individual	
	Amount raised, updated		Fair value (1)		Financial income (expenses) (Note 27)	
Type	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
PPE	3,987,140	4,946,643	3,870,091	4,791,582	(38,012)	87,477
CRA	281,583	278,332	278,404	272,321	(2,832)	4,085
	4,268,723	5,224,975	4,148,495	5,063,903	(40,844)	91,562

(1) Includes a fair value assessment balance as of December 31 and March 31, 2023, amounting to R$ 120,228 and R$ 161,072, respectively.

					Consolidated	
	Amount raised, updated		Fair value (1)		Financial income (expenses) (Note 27)	
Type	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
PPE	9,998,201	9,281,619	9,860,695	9,079,993	(64,120)	143,800
CRA	7,021,458	6,201,995	7,022,961	5,906,491	(297,007)	211,454
Term Loan Agreement	970,545	1,017,947	971,425	1,014,572	(4,255)	(5,459)
Senior Notes Due 2027	1,850,570	1,948,031	1,731,538	1,824,506	(4,493)	200,421
Schuldschein		-	-	-	-	3,407
ACC	2,539,699	-	2,547,893	-	(8,194)	-
NCE	504,320	-	504,799	-	(479)	-
CPR-F	3,681,542	-	3,684,122	-	(2,580)	-
Debentures	2,718,330	2,613,704	2,638,940	2,432,079	(102,235)	86,490
	29,284,665	21,063,296	28,962,373	20,257,641	(483,363)	640,113

(1) Includes a fair value assessment balance as of December 31 and March 31, 2023, amounting to R$ 322,292 and R$ 805,655, respectively.

Other loans and financing have no quoted value and the fair value substantially approximates their carrying amount, due to exposure to variable interest rates and the immaterial changes in the Raízen's credit risk.

(d) Revolving Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2023, the revolving credit facilities taken out by the Company and not used until the closing date of this interim financial information are as follows:

Beneficiary	Institution	Amount in US$	Maturity
Raízen Fuels	Syndicate of banks	300,000	Apr/2024
Raízen Fuels	Syndicate of banks	700,000	Dec/2026
		1,000,000	

17. Income tax and social contribution

(a) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution income (expenses):

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution	368,052	1,102,574	111,090	(456,418)
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate of 34%	(125,138)	(374,875)	(37,771)	155,182
Adjustments to calculate the effective rate:				
Government grant	-	223	35,817	35,817
Tax overpayment – Selic	2,389	7,855	1,784	5,364
Interest on own capital	453,017	453,017	-	97,648
Equity accounting result	77,598	188,234	55,154	(15,572)
Others	3,285	20,899	8,105	23,936
Income tax and social contribution income	411,151	295,353	63,089	302,375
Effective rate	-111.7%	-26.8%	-56.8%	66.2%

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution	1,041,065	2,172,448	98,058	(723,132)
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate of 34%	(353,962)	(738,632)	(33,340)	245,865
Adjustments to calculate the effective rate:				
Government grant	24,289	61,079	94,864	135,604
Tax overpayment – Selic	5,083	16,564	4,255	17,793
Unrecognized deferred taxes	(40,816)	(44,219)	(221)	(4,667)
Effect of foreign exchange variations on assets and liabilities abroad	(301,047)	(357,487)	(29,657)	7,943
Interest on own capital	453,017	453,017	-	97,648
Tax rate differences between countries	(5,019)	3,522	6,658	(9,966)
Difference between deemed income and taxable income rates	3,285	9,599	8,809	30,161
Equity accounting result	(15,075)	(63,269)	(6,602)	(32,732)
Others	(17,577)	(19,872)	25,107	75,700
Income tax and social contribution income (expenses)	(247,822)	(679,698)	69,873	563,349
Effective rate	23.8%	31.3%	-71.3%	77.9%

(b) Recoverable income tax and social contribution:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
IRPJ	446,634	424,652	710,327	622,058
CSLL	117,781	114,155	177,311	211,950
Tax credits of domestic entities	564,415	538,807	887,638	834,008
Tax credits of entities abroad	-	-	98,643	442,975
	564,415	538,807	986,281	1,276,983
Current assets	(8,348)	(10,821)	(298,267)	(744,795)
Non-current assets	556,067	527,986	688,014	532,188

(c) Income tax and social contribution payable (current):

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	**03/31/2023**
IRPJ	53,131	27,183
CSLL	14,452	8,841
Tax debts of domestic entities	67,583	36,024
Tax debts of entities abroad	463	5,155
	68,046	41,179

(d) Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities:

	Individual					Consolidated				
				12/31/2023	03/31/2023				12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Assets (liabilities)	**Basis**	**IRPJ 25%**	**CSLL 9%**	**Total**	**Total**	**Basis**	**IRPJ 25%**	**CSLL 9%**	**Total**	**Total**
Tax losses	2,052,308	513,077	-	513,077	287,035	14,396,972	3,599,243	-	3,599,243	2,964,276
Tax losses of foreign entities	-	-	-	-	-	1,107,240	276,810	-	276,810	58,824
Social contribution tax loss carryforwards	2,053,767	-	184,839	184,839	103,468	13,692,478	-	1,232,323	1,232,323	1,128,373
Temporary differences:										
Remuneration and employee benefits	116,615	29,154	10,495	39,649	65,703	377,656	94,414	33,989	128,403	241,641
Lease liabilities and right of use	20,171	5,043	1,815	6,858	10,681	2,857,624	714,406	257,186	971,592	733,663
Tax overpayment - Selic	87,935	21,984	7,914	29,898	27,645	411,635	102,909	37,047	139,956	136,866
Share-based payment	118,909	29,727	10,702	40,429	19,721	118,909	29,727	10,702	40,429	19,721
Fair value of inventories (Note 28.e)	52,285	13,071	4,706	17,777	1,004	52,285	13,071	4,706	17,777	1,004
Exchange variations	367,471	91,868	33,072	124,940	291,349	1,418,068	354,517	127,626	482,143	765,885
Capitalized borrowing costs	18,482	4,621	1,663	6,284	3,702	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions and other temporary differences	1,244,400	311,100	111,996	423,096	238,054	1,298,077	324,519	116,827	441,346	625,751
Total deferred tax assets		1,019,645	367,202	1,386,847	1,048,362		5,509,616	1,820,406	7,330,022	6,676,004
Amortized tax goodwill	(940,094)	(235,024)	(84,608)	(319,632)	(319,632)	(2,610,526)	(652,632)	(234,947)	(887,579)	(862,078)
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	(2,151,012)	(537,753)	(193,591)	(731,344)	(737,590)
Refund of ICMS	(236,129)	(59,032)	(21,252)	(80,284)	(96,667)	(377,085)	(94,271)	(33,938)	(128,209)	(163,817)
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	-	-	-	-	(455,632)	(113,908)	(41,007)	(154,915)	(115,467)
Monetary update of property, plant and equipment of entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	(2,354,782)	(588,696)	(211,930)	(800,626)	(396,352)
Effect on changes in depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment	(407,635)	(101,909)	(36,687)	(138,596)	(119,653)	(3,089,909)	(772,477)	(278,092)	(1,050,569)	(1,008,751)
Unrealized income (loss) from derivatives	(215,665)	(53,916)	(19,410)	(73,326)	(174,977)	(1,868,847)	(467,212)	(168,196)	(635,408)	(139,732)
Fair value of financial liabilities (Note 16.c)	(120,228)	(30,057)	(10,821)	(40,878)	(54,766)	(322,292)	(80,573)	(29,006)	(109,579)	(233,564)
Fair value in the formation of the joint venture (Note 11.d)	(468,757)	(117,189)	(42,188)	(159,377)	(163,294)	(468,757)	(117,189)	(42,188)	(159,377)	(163,294)
Contractual relationships with clients	(146,168)	(36,542)	(13,155)	(49,697)	(52,982)	(148,026)	(37,007)	(13,322)	(50,329)	(53,718)
Fair value of property, plant and equipment items, intangible assets and others	(133,126)	(33,282)	(11,981)	(45,263)	(41,949)	(871,053)	(217,763)	(78,395)	(296,158)	(328,544)
Total deferred tax liabilities		(666,951)	(240,102)	(907,053)	(1,023,920)		(3,679,481)	(1,324,612)	(5,004,093)	(4,202,907)
Total deferred taxes		352,694	127,100	479,794	24,442		1,830,135	495,794	2,325,929	2,473,097
Deferred taxes - Assets, net				479,794	24,442				4,106,940	3,636,927
Deferred taxes - Liabilities, net				-	-				(1,781,011)	(1,163,830)
Total deferred taxes				479,794	24,442				2,325,929	2,473,097

(e) Changes in deferred taxes, net:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2023	24,442	2,473,097
Credit in profit or loss for the period	493,051	274,378
Deferred taxes on other comprehensive income	13,743	(331,134)
Business combination (Note 31)	-	(83,818)
Addition due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	(14,966)	-
Use of income tax and social contribution tax loss carryforwards for the payment of tax debts	(13,983)	(44,576)
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(22,493)	37,982
As of December 31, 2023	479,794	2,325,929

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2022	(113,305)	1,789,651
Credit in profit or loss for the period	155,187	1,078,735
Deferred taxes on other comprehensive income	(3,833)	(313,262)
Business combination	-	(65,421)
Use of income tax and social contribution tax loss carryforwards for the payment of tax debts	-	12,501
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(21,541)	(74,909)
As of December 31, 2022	16,508	2,427,295

(f) Realization of deferred income tax and social contribution:

As mentioned in Note 17.f to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, the Company expects to realize deferred tax assets, including income tax and social contribution tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences.

Raízen recognizes deductible and unused tax losses and temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they will be used.

As of December 31, 2023, deferred tax assets were not recognized for the following subsidiaries, as it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available for Raízen to use their benefits. The unrecognized balances are as follows:

	Consolidated			
	12/31/2023		03/31/2023	
	Basis of tax losses and temporary differences	Unrecognized deferred tax	Basis of tax losses and temporary differences	Unrecognized deferred tax
Raízen Centro-Sul Paulista S.A.	(2,829,444)	962,011	(2,829,444)	962,011
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A.	(2,094,121)	712,001	(2,094,121)	712,001
Raizen Biomassa S.A.	(310,377)	105,528	(278,815)	94,797
Payly Soluções de Pagamentos S.A.	(96,360)	32,762	(87,826)	29,861
Raízen-Geo Biogás S.A.	(85,102)	28,935	-	-
Raízen-Geo Biogás Costa Pinto S.A.	(24,443)	8,311	-	-
Sabor Raiz	(12,303)	4,183	(12,286)	4,177
Total	(5,452,150)	1,853,731	(5,302,492)	1,802,847

18. Advances from clients

The Company has advance payments for future sales of sugar, ethanol and energy. For long-term contracts, the Company assesses whether there is an impact from a significant financing component, considering the period between receipt of payment and the deadline for fulfilling the performance obligation and, when applicable, updates the amounts of the consideration received, the effect is R$ 171,109 in the Consolidated, recognized in the financial result for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023. These advances mature until 2032.

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Domestic (local currency)	156,732	61,972	3,587,874	2,000,478
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 28.d)	-	-	3,569,394	1,546,507
	156,732	61,972	7,157,268	3,546,985
Current	(156,732)	(61,972)	(4,236,792)	(2,153,912)
Non-current	-	-	2,920,476	1,393,073

19. Legal disputes and judicial deposits

Breakdown of legal disputes considered as probable loss

When Raízen was set up in 2011, it was agreed that Shell and Cosan would reimburse Raízen for legal disputes that were ongoing or originated before its formation. As of December 31 and March 31, 2023, the balances of reimbursable and non-reimbursable lawsuits are described below:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Tax	485,969	436,872	659,335	607,456
Civil	318,915	271,489	505,041	443,857
Labor	38,010	43,155	815,565	787,252
Environmental	24,521	37,282	74,253	85,445
	867,415	788,798	2,054,194	1,924,010
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	98,200	60,101	1,071,650	991,160
Reimbursable legal disputes	769,215	728,697	982,544	932,850
	867,415	788,798	2,054,194	1,924,010

When Raízen was set up in 2011 it was also agreed that the Company would reimburse shareholders Shell and Cosan regarding the judicial deposits made on the date before its formation. As of December 31 and March 31, 2023, the balances of refundable deposits and non-refundable deposits are as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Tax	46,182	39,083	634,358	537,750
Civil	10,573	10,363	41,367	41,297
Labor	13,323	12,263	160,903	165,833
	70,078	61,709	836,628	744,880
Own judicial deposits	46,895	41,282	496,957	448,541
Refundable judicial deposits	23,183	20,427	339,671	296,339
	70,078	61,709	836,628	744,880

(i) Non-reimbursable legal disputes

					Individual
	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
As of March 31, 2023	21,761	9,357	28,197	786	60,101
Provisioned for the period (1)	19,600	20,290	7,644	-	47,534
Write-offs and reversals (1)	(5,284)	(2,679)	(9,530)	-	(17,493)
Payments	(5,157)	(317)	(5,873)	-	(11,347)
Monetary update (2)	1,121	14,670	3,614	-	19,405
As of December 31, 2023	32,041	41,321	24,052	786	98,200

					Consolidated
	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
As of March 31, 2023	92,693	157,931	708,697	31,839	991,160
Provisioned for the period (1)	59,205	42,705	304,001	5,525	411,436
Write-offs and reversals (1)	(47,647)	(7,679)	(195,516)	(6,650)	(257,492)
Payments	(14,094)	(3,315)	(161,851)	(393)	(179,653)
Monetary and foreign exchange updates (2)	19,859	33,922	101,163	1,603	156,547
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(1,361)	(40,349)	(8,143)	(495)	(50,348)
As of December 31, 2023	108,655	183,215	748,351	31,429	1,071,650

(1) Recognized in the statement of income for the period, except for the reversals of monetary update, recognized under "Financial income (expenses)."

(2) Recognized in the statement of income for the period under "Financial income (expenses)."

(ii) Reimbursable legal disputes (1)

	Individual				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	415,111	262,132	14,958	36,496	728,697
Provisioned for the period	60,576	-	4	2,869	63,449
Write-offs and reversals	(36,868)	-	(624)	(14,471)	(51,963)
Payments	(329)	-	-	(1,159)	(1,488)
Monetary update	15,438	15,462	(380)	-	30,520
As of December 31, 2023	453,928	277,594	13,958	23,735	769,215

	Consolidated				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	514,763	285,926	78,555	53,606	932,850
Provisioned for the period	62,848	12,968	2,072	3,325	81,213
Write-offs and reversals	(45,995)	(2,710)	(16,178)	(18,354)	(83,237)
Payments	(329)	(1,228)	(2,592)	(1,171)	(5,320)
Monetary and foreign exchange updates	19,393	26,870	5,357	5,418	57,038
As of December 31, 2023	550,680	321,826	67,214	42,824	982,544

(1) The movement does not have and will never have an effect on the result, due to the Company's right to reimbursement.

(iii) Total legal disputes

	Individual				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	436,872	271,489	43,155	37,282	788,798
Provisioned for the period	80,176	20,290	7,648	2,869	110,983
Write-offs and reversals	(42,152)	(2,679)	(10,154)	(14,471)	(69,456)
Payments	(5,486)	(317)	(5,873)	(1,159)	(12,835)
Monetary update	16,559	30,132	3,234	-	49,925
As of December 31, 2023	485,969	318,915	38,010	24,521	867,415

	Consolidated				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	607,456	443,857	787,252	85,445	1,924,010
Provisioned for the period	122,053	55,673	306,073	8,850	492,649
Write-offs and reversals	(93,642)	(10,389)	(211,694)	(25,004)	(340,729)
Payments	(14,423)	(4,543)	(164,443)	(1,564)	(184,973)
Monetary and foreign exchange updates	39,252	60,792	106,520	7,021	213,585
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	(1,361)	(40,349)	(8,143)	(495)	(50,348)
As of December 31, 2023	659,335	505,041	815,565	74,253	2,054,194

(a) Tax

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
IPI	93,775	91,162	170,003	167,359
IRPJ and CSLL	36,744	35,319	37,636	35,841
PIS and COFINS	55,635	61,841	63,358	65,531
ICMS	272,694	232,145	307,931	266,549
Others	27,121	16,405	80,407	72,176
	485,969	436,872	659,335	607,456
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	32,041	21,761	108,655	92,693
Reimbursable legal disputes	453,928	415,111	550,680	514,763
	485,969	436,872	659,335	607,456

(b) Civil, labor, and environmental

Raízen is a party to several civil lawsuits related to compensation for property and pain and suffering damages, contractual disputes, real estate and credit recovery discussions.

Raízen is also a party to several labor claims filed by former employees and employees of service providers who question, among other, the payment of overtime, night shift, employees' safety and health risk premiums, job reinstatement, refund of deductions made in payroll of payment such as confederative association dues and union dues.

The main environmental demands are related to environmental remediation work to be conducted at filing stations, distribution bases and airports.

Legal disputes considered as possible losses and, thus, no provision for legal disputes has been recognized in the interim financial information

(a) Tax

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
ICMS	2,140,354	2,558,865	5,813,184	6,561,901
IRPJ and CSLL	1,777,849	1,801,349	3,743,371	3,935,115
PIS and COFINS	4,928,476	5,183,284	8,015,312	8,160,714
INSS	-	-	356,052	333,188
ISS	302,779	289,117	302,779	289,117
IPI	43,045	35,474	302,838	287,300
MP 470/2009 - debt in installment payment (vi)	-	-	252,781	246,801
Offsets with IPI credit - IN No. 67/1998	-	-	143,322	139,905
Others	437,746	367,068	1,473,350	1,868,295
	9,630,249	10,235,157	20,402,989	21,822,336
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	5,144,532	5,700,464	12,664,116	13,894,645
Reimbursable legal disputes	4,485,717	4,534,693	7,738,873	7,927,691
	9,630,249	10,235,157	20,402,989	21,822,336

(b) Civil, labor, and environmental

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Civil	693,344	683,700	1,549,989	1,688,652
Labor	18,070	42,407	211,523	342,036
Environmental	3,367	1,779	170,981	173,861
	714,781	727,886	1,932,493	2,204,549
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	93,472	126,205	726,891	984,781
Reimbursable legal disputes	621,309	601,681	1,205,602	1,219,768
	714,781	727,886	1,932,493	2,204,549

Contingent assets

The Company, through its subsidiary Blueway, engages in tax claims for damages related to the right to exclude the ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base, the realization of which is not virtually certain yet and, therefore, represent contingent assets not recognized in this interim financial information. Accordingly, it is not yet possible to estimate the possible future accounting and financial effects of these claims.

20. Commitments (Consolidated)

As mentioned in Note 19 to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries have commitments for the purchase of fuel and oil inputs, purchases of sugarcane, fuel and industrial equipment, electric and steam energy, lease and sharecropping agreements, storage, transportation and sugar elevation services. In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, there were no significant changes related to those commitments.

21. Equity

(a) Capital and capital reserve

As of December 31 and March 31, 2023, the Company's fully subscribed and paid-up capital amounts to R$ 6,859,670 and is represented as follows:

					December 31, 2023	
	Common shares	%	Preferred shares	%	Total	%
Shell	4,496,786,292	50.00%	60,810,825	4.47%	4,557,597,117	44.02%
Cosan	4,496,786,292	50.00%	60,810,825	4.47%	4,557,597,117	44.02%
Treasury shares	-	-	26,394,646	1.94%	26,394,646	0.25%
Free float	-	-	1,210,920,604	89.12%	1,210,920,604	11.71%
Total shares (book-entry shares and no-par-value shares)	8,993,572,584	100.00%	1,358,936,900	100.00%	10,352,509,484	100.00%

	March 31, 2023					
	Common shares	%	Preferred shares	%	Total	%
Shell	4,496,786,292	50.00%	60,810,825	4.47%	4,557,597,117	44.02%
Cosan	4,496,786,292	50.00%	60,810,825	4.47%	4,557,597,117	44.02%
Treasury shares	-	-	34,284,534	2.52%	34,284,534	0.33%
Free float	-	-	1,203,030,716	88.54%	1,203,030,716	11.63%
Total shares (book-entry shares and no-par-value shares)	8,993,572,584	100.00%	1,358,936,900	100.00%	10,352,509,484	100.00%

Both common and preferred shares are entitled to receive mandatory dividends on the same basis, corresponding to 1% of the Company`s adjusted net income, in accordance with its Bylaws and the Brazilian Corporate Law. Common and preferred shares are entitled to reimbursement based on share price.

Common shares have full voting rights and preferred shares have restricted voting rights related to certain matters set forth in the Company's Bylaws. Only common shares have convertibility rights, each common share can be converted by decision of its holder into a preferred share at the ratio of 1:1, subject to the limits set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law.

(b) Changes in dividends and Interest on own capital

	Individual			Consolidated		
	Dividends	Interest on own capital	Total	Dividends	Interest on own capital	Total
As of March 31, 2023	130,164	19	130,183	154,158	19	154,177
Prior-year dividends	369,838	-	369,838	369,838	-	369,838
Interest on own capital, net of Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	-	1,134,925	1,134,925	-	1,134,925	1,134,925
Payments	(499,998)	(635,558)	(1,135,556)	(523,616)	(635,558)	(1,159,174)
Others	-	-	-	(376)	-	(376)
As of December 31, 2023	4	499,386	499,390	4	499,386	499,390

	Individual			Consolidated		
	Dividends	Interest on own capital	Total	Dividends	Interest on own capital	Total
As of March 31, 2022	-	244,121	244,121	25,541	244,121	269,662
Prior-year dividends	1,244,800	-	1,244,800	1,249,038	-	1,249,038
Payments	(1,244,799)	(244,102)	(1,488,901)	(1,273,990)	(244,102)	(1,518,092)
Others	-	-	-	(363)	-	(363)
As of December 31, 2022	1	19	20	226	19	245

The breakdown of shareholder compensation paid by the Company is shown below:

				Apr-Dec/2023
Dividends and/or interest on own capital distributed in the period	**Price per share (R$)**	**Amount**	**IRRF**	**Net amount**
Dividends from income reserve on 07/26/2023	0.01161	119,838	-	119,838
Dividends from income reserve on 10/11/2023	0.02421	250,000	-	250,000
Interest on own capital on 12/15/2023 (1)	0.12903	1,332,404	(197,479)	1,134,925
		1,702,242	(197,479)	1,504,763

				Apr-Dec/2022
Dividends and/or interest on own capital distributed in the period	**Price per share (R$)**	**Amount**	**IRRF**	**Net amount**
Dividends from income reserve on 09/27/2022	0.03159	326,000	-	326,000
Dividends from income reserve on 12/02/2022	0.0890	918,800	-	918,800
		1,244,800	-	1,244,800

(c) Equity adjustments

	03/31/2023	**Consolidated comprehensive income**	**12/31/2023**
Actuarial loss with defined benefit plan, net	(8,978)	(12,086)	(21,064)
Income on financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	1,843,577	652,966	2,496,543
Loss on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	(45,741)	-	(45,741)
Others	(2,900)	2,900	-
Effect of foreign currency translation	719,648	(288,203)	431,445
	2,505,606	355,577	2,861,183
Attributable to controlling shareholders	2,537,367	368,175	2,905,542
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(31,761)	(12,598)	(44,359)

	03/31/2022	**Consolidated comprehensive income**	**12/31/2022**
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plan, net	5,715	(14,693)	(8,978)
Income on financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	1,583,832	622,465	2,206,297
Loss on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	(45,741)	-	(45,741)
Effect of foreign currency translation	355,192	506,761	861,953
	1,898,998	1,114,533	3,013,531
Attributable to controlling shareholders	1,939,039	1,105,822	3,044,861
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(40,041)	8,711	(31,330)

(d) Treasury shares

As mentioned in Note 20.e to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, there is a program for the repurchase of shares issued by the Company up to one hundred million preferred

shares to be carried out up to February 12, 2024. Up to date, no share of this program was repurchased.

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the Company delivered 7,889,888 preferred shares, equivalent to R$ 45,661 (5,715,466 preferred shares, equivalent to R$ 30,923, as of December 31, 2022), to the members of the share-based compensation plans, at the historical cost of R$ 5.79 (R$ 5.41 as of December 31, 2022).

The changes in treasury shares during the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Number	Average cost per share	Amount
As of March 31, 2023	34,284,534	5.67	194,236
Share-based payment exercise (Note 22)	(7,889,888)	5.79	(45,661)
As of December 31, 2023	26,394,646	5.63	148,575

	Number	Average cost per share	Amount
As of March 31, 2022	6,907,800	5.80	40,082
Share repurchase	33,092,200	5.59	185,077
Share-based payment exercise (Note 22)	(5,715,466)	5.41	(30,923)
As of December 31, 2022	34,284,534	5.67	194,236

As of December 31 and March 31, 2023, the average unit cost of shares held in treasury and their market value are as follows:

	R$ per share	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Average cost of shares repurchased	5.63	5.67
Market value	4.03	2.85

(e) Earnings (loss) per share ON and PN

Basic

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit (loss) for the period attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of all classes of shares outstanding during the period, excluding treasury shares.

	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Numerator				
Net income (loss) for the period	779,203	1,397,927	174,179	(154,043)
Denominator				
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	10,326,115	10,323,504	10,318,225	10,322,880
Basic earnings (loss) per share (R$ per share)	0.07546	0.13541	0.01688	(0.01492)

Diluted

Diluted earnings (loss) per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of outstanding shares, considering that the conversion of all shares would cause dilution.

	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Numerator				
Net income (loss) for the period	779,203	1,397,927	174,179	(154,043)
Denominator				
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	10,346,804	10,338,898	10,324,175	10,328,672
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (R$ per share)	0.07531	0.13521	0.01687	(0.01491)

22. Share-based payment

The Company offers restricted share plans linked to: (i) non-interruption of the relationship between the executive and the Company (vesting period); and (ii) achievement of performance conditions.

In the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Note 21), the characteristics and the measurement criteria of each plan offered by the Company were disclosed, there were no changes in these characteristics and criteria during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023.

The table below presents the information of the agreed plans:

			In number of shares					
Program	Lot	Estimated term (in years)	03/31/2023	Additions	Exercised	Write-off and Cancellation	12/31/2023	Fair value on grant date (R$ per share)
Incentive IPO (Performance Stock Units ("PSU"))	2	1	483,945	258,530	(337,128)	(127,870)	277,477	7.95
Incentive IPO (PSU)	3	1	801,744	351,643	-	-	1,153,387	8.17
Incentive IPO (PSU)	4	2	599,926	263,126	-	-	863,052	8.28
Incentive IPO (PSU)	5	3	575,135	252,253	-	-	827,388	8.59
VLP 2020/21 (PSU)	1	1	484,390	362,963	-	-	847,353	8.19
VLP 2020/21 (Restricted Stock Units ("RSU"))	1	1	660,003	494,553	-	-	1,154,556	7.34
VLP 2021/22 (PSU)	1	2	509,102	714,301	-	-	1,223,403	4.62
VLP 2021/22 (RSU)	1	2	736,867	1,033,869	-	-	1,770,736	4.29
Program Transition - 2017/18	1	-	3,462,031	760,949	(2,896,193)	(1,326,787)	-	6.75
VLP 2022/23 (PSU)	1	3	-	1,097,089	-	-	1,097,089	5.29
VLP 2022/23 (RSU)(i)	1	3	-	1,732,003	-	-	1,732,003	4.40
VLP 2018/19 (i)	1	1	-	4,973,961	-	-	4,973,961	4.40
VLP 2019/20 (i)	1	2	-	12,600,297	(4,656,567)	(1,766,198)	6,177,532	4.40
Program Hiring 2022/23 (RSU)(i)	1	1	-	208,334	-	-	208,334	4.40
Program Hiring 2022/23 (RSU)(i)	2	2	-	104,309	-	-	104,309	4.40
Program Hiring 2022/23 (RSU)(i)	3	3	-	112,550	-	-	112550	4.40
			8,313,143	25,320,730	(7,889,888)	(3,220,855)	22,523,130	

Program	Lot	Estimated term (in years)	In number of shares 03/31/2023	Exercised	12/31/2023	Fair value on grant date (R$ per share)
Incentive IPO (RSU)	1	1	406,044	(406,044)	-	7.57
Incentive IPO (PSU)	2	2	353,788	-	353,788	7.95
Incentive IPO (PSU)	3	3	586,114	-	586,114	8.17
Incentive IPO (PSU)	4	4	438,575	-	438,575	8.28
Incentive IPO (PSU)	5	5	420,452	-	420,452	8.59
New VLP (PSU)	1	3	365,219	(29,398)	335,821	8.19
New VLP (RSU)	1	3	497,986	(12,600)	485,386	7.34
Program Transition - 2016/17	1	1	2,384,686	(2,384,686)	-	6.75
Program Transition - 2017/18	1	2	3,123,218	(176,744)	2,946,474	6.75
VLP 2018/19	1	-	2,705,994	(2,705,994)	-	4.52
VLP 2021/22 (PSU)	1	3	275,330	-	275,330	4.62
VLP 2021/22 (RSU)	1	3	398,509	-	398,509	4.29
			11,955,915	(5,715,466)	6,240,449	

(i) Refers to new RSU grant programs, established during the period ended December 31, 2023, which are subject to the participant remaining during the vesting period in which, upon completion of this period, for every 1 (one) RSU, the participant will be entitled to receive 1 (one) share of the Company.

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, the Company delivered 7,889,888 preferred shares, equivalent to the amount of R$ 45,661 (5,715,466 preferred shares, equivalent to R$ 30,923, as of December 31, 2022).

Share-based payment expenses, included in the consolidated statement of income for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 were R$ 106,148 (R$ 29,237 as of December 31, 2022).

23. Net operating revenue

The breakdown of the Company's gross revenue during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Domestic market	34,219,773	96,840,651	34,443,858	110,190,907
Foreign market	676,127	1,801,248	821,559	2,301,220
Gross operating revenue	34,895,900	98,641,899	35,265,417	112,492,127
Returns and cancellations	(183,212)	(535,997)	(220,294)	(557,480)
Sales taxes	(574,702)	(1,342,504)	(215,636)	(1,255,418)
Trade discounts and others	(189,662)	(503,284)	(145,631)	(399,803)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Note 10)	(131,504)	(400,409)	(116,975)	(346,366)
Net operating revenue	33,816,820	95,859,705	34,566,881	109,933,060

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Domestic market	38,379,770	119,498,181	47,289,188	151,147,644
Foreign market	23,892,298	57,963,193	16,922,779	51,856,115
Income (loss) from financial instruments	(130,888)	(445,263)	(325,484)	(957,331)
Gross operating revenue	62,141,180	177,016,111	63,886,483	202,046,428
Returns and cancellations	(223,222)	(765,813)	(291,311)	(762,948)
Sales taxes	(2,735,276)	(7,836,046)	(2,778,521)	(9,225,439)
Trade discounts and others	(528,323)	(1,142,792)	(299,430)	(743,849)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Note 10)	(162,652)	(501,846)	(148,875)	(449,711)
Net operating revenue	58,491,707	166,769,614	60,368,346	190,864,481

24. Segment information

Segment information reporting is stated consistently with internal reports provided by key operational decision makers. The key operational decision makers, responsible for the strategic decision making, allocation of funds and for the assessment of performance of operating segments are the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Board of Directors. The Company's operating segments are:

(i) **Mobility** (formerly Marketing and Services): mainly refer to the trade and sale activities of fossil and renewable fuels and lubricants, through a franchised network of service stations under the Shell brand throughout the national territory and in Latin America, operating in Argentina and Paraguay.

(ii) **Sugar:** this refers to sugar production, sale, origination, and trading activities.

(iii) **Renewables:** this refers to: (a) ethanol production, sale, origination and trading activities; (b) production and sale of bioenergy; (c) resale and trading of electric power; and (d) production and sale of other renewable products (solar energy and biogas). These activities were aggregated into a single segment, as their products and services come from renewable sources, use similar technologies, and present synergies in their production and distribution process. The combination of these activities results in the portfolio of clean energy and retirement of carbon credits offered by the Company. The performance of these activities is assessed on an integrated basis by Management through the operating results.

(iv) **Other segments:** refer to convenience and proximity store business and financial products and services business.

Operating results by segment

The performance of the segments is evaluated based on the operating income and this information is prepared based on items directly attributable to the segment, as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. During the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, operating income by segment is described below:

	Apr-Dec/2023									
	Reportable segments							Reconciliation		
	Mobility									
	Brazil	Latin America	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Other Segments	Total segmented	Eliminations (ii)	Not segmented (i)	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	112,864,713	17,871,324	130,736,037	23,104,294	15,938,409	2,814	169,781,554	(3,011,940)	-	166,769,614
Cost of products sold and services provided	(107,658,608)	(15,713,337)	(123,371,945)	(19,052,287)	(15,238,229)	(1,401)	(157,663,862)	2,826,629	-	(154,837,233)
Gross profit	5,206,105	2,157,987	7,364,092	4,052,007	700,180	1,413	12,117,692	(185,311)	-	11,932,381
Selling expenses	(1,881,071)	(905,251)	(2,786,322)	(1,019,095)	(701,097)	(753)	(4,507,267)	4,493	-	(4,502,774)
General and administrative expenses	(443,833)	(268,924)	(712,757)	(450,516)	(513,027)	(12,473)	(1,688,773)	-	(263,695)	(1,952,468)
Other operating revenue, net	1,086,324	390,655	1,476,979	3,911	2,985	-	1,483,875	(3,077)	-	1,480,798
Equity accounting result	(6,845)	-	(6,845)	10,588	(25,633)	(164,193)	(186,083)	-	-	(186,083)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	3,960,680	1,374,467	5,335,147	2,596,895	(536,592)	(176,006)	7,219,444	(183,895)	(263,695)	6,771,854
Financial results (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,599,406)	(4,599,406)
Income tax and social contribution (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(679,698)	(679,698)
Net income (loss) for the period	3,960,680	1,374,467	5,335,147	2,596,895	(536,592)	(176,006)	7,219,444	(183,895)	(5,542,799)	1,492,750
Other selected information:										
Depreciation and amortization	(436,770)	(555,521)	(992,291)	(2,411,297)	(3,034,119)	(2,612)	(6,440,319)	-	-	(6,440,319)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients	(459,049)	(42,797)	(501,846)	-	-	-	(501,846)	-	-	(501,846)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (cash basis)	534,721	651,089	1,185,810	2,311,847	2,026,696	4,906	5,529,259	-	-	5,529,259
Loss arising from changes in fair value of biological assets, net of realization	-	-	-	(12,228)	(6,167)	-	(18,395)	-	-	(18,395)

	Apr-Dec/2022 (Restated)									
	Reportable segments							Reconciliation		
	Mobility									
	Brazil	Latin America	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Other Segments	Total segmented	Eliminations (ii)	Not segmented (i)	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	132,330,568	26,913,148	159,243,716	23,236,215	22,149,343	265	204,629,539	(13,765,058)	-	190,864,481
Cost of products sold and services provided	(128,165,351)	(25,828,784)	(153,994,135)	(22,402,473)	(19,916,311)	(22)	(196,312,941)	13,743,814	-	(182,569,127)
Gross profit	4,165,217	1,084,364	5,249,581	833,742	2,233,032	243	8,316,598	(21,244)	-	8,295,354
Selling expenses	(1,806,180)	(891,558)	(2,697,738)	(757,789)	(522,866)	-	(3,978,393)	2,952	-	(3,975,441)
General and administrative expenses	(473,712)	(272,929)	(746,641)	(400,560)	(401,089)	(897)	(1,549,187)	-	(185,807)	(1,734,994)
Other operating revenue, net	39,369	103,747	143,116	54,110	53,042	-	250,268	(2,708)	-	247,560
Equity accounting result	(14,509)	-	(14,509)	56,657	(91,892)	(46,526)	(96,270)	-	-	(96,270)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	1,910,185	23,624	1,933,809	(213,840)	1,270,227	(47,180)	2,943,016	(21,000)	(185,807)	2,736,209
Financial results (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,459,341)	(3,459,341)
Income tax and social contribution (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563,349	563,349
Net income (loss) for the period	1,910,185	23,624	1,933,809	(213,840)	1,270,227	(47,180)	2,943,016	(21,000)	(3,081,799)	(159,783)
Other selected information:										
Depreciation and amortization	(282,960)	(530,265)	(813,225)	(2,894,929)	(3,464,270)	(187)	(7,172,611)	-	-	(7,172,611)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients	(403,177)	(46,534)	(449,711)	-	-	-	(449,711)	-	-	(449,711)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (cash basis)	522,022	744,679	1,266,701	1,776,174	1,823,463	10	4,866,348	-	-	4,866,348
Loss arising from changes in fair value of biological assets, net of realization	-	-	-	(412,680)	(411,346)	-	(824,026)	-	-	(824,026)

(i) Non-segmented general and administrative expenses are related to corporate areas and are not considered part of an operating segment. Information on financial results and income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) was not disclosed by segment due to the non-use by management of the referred to data in a segmented manner, as they are managed and analyzed on a consolidated basis in the operation.

(ii) Eliminations refer to intersegment operations and certain corporate results, when applicable.

The Company monitors net operating revenue, in the local and foreign markets, by product as follows:

	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Domestic market	117,485,595	133,224,350
Foreign market	52,295,959	71,405,189
Eliminations	(3,011,940)	(13,765,058)
Net operating revenue	166,769,614	190,864,481
Reportable segments		
Mobility – Brazil		
Diesel	61,563,051	79,107,262
Gasoline	37,833,373	39,905,214
Ethanol	6,266,920	7,298,071
Jet fuel	4,580,311	3,642,295
Fuel oil	579,831	391,585
Lubricants	1,467,490	1,424,477
Others	573,737	561,664
	112,864,713	132,330,568
Mobility – Argentina		
Diesel	6,050,386	11,613,683
Gasoline	5,247,791	7,852,527
Jet fuel	1,195,375	1,237,900
Fuel oil	1,591,874	2,025,453
Lubricants	868,219	921,278
Others	921,434	1,283,260
	15,875,079	24,934,101
Mobility – Paraguay		
Diesel	1,322,094	1,307,579
Gasoline	664,999	658,537
Ethanol	9,152	12,931
	1,996,245	1,979,047
Sugar	23,104,294	23,236,215
Renewables		
Ethanol	12,155,009	17,933,673
Energy	2,899,661	3,072,435
Others	883,739	1,143,235
	15,938,409	22,149,343
Other segments	2,814	265
Eliminations	(3,011,940)	(13,765,058)
Total	166,769,614	190,864,481

Geographically, consolidated net operating revenues are presented as follows:

	Apr-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2022
Brazil	117,485,595	133,224,616
Argentina	15,310,894	24,524,313
Paraguay	1,996,244	1,979,047
South America, except for Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay	5,863,310	7,844,898
North America	9,173,389	10,010,957
Asia	13,687,513	16,166,923
Europe	3,746,948	8,860,672
Others	2,517,361	2,018,113
	169,781,554	204,629,539
Eliminations	(3,011,940)	(13,765,058)
Total	166,769,614	190,864,481

No specific clients or group represented 10% or more of the consolidated net operating revenue in the reporting periods.

Operating assets by segment

The assets of the Mobility segment are geographically allocated, comprising Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

In addition, considering that part of the assets of RESA and its subsidiaries is also used for the production of sugar and renewables, Raízen segregated these assets by segment through the corresponding cost center in which they are allocated and/or apportionment criteria, which take into consideration the production of each product in relation to its total production.

	12.31.2023									
	Reportable segments								Reconciliation	
	Mobility									
	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Other segments	Total segmented	Not segmented	Consolidated
Investments	65,060	332	-	65,392	134,608	615,649	506,332	1,321,981	-	1,321,981
Property, plant and equipment	2,826,890	5,335,557	16,019	8,178,466	7,929,992	12,624,895	100	28,733,453	-	28,733,453
Intangible assets	2,757,162	527,695	326,276	3,611,133	1,334,967	1,446,414	86,702	6,479,216	-	6,479,216
Rights of use	255,439	270,749	-	526,188	4,747,091	4,372,243	-	9,645,522	-	9,645,522
Total assets allocated by segment	5,904,551	6,134,333	342,295	12,381,179	14,146,658	19,059,201	593,134	46,180,172	-	46,180,172
Other current and non-current assets	-	-	-	-				-	79,340,424	79,340,424
Total assets	5,904,551	6,134,333	342,295	12,381,179	14,146,658	19,059,201	593,134	46,180,172	79,340,424	125,520,596
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-				-	(102,362,694)	(102,362,694)
Total net assets	5,904,551	6,134,333	342,295	12,381,179	14,146,658	19,059,201	593,134	46,180,172	(23,022,270)	23,157,902

	03.31.2023 (Restated)									
	Reportable segments								Reconciliation	
	Mobility									
	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Other segments	Total segmented	Not segmented	Consolidated
Investments	71,773	348	-	72,121	116,799	564,411	625,520	1,378,851	-	1,378,851
Property, plant and equipment	2,347,876	5,305,249	20,780	7,673,905	8,519,751	10,925,599	129	27,119,384	-	27,119,384
Intangible assets	2,357,512	584,195	353,149	3,294,856	1233.737	1,537,585	85,259	6,151,437	-	6,151,437
Rights of use	290,772	384,209	-	674,981	4,773,934	4,827,158	-	10,276,073	-	10,276,073
Total assets allocated by segment	5,067,933	6,274,001	373,929	11,715,863	14,644,221	17,854,753	710,908	44,925,745	-	44,925,745
Other current and non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,625,718	66,625,718
Total assets	5,067,933	6,274,001	373,929	11,715,863	14,644,221	17,854,753	710,908	44,925,745	66,625,718	111,551,463
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(88,647,302)	(88,647,302)
Total net assets	5,067,933	6,274,001	373,929	11,715,863	14,644,221	17,854,753	710,908	44,925,745	(22,021,584)	22,904,161

25. Costs and expenses by nature

Reconciliation of costs and expenses by nature

Costs and expenses are shown in the statement of income by function. The reconciliation of the Company's statement of income for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Fuel for resale, raw material, costs of collections and transfers	(32,364,232)	(92,188,495)	(33,559,695)	(106,847,312)
Freight	(160,804)	(458,082)	(134,725)	(398,201)
Depreciation and amortization	(216,346)	(399,028)	(89,808)	(262,502)
Personnel expenses	(202,806)	(593,873)	(157,590)	(502,828)
Hired labor	(21,613)	(51,137)	(19,102)	(36,636)
Others	(41,733)	(371,406)	(181,913)	(526,134)
	(33,007,534)	(94,062,021)	(34,142,833)	(108,573,613)

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Fuel for resale, raw material, costs of collections and transfers	(49,955,555)	(144,850,767)	(54,603,878)	(171,431,391)
Freight	(269,697)	(777,838)	(507,163)	(992,803)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,178,755)	(6,440,319)	(2,085,175)	(7,172,611)
Personnel expenses	(1,044,668)	(2,971,355)	(853,435)	(2,512,287)
Cutting, loading and transportation	(536,852)	(1,484,485)	(242,553)	(1,196,387)
Change in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization (Note 7)	(308,191)	(18,395)	757,953	(824,026)
Hired labor	(163,180)	(482,155)	(150,751)	(406,010)
Others	(1,550,115)	(4,267,161)	(1,159,891)	(3,744,047)
	(56,007,013)	(161,292,475)	(58,844,893)	(188,279,562)

Classified as:

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	Apr-Dec/2023	Oct-Dec/2022	Apr-Dec/2022
Cost of products sold and services provided	(32,364,232)	(92,188,495)	(33,559,695)	(106,847,312)
Selling expenses	(609,157)	(1,502,819)	(449,556)	(1,299,743)
General and administrative expenses	(34,145)	(370,707)	(133,582)	(426,558)
	(33,007,534)	(94,062,021)	(34,142,833)	(108,573,613)

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Cost of products sold and services provided	(53,956,839)	(154,837,233)	(56,881,687)	(182,569,127)
Selling expenses	(1,524,297)	(4,502,774)	(1,353,255)	(3,975,441)
General and administrative expenses	(525,877)	(1,952,468)	(609,951)	(1,734,994)
	(56,007,013)	(161,292,475)	(58,844,893)	(188,279,562)

26. Other operating revenue (expenses), net

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Recognition of tax credits and other results, net (1)	(185,905)	324,121	14,967	(277,499)
Gain (loss) on sale of property, plant, and equipment	1,758	5,564	-	(1,499)
Reversal of estimated loss on property, plant and equipment, net (Note 12)	5,420	6,873	13	278
	(178,727)	336,558	14,980	(278,720)

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Recognition of tax credits and other results, net (1)	63,840	1,242,715	44,223	(32,201)
Bargain purchase gain, net (2)	-	162,593	(1,795)	263,051
Gain (loss) on sale of property, plant, and equipment	44,536	59,412	(4,061)	5,084
Reversal of estimated loss on property, plant and equipment, net (Note 12)	9,961	16,078	3,792	16,705
	118,337	1,480,798	42,159	247,560

(1) Includes recovery of tax credits mainly related to PIS, COFINS and ICMS arising from the ordinary activities of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(2) Refers to the gain on the acquisition of Neolubes.

27. Financial results

	Individual			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Financial expenses				
Interest	(504,193)	(1,377,801)	(456,262)	(1,095,185)
PIS and COFINS on financial income	(3,461)	(8,673)	(3,497)	(8,321)
Monetary variation losses	(1,772)	(6,122)	(2,924)	(8,396)
Others	(3,087)	(10,154)	(4,462)	(20,321)
	(512,513)	(1,402,750)	(467,145)	(1,132,223)
Fair value of financial instruments (Notes 9.a.2 and 16.c)	(50,078)	(40,844)	(130,509)	198,129
	(562,591)	(1,443,594)	(597,654)	(934,094)
Financial income				
Interest	23,548	79,487	43,029	117,979
Yields from financial investments	6,390	15,385	2,845	8,850
Monetary variation gains and others	373	1,225	197	507
	30,311	96,097	46,071	127,336
Exchange rate changes, net	198,630	302,429	323,154	(773,982)
Net effect of derivatives	(157,084)	(540,229)	(261,726)	89,396
	(490,734)	(1,585,297)	(490,155)	(1,491,344)

	Consolidated			
	Oct-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Oct-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Financial expenses				
Interest	(1,600,059)	(4,106,376)	(1,159,027)	(2,746,082)
PIS and COFINS on financial income	(41,230)	(116,030)	(34,489)	(89,804)
Monetary variation losses	(73,246)	(221,120)	(101,095)	(216,951)
Others	(43,693)	(124,381)	(38,029)	(196,996)
	(1,758,228)	(4,567,907)	(1,332,640)	(3,249,833)
Fair value of financial instruments (Note 16.c)	(350,272)	(483,363)	(52,175)	640,113
Amounts capitalized on qualifying assets	64,792	167,408	13,131	29,011
	(2,043,708)	(4,883,862)	(1,371,684)	(2,580,709)
Financial income				
Interest	77,230	245,465	93,411	261,642
Yields from financial investments	84,491	288,137	110,119	350,668
Monetary variation gains and others	41,480	81,094	11,058	24,487
	203,201	614,696	214,588	636,797
Exchange rate change, net	533,304	877,313	545,818	(1,036,083)
Net effect of derivatives	(210,425)	(1,207,553)	(836,859)	(479,346)
	(1,517,628)	(4,599,406)	(1,448,137)	(3,459,341)

28. Financial instruments

(a) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from its operations, which are equalized and managed through certain financial instruments:

- Price risk
- Foreign exchange risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This explanatory note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's capital management at the consolidated level.

(b) Risk management structure

The Company has specific treasury and trading policies that define how risk management should be carried out, never operating with derivatives which are beyond the notional total of the underlying asset or liability. The financial instruments for hedging purposes are taken out by analyzing the risk exposure to which Management seeks coverage.

To monitor activities and ensure compliance with policies, the Company has the following main committees: (i) Risk Committee that meets weekly to analyze the behavior of the commodities (sugar and oil by-products) and foreign exchange markets and deliberate on hedging positions and pricing strategies for exports or imports of products, so as to reduce the adverse effects of changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; and (ii) Ethanol and by-products Committee that meets monthly to assess the risks associated with the sale of ethanol and byproducts and to adapt to the limits defined in the risk policies.

As of December 31 and March 31, 2023, the fair values related to transactions involving derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes are presented below:

	Individual				Consolidated			
	Notional		Fair value		Notional		Fair value	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Price risk								
Commodity derivatives								
Futures contracts	1,498,243	911,619	(26,514)	(12,332)	38,671,744	39,854,841	2,675,985	515,401
	1,498,243	911,619	(26,514)	(12,332)	38,671,744	39,854,841	2,675,985	515,401
Foreign exchange risk								
Foreign exchange rate derivatives								
Futures contracts	100,990	222,268	(465)	1,072	(396,890)	157,492	1,637	956
Forward contracts	857,568	461,304	19,175	14,761	19,918,521	8,693,968	320,971	246,246
Locked-in exchange	-	-	-	-	-	232,716	-	4,344
Exchange swap	(6,390,517)	(6,706,128)	223,939	521,005	(17,138,202)	(12,104,053)	(722,551)	9,783
	(5,431,959)	(6,022,556)	242,649	536,838	2,383,429	(3,019,877)	(399,943)	261,329

Continuation

	Individual				Consolidated			
	Notional		Fair value		Notional		Fair value	
	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2023	12/31/2023
Interest rate risk								
Interest rate swap	(204,024)	(204,024)	74,290	61,713	(11,883,922)	(7,583,083)	855,410	264,795
Inflation swap and others	-	-	-	-	(6,931,803)	-	(114,109)	-
	(204,024)	(204,024)	74,290	61,713	(18,815,725)	(7,583,083)	741,301	264,795
Total			290,425	586,219			3,017,343	1,041,525
Current assets			316,514	92,082			8,688,899	6,452,593
Non-current assets			621,601	998,187			2,199,150	2,826,733
Total assets			938,115	1,090,269			10,888,049	9,279,326
Current liabilities			(194,751)	(88,581)			(6,051,636)	(6,269,699)
Non-current liabilities			(452,939)	(415,469)			(1,819,070)	(1,968,102)
Total liabilities			(647,690)	(504,050)			(7,870,706)	(8,237,801)
Total			290,425	586,219			3,017,343	1,041,525

(c) Price risk (Consolidated)

Price risk arises from the possibility of fluctuating market prices for products traded, VHP sugar, refined and white sugar, diesel (heating oil), gasoline, ethanol, electric power and crude oil. These price oscillations may lead to material changes in sales revenues and costs. To mitigate this risk, the Company constantly monitors the market to anticipate price changes.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has contracted the operations described below:

Price risk: commodity derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2023

Derivatives	Long/Short	Market	Agreement	Maturity	Notional (units)		Notional (R$ thousand)	Fair value (R$ thousand)
Futures	Short	ICE	Sugar #11	Jan/26 to Feb/24	9,441,829	t	23,188,684	2,528,304
Futures	Short	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar #5	Feb/24 to Nov/24	476,200	t	1,569,707	213,323
Futures	Short	OTC	Sugar #11	Feb/25 to Sep/24	2,989,315	t	6,593,307	54,344
Options	Short	ICE	Sugar #11	Jan/25 to Feb/24	1,700,102	t	(4,687,826)	(302,817)
Options	Short	OTC	Sugar #11	Jan/24 to Apr/25	36,171	t	(84,692)	(2,951)
Subtotal – sugar futures short position					14,643,617		26,579,180	2,490,203
Futures	Long	ICE	Sugar #11	Feb/25 to Sep/24	(9,277,839)	t	(21,696,733)	(1,867,796)
Futures	Long	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar #5	Feb/24 to Sep/24	(169,850)	t	(590,548)	(100,505)
Futures	Long	OTC	Sugar #11	Apr/-24	(30,000)	t	(37,244)	(1,244)
Options	Long	ICE	Sugar #11	Jan/25 to Feb/24	(1,845,550)	t	4,453,505	283,157
Options	Long	OTC	Sugar #11	Jan/24 to Nov/24	(15,596)	t	35,928	1,499
Subtotal – sugar futures long position					(11,338,835)		(17,835,092)	(1,684,889)
Physical fixed	Short	ICE	Sugar #11	Jan/24 to Jan/31	18,036,578	t	41,543,113	1,012,589
Physical fixed	Short	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar #5	Jan/24 to Nov/24	428,657	t	1,388,323	132,858
Subtotal – physical fixed sugar short position					18,465,235		42,931,436	1,145,447
Physical fixed	Long	ICE	Sugar #11	Jan/24 to Jan/28	(9,334,695)	t	(21,407,958)	(324,470)
Physical fixed	Long	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar #5	Jan/24 to Jan/28	(874,877)	t	(2,160,172)	34,657
Subtotal – physical fixed sugar long position					(10,209,572)		(23,568,130)	(289,813)
Subtotal – sugar futures					11,560,445		28,107,394	1,660,948

								Continuation
Derivatives	**Long/Short**	**Market**	**Agreement**	**Maturity**	**Notional (units)**		**Notional (R$ thousand)**	**Fair value (R$ thousand)**
Futures	Short	B3	Ethanol	Jan/24 to Dec/24	41,040	m^3	99,070	(1,160)
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Ethanol	Jan/24 to Dec/24	822,923	m^3	1,812,017	134,157
Futures	Short	OTC	Ethanol	Jan/-24	2,385	m^3	(4,773)	(119)
Subtotal – ethanol futures short position					866,348		1,906,314	132,878
Futures	Long	B3	Ethanol	Jan/24 to Dec/24	(121,320)	m^3	(290,339)	2,655
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Ethanol	Jan/24 to Dec/24	(759,025)	m^3	(1,945,742)	(156,084)
Options	Long	NYMEX	Ethanol	Jan/24 to Mar/24	(18,285)	m^3	39,574	164
Subtotal – ethanol futures long position					(898,630)		(2,196,507)	(153,265)
Physical fixed	Short	CHGOETHNL	Ethanol	Jan/26 to Dec/24	510,041	m^3	1,785,681	125,075
Physical fixed	Long	CHGOETHNL	Ethanol	Jan/30 to Jun/24	(341,198)	m^3	(932,467)	54,045
Subtotal - physical fixed ethanol					168,843		853,214	179,120
Subtotal – ethanol futures					136,561		563,021	158,733
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Gasoline	Jan/24 to Nov/24	50,085	m^3	140,684	6,149
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Gasoline	Jan/24 to Nov/24	(13,356)	m^3	(36,914)	(1,313)
Subtotal - gasoline futures					36,729		103,770	4,836
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Jun/24	1,432,861	m^3	9,829,839	108,642
Futures	Short	ICE	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Dec/24	246,933	m^3	474,018	17,025
Options	Short	ICE	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Dec/24	-	m^3	(3,210)	(1,030)
Options	Short	CME	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Feb/24	31,800	m^3	(203)	(714)
Subtotal - heating oil futures short position					1,711,594		10,300,444	123,923
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Sep/24	(801,797)	m^3	(1,714,740)	(58,637)
Futures	Long	ICE	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Dec/24	(41,574)	m^3	(166,718)	(17,276)
Options	Long	OTC	Heating oil	May-25	(10,017)	m^3	323	664
Options	Long	CME	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Mar/24	(63,600)	m^3	407	1,427
Options	Long	NYMEX	Heating oil	Jan-24	(35,298)	m^3	119,062	7,239
Options	Long	ICE	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Dec/24	-	m^3	3,079	1,030
Subtotal - heating oil futures long position					(952,286)		(1,758,587)	(65,553)
Futures	Short	ICE	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Feb/24	853,480	t	806,152	39,280
Futures	Long	ICE	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Feb/24	(1,002,980)	t	(709,757)	(104,626)
Subtotal - heating oil futures					(149,500)		96,395	(65,346)
Physical fixed	Short	NYMEX	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Feb/24	1,480,516	m^3	697,340	4,176
Physical fixed	Long	NYMEX	Heating oil	Jan/24 to Jul/24	(1,018,361)	m^3	(503,906)	19,739
Subtotal – physical fixed heating oil					462,155		193,434	23,915
Subtotal - heating oil futures					1,071,963		8,831,686	16,939
Physical fixed	Short	CCEE/OTC	Energy	Jan/41 to Dec/24	56,864,953	mwh	8,231,753	1,171,798
Physical fixed	Long	CCEE/OTC	Energy	Jan/24 to Sep/53	(40,255,372)	mwh	(7,165,880)	(337,269)
Subtotal - energy physical fixed					16,609,581		1,065,873	834,529
Net exposure of commodity derivatives as of December 31, 2023							38,671,744	2,675,985
Net exposure of commodity derivatives as of March 31, 2023							39,854,841	515,401

(d) Exchange rate risk (Consolidated)

Currency risk derives from the possibility of fluctuations in exchange rates used for revenue from exports, imports, debt flows and other assets and liabilities in foreign currency. The Company uses derivative operations to manage cash flow risks denominated in US dollars, net of other cash and cash equivalent flows.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has contracted the operations described below:

					Exchange rate risk: foreign exchange derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2023		
Derivatives	**Long/Short**	**Market**	**Agreement**	**Maturity**	**Notional (units)**	**Notional (R$ thousand)**	**Fair value (R$ thousand)**
Futures	Short	B3	Commercial Dollar	Jan/24 to Feb/24	794,780	3,847,768	(11,491)
Options	Short	OTC	Dollar Option	Mar/24	20,646	99,953	(3,084)
Subtotal – sugar futures short position					815,426	3,947,721	(14,575)
Futures	Long	B3	Commercial Dollar	Jan/24 to Feb/24	(876,760)	(4,244,658)	13,128
Options	Long	OTC	Dollar Option	Mar/24	(20,646)	(99,953)	3,084
Subtotal - sugar futures long position					(897,406)	(4,344,611)	16,212
Subtotal - futures					(81,980)	(396,890)	1,637
Forward	Short	OTC	NDF	Dec/23 to Jul/26	5,964,344	28,875,179	380,147
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF	Dec/23 to Dec/25	(1,850,052)	(8,956,658)	(59,176)
Subtotal - forward (1)					4,114,292	19,918,521	320,971
Exchange swap	Long	OTC	Exchange swap	Mar/24 to Mar/30	(3,540,000)	(17,138,202)	(722,551)
Subtotal – exchange swap (2)					(3,540,000)	(17,138,202)	(722,551)
Net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives as of December 31, 2023					492,312	2,383,429	(399,943)
Net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives as of March 31, 2023					(594,417)	(3,019,877)	261,329

(1) As of December 31, and March 31, 2023, the NDFs contracted to hedge certain loans and financing have a negative fair value of R$ 261,071 and R$ 127,275, respectively.

(2) Derivatives designed as fair value hedge, with certain loans and financing as the hedge object (Note 16.c).

As of December 31, 2023, the summary of the net foreign exchange exposure of the Company's consolidated statement of financial position, considering the parity of all foreign currencies to US$, is presented below:

	R$	US$ (in thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	5,924,362	1,223,713
Restricted cash (Note 4.b)	361,392	74,648
Trade accounts receivable (Note 5)	6,888,563	1,422,875
Advances to suppliers (Note 14.b)	57,785	11,936
Related parties (Note 9.a)	(2,884,657)	(595,843)
Advances from clients (Note 18)	(3,569,394)	(737,280)
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	(5,503,170)	(1,136,713)
Loans and financing (Note 16)	(22,096,365)	(4,564,139)

	Continuation	
	R$	**US$ (in thousands)**
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(246,062)	(50,826)
Other liabilities (1)	(231,903)	(47,901)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 28.d)		(492,312)
Currency exposure, net		(4,891,842)
Derivatives settled in the month following closing (2)		(17,754)
Net currency exposure, adjusted as of December 31, 2023 (3) / (4)		(4,909,596)
Net currency exposure, adjusted as of March 31, 2023 (4)		(2,974,264)

(1) Net present value of the consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay.

(2) Maturities as of the 1st business day of the subsequent month, whose settlement was given by reference rate of the US dollar, calculated by the Central Bank of Brazil on the last closing day of the month, quoted at R$ 4.84 (R$ 5.08 on March 31, 2023).

(3) The adjusted net currency exposure will be substantially offset in the future with highly probable future revenues of product exports and/costs of product imports.

(4) Book balance of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date, except for the notional value of exchange rate derivative financial instruments.

(e) Hedge accounting effect (Consolidated)

Raízen formally designates transactions subject to hedge accounting for the purpose of hedging cash flows. The main hedges designated are sugar and ethanol revenues, as applicable, cost of oil byproduct imports, and foreign and local currency debts.

The impacts recognized in the Company's equity and the estimated realization in profit or loss are as follows:

			Period of realization						
Financial instruments	**Market**	**Risk**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**	**Above 2026**	**Contributed equity valuation adjustments (1)**	**12/31/2023**	**03/31/2023**
Futures	OTC / ICE	Sugar #11 / Sugar #5	(449,036)	139,363	43,437	-	2,580,141	2,313,905	1,609,907
Futures	B3 / OTC / NYMEX	Ethanol	(5,367)	(1,839)	-	-	446,098	438,892	444,278
Futures	NYMEX / OTC	Heating oil	197	(34,581)	-	-	-	(34,384)	-
Options	ICE	Sugar #11	-	28,592	-	-	90,028	118,620	78,664
Forward	OTC	Exchange	242,337	372,713	93,549	310,917	(381,935)	637,581	408,848
Debts	OTC	Exchange	-	(254,154)	(254,154)	(254,154)	1,070,489	308,027	251,602
			(211,869)	250,094	(117,168)	56,763	3,804,821	3,782,641	2,793,299
(-) Deferred taxes			72,035	(85,032)	39,837	(19,299)	(1,293,639)	(1,286,098)	(949,722)
Effect on equity			(139,834)	165,062	(77,331)	37,464	2,511,182	2,496,543	1,843,577

(1) Other comprehensive income contributed by the corporate reorganization of RESA and the business combination of Raízen Centro-Sul, in the amount of R$ 2,366,246 and R$ 144,935, respectively, occurred during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022.

Changes in consolidated balances in other comprehensive income for the period is as follows:

Cash flow hedge

	12/31/2023	12/31/2022
Balance at beginning of period	1,843,577	1,583,832
Movement occurred in the period:		
Designation as hedge accounting		
Fair value of commodity futures	(601,892)	(62,788)
Fair value of forward exchange contracts	801,209	(159,087)
Debts	27,241	(46,492)
	226,558	(268,367)
Realizations and write-offs of commodities and foreign exchange results		
Net operating revenue	796,867	1,193,153
Cost of products sold and services provided	(29,828)	24,130
Other operating expenses, net	(4,255)	(5,787)
	762,784	1,211,496
Total movements occurred during the period (before deferred taxes)	989,342	943,129
Effect of deferred taxes on equity adjustments	(336,376)	(320,664)
	652,966	622,465
Balance at end of period	2,496,543	2,206,297

For the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, there were no reclassifications to the financial results referring to ineffective portions of the structures designated as cash flow hedges.

Fair value hedge

The parent company Raízen designates at fair value the inventories and highly probable purchases of oil by-products with pegged derivatives. Risk management is primarily intended for recognizing inventory at a floating price, as Raízen's sales revenue will be upon sale of products to its clients. Hedge accounting aims to minimize any type of mismatching in the statement of income for the period, causing both the derivatives and the inventory to be recorded at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in Cost of products sold and services provided, whose negative impact in the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023 was R$ 49,334 (positive impact of R$ 61,910 as of December 31, 2022). As of December 31, 2023, the fair value measurement balance of inventories is decreased by R$ 52,285 (decreased by R$ 2,951 as of March 31, 2023).

(f) Interest rate risk (Consolidated)

The Company monitors fluctuations in variable interest rates related to certain debts, especially those linked to SOFR and IPCA, as well as other costs linked to inflation variation, and, when necessary, uses derivative instruments to minimize these risks. The positions of derivative financial instruments used to hedge against the interest rate risk are as follows:

					Interest rate risk: interest derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2023		
Derivatives	**Long/Short**	**Market**	**Agreement**	**Maturity**	**Notional (units)**	**Notional (R$ thousand)**	**Fair value (R$ thousand)**
Interest rate swap (1)	Long	OTC	Interest rate swap	Mar/24 to Aug/37	(2,454,697)	(11,883,922)	855,410
Inflation swap and others	Long	OTC	Inflation swap and others	May/24 to Ago/26	(1,431,806)	(6,931,803)	(114,109)
Total interest swap					(3,886,503)	(18,815,725)	741,301
Net exposure of interest derivatives as of December 31, 2023						(18,815,725)	741,301
Net exposure of interest derivatives as of March 31, 2023						(7,583,083)	264,795

(1) Derivatives designed as fair value hedge, with certain loans and financing as the hedge object (Note 16.c).

(g) Summary of hedge effects on the consolidated profit or loss for the period, excluding mark-to-market of commercial agreements and inventories (Consolidated)

			Hedge effects on the consolidated profit or loss					
Selected result information	**Exposure**	**Hedge**	**Exchange**	**Commodities**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Income excluding hedge effects**	**Apr-Dec/2023**
Net operating revenue	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	551,558	(857,221)	-	(305,663)	167,075,277	166,769,614
Cost of products sold and services provided	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	27,112	604,147	-	631,259	(155,468,492)	(154,837,233)
Gross profit (loss)			578,670	(253,074)	-	325,596	11,606,785	11,932,381
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,455,242)	(6,455,242)
Other operating revenue, net	Operating income	Cash flow	4,029	226	-	4,255	1,476,543	1,480,798
Equity accounting result	-	-	-	-	-	-	(186,083)	(186,083)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution			582,699	(252,848)	-	329,851	6,442,003	6,771,854
Financial results								
Financial expenses	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Fair value	(82,016)	-	(401,347)	(483,363)	(4,400,499)	(4,883,862)
Financial income	-	-	-	-	-	-	614,696	614,696
Exchange variations	Foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow	(2,338)	-	-	(2,338)	879,651	877,313
Net effect of derivatives	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow and fair value	(1,109,793)	(89,899)	(15,819)	(1,215,511)	7,958	(1,207,553)
			(1,194,147)	(89,899)	(417,166)	(1,701,212)	(2,898,194)	(4,599,406)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution			(611,448)	(342,747)	(417,166)	(1,371,361)	3,543,809	2,172,448

			Hedge effects on the consolidated profit or loss					
Selected result information	**Exposure**	**Hedge**	**Exchange**	**Commodities**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Income excluding hedge effects**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Net operating revenue	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	636,181	(1,937,855)	-	(1,301,674)	192,166,155	190,864,481
Cost of products sold and services provided	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	(169,531)	194,615	-	25,084	(182,594,211)	(182,569,127)
Gross profit (loss)			466,650	(1,743,240)	-	(1,276,590)	9,571,944	8,295,354
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,710,435)	(5,710,435)
Other operating revenue, net	Operating income	Cash flow	5,787	-	-	5,787	241,773	247,560
Equity accounting result	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96,270)	(96,270)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution			472,437	(1,743,240)	-	(1,270,803)	4,007,012	2,736,209
Financial results								
Financial expenses	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Fair value	342,169	-	297,943	640,112	(3,220,821)	(2,580,709)
Financial income	-	-	-	-	-	-	636,797	636,797
Exchange variations	Foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow	11,998	-	-	11,998	(1,048,081)	(1,036,083)
Net effect of derivatives	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow and fair value	(66,011)	6,709	(420,047)	(479,349)	3	(479,346)
			288,156	6,709	(122,104)	172,761	(3,632,102)	(3,459,341)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution			760,593	(1,736,531)	(122,104)	(1,098,042)	374,910	(723,132)

The breakdown of commodity hedge effects on the consolidated operating income, during the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is shown below:

	Apr-Dec/2023			
	Sugar	Ethanol	Petroleum and its derivatives	Total commodities
Net operating revenue	(824,224)	(32,997)	-	(857,221)
Cost of products sold and services provided	773,827	(144,420)	(25,260)	604,147
Gross loss	(50,397)	(177,417)	(25,260)	(253,074)
Other operating revenue, net	-	226	-	226
Loss before financial results and income tax and social contribution	(50,397)	(177,191)	(25,260)	(252,848)

	Apr-Dec/2022			
	Sugar	Ethanol	Petroleum and its derivatives	Total commodities
Net operating revenue	(1,943,003)	5,148	-	(1,937,855)
Cost of products sold and services provided	(34,598)	448,674	(219,461)	194,615
Gross profit (loss)	(1,977,601)	453,822	(219,461)	(1,743,240)
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	(1,977,601)	453,822	(219,461)	(1,743,240)

(h) Credit risk (Consolidated)

A substantial part of the sales made by the Company and its subsidiaries is to a select group of highly qualified counterparties.

Credit risk is managed by specific rules for client acceptance, credit analysis and establishment of exposure limits per client, including, when applicable, requirement of letter of credit from first-tier banks and capturing security interest on loans granted. Management considers that the credit risk is substantially covered by the allowance for expected credit losses.

Individual risk limits are established based on internal or external ratings, according to the limits determined by the Company management. The use of credit limits is regularly monitored. No credit limits were exceeded in the period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by the counterparties at an amount higher than that already provisioned.

The Company operates commodity derivatives in the New York – ICE US and NYMEX, Chicago - CBOT, Chicago - CME, and London - LIFFE commodity futures and options markets, as well as in the over-the-counter (OTC) market with selected counterparties. The Company operates exchange rate and commodity derivatives in over-the-counter contracts registered with B3,

mainly with the main national and international banks considered Investment Grade by international rating agencies.

Guarantee margins (Restricted cash, Note 4.b) - Derivative transactions on commodity exchanges (ICE US, NYMEX, LIFFE and B3) require guarantee margins. The total consolidated margin deposited as of December 31, 2023 amounts to R$ 458,046 (R$ 1,272,959 as of March 31, 2023), of which R$ 96,654 (R$ 62,110 as of March 31, 2023) in restricted financial investments and R$ 361,392 (R$ 1,210,849 as of March 31, 2023) in margin on derivative transactions.

The Company's derivative transactions in over the counter do not require a guaranteed margin.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is mitigated through the conservative distribution of investment funds and CDBs that make up the item. The distribution follows strict criteria for allocation and exposure to counterparties, which are the main local and international banks considered, in their majority, as Investment Grade by the international rating agencies.

(i) Liquidity risk (Consolidated)

Liquidity risk is that in which the Company may encounter difficulties in honoring the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or with another financial asset. The approach to this risk consists of prudential management that guarantees sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when they fall due, under normal and stress conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

As part of the liquidity management process, management prepares business plans and monitors their execution, discussing the positive and negative cash flow risks and assessing the availability of financial resources to support its operations, investments, and refinancing needs.

The table below states the main financial liabilities contracted, considering undiscounted contractual cash flows, by maturity:

	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Loans and financing	16,292,458	2,204,507	16,887,349	18,624,170	54,008,484	41,718,005
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	20,150,653	-	-	-	20,150,653	21,452,338
Lease liabilities from third parties and related parties (Note 15.b)	4,422,628	2,965,107	5,986,500	3,900,687	17,274,922	16,131,666
Derivative financial instruments (Note 28.b)	6,051,636	431,764	1,275,448	111,858	7,870,706	8,237,801
Related parties (1)	1,494,858	180,825	692,022	3,281,723	5,649,428	6,404,751
Other liabilities (2)	87,143	87,143	87,144	-	261,430	365,788
	48,499,376	5,869,346	24,928,463	25,918,438	105,215,623	94,310,349

(1) Except lease liabilities with related parties.

(2) Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay.

(j) Fair value (Consolidated)

The procedures for measuring and recognizing the fair value of financial assets and liabilities remain the same as those disclosed in the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023 (Note 27.j).

The categories of the main consolidated financial instruments are presented as follows:

	12/31/2023			03/31/2023		
	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Total	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	4,275,280	-	4,275,280	5,159,881	-	5,159,881
Financial investments (Note 3)	-	3,640,595	3,640,595	-	3,573,515	3,573,515
LFT (Note 4.a)	-	24,068	24,068	-	8,751	8,751
Securities, except LFT (Note 4.a)	325,516	-	325,516	167,778	-	167,778
Financial investments - restricted cash (Note 4.b)	363,119	96,654	459,773	1,212,500	62,110	1,274,610
Trade accounts receivable (Note 5)	13,438,428	-	13,438,428	8,920,348	-	8,920,348
Derivative financial instruments (Note 28.b)	-	10,888,049	10,888,049	-	9,279,326	9,279,326
Related parties (Note 9.a)	2,227,918	-	2,227,918	2,180,484	-	2,180,484
Total financial assets	20,630,261	14,649,366	35,279,627	17,640,991	12,923,702	30,564,693
Financial liabilities						
Loans and financing (Note 16)	(10,672,662)	(28,962,373)	(39,635,035)	(9,197,297)	(20,257,641)	(29,454,938)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 28.b)	-	(7,870,706)	(7,870,706)	-	(8,237,801)	(8,237,801)
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	(20,150,653)	-	(20,150,653)	(21,452,338)	-	(21,452,338)
Other liabilities	(231,903)	-	(231,903)	(319,158)	-	(319,158)
Related parties (Note 9.a)	(5,375,756)	-	(5,375,756)	(5,537,457)	-	(5,537,457)
Total financial liabilities	(36,430,974)	(36,833,079)	(73,264,053)	(36,506,250)	(28,495,442)	(65,001,692)

As of December 31, 2023, the hierarchies used in the valuation techniques of the Company's financial instruments are described below:

Financial instruments measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets			
Financial investments (Note 3)	-	3,640,595	3,640,595
LFT (Note 4.a)	-	24,068	24,068
Financial investments - restricted cash (Note 4.b)	-	96,654	96,654
Derivative financial assets (Note 28.b)	7,143,726	3,744,323	10,888,049
Total financial assets	7,143,726	7,505,640	14,649,366
Financial liabilities			
Loans and financing (Note 16.c)(1)	-	(28,962,373)	(28,962,373)
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 28.b)	(5,300,633)	(2,570,073)	(7,870,706)
Total financial liabilities	(5,300,633)	(31,532,446)	(36,833,079)
Total as of December 31, 2023	1,843,093	(24,026,806)	(22,183,713)
Total as of March 31, 2023	(460,801)	(15,110,939)	(15,571,740)

(1) Refers to financial liabilities designated as a hedge item in a fair value hedge.

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, there were no transfers between these levels to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

(k) Sensitivity analysis (Consolidated)

Raízen adopted three scenarios for its sensitivity analysis, one probable and two (possible and remote) that may have adverse effects on the fair value of its financial instruments. The probable scenario was defined based on the commodities futures market curves for sugar, ethanol, diesel (heating oil), US dollar and other currencies on December 31, 2023, corresponding to the balance of the derivatives' fair value on that date. Possible and remote adverse scenarios were defined considering adverse impacts of 25% and 50% on product price curves, US dollar and other currencies, which were calculated based on the probable scenario.

Sensitivity analysis table

(1) Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments

					Impact on profit or loss (*)	
	Risk factor	Probable scenario	Possible scenario + 25%	Fair value balance	Remote scenario + 50%	Fair value balance
Price risk						
Commodity derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Sugar price increase	1,660,948	(6,697,421)	(5,036,473)	(13,394,842)	(11,733,894)
Purchase and sale commitments	Ethanol price increase	158,733	(109,792)	48,941	(219,584)	(60,851)
Purchase and sale commitments	Gasoline price increase	4,836	(24,733)	(19,897)	(49,466)	(44,630)
Purchase and sale commitments	Heating oil price increase	16,939	(2,086,507)	(2,069,568)	(4,173,014)	(4,156,075)
Purchase and sale commitments	Energy price increase	834,529	(241,761)	592,768	(483,522)	351,007
		2,675,985	(9,160,214)	(6,484,229)	(18,320,428)	(15,644,443)
Foreign exchange risk						
Foreign exchange rate derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	US$/R$ exchange rate decrease	1,637	(76,541)	(74,904)	(153,082)	(151,445)
Forward and Locked-in exchange contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	US$/R$ exchange rate increase	340,359	(8,286,999)	(7,946,640)	(16,573,998)	(16,233,639)
Purchase and sale commitments	€/US$ exchange rate increase	(19,475)	(426,672)	(446,147)	(853,344)	(872,819)
Purchase and sale commitments	€/R$ exchange rate decrease	87	(18,388)	(18,301)	(36,776)	(36,689)
Exchange swaps:						
Purchase and sale commitments	US$/R$ exchange rate decrease	(722,551)	(4,098,995)	(4,821,546)	(8,197,990)	(8,920,541)
		(399,943)	(12,907,595)	(13,307,538)	(25,815,190)	(26,215,133)
Interest rate risk						
Interest swap:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Interest rate increase	855,410	768,306	1,623,716	1,536,612	2,392,022
Inflation swap and others:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Inflation rate decrease	(114,109)	(47,669)	(161,778)	(95,338)	(209,447)
		741,301	720,637	1,461,938	1,441,274	2,182,575
Total		3,017,343	(21,347,172)	(18,329,829)	(42,694,344)	(39,677,001)

(*) Projected result considering a horizon of up to 12 months from December 31, 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the commodity and foreign exchange futures curves used in the sensitivity analysis are as follows:

				Scenarios		
Derivatives	**Risk factor**	**Index**	**Position**	**Probable**	**Possible + 25%**	**Remote + 50%**
Futures	Sugar price increase	R$/ton	Short	2,238	2,798	3,357
Futures	Ethanol price increase	R$/$m^3$	Short	3,363	4,204	5,045
Futures	Gasoline price increase	R$/$m^3$	Short	2,682	3,352	4,023
Futures	Heating oil price increase	R$/$m^3$	Short	2,635	3,294	3,953
Futures	Energy price increase	R$/mwh	Short	150.42	188.03	225.63
Futures	Exchange rate decrease	US$/R$	Long	5.10	3.83	2.55
Forward and Locked-in exchange contracts	Exchange rate increase	US$/R$	Short	5.10	6.38	7.66
Forward and Locked-in exchange contracts	Exchange rate increase	€/US$	Short	1.12	1.40	1.68
Forward and Locked-in exchange contracts	Exchange rate decrease	€/R$	Long	5.37	4.03	2.68
Swap	Exchange rate decrease	US$/R$	Long	4.84	3.63	2.42
Swap	Interest rate decrease (CDI)	% p.y.	Long	11.62	8.71	5.81
Swap	Inflation rate decrease (IPCA)	% p.y.	Long	5.86	4.40	2.93

(2) Foreign exchange exposure, net

The probable scenario considers the position as of December 31, 2023. The effects of the possible and remote scenarios that would be posted to the consolidated statement of income as foreign exchange gains (losses) are described below:

		Effect of exchange rate changes			
Net foreign exchange exposure	**Asset/Liability Balance**	**Possible scenario +25%**	**Remote scenario +50%**	**Possible scenario -25%**	**Remote scenario -50%**
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	5,924,362	1,481,091	2,962,181	(1,481,091)	(2,962,181)
Restricted cash (Note 4.b)	361,392	90,348	180,696	(90,348)	(180,696)
Trade accounts receivable (Note 5)	6,888,563	1,722,141	3,444,282	(1,722,141)	(3,444,282)
Advances to suppliers (Note 14.b)	57,785	14,446	28,893	(14,446)	(28,893)
Related parties (Note 9.a)	(2,884,657)	(721,164)	(1,442,329)	721,164	1,442,329
Advances from clients (Note 18)	(3,569,394)	(892,349)	(1,784,697)	892,349	1,784,697
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	(5,503,170)	(1,375,793)	(2,751,585)	1,375,793	2,751,585
Loans and financing (Note 16)	(22,096,365)	(5,524,091)	(11,048,183)	5,524,091	11,048,183
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(246,062)	(61,516)	(123,031)	61,516	123,031
Other liabilities (1)	(231,903)	(57,976)	(115,952)	57,976	115,952
Impact on consolidated statement of income for the period		(5,324,863)	(10,649,725)	5,324,863	10,649,725

(1) Net present value of the consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay.

As of December 31, 2023, the rates used in the mentioned sensitivity analysis were as follows:

	R$/US$
Probable, statement of financial position balance	4.84
Possible scenario +25%	6.05
Remote scenario +50%	7.26
Possible scenario -25%	3.63
Remote scenario -50%	2.42

(3) Interest rate sensitivity

As of December 31, 2023, the probable scenario considers the weighted average post-fixed annual interest rate on loans and financing, and for financial investments and securities (except LFT), the CDI and IPCA accumulated over the past 12 months. In both cases, simulations were performed with an increase and decrease of 25% and 50%. The consolidated results of this sensitivity analysis are presented below:

		Interest rate sensitivity			
	Probable scenario	Possible scenario +25%	Remote scenario +50%	Possible scenario -25%	Remote scenario -50%
Financial investments (including LFT)	334,889	83,722	167,444	(83,722)	(167,444)
Debentures (securities)	12,793	3,198	6,396	(3,198)	(6,396)
Investment fund (securities)	11,598	2,900	5,800	(2,900)	(5,800)
Restricted financial investments (restricted cash)	13,052	3,263	6,526	(3,263)	(6,526)
Post-fixed loans and financing	(2,145,416)	(536,354)	(1,072,708)	536,354	1,072,708
Additional impact on consolidated income (loss) for the period	(1,773,084)	(443,271)	(886,542)	443,271	886,542

As of December 31, 2023, we applied the following rates and assumptions in the sensitivity analysis:

		Scenarios			
Annual rates	Probable	Possible +25%	Remote +50%	Possible -25%	Remote -50%
100.8% accumulated CDI	13.14%	16.43%	19.71%	9.86%	6.57%
100% accumulated CDI + 4%	17.56%	20.95%	24.34%	14.17%	10.78%
Accumulated IPCA	4.62%	5.78%	6.93%	3.47%	2.31%
Weighted post-fixed annual interest rate on loans and financing	9.15%	11.44%	13.73%	6.86%	4.58%

(I) Capital management (Consolidated)

The Company's objective when managing its capital structure is to ensure the continuity of its operations and finance investment opportunities, maintaining a healthy credit profile and offering an adequate return to its shareholders.

Raízen has a relationship with the main local and international rating agencies, as shown below:

Agency	Scale	Rating	Outlook	Date
Fitch	National	AAA (bra)	Stable	August/2023
	Global	BBB	Stable	August/2023
Moody's	National	AAA.Br	Stable	February/2023
	Global	Baa3	Stable	February/2023
Standard & Poor's	National	brAAA	Stable	December/2023
	Global	BBB	Stable	December/2023

Financial leverage ratios as of December 31 and March 31, 2023 were calculated as follows:

	12/31/2023	03/31/2023
Third-party capital		
Loans and financing (Note 16)	39,635,035	29,454,938
(-) Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	(7,915,875)	(8,733,396)
(-) Securities (Note 4.a)	(349,584)	(176,529)
(-) Financial investments linked to financing (Note 4.b)	(1,727)	(1,651)
(-) National Treasury Certificates – CTN	-	(34,940)
(+/-) Foreign exchange and interest rate swaps and other derivatives (Notes 28.d and 28.f)	128,212	(147,303)
	31,496,061	20,361,119
Own capital		
Equity		
Attributable to Company's controlling shareholders	22,415,871	22,251,749
Interest of non-controlling shareholders	742,031	652,412
	23,157,902	22,904,161
Total own and third-party capital	54,653,963	43,265,280
Leverage ratio	57.63%	47.06%

29. Retirement supplementation plan

(a) Pension fund

Variable contribution

The Company sponsors the Retirement Plan Raiz, administered by FuturaMais – Entidade de Previdência Complementar, formerly RaizPrev – Entidade de Previdência Privada, a closed nonprofit supplementary pension plan entity.

The Entity has administrative, equity and financial autonomy, and its objective is to administer and provide private pension plans, as defined in the Benefit Plan Regulations.

The Company has legal and contractual obligations that could give rise to the need to make additional extraordinary contributions in case of shortfall. In the nine-month period ended

December 31, 2023, the contribution recognized as an expense totaled R$ 26,963 (R$ 22,773 as of December 31, 2022).

Pension and healthcare plan of subsidiary Raízen Argentina

Raízen Argentina granted pension plans to non-union employees with defined and non-financed benefit. These plans are effective but closed to new participants since the end of 2014. The healthcare coverage of retired employees is an inherited and frozen benefit, whose cost is equally apportioned between the Company and the former employees.

(b) Profit sharing

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing based on a methodology that considers previously defined goals of employees. The Company recognizes a provision when it is contractually bound or when there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

30. Insurance

As mentioned in Note 29 to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries have an insurance and risk management program that provides coverage and protection compatible with their assets and operations. In the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, there were no significant changes related to insurance coverage.

31. Business combination

(a) Acquisition of lubricant business from Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda. ("SBPL") by Blueway

As mentioned in Note 30.d to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, on May 1, 2022, the subsidiary Blueway acquired from SBPL all the shares of Neolubes for R$ 731,796, comprising the base price of R$ 750,000 and R$ 18,204 in favor of Blueway related to price adjustments, provided for in the contract. As a result of this transaction, at the end of that year Blueway recognized a preliminary bargain purchase gain of R$ 266,593.

During the period ended December 31, 2023, Blueway concluded the purchase price allocation procedures for the acquisition of Neolubes, whose impact recognized in the result for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2023, under "Other operating revenue, net", was R$ 162,593. Therefore, the final bargain purchase gain at Neolubes totaled R$ 429,186.

The changes in the final bargain purchase gain on such acquisition, in this period, are shown below:

Accounts	Amount
Net assets	998,389
Consideration paid in cash	731,796
Preliminary bargain purchase gain on March 31, 2023 (1)	(266,593)
Changes in bargain purchase gain:	
Related parties	1,122
Deferred income tax and social contribution	(381)
Surplus value of property, plant, and equipment (Note 12)	274,473
Surplus value of intangible assets (Note 13)	(29,243)
Deferred tax on surplus value (Note 17.e)	(83,378)
Total changes in bargain purchase gain (Note 26)	(162,593)
Bargain purchase gain on the acquisition of Neolubes (1)	(429,186)

(1) As of December 31, 2023, Blueway recorded a deferred tax liability on the final bargain purchase gain, in the amount of R$ 145,923 (R$ 90,641 as of March 31, 2023).

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the main assets acquired were as follows:

Assets acquired (1)	Valuation techniques
Property, plant, and equipment	Market comparison technique and cost technique: the valuation model considers the market prices quoted for similar items, when available, and the depreciated replacement cost, when applicable. The depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments of physical deterioration, as well as the functional and economic obsolescence. In the final goodwill allocation, the fair value of property, plant, and equipment items on the acquisition date totaled R$ 415,645, which represented surplus value of R$ 274,473 to be depreciated based on assets' useful lives of approximately 14 years.
Intangible assets	Contracts with clients and other contractual relationships: Multi-Period Excess Earnings Method ("MPEEM") technique. This model estimates fair value based on the business unit's future cash flow discounts. Cash flows considered substantially future revenues related to existing contracts with clients. In the final allocation, the fair value of contracts with clients totaled R$ 5,819 (R$ 35,062 as of March 31, 2023), fully recognized as surplus value to be amortized on a straight-line basis over an average period of 6.6 years.

(1) As of December 31, 2023, deferred tax liability was recorded on such surplus values, in the amount of R$ 83,378 (R$ 11,921 as of March 31, 2022).

(b) Acquisition of Payly

As mentioned in Note 30.e to the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, on December 1, 2022, Raízen paid to Cosan the amount of R$ 87,200 for the acquisition of 100% of its interest in Payly, free of any debt, comprising the base price of R$ 78,000 and an additional R$ 9,200, provided for in the contract, related to capital contributions made by Cosan in Payly, determining a preliminary goodwill of R$ 75,744 at the end of that year.

On April 28, 2023, the Company and the sellers signed the price adjustment agreement, which determined a price adjustment in favor of Raízen, in the amount of R$ 1,321, fully received on that date.

During the period ended December 31, 2023, the Company concluded the procedures for allocating the purchase price for the acquisition of Payly. Therefore, the goodwill based on expected future profitability at Payly totaled R$ 73,568.

The changes in the goodwill on such acquisition, in this period, are shown below:

Accounts	Amount
Net assets	(11,456)
Consideration paid in cash	87,200
Preliminary goodwill as of March 31, 2023	75,744
Movement of goodwill:	
Price adjustment in favor of Raízen	(1,321)
Surplus value of intangible assets (Note 13)	(1,295)
Deferred taxes on surplus value (Note 17.e)	440
Surplus value, net	(855)
Total movement of goodwill (Note 11.c)	(2,176)
Goodwill generated on the acquisition of Payly	73,568

The valuation technique used to measure the fair value of intangible assets was as follows:

Assets acquired (1)	Valuation techniques
Intangible assets	Software systems in order to assess the fair value of such intangible asset, the "Income approach" was considered using the Relief from Royalty Method due to the possibility of relating the cash flow generated directly to the asset in question. In the preliminary allocation, the fair value of the software totaled R$ 9,004, which represented a surplus value of R$ 1,295 to be amortized over a useful life of up to 10 years.

(1) As of December 31, 2023, deferred tax liability was recorded on such surplus value, in the amount of R$ 440.

32. Cash flow supplementary information

(a) Reconciliation of changes in equity with cash flows from financing activities ("FCF")

					Individual
(Assets)/liabilities	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	147,236	6,238,886	9,112,810	130,183	15,629,115
Transactions with impact on FCF:					
Loans and financing taken out, net	-	577,717	-	-	577,717
Payments of principal	-	(1,256,607)	-	-	(1,256,607)
Payments of interest	-	(281,741)	(49,023)	-	(330,764)
Payments of lease liabilities	(46,111)	-	(6,874)	-	(52,985)
Payments of dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	(1,135,556)	(1,135,556)
Asset management and others	-	-	1,592,099	-	1,592,099
	(46,111)	(960,631)	1,536,202	(1,135,556)	(606,096)
Other movements that do not affect the FCF:					
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange rate changes	9,372	34,930	610,481	-	654,783
Change in financial instruments fair value (Note 27)	-	40,844	-	-	40,844
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	1,504,763	1,504,763
Write-off due to merger (Note 11.c.2)	-	-	(100,515)	-	(100,515)
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	6,302	-	-		6,302
Others	-	-	8,521	-	8,521
	15,674	75,774	518,487	1,504,763	2,114,698
As of December 31, 2023	116,799	5,354,029	11,167,499	499,390	17,137,717

	Individual				
(Assets)/liabilities	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	146,794	7,326,325	4,195,439	244,121	11,912,679
Transactions with impact on FCF:					
Payments of principal	-	(1,221,844)	(312,464)	-	(1,534,308)
Payments of interest	-	(232,387)	(53,355)	-	(285,742)
Payments of lease liabilities	(39,814)	-	(14,630)	-	(54,444)
Payment of dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	(1,488,901)	(1,488,901)
Asset management and others	-	-	6,944,920	-	6,944,920
	(39,814)	(1,454,231)	6,564,471	(1,488,901)	3,581,525
Other movements that do not affect the FCF:					
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange rate changes	9,763	874,793	879,870	-	1,764,426
Change in financial instruments fair value (Note 27)	-	(91,562)	(106,567)	-	(198,129)
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	1,244,800	1,244,800
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	32,309	-	4	-	32,313
Others	-	-	8,286	-	8,286
	42,072	783,231	781,593	1,244,800	2,851,696
As of December 31, 2022	149,052	6,655,325	11,541,503	20	18,345,900

	Consolidated						
(Assets)/liabilities	**Financial investments linked to financing**	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing (2)**	**Lease liabilities – related parties**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2023	(1,651)	10,814,509	29,419,990	1,233,109	182,851	154,177	41,802,985
Transactions with impact on FCF:							
Loans and financing taken out, net of expenses	-		19,049,299	-	-	-	19,049,299
Payments of principal	-		(8,843,398)	-	-	-	(8,843,398)
Payments of interest	-		(2,129,323)	-	-	-	(2,129,323)
Payments of lease liabilities	-	(2,467,192)	-	(225,376)	-	-	(2,692,568)
Payment of dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-		-	-	-	(1,159,174)	(1,159,174)
Asset management and others	-		-	-	(48,885)	-	(48,885)
	-	(2,467,192)	8,076,578	(225,376)	(48,885)	(1,159,174)	4,175,951
Other movements that do not affect the FCF:					-		
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange rate changes	(76)	811,406	1,977,739	88,078	(2,304)	-	2,874,843
Change in financial instruments fair value (Note 27)	-	-	483,363	-	-	-	483,363
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	-	-	1,504,763	1,504,763
Amortizations through advances and others	-	207,291	-	-	-	-	207,291
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	-	1,971,554	-	199,855	-	-	2,171,409
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	(32,694)	(322,635)	-	8,521	(376)	(347,184)
	(76)	2,957,557	2,138,467	287,933	6,217	1,504,387	6,894,485
					-		
As of December 31, 2023	(1,727)	11,304,874	39,635,035	1,295,666	140,183	499,390	52,873,421

	Consolidated						
(Assets)/liabilities	**Financial investments linked to financing**	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing (2)**	**Lease liabilities – related parties**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	(67)	10,424,704	22,243,823	1,276,625	175,352	269,662	34,390,099
Transactions with impact on FCF:							
Loans and financing taken out, net of expenses	-	-	16,533,473	-	-	-	16,533,473
Payments of principal	-	-	(6,834,072)	-	-	-	(6,834,072)
Payments of interest	-	-	(940,619)	-	-	-	(940,619)
Payments of lease liabilities	-	(2,312,149)	-	(205,264)	-	-	(2,517,413)
Payment of dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,518,092)	(1,518,092)
Investments	(1,487)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,487)
Asset management and others	-	-	-	-	10,610	-	10,610
	(1,487)	(2,312,149)	8,758,782	(205,264)	10,610	(1,518,092)	4,732,400
Other movements that do not affect the FCF:							
Business combination	-	512	-	-	-	-	512
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange rate changes	(72)	723,050	3,054,387	77,140	-	-	3,854,505
Change in financial instruments fair value (Note 27)	-	-	(640,113)	-	-	-	(640,113)
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 21.b)	-	-	-	-	-	1,249,038	1,249,038
Amortizations through advances and others	-	203,940	-	-	-	-	203,940
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	-	1,496,117	-	131,694	-	-	1,627,811
Effects of foreign currency translation and others	-	31,868	100,490	-	8,286	(363)	140,281
	(72)	2,455,487	2,514,764	208,834	8,286	1,248,675	6,435,974
As of December 31, 2022	(1,626)	10,568,042	33,517,369	1,280,195	194,248	245	45,558,473

(1) Composed of asset management, financial operations, and preferred shares balances, see Note 9.a.

(2) This is presented net of the CTN.

(b) Non-cash investing transactions

	Individual		Consolidated	
	Apr-Dec/2023	**Apr-Dec/2022**	**Apr-Dec/2023**	**Apr-Dec/2022**
Additions to intangible assets (Shell brand)	(608,717)	-	(608,717)	(37,332)
Installments receivable for the price adjustment for the acquisition of Biosev, currently Raízen Centro-Sul	-	54,425	-	55,194
Depreciation of agricultural area assets capitalized as biological assets (Note 7)	-	-	(26,386)	(25,217)
Depreciation of agricultural area assets capitalized as property, plant and equipment	-	-	(84,325)	(37,949)
Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay	(231,903)	(322,243)	(231,903)	(322,243)
Interest capitalized as property, plant and equipment (Note 27)	-	-	(167,408)	(29,011)
Rights of use	(6,753)	(35,510)	(2,102,312)	(1,669,868)
Others	(783)	1,288	40,912	399
	(848,156)	(302,040)	(3,180,139)	(2,066,027)

* * *

São Paulo Corporate Towers
Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1.909
6º ao 10º andar - Vila Nova Conceição
04543-011 - São Paulo – SP - Brasil

Tel: +55 11 2573-3000
ey.com.br

A free translation from Portuguese into English of independent auditor's report on individual and consolidated financial statements prepared in Brazilian currency in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Independent auditor's report on individual and consolidated financial statements

To the
Management and Shareholders of
Raízen S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the individual and consolidated financial statements of Raízen S.A. (the "Company"), identified as Individual and Consolidated, respectively, which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2023, and the statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2023, and its individual and consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter, including any commentary on the findings or outcome of our procedures, is provided in that context.

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We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements” section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

- *Revenue recognition from the sale of products at the end of the year*

  As mentioned in Note 2.3 (a) to the individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, revenues from sales of products which are part of individual and consolidated net operating revenue are recognized on delivery of products to the client. These revenues derive from the activities involving the distribution and sale of oil products and ethanol, other fluid hydrocarbons and its related products, sale of natural gas and sugar production and trade, which are generally recognized after the invoices are issued and products leave the distributors’ facilities and sugar and ethanol mills, which involve a large volume of decentralized transactions for significant amounts.

  The measurement process of billed but not delivered sales at the end of the year involves judgment by the Company in determining the estimates of average delivery times and requires routines and internal controls to identify and measure sales billed but not delivered at the end of the year. Any control deficiency may impact the measurement of sales billed but not delivered at the end of the year, and, consequently, the amount recognized in the individual and consolidated financial statements, therefore, this was considered a key audit matter.

  How our audit addressed this matter:

  Our audit procedures included, among others, reviewing the average delivery time adopted by the Company to estimate the calculation of sales billed but not delivered at the end of the year and comparison with the average sales time at the end of the year; data analysis procedures; tests of details; assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the respective notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2023.

  Based on the results of the audit procedures performed for revenue recognition from the sale of products at the end of the year, which are consistent with Company's assessment, we considered that the criteria and assumptions adopted by the Company for revenue recognition from the sale of products at the end of the year, as well as the related disclosures in Notes 2.3 (a) and 22, are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

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- *Valuation of financial instruments, including derivatives, and designation of hedge accounting*

As mentioned in Notes 2.3 (c) (v) and 27 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the Company has strategies in place to hedge its future cash flows from the impact of significant variables, such as fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates and price volatility in the commodities market. These strategies consist of entering into specific derivative financial instruments for each type of risk (futures, swap, forward, among others). Some of these financial instruments are designated as hedged items underlying a specific documented risk, for the purpose of recognizing at the same time the result of the impacts of the instrument (derivative and non-derivative) and the item, which is known as “hedge accounting”.

This matter was considered significant for our audit due to the complexity of the estimates and the high degree of judgment involved in measuring the fair value of financial instruments, including derivatives, as well as in determining a hedge relationship and its effectiveness, and the significant impacts on the financial statements that changes in the assumptions adopted for measuring financial instruments and hedge designations may generate.

How our audit addressed this matter:

Our audit procedures included, among others, understanding and analysis of the models adopted by the Company for assessing the valuation of financial instruments, including derivatives and designation of hedge accounting; obtain external confirmation from financial institutions; involving experts in financial instruments to assess the adequacy of the supporting documentation of hedge relationships, as well as the reasonableness of the main assumptions used to calculate the fair value of derivative financial instruments, using information on recent market transactions, the discount rate and credit risk of the Company and its counterparties; assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the respective notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2023.

Based on the results of the audit procedures performed for the valuation of financial instruments, including derivatives and the designation of hedge accounting, which are consistent with Company’s assessment, we considered that the criteria and assumptions used to determine the valuation of financial instruments, including derivatives and designation of hedge accounting adopted by the Company, as well as the respective disclosures in Notes 2.3 (c) (v) e 27, are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Público

- *Fair value measurement of biological assets*

As mentioned in Notes 2.3 (f) and 7 to the individual and consolidated financial statements, the fair value measurement of biological assets is based on valuation techniques supported by an unobservable and liquid market, with assumptions that consider internal and external inputs, mainly related to the expected productivity, projected average prices for Total Recoverable Sugar ("ATR"), and cash flow discount rates.

Adjustments to the assumptions applied in the calculation of biological assets can potentially have significant impacts on the individual and consolidated financial statements in "biological assets" under current assets and in "cost of products sold" in the statement of income for the year.

Due to the inherent risks in the subjectivity of certain assumptions that require the Company to exercise judgment and that may have a significant impact on measuring the fair value of biological assets and, consequently, on the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, this was considered a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed this matter:

Our audit procedures included, among others, understanding and analysis of the model adopted for estimating the biological assets' fair value; involving valuation experts to assist us in the analysis and review of the adequacy of the key assumptions applied to determine the fair value of biological assets, including the productivity of sugarcane fields, the planted areas and the discount rate; comparison of the productivity assumptions with available internal and external historical information; sensitivity analysis of the significant assumptions applied; assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the respective notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2023.

Based on the results of the audit procedures performed for testing the fair value measurement of biological assets, which are consistent with Company's assessment, we considered that the criteria and assumptions adopted by the Company for the fair value measurement of biological assets, as well as the related disclosures in Notes 2.3 (f) and 7, are acceptable in the context of the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The individual and consolidated statements of value added (SVA) for year ended March 31, 2023, prepared under the responsibility of Company management, and presented as supplementary information for purposes of IFRS, were submitted to audit procedures conducted together with the audit of the Company's financial statements. To form our opinion, we evaluated if these statements are reconciled to the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content comply with the criteria defined by NBC TG 09 – Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, these statements of value added were prepared fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in the abovementioned accounting pronouncement, and are consistent in relation to the overall individual and consolidated financial statements.

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Other information accompanying the individual and consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report

Management is responsible for such other information, which comprise the Management Report.

Our opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements does not cover the Management Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the individual and consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' internal control.

- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concluded on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the scope and timing of the planned audit procedures and significant audit findings, including deficiencies in internal control that we may have identified during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including applicable independence requirements, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

São Paulo, May 12, 2023.

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S/S Ltda.
CRC SP-034519/O

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Uilian Dias Castro de Oliveira
Accountant CRC SP-223185/O

Público

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of financial position as of March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Note	Individual		Consolidated	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	451,943	578,004	8,733,396	8,234,568
Securities	4.a	-	-	8,751	87,529
Restricted cash	4.b	111,932	326,055	1,274,610	2,279,632
Derivative financial instruments	27	92,082	154,842	6,452,593	5,409,266
Trade accounts receivable	5.a	2,526,795	2,338,361	8,423,769	6,271,015
Inventories	6	2,973,000	2,983,519	10,230,124	9,931,945
Advances to suppliers	14.b	5,235	2,825	392,647	4,215,961
Biological assets	7	-	-	4,140,465	3,913,957
Recoverable income tax and contribution	17.b	10,821	352,937	744,795	605,854
Recoverable taxes	8	1,502,073	1,595,810	4,336,386	3,325,080
Dividends receivable		101,188	110,610	5,182	4,287
Related parties	9.a	855,035	984,683	1,020,519	975,556
Assets from contracts with clients	10	442,383	420,514	577,133	555,612
Other receivables		404,736	483,173	1,142,061	1,235,078
Total current assets		9,477,223	10,331,333	47,482,431	47,045,340
Non-current assets					
Trade accounts receivable	5.a	267,691	270,356	496,579	366,823
Securities	4.a	-	-	167,778	-
Derivative financial instruments	27	998,187	976,060	2,826,733	2,082,299
Recoverable taxes	8	5,082,697	1,267,315	6,258,711	2,091,851
Related parties	9.a	794,483	681,517	1,159,965	1,110,082
Advances to suppliers	14.b	-	-	220,342	190,506
Assets from contracts with clients	10	1,967,277	1,930,565	2,654,134	2,530,981
Recoverable income tax and Contribution	17.b	527,986	-	532,188	71,818
Deferred income tax and social contribution	17.d	24,442	-	3,636,927	3,163,593
Judicial deposits	18	61,709	51,832	744,880	723,460
Other receivables		2,931	6,552	445,050	547,826
Investments	11	29,909,685	29,344,844	1,378,851	1,354,419
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,652,710	1,581,362	27,119,384	22,264,852
Intangible assets	13	2,262,367	2,273,786	6,151,437	6,020,859
Rights of use	15.a	217,532	228,796	10,276,073	10,779,635
Total non-current assets		43,769,697	38,612,985	64,069,032	53,299,004
Total assets		53,246,920	48,944,318	111,551,463	100,344,344

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

Público

Statements of financial position as of March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Note	Individual 2023	Individual 2022	Consolidated 2023	Consolidated 2022
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Suppliers	14	9,526,290	8,683,342	21,452,338	19,059,514
Lease liabilities	15.b	52,049	51,603	2,658,519	2,417,813
Loans and financing	16	1,632,367	213,604	4,855,395	1,565,260
Related parties	9.a	8,278,807	3,517,885	2,363,289	1,746,606
Derivative financial instruments	27	88,581	830,748	6,269,699	7,174,053
Payroll and related charges payable		184,695	203,546	1,278,828	1,090,396
Income tax and social contribution payable	17.c	-	-	41,179	160,666
Taxes payable		201,656	215,761	678,743	775,748
Dividends and interest on own capital payable	20.b	130,183	244,121	154,177	269,662
Anticipated revenues		-	-	66,006	114,699
Bonuses payable		61,586	68,684	87,115	84,230
Advances from clients	5.b	61,972	54,398	2,153,912	4,796,239
Other liabilities		720,451	667,440	2,771,485	1,160,321
Total current liabilities		20,938,637	14,751,132	44,830,685	40,415,207
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	15.b	95,187	95,191	8,155,990	8,006,891
Loans and financing	16	4,606,519	7,112,721	24,599,543	20,709,616
Related parties	9.a	3,582,488	3,532,363	3,174,168	3,271,094
Advanced from clients	5.b	-	-	1,393,073	-
Derivative financial instruments	27	415,469	451,109	1,968,102	1,278,472
Taxes payable		-	-	202,283	210,140
Provision for legal disputes	18	788,798	724,706	1,924,010	1,835,953
Deferred income tax and social contribution	17.d	-	113,305	1,163,830	1,373,942
Bonuses payable		293,014	214,811	346,349	267,681
Other liabilities		275,059	300,567	889,269	716,440
Total non-current liabilities		10,056,534	12,544,773	43,816,617	37,670,229
Total liabilities		30,995,171	27,295,905	88,647,302	78,085,436
Equity	20				
Capital		6,859,670	6,859,670	6,859,670	6,859,670
Treasury shares		(194,236)	(40,082)	(194,236)	(40,082)
Capital reserves		10,297,351	10,285,353	10,297,351	10,285,353
Equity adjustments		2,537,367	1,939,039	2,537,367	1,939,039
Income reserves		2,751,597	2,604,433	2,751,597	2,604,433
Attributable to controlling shareholders		22,251,749	21,648,413	22,251,749	21,648,413
Interest of non-controlling shareholders		-	-	652,412	610,495
Total equity		22,251,749	21,648,413	22,904,161	22,258,908
Total liabilities and equity		53,246,920	48,944,318	111,551,463	100,344,344

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

Público

Statements of income
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Note	Individual 2023	Individual 2022	Consolidated 2023	Consolidated 2022
Net operating revenue	22	141,140,563	120,081,462	245,831,790	191,269,874
Cost of products sold and services provided	24	(134,222,095)	(117,098,691)	(230,564,083)	(179,570,862)
Gross profit		6,918,468	2,982,771	15,267,707	11,699,012
Operating revenue (expenses)					
Selling	24	(1,870,494)	(1,506,099)	(5,234,882)	(4,028,231)
General and administrative	24	(616,331)	(507,491)	(2,553,864)	(1,959,624)
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	25	(35,417)	101,896	737,472	522,256
Equity accounting result	11	727,113	2,827,377	(130,092)	(63,050)
		(1,795,129)	915,683	(7,181,366)	(5,528,649)
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution		5,123,339	3,898,454	8,086,341	6,170,363
Financial results	26				
Financial expenses		(1,399,963)	(313,179)	(3,938,084)	(1,812,955)
Financial income		179,820	214,817	819,660	575,473
Net exchange variation		(580,701)	1,646,553	(672,473)	1,855,631
Net effect of derivatives		(274,563)	(2,495,845)	(1,031,864)	(2,586,660)
		(2,075,407)	(947,654)	(4,822,761)	(1,968,511)
Income before income tax and social contribution		3,047,932	2,950,800	3,263,580	4,201,852
Income tax and social contribution	17.a				
Current		(780,585)	(142,970)	(1,676,607)	(1,338,651)
Deferred		173,779	341,188	916,353	386,362
		(606,806)	198,218	(760,254)	(952,289)
Net income for the year		2,441,126	3,149,018	2,503,326	3,249,563
Attributable to:					
Company's controlling shareholders		2,441,126	3,149,018	2,441,126	3,149,018
Company's non-controlling shareholders		-	-	62,200	100,545
		2,441,126	3,149,018	2,503,326	3,249,563
Earnings per common share ("ON") and preferred share ("PN") in R$	20.f				
Basic				0.23650	0.36201
Diluted				0.23636	0.36160

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

Público

Statements of comprehensive income
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Net income for the year	2,441,126	3,149,018	2,503,326	3,249,563
Comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income				
Equity results on other comprehensive income	(14,693)	1,718	-	-
Actuarial gain (loss), net	-	-	(22,095)	2,603
Deferred taxes on actuarial gain (loss), net	-	-	7,402	(885)
	(14,693)	1,718	(14,693)	1,718
Items that are or may be reclassified to statement of income				
Equity results on other comprehensive income	278,592	1,484,673	-	-
Income (loss) from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	16,710	(6,402)	393,553	2,401,828
Others	-	-	(4,394)	-
Deferred taxes on hedge and others	(5,681)	2,177	(132,314)	(816,622)
Effect of foreign currency translation	323,400	(845,555)	364,456	(990,354)
	613,021	634,893	621,301	594,852
Total comprehensive income for the year	598,328	636,611	606,608	596,570
Comprehensive income for the year	3,039,454	3,785,629	3,109,934	3,846,133
Attributable to:				
Company's controlling shareholders	3,039,454	3,785,629	3,039,454	3,785,629
Company's non-controlling shareholders	-	-	70,480	60,504
	3,039,454	3,785,629	3,109,934	3,846,133

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

Público

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of changes in equity
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Attributable to controlling shareholders												
			Capital reserves				Income reserves						
	Capital	Treasury shares	Transactions with shareholders	Capital reserve	Special reserve - Law No. 8,200/91	Equity adjustments	Legal reserve	Tax incentive reserve	Retained profits	Retained earnings	Total	Interest of non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
As of March 31, 2022	6,859,670	(40,082)	42,305	10,242,954	94	1,939,039	197,097	375,803	2,031,533	-	21,648,413	610,495	22,258,908
Comprehensive income for the year													
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,441,126	2,441,126	62,200	2,503,326
Share of equity of investees (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	-	-	263,899	-	-	-	-	263,899	-	263,899
Net gain with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	-	-	-	-	-	11,029	-	-	-	-	11,029	-	11,029
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	323,400	-	-	-	-	323,400	8,280	331,680
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	598,328	-	-	-	2,441,126	3,039,454	70,480	3,109,934
Distributions to shareholders, net													
Repurchase of shares (Note 20.d)	-	(185,077)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(185,077)	-	(185,077)
Exercise of share-based payment (Note 21)	-	30,923	(30,923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payment (Note 21)	-	-	46,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,112	-	46,112
Business combination (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,453	1,453
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 20.b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,163,800)	(130,162)	(2,293,962)	(28,232)	(2,322,194)
Effect of purchase of interest in subsidiary (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	(3,191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,191)	(1,784)	(4,975)
Set up of reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358,063	1,952,901	(2,310,964)	-	-	-
Total distributions to shareholders, net	-	(154,154)	15,189	(3,191)	-	-	-	358,063	(210,899)	(2,441,126)	(2,436,118)	(28,563)	(2,464,681)
As of March 31, 2023	6,859,670	(194,236)	57,494	10,239,763	94	2,537,367	197,097	733,866	1,820,634	-	22,251,749	652,412	22,904,161

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

Público

RAÍZEN S.A.

Statements of changes in equity
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Attributable to controlling shareholders												
			Capital reserves				Income reserves						
	Capital	Treasury shares	Transactions with shareholders	Capital reserve	Special reserve - Law No. 8,200/91	Equity adjustments	Legal reserve	Tax incentives	Retained profits	Retained earnings	Total	Interest of non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
As of March 31, 2021	1,921,843	-	-	510,847	94	1,302,428	197,097	-	1,394,018	-	5,326,327	283,515	5,609,842
Comprehensive income for the year													
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,149,018	3,149,018	100,545	3,249,563
Share of equity of investees (Note 11.c)	-	-	-	-	-	1,486,391	-	-	-	-	1,486,391	-	1,486,391
Net loss with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	-	-	-	-	-	(4,225)	-	-	-	-	(4,225)	-	(4,225)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	(845,555)	-	-	-	-	(845,555)	(40,041)	(885,596)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	636,611	-	-	-	3,149,018	3,785,629	60,504	3,846,133
Contributions from shareholders, net													
Capital increase (Notes 11 and 20.a)	4,937,827	-	-	9,846,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,784,821	29,795	14,814,616
Repurchase of shares (Note 20.d)	-	(40,082)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,082)	-	(40,082)
Share-based payment (Note 21)	-	-	42,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,305	-	42,305
Share issue expenses, net (Note 20.a)	-	-	-	(109,684)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109,684)	-	(109,684)
Business combinations (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272,982	272,982
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 20.b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,394,018)	(741,682)	(2,135,700)	(39,255)	(2,174,955)
Effect of transaction between shareholders at subsidiary (Note 20.a)	-	-	-	(7,423)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,423)	2,423	(5,000)
Effect of redemption of preferred shares at subsidiary (Note 20.a)	-	-	-	2,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	2,220
Set up of reserves and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,803	2,031,533	(2,407,336)	-	531	531
Total contributions from shareholders, net	4,937,827	(40,082)	42,305	9,732,107	-	-	-	375,803	637,515	(3,149,018)	12,536,457	266,476	12,802,933
As of March 31, 2022	6,859,670	(40,082)	42,305	10,242,954	94	1,939,039	197,097	375,803	2,031,533	-	21,648,413	610,495	22,258,908

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

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Statements of cash flows – Indirect method
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais – R$

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Income before income tax and social contribution	3,047,932	2,950,800	3,263,580	4,201,852
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization (Note 24)	352,994	305,231	8,653,478	6,369,468
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Notes 10 and 22)	470,830	434,281	615,494	579,822
(Loss) gain from change in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization (Note 7)	-	-	188,809	(1,374,524)
Bargain purchase gain (Note 30.d)	-	-	(266,593)	-
Equity accounting result (Note 11)	(727,113)	(2,827,377)	130,092	63,050
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange rate changes	1,960,731	(1,289,486)	4,228,936	71,395
Change in fair value of financial instruments liabilities (Notes 9.a,16 and 26)	(228,703)	(246,299)	(625,041)	(592,707)
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	726,402	3,323,845	1,687,589	5,488,519
Loss (gain) calculated on write-offs of property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	4,045	11,198	(26,560)	18,378
PIS and COFINS credits on fuel, net (Note 8)	(3,165,323)	-	(3,765,456)	-
Recognition of extemporaneous tax credits and other gains (losses), net	527,762	(26,073)	407,567	(252,376)
Government grant (Note 17.a)	(122,537)	-	(516,144)	(226,524)
Change in inventories' fair value - Fair value hedge (Note 6)	(5,145)	55,876	(5,145)	55,876
Others	132,225	74,088	120,330	202,429
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Trade accounts receivable, net of advances	354,431	(235,292)	(2,272,054)	1,426,777
Inventories	15,726	(1,041,279)	224,630	(2,629,168)
Restricted cash	285,826	(263,468)	1,096,490	(391,683)
Payments of assets from contracts with clients	(570,874)	(769,861)	(769,194)	(1,006,665)
Derivative financial instruments	(1,418,320)	74,926	(1,855,460)	(851,447)
Related parties	(11,076)	41,203	651,959	(162,779)
Suppliers, net of advances	835,719	3,309,796	5,752,546	4,986,515
Recoverable and payable taxes	(1,101,443)	(1,067,599)	(1,794,205)	(1,251,725)
Payroll and related charges payable	(18,851)	116,950	169,749	254,112
Others, net	(1,078,075)	(408,755)	(1,108,099)	(258,569)
Payment of income tax and social contribution	-	-	(1,131,024)	(806,066)
Net cash generated by operating activities	267,163	2,522,705	13,056,274	13,913,960
Cash flows from investing activities				
Investments in securities, net	-	-	(76,140)	(92,093)
Advance for future capital increase in joint venture (Note 9.a.)	(45,000)	-	(45,000)	-
Additions to investments (Note 11)	(25,000)	(6,013,700)	(120.094)	(106,681)
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiary	-	-	(5,121)	-
Capital reduction (Note 11)	700,000	-	-	-
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired (Notes 30.a and 30.e)	(91,129)	(4,762,555)	(803,196)	(4,568,035)
Additions to biological assets (Notes 7 and 31.b)	-	-	(1,942,697)	(1,172,332)
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Notes 12, 13 and 31.b)	(535,431)	(315,628)	(8,714,579)	(5,070,211)
Cash contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	-	-	2,636,055
Cash received on disposal of equity interest	50,691	-	123,299	48,791
Cash received on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,214	7,864	157,292	86,196
Dividends received from subsidiaries and associates	119,308	108,701	7,197	51,505
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	182,653	(10,975,318)	(11,419,039)	(8,186,805)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Capital increase (Note 20.a)	-	6,709,671	-	6,709,671
Share issue expenses (Note 20.a)	-	(149,347)	-	(149,347)
Treasury shares (Note 20.e)	(185,077)	(40,082)	(185,077)	(40,082)
Payments of dividends and interest on own capital (Note 20.b)	(2,407,900)	(1,970,891)	(2,437,316)	(2,741,001)
Redemptions of financial investments linked to financing, net	-	1,009	(1,487)	983
Funding from third-party loans and financing, net of expenses	(1,524)	5,744,543	19,756,495	7,248,633
Amortizations of principal of third-party loans and financing	(1,485,080)	(3,968,815)	(13,822,024)	(6,775,276)
Payment of interest on third-party loans and financing -	(304,134)	(141,519)	(1,620,252)	(720,202)
Amortizations of third-party lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(53,830)	(43,906)	(2,737,691)	(2,179,271)
Amortizations of intragroup lease liabilities (Note 9.a)	(19,691)	(18,194)	(281,622)	(200,608)
Payment of principal of intragroup pre-export financing obtained	(312,464)	(675,990)	-	-
Payment of interest on intragroup pre-export financing obtained	(106,555)	(122,667)	-	(982)
Asset management, net - intragroup and others	4,288,270	1,726,035	(3,658)	(701,340)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(587,985)	7,049,847	(1,332,632)	451,178
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net	(138,169)	(1,402,766)	304,603	6,178,333
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (Note 3)	578,004	1,988,154	8,234,568	2,604,779
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	12,108	(7,384)	194,225	(548,544)
Cash and cash equivalents at finally of year (Note 3)	451,943	578,004	8,733,396	8,234,568

Supplementary information to the cash flows is shown in Note 31.

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Statements of value added
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues				
Gross sales of products and services, including income from financial instruments designated and not designated as hedge accounting (Note 22)	144,420,998	124,060,666	260,461,986	205,344,396
Sales returns, cancellations, discounts and rebates (Note 22)	(1,270,490)	(1,005,887)	(2,044,376)	(1,340,697)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Note 22)	(470,830)	(434,281)	(615,494)	(579,822)
Set up of allowance for expected credit losses, net (Note 5)	(16,770)	(22,651)	(29,142)	(12,148)
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	(92,063)	46,083	580,144	389,969
	142,570,845	122,643,930	258,353,118	203,801,698
Inputs acquired from third parties				
Cost of products sold and services provided	(134,227,043)	(117,063,200)	(220,402,503)	(173,606,956)
Change in inventories' fair value hedge (Note 6)	5,145	(55,876)	5,145	(55,876)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(1,424,453)	(1,142,677)	(4,420,211)	(3,318,229)
Gain (loss) arising from changes in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization (Note 7)	-	-	(188,809)	1,374,524
Others	(3,568)	16,826	22,693	(40,531)
	(135,649,919)	(118,244,927)	(224,983,685)	(175,647,068)
Gross value added	6,920,926	4,399,003	33,369,433	28,154,630
Depreciation and amortization (Note 24)	(352,994)	(305,231)	(8,653,478)	(6,369,468)
Net value added produced	6,567,932	4,093,772	24,715,955	21,785,162
Value added received in transfers				
Equity accounting result (Note 11)	727,113	2,827,377	(130,092)	(63,050)
Financial income (Note 26)	179,820	214,817	819,660	575,473
Foreign exchange gains	516,435	1,646,553	909,428	3,267,417
Gains on derivative transactions	468,186	-	438,570	1,029,781
Other amounts received on transfers	60,009	59,195	157,328	132,287
	1,951,563	4,747,942	2,194,894	4,941,908
Value added to distribute	8,519,495	8,841,714	26,910,849	26,727,070
Distribution of value added				
Personnel				
Direct compensation	503,151	395,247	3,563,642	2,810,703
Benefits	74,732	62,026	752,864	457,815
Unemployment Compensation Fund ("FGTS")	24,669	17,890	227,451	156,919
	602,552	475,163	4,543,957	3,425,437
Taxes, fees and contributions				
Federal and abroad	984,721	621,869	11,199,052	10,319,850
Deferred taxes (Note 17.d)	(173,779)	(341,188)	(916,353)	(386,362)
State	1,420,863	2,124,062	2,559,977	3,260,520
Municipal	4,164	3,766	30,471	16,880
	2,235,969	2,408,509	12,873,147	13,210,888
Remuneration of third-party capital				
Financial expenses (Note 26)	1,399,963	313,179	3,938,084	1,812,955
Foreign exchange losses	1,097,136	-	1,581,901	1,411,786
Loss on derivative transactions	742,749	2,495,845	1,470,434	3,616,441
	3,239,848	2,809,024	6,990,419	6,841,182
Equity remuneration				
Dividends and interest on own capital (Note 22.b)	130,162	741,682	154,156	767,223
Retained earnings (Note 22.b)	2,310,964	2,407,336	2,310,964	2,407,336
Non-controlling shareholders	-	-	38,206	75,004
	2,441,126	3,149,018	2,503,326	3,249,563
Value added distributed	8,519,495	8,841,714	26,910,849	26,727,070

Notes from Management are an integral part of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

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1. Operations

Raízen S.A. ("Company" or "Raízen") is a publicly-held corporation with shares traded on B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3"), under ticker "RAIZ4", in the listing segment named Level 2 of corporate governance. Raízen is a corporation established for an indefinite term, under Brazilian laws, headquartered and under the jurisdiction at Avenida Almirante Barroso, 81, 36th floor, room 32B109, in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro. The Company is jointly controlled by Shell PLC ("Shell"), and Cosan S.A. ("Cosan").

The Company's main activities are: (i) distribution and sale of fossil and renewable fuels; (ii) production and sale of automotive and industrial lubricants; (iii) oil refining; (iv) operations related to convenience stores; (v) development of technology on a global scale relating to the production of sugar, ethanol and new energy sources; (vi) production, trading and sale of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy; (vii) development of projects for the generation of electric energy from renewable sources; and (viii) equity interest in other companies.

The planting of sugarcane (main source of raw material to produce sugar, ethanol and bioenergy) requires a period from 12 to 18 months for maturation and the harvest period usually begins between the months of April and May every year and ends, in general, between the months of November and December, period in which sugar and ethanol production also takes place.

The sale of production takes place throughout the year and is not subject to changes due to seasonality, only changes in the regular market conditions of supply and demand. Due to its production cycle, the Company's fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of each year.

The main transactions in the year ended March 31, 2023, were:

1.1 Acquisition of lubricant business from Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda. ("SBPL") in Brazil by Raízen

On May 1, 2022, the acquisition of all the shares representing the capital stock of Neolubes Indústria de Lubrificantes Ltda. ("Neolubes"), corresponding to the lubricant business of SBPL, through subsidiary Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A. ("Blueway"), was concluded, in the amount of R$ 726,451.

The contract provided for certain price adjustments after the transaction, which were established and completed between the Company and the sellers on September 13, 2022, totaling R$ 5,345 in favor of the SBPL.

The details of this business combination are presented in Note 30.d.

1.2 Share buyback program

On August 11, 2022, Raízen's Board of Directors approved a new share buyback program for up to one hundred million preferred shares, representing 0.97% of the total shares and 8.29% of the total outstanding shares of the Company, whose term for conducting the operation is 18 months, ending on February 12, 2024. See Note 20.e.

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The purpose of this program is to repurchase shares to meet obligations that may arise from the Company's share-based compensation plans and maximize the generation of value for shareholders through efficient capital management. At management's discretion the repurchased shares may be later delivered to the beneficiaries of share-based compensation programs, canceled, sold, or held in treasury.

1.3 Corporate reorganization with the Company's interest in Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. ("Raízen Centro-Sul"), formerly Biosev S.A.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") held on October 1, 2022, the Company approved a capital increase in its direct subsidiary Raízen Energia S.A. ("RESA") by R$ 7,765,255, fully subscribed and paid up through the contribution of all common shares of Raízen Centro-Sul. As a result of this transaction, Raízen Centro-Sul became directly controlled by RESA and indirectly by the Company. See Note 11.a.2.

This reorganization consolidates in direct subsidiary RESA all investments in assets of the "Renewables" and "Sugar" segments, with the main objectives of optimizing the management of assets related to the production of sugar, ethanol and energy of the economic group, resulting in a better organization of processes and reports involving the mentioned activities, including, but not limited to, the management of operational and financial managerial data, future funding and communications with the market.

1.4 Acquisition of Payly Holding S.A. and Payly Soluções S.A. by Raízen

On December 1, 2022, the acquisition of all shares of Payly Holding Ltda. and its subsidiary Payly Instituições de Pagamento S.A. (jointly called "Payly"), in the amount of R$ 87,200, was completed by Raízen. The operation provides for possible post-closing price adjustments, pursuant to mechanisms usual in transactions of this nature.

The details of this business combination are presented in Note 30.e.

1.5 Liquidity

As of March 31, 2023, the parent company Raízen presented a negative net working capital of R$ 11,461,414 (negative of R$ 4,419,799 in 2022). A relevant part of current liabilities arises from the balance payable to subsidiary RESA and its subsidiaries, related to the asset management and pre-export financing contracts (Note 9.a.), in the amount of R$ 8,823,820 (R$ 3,913,189 in 2022) renegotiable for maturity, if necessary. The Company manages operating, investment and financing cash flows in an integrated manner at the consolidated level.

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2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which comprise the Brazilian Corporation Law, the rules issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM"), and the pronouncements issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee ("CPC"), which are in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and evidence all relevant information specific to the financial statements, which is consistent with that used for management of the Company.

The consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of cash flows, of changes in equity and of value added, as well as the corresponding explanatory notes for the year ended March 31, 2023, contained in these annual individual and consolidated financial statements are not comparable with the respective annual consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2022, substantially due to the corporate reorganization, occurred on June 1, 2021, through a capital increase of RSA, by the shareholders Shell and Cosan, with all the shares of RESA (Note 20.a) and the corresponding business combinations, mainly, the acquisitions of Raízen Centro-Sul, Raízen Paraguay and Neolubes, disclosed in Note 30.

The issue of these financial statements was approved by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2023.

(a) Basis of measurement

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis, except, when applicable, for the valuation of certain assets and liabilities, such as short-term investments, inventories, biological assets and financial instruments (including derivative instruments), and loans and financing, which are measured at fair value.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais, which is also the Company's functional currency. The functional currency of subsidiaries operating in the international economic environment is the U.S. dollar, except for subsidiary Raízen Paraguay acquired by the Company on November 1, 2021, which has the Paraguayan Guarani as its functional currency. All balances were rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the Company's consolidation, as well as those used as a basis for investments measured by the equity method, are prepared based on the functional currency of each entity. For subsidiaries based abroad, their assets and liabilities were converted into Reais at the exchange rate at the end of the year and the results were calculated at the average monthly rate during the year. The translation effects are stated in equity from these subsidiaries.

(c) Statement of value added

The presentation of the individual and consolidated Statement of Value Added (SVA) is required by Brazilian corporate law and by the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to publicly held companies. The IFRS does not require the presentation of this statement. The statement of

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value added was prepared in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added.

The purpose of the DVA is to present information regarding the wealth created by the Company and the way in which such wealth was distributed.

(d) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's individual and consolidated financial statements requires that management make judgments and estimates and adopt assumptions that affect the amounts disclosed referring to revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities as of the financial statements reporting date.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any subsequent years affected.

If there is a meaningful change in the facts and circumstances on which the assumptions and estimates are based, the statement of income and the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries could be significantly impacted.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions that require a higher level of judgment or complexity in their application are as follows:

- **Income tax, social contribution and other taxes payable**

The Company is subject to income tax and social contribution in all countries in which it operates. Accordingly, a significant judgment is required to determine the provision for these taxes.

In certain transactions, the final determination of the tax is uncertain. The Company also recognizes provisions to cover certain situations in which it is probable that additional tax amounts will be due. When the result of these matters is different from the amounts initially estimated and recorded, these differences affect current and deferred tax assets and liabilities and income or comprehensive income for the year in which the definitive amount is determined. For further details, see Note 17.

- **Deferred income tax and social contribution**

Deferred income tax and social contribution asset are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which losses can be used in the future. Additionally, the Company recognizes deferred taxes based on temporary differences determined from the tax base and the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities, using the rates in force. Management's significant professional judgment is required to determine the deferred income tax and social contribution tax assets to be recognized based on reasonable timing and future taxable profit level, jointly with future tax planning strategies. (Note 17. d.).

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- **Biological assets**

Biological assets are measured at fair value on each statement of financial position date and the effects of changes in fair value between periods are allocated directly to the cost of products sold. For further details, see Note 7.

- **Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including goodwill**

The accounting treatment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets includes making estimates to determine the useful life for depreciation and amortization purposes, in addition to the fair value on the acquisition date, especially regarding assets acquired in business combinations.

The Company has estimated obligations, recognized at present value, related to the expected expenses with the removal of fuel storage tanks, recorded as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment. The calculation of these estimates involves significant judgment, considering mainly risk-free discount rates adjusted for Raízen's credit risk and historical spending on services of this nature.

The Company annually assesses the impairment indicators of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives, subject to depreciation and amortization, are assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. Determination of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which goodwill was attributed also includes the use of estimates and requires significant judgment by management. For more details, see Notes 12 and 13.

- **Provision for legal disputes**

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize the provision for tax, civil, labor and environmental disputes. Determination of the likelihood of loss includes determination of evidence available, hierarchy of laws, jurisprudence available, more recent court decisions and relevance thereof in legal system, as well as evaluation of internal and external attorneys. Such provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into account changes in circumstances, such as statute of limitations applicable, tax inspection conclusions or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions. For further details, see Note 18.

- **Fair value of financial instruments**

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities presented in the statement of financial position may not be obtained from active markets, it is determined using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow method. The data for these methods are based on those adopted in the market, whenever possible. However, when this is not possible, a certain level of judgment is required to establish the fair value. Judgment includes considerations of the inputs used, such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in the assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. For further details, see Note 27.

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- **Lease liabilities**

Management exercises significant judgment in determining the assumptions used to measure lease liabilities, such as determining the term of the various lease agreements, discount rates, the agreements that are within the scope of the standard, and the impacts of any changes in the assumptions associated with the judgments and estimates adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries. For further details, see Note 15.

- **Share-based payment**

The management exercises judgment in determining the assumptions used in measuring and recognizing the fair value of share-based payment on the date of grant and in determining the impacts of any changes on the assumptions associated with the judgments and estimates adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries. For further details, see Note 21.

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include financial information on Raízen and its subsidiaries, and boutique investment funds. Direct and indirect subsidiaries and the investment funds are listed below:

	2023		2022	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A.	100%	-	100%	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	80%	-	80%	-
Raízen Argentina S.A. (1)	100%	-	100%	-
Raízen Energina S.A. (1)	95%	5%	95%	5%
Deheza S.A. (1)	-	100%	-	100%
Estación Lima S.A. (1)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A. ("Raízen Mime")	76%	-	76%	-
Raízen Serviços e Participações S.A.	100%	-	100%	-
Sabor Raiz Alimentação S.A.	69%	-	69%	-
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	100%	-	100%	-
Raízen Paraguay S.A.	50%	-	50%	-
Raízen Energia S.A. (2)	100%	-	100%	-
Agrícola Ponte Alta Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Benálcool Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Araraquara Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Barra Ltda. ("Bio Barra")(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Caarapó Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Costa Pinto Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Gasa Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Jataí Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Maracaí Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Rafard Ltda.	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Serra Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Tarumã Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bioenergia Univalem Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Araraquara Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. (2 and 4)	-	-	-	100%
Raízen Ásia PT Ltd. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Biomassa S.A. ("Raízen Biomassa")(2)	-	82%	-	82%
Raízen Biotecnologia S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Caarapó Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. ("Caarapó")(2 and 5)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Centroeste Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. (2 and 4)	-	-	-	100%
Raízen Energy Finance Ltd. ("Raízen Energy")(2 and 7)	-	-	-	100%
Raízen Fuels Finance S.A. ("Raízen Fuels")(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen GD Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen International Universal Corp. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen North América, Inc. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Paraguaçú Ltda. ("Paraguaçú")(2 and 5)	-	-	-	100%
Raízen Trading Colombia S.A.S. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading LLP (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading Netherlands BV (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Trading S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%

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Continuation

	2023		2022	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Raízen-Geo Biogás S.A. (2)	-	85%	-	85%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Barra Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	-
Raízen-Geo Biogás Univalem Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	-
Raízen Comercializadora de Gás Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	-
RWXE Participações S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Unimodal Ltda. (2)(7)	-	-	-	73%
WX Energy Comercializadora de Energia Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Paraguaçu Ltda.	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Rafard Ltda.	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás Costa Pinto Ltda.	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (formerly Biosev S.A.)(2)	-	100%	100%	-
Raízen Centro-Sul Paulista S.A. (formerly Biosev Bioenergia S.A.)(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Centro-Sul Comercializadora S.A. (formerly Biosev Comercializadora S.A.)(2)	-	100%	-	100%
Biosev Bioenergia International S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Gera Next Participações S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Gera Energia Rio S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bio Gera Energia S.A. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Gera Serviços de O&M Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bio Gera Locações de Máquinas e Equipamentos Industriais Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Bio Gera Consultoria em Engenharia Elétrica Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
CGB Santos Energia Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Gera Microgeração Solar Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
CGS Piancó Ltda. (2)	-	100%	-	100%
Raízen Gera Desenvolvedora S.A. (2)	-	51%	-	51%
Neolubes Indústria de Lubrificantes Ltda. (3)	-	100%	-	-
Payly Holding Ltda. (8)	100%	-	-	-
Payly Instituições de Pagamentos S.A. (8)	-	100%	-	-

(1) Jointly called Raízen Argentina, all based in Argentina;
(2) Jointly called Raízen Energia and subsidiaries;
(3) Acquired on May 1, 2022, by direct subsidiary Blueway (Note 30.d);
(4) On May 2, 2022, these indirect subsidiaries were merged into subsidiary RESA;
(5) On May 2, 2022, Paraguaçu was merged into Caarapó;
(6) On July 25, 2022, Unimodal Ltda. discontinued its activities;
(7) On August 11, 2022, Raízen Energy discontinued its activities; and
(8) Acquired on December 1, 2022, by Raízen (Note 30.e).

Boutique investment funds ("FI")	Total interest	
	2023	2022
FI renda fixa crédito privado RJ – Banco Santander S.A.	100%	100%
FI renda fixa crédito privado RAÍZEN I – Banco BNP PARIBAS BRASIL S.A.	100%	100%
Otto Energy – BTG Pactual S.A. (1)	-	100%

(1) Investment fund redeemed in full during the year ended March 31, 2023

Investments in subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition of control and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases to exist. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared on the same reporting date as Raízen, except for Gera Next Participações S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Grupo Gera") (Note 2.3.i). Accounting policies are used consistently and, when necessary, adjustments are made to align accounting policies with those adopted by the Company.

Balances and transactions arising from transactions between consolidated companies, such as revenues, expenses, and unrealized results, are fully eliminated.

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2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are defined below. Those accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenues from sales of products are recognized on the delivery to the client. Delivery is considered to be the moment when the client accepts the products and the risks and benefits from the ownership are transferred. Revenue is recognized at this time as long as revenue and costs can be reliably measured, receipt of the consideration is likely and there is no continuous involvement of management with the products. Sales prices are established based on purchase orders or contracts.

Storage and lease income comprises rent of gas stations and storage of fuels at the Raízen and its subsidiaries' terminals and is recognized based on the effective rendering of services, under "other operating revenue (expenses), net".

Revenue is shown net of taxes: State VAT ("ICMS"), Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Integration Program ("PIS"), Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Security Financing ("COFINS"), Tax on Industrialized Products ("IPI"), Social Contribution Tax for Intervention in the Economic Order ("CIDE"), Fuel Transfer Tax ("ITC"), Value Added Tax ("IVA"); and Tax on Gross Income ("IIB")), returns, rebates and discounts, amortization referring to exclusive supply rights, as well as eliminations of sales between group companies, in the case of the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from the sale of cogeneration of power of the Raízen's subsidiaries is recorded based on the power available on the network and at rates specified under the terms of the supply agreements or the market price in force, as applicable. The calculation of the volume of energy delivered to the buyer occurs monthly. Clients gain control of electricity from the moment they consume it. Due to the flow of billing of certain agreements, the electric power produced and sold through auction is initially recorded as anticipated revenue, recognized in the statement of income for the year only when available for use by clients.

Energy operations are traded on an active market, and, for accounting purposes, they meet the definition of financial instruments at fair value. Raízen recognizes revenue when the energy is delivered to the client at the fair value of the consideration. In addition, unrealized net gains resulting from mark-to-market – difference between contracted and market prices – from open net contracted operations on the date of the annual financial statements are recognized as revenue.

(b) Transactions in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognized by the Company's entities at the functional currency in effect on the transaction date or on the valuation dates, when the items are remeasured.

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Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into reais using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the respective statement of financial position, and foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of these transactions and from translation using the exchange rates at the year-end are recognized in the statement of income under "Financial results", except when qualified as hedge accounting and, therefore, recognized in equity under "Equity adjustments".

Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the initial transaction date. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, if any, are translated using the exchange rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of an entity abroad (entities with a functional currency different from the parent company Raízen) are treated as assets and liabilities of the entity abroad and converted at the closing rate, and the adjustments resulting from the conversion are also recognized in equity under "Equity adjustments" as effect of foreign currency translation.

(c) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

Measurement

Upon initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: (i) at amortized cost; (ii) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss. Reclassification between classes occurs when there is a change in the business model for the management of financial assets and liabilities.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions: (i) the objective is to maintain financial assets to receive contractual cash flows; and (ii) its contractual terms generate, on specific dates, cash flows that are related to the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions: (i) the objective is both the receipt of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets; and (ii) the contractual terms give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets held for trading or managed with performance assessed based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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Business model evaluation

The Company assesses the business model applied in the management of its financial assets to obtain the contractual cash flows. The information considered includes: (i) the policies and objectives set for the portfolio, that is, identifying whether management's strategy focuses on obtaining contractual interest income, maintaining a certain interest rate profile, the correspondence between the duration of financial assets and the duration of related liabilities or expected cash outflows, or the realization of cash flows through the sale of assets; (ii) how the portfolio's performance is assessed and reported to the Company management; (iii) the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial asset held in that business model) and the way those risks are managed; (iv) how the business executives are compensated - for example, if the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows obtained; and (v) the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in previous years, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales, in a manner consistent with the continuous recognition of the Company's assets.

Evaluation whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

The Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument to assess whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

This includes the analysis of a contractual term that could change the timing or the value of the contractual cash flows so that it would not meet this condition. When making this analysis, the Company considers: (i) contingent events that change the amount or timing of cash flows; (ii) terms that can adjust the contractual rate, including variable rates; (iii) prepayment and extension of the term; and (iv) the terms that limit the Company's access to cash flows from specific assets (for example, based on the performance of an asset).

For purposes of assessment of contractual cash flows, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. "Interest" is substantially defined as a consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal outstanding over a given period of time and the other basic risks and costs of borrowing (for example, liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

Impairment of financial assets

For the evaluation and measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses, an expected loss matrix is adopted as a practical expedient that considers the grouping of clients with similar default characteristics, sales channel and rating (client risk rating, measured internally).

The Company applies the expected credit loss model to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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(ii) Financial liabilities

These are measured at amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss, comprising, in the case of the Company, mostly loans and financing, balances payable to suppliers and related parties, and derivative financial instruments.

Interest payments on loans and financing, from third parties and related parties, are classified as cash flow from financing activities.

(iii) Offset of financial instruments - net presentation

Financial assets and liabilities are presented net in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Derecognition (write-off)

A financial asset is derecognized when: (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire; and (ii) the Company transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or assumes an obligation to fully pay the cash flows received to a third party under a "pass-through" agreement.

The effective transfer of the rights to receive cash flows from an asset is achieved when: (a) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the asset but transfers control thereover.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales. For these cases, the recognition of the transferred asset is conducted to the extent of the Company's continuous involvement with these instruments.

A financial liability is written off when the obligation under the liability is extinguished, which means when the obligation specified in the contract is settled, canceled or expires. In addition, if an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective book values is recognized in the statement of income.

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, options and swaps to hedge against the risk of changes in exchange rates and commodity prices. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date when the instrument is executed and are subsequently also revalued at fair value. Derivatives are stated as financial assets when the instrument's fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when negative.

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Any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedge accounting during the year are recognized directly in profit or loss in the case of instruments related to operating transactions, in operating accounts (for example: revenue, cost, expenses) and, in the case of instruments related to financial operations, as financial income (expenses). For instruments designated as cash flow hedge, gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized directly in equity, under "Equity adjustments".

The following classifications apply for hedge accounting purposes: (i) fair value hedge by hedging against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment, as well as the component of any of these items that is attributable to a specific risk and may affect profit or loss; (ii) cash flow hedge by hedging against changes in cash flows that are attributable to a specific risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that may affect profit or loss; or (iii) net investment hedge in a foreign operation in a foreign operating unit.

Upon designation, the Company formally classifies and documents the hedge relationship. The documentation substantially includes: (i) identification of the hedging instrument; (ii) the hedged item or hedged transaction; (iii) the nature of the hedged risk; (iv) statement confirming that the transaction is within management's policies and practices; (v) statement confirming the correlation of the hedging instrument for the purpose of offsetting the exposure to the change in the fair value of the hedged item or cash flows related to the hedged risk; (vi) the highly probable nature of the forecast hedged transaction as well as the forecast periods of transfer of gains or losses arising from hedging instruments from equity to profit or loss and the management's risk management objective and strategy; and (vii) forecast that there are no over hedge relationships.

The Company has formal designations for hedge accounting for the following structures:

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument is recognized directly in equity, under "Equity adjustments", while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the year.

The amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, for example, when the hedged income or expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a nonfinancial asset or liability, the amounts recorded in equity are transferred to the initial carrying amount of such asset or liability. If occurrence of the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected, the amounts previously recognized in equity are transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its classification as hedge is revoked, gains or losses previously recognized in comprehensive income remain in equity until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

The cash flow hedging relationships of highly probable future exports or imports are considered to be continuous hedging relationships and qualify for hedge accounting.

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Net investment hedge in foreign entities

Hedge of net investment in foreign operations is accounted for similarly to cash flow hedge. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument related to the effective hedge portion is recognized under equity, in "Equity adjustments". The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is immediately recognized in profit or loss. Accumulated gains and losses in equity are included in profit or loss for the year, when the foreign investment is sold.

Fair value hedge of certain financial liabilities

The Company designates certain debts mainly related to certain pre-export financing ("PPEs"), Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA"), Debentures and Senior Notes Due 2027 as liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, to eliminate or significantly reduce inconsistencies in measurement that would otherwise result in the recognition of gains and losses on the loans and derivatives on different bases. As a result, fluctuations in the fair value of loans are recognized under "Financial income (expenses)", as "Fair value of financial instruments payable", classified in the "Financial expenses" group.

Fair value hedge - inventories

The parent company Raízen designates inventories of by-products with pegged derivatives at fair value, as detailed in Notes 6 and 27.d.

Qualitative evaluation of effectiveness tests

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments, since the instruments are contracted with the same characteristics as the operations designated as the hedged items. The Company established a 1:1 coverage ratio for the relationships designated for hedge accounting. This parameter was defined considering that the underlying risk of the hedging instruments is similar to the hedged risks.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the hedge, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares changes in fair value of hedging instruments with changes in fair value of hedged items attributable to hedged risks.

The sources of hedge ineffectiveness can be from: (i) Differences in timing of cash flows from hedged items and from hedging instruments; (ii) Different indices (and consequently different curves) associated with the hedged risk of hedged items and hedging instruments; (iii) Changes in expected amount of cash flows from hedged items and from hedging instruments.

(d) Decarbonization credits ("CBIO")

The Company is a fossil fuel distributor and has carbon offsetting goals into the atmosphere through acquisition, and subsequent definitive withdrawal of the CBIO (retirement), according to established norms by Brazil's National Petroleum Agency ("ANP") and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) under the terms of the new Brazil's National Biofuels Policy. Carbon credit is an asset that must be converted into cash through a transaction conducted by B3.

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The Company classifies the carbon credits purchased as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss, including those issued for the certification of biofuel production to RESA and its subsidiaries. They are recognized under "Other Receivables", in current assets, and initially measured based on the carbon credit acquisition price and/or certification (in the case of producers), matched against operating income. The goals established and published by the ANP remain in force until December of each year and are recorded by the Company as provision in "Other liabilities", in current liabilities, matched against operating income.

Payments for the purchase of CBIO credits are classified as cash flows from operating activities, in changes in assets and liabilities, as "Others, net".

In June 2022, Decree 11,141/2022 was published, which exceptionally established the CBIO retirement period, to prove the target for the year 2022, until September 2023.

(e) Inventories

In general, inventories are valued at the average cost of acquisition or formation of finished products, net of recoverable taxes, except for certain products that are measured at fair value based on observable market prices, if and when available, not exceeding net realizable value.

The costs of finished products and work in process comprise raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and respective direct production expenses (based on normal operating capacity) and non-recoverable taxes, which are related to the processes necessary to put the products in conditions of sale.

Loss allowances, such as: (i) adjustments to net realizable value, (ii) impaired items; and (iii) slow-moving and/or obsolete inventories are recorded when necessary. Normal production losses are part of the production cost for the respective period, while other losses, if any, are recognized directly in profit or loss for the year, without transiting through inventories, under the line item "Cost of goods sold, and services provided".

(f) Biological assets

The Company's biological assets refer to unharvested cane cultivated in sugarcane crops, which will be used as a raw material source in the production of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy upon harvesting. The fair value measurement method is the cash flow discounted to present value. The valuation model considers the present value of expected cash flows to be generated, including projections of up to two years, considering the estimates of the effective date for cutting the unharvested cane.

Changes in fair values between the periods, as well as their amortization, are allocated to the profit or loss (P&L) under Cost of products sold and services provided.

(g) Related parties

Raízen and its subsidiaries have a fully integrated management of the cash flow, the main instruments used for cash management are described below:

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- **Funds Management Contract ("GRF") - operation used between companies domiciled in Brazil**

The subsidiary RESA, which centralizes the corporate activities of the Company and its subsidiaries, is responsible for cash management, based on the mentioned contract.

Such transactions are presented in the statement of cash flows, on a net basis, under cash flows from financing activities.

- **PPE contracts - transaction conducted between companies domiciled in Brazil and abroad**

In certain situations, the Raízen's subsidiaries domiciled abroad raise funds in the international financial market and subsequently transfer them to Raízen companies domiciled in Brazil, in the form of PPE contracts. These contracts are formalized pegged to exported volumes of products sufficient to settle the contracts.

Such transactions are presented under cash flows from investing activities when granted (outflow of funds) and under cash flows from financing activities when received (inflow of funds).

Operational and financial transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis, in line with those prevailing in the market or with conditions the Company would contract with third parties.

(h) Assets from contracts with clients

The assets from contracts with clients correspond to the bonuses granted to Raízen clients and are subject to deadlines and performance obligations, particularly the use of the quantities provided for in fuels supply contracts. As the contractual conditions are met, bonuses are amortized and recognized in the statement of income, under Net operating revenue.

(i) Investment in subsidiaries (individual financial statements) and in associates and joint ventures

Investments in entities over which the Company has significant influence or shared control are accounted for using the equity method, initially recorded in the statement of financial position at cost, plus changes after the acquisition of equity interest.

The statement of income reflects the share of the profit or loss from subsidiaries' operations based on the equity method. When a change is directly recorded in equity of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the Company recognizes its portion in the variations occurred and discloses this fact in the statement of changes in equity.

After application of the equity method, the Company establishes whether an additional impairment loss on its investment in its subsidiary, associate and joint venture should be recorded. The Company establishes, at each statement of financial position date, whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If that is the case, the Company calculates the impairment amount as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of the subsidiary, associate and joint venture, and records this amount in the statement of income.

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The accounting policies of the associates and joint ventures are adjusted, when necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

In relation to the Grupo Gera, including its associates and joint ventures, the equity method is measured based on the latest available information, whose date difference does not exceed two months, and does not have a material effect in relation to the consolidated result and, if had any significant event occurred by March 31, 2023, such effect would be adjusted in these financial statements.

Dividends and interest on own capital received from investments in subsidiaries (individual financial statements), in associates and joint ventures are classified as cash flow from investing activities.

(j) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment items, including sugarcane planting, are measured at historical acquisition or construction cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of assets built by the Company and its subsidiaries includes materials and direct labor, and any other cost to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to operate as intended by management, borrowing costs on qualifying assets, and non-recoverable taxes. Borrowing costs related to funds raised for construction in progress are capitalized upon completion of these projects.

Expected expenses with removal of fuel storage tanks are estimated and recorded as part of the cost of property, plant, and equipment, matched against the provision that will support such expenses, in current and non-current liabilities, depending on the expected term of the obligation.

Subsidiary RESA conducts the main scheduled maintenance activities at its bioenergy plants on an annual basis (off-season). This normally takes place between January and March, with the aim of inspecting and replacing components. The principal annual maintenance costs include costs for labor, materials, outside services and overhead allocated during the off-season period. These costs are classified as parts and components that are frequently replaced, in property, plant and equipment, and are fully amortized in the following harvest.

The cost of an equipment item that must be replaced annually is accounted for as a component of the equipment cost and depreciated over the next crop year. Periodic maintenance costs are expensed when incurred as the replaced components do not improve production capacity or introduce improvements to equipment.

Other repairs and maintenance are recognized in income over the period in which they are incurred. The cost of any renovation that increases the useful life must be activated and included in the asset's carrying amount if it is probable that future economic benefits after the renovation will exceed the initially assessed performance standard for the existing asset and these benefits will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

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Land is not depreciated.

As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the depreciation was calculated based on the estimated useful life of each asset. The weighted average annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Categories	2023	2022
Buildings and improvements	2%	3%
Machinery, equipment and facilities	5%	5%
Vehicles, vessels and aircraft	8%	8%
Sugarcane planting	20%	20%
Furniture, fixtures and IT equipment	16%	15%

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed by competent technical members and adjusted, as appropriate, at each year end.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sales amounts with the carrying amount and are recognized in "Other operating revenue (expenses), net" in the statement of income.

(k) Leases

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the inception of the lease.

Lease liabilities, including those whose underlying assets are of low value, are measured at the present value of lease payments without reflecting projected future inflation, which take into account recoverable taxes (PIS and COFINS), as well as non-cancellable terms and extension options when reasonably certain.

Payment flows are discounted at the nominal incremental rate on certain Raízen loans and financing, as interest rates implicit in lease agreements with third parties typically cannot be readily determined.

In the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, the discount rates applied in accordance with the contractual term were as follows:

	Nominal		Actual	
Contractual terms (years)	2023	2022	2023	2022
1 year	13.8%	13.3%	7.5%	5.6%
2 years	15.0%	13.0%	7.9%	5.6%
3 years	15.6%	12.5%	8.1%	5.6%
4 years	16.1%	12.3%	8.2%	5.6%
5 years	16.5%	12.3%	8.4%	5.6%
6 years	16.8%	12.3%	8.5%	5.7%
7 years	17.1%	12.4%	8.5%	5.7%
8 years	17.3%	12.5%	8.6%	5.7%
9 years	17.5%	12.5%	8.7%	5.8%
More than 10 years	18.1%	13.3%	8.8%	5.6%

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising the value of the initial measurement of the lease liability and, when applicable, adjusted for any lease payments made in advance, initial direct costs incurred, cost estimates for dismantling and removal, and incentives received.

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The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the same depreciation method applied to similar property, plant and equipment items and, if applicable, will also be reduced by impairment losses.

The Company remeasures the lease liability if there is a change in the lease term or if there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine these payments, and the remeasurement of the lease liability is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases contracts that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option.

Payments associated with short-term, indefinite-term leases without fixed payments are recognized as an expense over the term of the contract.

(I) Intangible assets

- **Goodwill**

Goodwill is the positive difference between the amount paid for the acquisition of a business and the net fair value of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree, measured by the expected future profitability. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is disclosed under Investments and Intangible assets, in the individual and consolidated financial statements, respectively.

Goodwill generated from acquisitions of Brazilian entities is recorded at cost and goodwill resulting from the acquisition of an entity abroad (with a functional currency different from the parent company Raízen) is converted by the closing rate. Goodwill is recorded at cost, less any impairment losses, when applicable, subjected to testing at least annually. For impairment test purposes, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, as of acquisition date, allocated to each cash generating unit of the Company expected to benefit from the business combination, regardless of other assets or liabilities of the acquiree being attributed to these units.

- **Intangible assets with defined useful life**

Intangible assets with defined useful life are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization, and impairment losses, when applicable.

As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the annual weighted average amortization rates are as follows:

Categories	2023	2022
Software license (1)	16%	20%
Brands (2)	8%	8%
Contractual relationships with clients (3)	6%	7%
Operating authorization (4)	3%	-
Sharecropping agreements (5)	9%	9%
Sugarcane supply agreements (5)	10%	10%
Technology and others (6)	9%	10%

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The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, at each year end.

(1) Software license

Licenses acquired for computer programs are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful life by Raízen. Software maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Expenses directly associated with software, controlled by Raízen, which are likely to generate economic benefits greater than costs for more than one year, are recognized as intangible assets.

(2) Brands

On May 20, 2021, and May 1, 2022, the Company and the indirect subsidiary Neolubes entered into, respectively, licensing agreements for the use of the "Shell" brand with Shell Brands International AG ("Shell Brands"). With this renewal, the Company maintains the right of use of the "Shell" Brand, in the fuel distribution, lubricant and related activities sector in Brazil, for a minimum period of 13 (thirteen) years, which can be renewed in certain cases, subject to compliance with certain conditions set out in the contract.

The brands are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contracts of the Shell brand and over a period of 6 (six) years for the Barcos & Rodados brand, arising from the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay by the Company on November 1, 2021 (Note 30.b).

(3) Contractual relations with clients

It corresponds to the intangible asset with a defined useful life acquired in the business combination of Raízen Argentina and Neolubes and recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the contractual relation with the client.

(4) Operating authorization

Corresponds to the right to use the license for the generation and distribution of energy in the Brazilian market, through fifteen generating plants, acquired by indirect subsidiary Bioenergia Barra Ltda. in the business combination of the acquisition and formation of Grupo Gera (Note 30.c). Said intangible assets, recognized at fair value on the acquisition date, have a finite useful life and are accounted for at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the contractual relation with the client, which is valid until 2052.

(5) Sharecropping and sugarcane supply agreements

These classes of intangible classes were acquired in a business combination and were recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. They have a defined useful life and are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the contractual relation with the supplier and the client.

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(6) Technology

Refers to technologies developed by logen Corp. for the production of second-generation ethanol ("E2G"), represented by contractual rights including, among others, exclusivity to subsidiary RESA for the sale of these rights in the territories in which it operates.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries assess if there are indications of impairment of an asset on an annual basis. If indications are identified, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset item is the higher of: (a) its fair value less costs that would be incurred to sell it; and (b) its value in use. When necessary, the value in use is usually determined based on the discounted cash flow resulting from the continuous use of the asset until the end of its useful life.

Regardless of the existence of indications of impairment, goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, if any, are tested for impairment annually.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the loss is recognized as an operating expense in the statement of income.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (ii) it is likely that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation; and (iii) amounts may be reliably estimated.

(o) Provision for legal disputes and contingent assets

The Company recognizes provisions for losses on legal and administrative proceedings in cases where the technical assessments of its legal advisors and Management's judgments consider future cash disbursements to be probable and the other conditions for recognizing a provision are met.

Contingent liabilities with probable likelihood of loss that cannot have their value measured and those with possible likelihood of loss are disclosed in notes, considering the best information available up to the disclosure date.

Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in notes when the inflow of economic benefits is considered probable, and the amounts are material. If the inflow of economic benefits is practically certain, which, in general, considers the final and unappealable court decision, and whose value can be reliably measured, the related asset ceases to be a contingent asset and its recognition is adequate.

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(p) Employee benefits

The Company and its subsidiaries have defined benefit and defined contribution supplementary pension plans, in addition to other post-employment benefits, for which studies and actuarial calculations are prepared annually by an independent professional, which are reviewed by Management.

For the defined contribution, the expense is recognized in profit or loss when it occurs, while, for the defined benefit, the Company recognizes a liability based on a methodology that considers a series of factors that are determined by actuarial calculations, which use certain assumptions to determine the cost (or revenue) for the pension plan.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded directly in equity as other comprehensive income, when incurred.

Past service costs are immediately recognized in the statement of income.

(q) Share-based payment

The share-based equity settled payment plan is measured based on the fair value on the date the shares are granted and recognized as personnel expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees unconditionally become entitled to the benefits.

The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of shares for which the service conditions and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, so that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of shares that do meet the related service conditions and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no modification for differences between expected and actual benefits.

When the terms of an equity-settled transaction are modified (for example, by plan modifications), the recognized minimum expense is the fair value at the date of grant, provided that the original vesting conditions are met. An additional expense, measured at the modification date, is recognized for any modification that increases the fair value of share-based payments or that otherwise benefits employees. When a grant is canceled by the entity or counterparty, any remaining element of the grant's fair value is immediately recognized as an expense in the statement of income.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in relation to the share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities during the period in which employees unconditionally acquire the right to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at the settlement date, based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the fair value of the corresponding liabilities are recognized in the statement of income as personnel expenses.

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(r) Treasury shares

Treasury shares represent shares that are bought back by Raízen, recognized at acquisition cost and less equity, and are available for specific and limited purposes. No gain or loss is recognized in the statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in other capital reserves.

(s) Income tax and social contribution

Income tax and social contribution income (expenses) for the year comprise current and deferred taxes. Income taxes are recognized in the statement of income, except to the extent they relate to items directly recognized in equity or comprehensive income, as applicable. In this case, the taxes are also recognized in equity or comprehensive income.

Current and deferred income tax and social contribution are determined based on the tax legislation enacted or substantially enacted at the date of the statement of financial position in the countries where the Company entities operate and generate taxable profit. Management regularly assesses the positions assumed in the income tax calculations with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations give rise to different interpretations, and records provisions, when appropriate, based on estimated amounts payable to tax authorities.

Income tax is calculated on taxable profit at a rate of 15%, plus surtax of 10% on profit exceeding R$240 over 12 months, whereas social contribution tax is calculated at a rate of 9% on taxable profit, both recognized on an accrual basis. In other words, the Company is subject to a theoretical combined tax rate equivalent to 34%.

Deferred income tax and social contribution related to income tax and social contribution tax losses and temporary differences are stated net in the statement of financial position when there is a legal right and the intention to offset them when calculating current taxes, related to the same legal entity and the same tax authority.

Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities in different entities or different countries are usually presented separately, and not on a net basis. Deferred taxes are calculated based on the rates established upon their realization and are reviewed annually.

Tax prepayments or current amounts subject to offsetting are stated under current or non-current assets, according to their estimated realization.

(t) Capital and remuneration to shareholders

Capital is represented by common and preferred shares. Incremental expenses directly attributable to the issue of shares, when incurred, are presented as a deduction from equity, as additional capital contribution, net of tax effects.

The only class A preferred share, as well as each common share, entitles to one vote in resolutions at the Company's general meetings, as well as fixed annual dividends of R$ 0.01 (one cent). Additionally, non-voting class D and E preferred shares entitle the shareholder Shell to the

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receipt of fixed annual dividends. Such classes of preferred shares A, D and E were fully converted into common shares and/or repurchased as per the Annual and Extraordinary General Meeting ("AEGM") held on June 1, 2021.

Distribution of profits to the shareholders is made in the form of dividends and/or interest on own capital based on the limits defined in the Company's bylaws and the laws in force. They are classified as cash flow from financing activities, when paid.

(u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of shares (common and preferred) outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the profit and the weighted average number of shares, taking into account the conversion of all potential shares with a dilutive effect (equity instruments, contracts capable of resulting in the issuance of shares and/or restricted shares within share-based payment plans).

(v) Business combinations and goodwill

The Company adopts the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and any equity instruments issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, where applicable. Acquisition-related costs are recorded in the statement of income as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired; liabilities (including contingent) assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

The Company recognizes the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, both for its fair value and for the proportional portion of the noncontrolling interest in the fair value of the acquiree's net assets. Measurement of the noncontrolling interest is determined for each acquisition made.

The excess of the consideration transferred and of the fair value on the date of acquisition of any previous equity interest in the acquiree in relation to the fair value of the Company's interest in the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. When applicable, in acquisitions in which the Company attributes fair value to noncontrolling interests, the determination of goodwill also includes the value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, and goodwill is determined considering the interest of the Company and of noncontrolling interests. When the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of income for the year as a bargain purchase.

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(w) Environmental issues

The Company minimizes the risks associated with environmental issues through operating procedures and controls and investments in pollution control systems and equipment. The Company records a provision for loss on environmental expenses, under Other liabilities, to the extent that it is necessary to conduct environmental remediation of the damage caused.

(x) Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that conducts business activities from which revenues may be obtained and expenses incurred, including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other Company components. All operating income of the operating segments is frequently reviewed by the Company's CEO and by the Board of Directors for purposes of decisions concerning funds to be allocated to the segment and performance evaluation, and for which individual financial information is available.

2.4. Impacts of the new CPC/IFRS and ICPC/IFRIC on the financial statements

The following amendments were adopted for the first time by Raízen for the year beginning on April 1, 2022:

- **Annual improvements - 2018-2020 cycle:** In May 2020, the IASB issued the following amendments as part of the annual improvement process:

(i) **IFRS 9/CPC 48 – Financial Instruments:** IFRS 9/CPC 48 - Financial instruments: clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.

(ii) **IFRS 16/CPC 06 (R2) – Leases:** Amendment to example 13 in order to exclude the example of lessor payments related to leasehold improvements.

- **Amendments to IAS 37/CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:** In May 2020, the IASB issued this amendment to clarify that, for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes the incremental costs of fulfilling such contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to its fulfillment.

- **Amendments to IAS 16/CPC 27 - Property, Plant and Equipment:** In May 2020, the IASB issued an amendment that prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds of the sale of items produced while the asset is being prepared for its intended use. Such proceeds and related costs must be recognized in the statement of income for the year.

- **Amendments to IFRS 3/CPC 15 - Business Combinations** Issued in May 2020, the amendments replace a reference to a previous version of the conceptual framework with a reference to the current version.

- **IFRS 1/CPC 37 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards:** Simplifies the application of said standard by a subsidiary that adopts IFRS for the first time after its parent company, with respect to measurement of cumulative translation differences.

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- **IAS 41/CPC 29 - Biological assets and agricultural products:** Removes the requirement to exclude taxes on profit from cash flow estimates when measuring the fair value of biological assets and agricultural produce, thus aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those of other IFRS standards.

The aforementioned amendments and improvements did not have material impacts for the Company.

2.5. New CPC/IFRS and ICPC/IFRIC (IFRS' Interpretations Committee) applicable to financial statements

The following amendments to standards have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for the year ended March 31, 2023. Although encouraged by the IASB, early adoption of the standards in Brazil is not permitted by the CPC:

- **Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (equivalent to revision 20 of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee):** In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1, equivalent to CPC 26, to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify what is meant by a right to defer settlement, that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period, that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right, and also that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification. Amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and should be applied retroactively, as regards the Company, as from April 1, 2023.

- **Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of accounting estimates (equivalent to revision 20 of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee):** In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 (equivalent to CPC 23), in which it introduces the definition of 'accounting estimates. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also explain how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The effective date of application of this amendment is January 1, 2023, and, in the case of the Company, April 1, 2023.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of accounting policies (equivalent to revision 20 of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee):** In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 (equivalent to CPC 26 (R1)) and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies; and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The effective date of application of this amendment is January 1, 2023, and, in the case of the Company, April 1, 2023.

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- **Amendments to IAS 12: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (equivalent to revision 20 of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee):** In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

The Company is currently reviewing the accounting policy disclosures to confirm whether they are consistent with the required amendments. However, no material impacts are expected for the Company from the amendments mentioned above.

There are no other IFRS/CPC standards or IFRIC/ICPC interpretations not yet effective that could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

		Consolidated weighted average yield		Individual		Consolidated	
	Index	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Bank, cash and others				294,568	152,080	5,159,881	4,182,878
Financial investments in CDB (Bank deposit certificate) commitments and others (1)	CDI	101.2%	98.7%	157,375	425,924	3,573,515	4,051,690
Total financial investments				157,375	425,924	3,573,515	4,051,690
Total cash and cash equivalents				451,943	578,004	8,733,396	8,234,568
Domestic (local currency)				80,196	459,610	3,613,035	4,281,058
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)				371,747	118,394	5,120,361	3,953,510
				451,943	578,004	8,733,396	8,234,568

(1) Correspond substantially to fixed income investments in first-class financial institutions, with daily yield and liquidity.

4. Securities and restricted cash

(a) Securities

		Consolidated weighted average yield		Individual		Consolidated	
	Index	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial treasury bill ("LFT")	SELIC	100%	100%	-	-	8,751	87,529
Debentures (1)	IPCA	100%	-	-	-	118,954	-
Investment funds (2)	CDI + 4% p.a.	100%	-		-	48,824	-
				-	-	176,529	87,529
Current				-	-	(8,751)	(87,529)
Non-current				-	-	167,778	-

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(1) Refers to the issuance of simple and non-convertible debentures, with unsecured guarantee, in a single series, for private placement, with payments of annual installments as from May 2024 and final maturity in 2051,

(2) Refer to subsidiary RESA' shareholding in an investment fund with receivables, with annual remuneration based on CDI plus annual interest of approximately 4%, with maturity in up to 5 years,

(b) Restricted cash

		Consolidated weighted average yield		Individual		Consolidated	
	Index	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial investments linked to financing	CDI	100.7%	99.1%	-	-	1,651	67
Financial investments linked to derivative operations (Note 27.g)(1)	CDI	100.7%	99.1%	37,092	24,512	62,110	100,821
Margin deposits in derivative transactions (Note 27.g)(2)				74,840	301,543	1,210,849	2,178,744
				111,932	326,055	1,274,610	2,279,632
Domestic (local currency)				40,911	24,512	67,288	100,888
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)				71.021	301,543	1,207,322	2,178,744
				111,932	326,055	1,274,610	2,279,632

(1) Refers to financial investments in CDB conducted with top-tier banks, pledged as collateral for derivative instrument transactions.

(2) Margin deposits in derivative transactions refer to margin calls at a commodity exchange and are exposed to the dollar and commodities fluctuation in derivative transactions.

5. Trade accounts receivable and advances from clients

(a) Trade accounts receivable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Domestic (local currency)	2,669,805	2,473,947	4,628,253	3,920,718
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	30,956	2,568	4,016,404	2,529,851
Other accounts receivable (1)	244,063	265,770	485,711	366,267
Allowance for expected credit losses	(150,338)	(133,568)	(210,020)	(178,998)
	2,794,486	2,608,717	8,920,348	6,637,838
Current	(2,526,795)	(2,338,361)	(8,423,769)	(6,271,015)
Non-current	267,691	270,356	496,579	366,823

(1) Other accounts receivable substantially refer to installments of overdue debts and sales of real estate properties, through security interest, guarantees and collaterals.

The Company does not have notes given as collateral. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date is the carrying amount of each class of trade accounts receivable.

The maturity of trade accounts receivable is as follows:

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	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Falling due	2,441,995	2,327,776	8,289,328	6,123,548
Overdue:				
Within 30 days	37,917	38,987	200,452	145,487
From 31 to 90 days	64,962	35,725	90,442	59,327
From 91 to 180 days	36,163	33,070	54,168	59,367
Over 180 days	363,787	306,727	495,978	429,107
	2,944,824	2,742,285	9,130,368	6,816,836

For long-overdue notes with no allowance for expected credit losses, the Company has security interest, such as mortgages and letters of credit.

The allowance for expected credit losses was calculated based on the credit risk analysis, which includes the history of losses, the individual situation of clients, the situation of the economic group to which the clients belong, the security interest for debts and, where applicable, the assessment of legal advisors.

The allowance for expected credit losses is considered sufficient by management to cover any losses on receivables. Changes in this allowance for the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 are as follows:

	Individual	**Consolidated**
As of March 31, 2021	(110,917)	(131,701)
Provision contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	(26,143)
Business combination	-	(10,746)
Provision for expected credit losses	(74,707)	(104,403)
Reversal and write-off	52,056	92,255
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	-	1,740
As of March 31, 2022	(133,568)	(178,998)
Business combination (Note 30.b)	-	(2,492)
Provision for expected credit losses	(53,144)	(99,988)
Reversal and write-off	36,374	70,846
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	612
As of March 31, 2023	(150,338)	(210,020)

(b) Advances from clients

As of March 31, 2023, the Company had R$ 61,972 and R$ 3,546,985, in the parent company Raízen and in the Consolidated financial statements, respectively (R$ 54,398 and R$ 4,796,239 in the parent company Raízen and in the Consolidated financial statements in 2022) recorded under "Advances from clients", which refer mainly to amounts received from clients from the domestic market and abroad for the purchase of sugar, ethanol and energy, with final maturity through 2023. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the advances on performance of commodities export were fully settled,

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6. Inventories

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Finished products:				
Diesel (2)	1,440,736	1,246,900	3,629,856	2,846,277
Gasoline (2)	1,126,638	1,266,737	1,870,090	2,011,989
Jet fuel	217,389	190,247	295,178	234,516
Petroleum by-products (1)	28,030	31,214	628,936	280,940
Ethanol	128,306	206,373	1,005,956	2,359,159
Sugar	-	-	529,619	686,022
Oil (crude oil)	-	-	509,527	418,453
Products in process	-	-	752,577	344,331
Warehouse and others	31,901	42,048	1,008,385	750,258
	2,973,000	2,983,519	10,230,124	9,931,945

(1) Refers substantially to inventories of fuel oil, lubricants and asphalt,

(2) The parent company Raízen designates at fair value the inventories and highly probable purchases of oil by-products with pegged derivatives. The main risk management objective (Note 27.e) is that inventories be recognized at a floating price, as will be Raízen's sales revenue upon completion of the sale. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, such inventories include fair value measurement, considering a level-2 hierarchy, as follows:

					Individual	
	Cost value		Fair value		Income (loss) (1)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Finished products:						
Diesel	1,455,485	1,251,259	1,440,736	1,246,900	(10,390)	(20,560)
Gasoline	1,114,840	1,270,474	1,126,638	1,266,737	15,535	(35,316)
	2,570,325	2,521,733	2,567,374	2,513,637	5,145	(55,876)

					Consolidated	
	Cost value		Fair value		Income (loss) (1)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Finished products:						
Diesel	3,644,605	2,850,636	3,629,856	2,846,277	(10,390)	(20,560)
Gasoline	1,858,292	2,015,726	1,870,090	2,011,989	15,535	(35,316)
	5,502,897	4,866,362	5,499,946	4,858,266	5,145	(55,876)

(1) Recognized under "Costs of products sold, and services provided".

As of March 31, 2023, inventories are stated net of estimated loss with realization and slow-moving and/or obsolete inventories, amounting to R$ 416 and R$ 78,657 in the Parent company Raízen and Consolidated financial statements, respectively (R$ 222 and R$ 73,902 in 2022). Changes in the referred to losses for the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 are shown below:

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	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	(20,606)	(21,690)
Loss contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	(22,539)
Business combination	-	(11,689)
Estimated loss	(252)	(57,891)
Reversal and write-off	20,636	38,366
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	-	1,541
As of March 31, 2022	(222)	(73,902)
Business combination	-	(7,517)
Estimated loss	(19,015)	(153,857)
Reversal and write-off	18,821	158,438
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	-	(1,819)
As of March 31, 2023	(416)	(78,657)

The estimated loss reversals, in the consolidated amounts of R$158,438 and R$38,366, for the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, respectively, refer to inventory write-offs due to items sold and/or consumed.

7. Biological assets

Raízen's biological assets comprise unharvested cane cultivated in sugarcane crops, which will be used as a raw material source in the production of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy upon harvesting.

Planted areas represent only sugarcane crops, not considering the land where the crops are located, which are recognized under Property, plant, and equipment,
The fair value measurement method is the cash flow discounted to present value. The valuation model considers the present value of expected cash flows to be generated, including projections of up to two years, considering the estimates of the effective date for cutting the unharvested cane.

The main assumptions used in determining the fair value, determined by level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, were:

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
Estimated harvest area (hectares)	629,290	650,598
Number of total recoverable sugar ("ATR") per hectare	11.28	10.27
Projected average ATR price per kg (R$/kg)	1.23	1.28
Annual discount rate (based on Weighted Average Capital Cost – WACC)	8.62%	7.68%

In the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company reviewed the assumptions used to calculate the biological asset, the main impacts of which were: (i) increase in agricultural costs; and (ii) decrease in the average ATR price, influenced by the price of ethanol, and by the price of Very High Polarization ("VHP") sugar, in line with what has been observed in recent months as well as new dollar price projections.

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Changes in biological assets are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
Opening balance	3,913,957	-
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	1,288,025
Business combination (Note 30.a)	-	844,329
Additions to sugarcane treatments	1,976,352	1,198,604
Absorption of harvested sugarcane costs	(1,561,035)	(791,525)
Change in fair value, net of realization	(188,809)	1,374,524
As of March 31, 2023	4,140,465	3,913,957

The estimated fair value could increase (decrease) if:

- The estimated ATR price was higher (lower);
- The projected productivity (tons per hectare and quantity of ATR) was higher (lower); and
- The discount rate was lower (higher),

The operational activities of sugarcane planting are exposed to variations resulting from climate changes, pests, diseases, and forest fires, among other natural forces,

Historically, climatic conditions can cause volatility in the sugar-energy sector and, consequently, in the Company's operating results, as they influence crops by increasing or reducing harvests.

8. Recoverable taxes

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
ICMS (i)	1,338,914	918,962	2,530,065	1,908,241
PIS and COFINS (ii)	5,258,782	1,961,219	6,869,082	2,933,464
IVA (iii)	-	-	673,790	381,173
Others	10,571	6,441	550,484	222,377
Estimated loss on realization of taxes (iv)	(23,497)	(23,497)	(28,324)	(28,324)
	6,584,770	2,863,125	10,595,097	5,416,931
Current	(1,502,073)	(1,595,810)	(4,336,386)	(3,325,080)
Non-current	5,082,697	1,267,315	6,258,711	2,091,851

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The movement of the main taxes to be recovered is detailed below:

	Individual				
	ICMS	PIS and COFINS	Others	Profit tax credits (Note 17.b)	Total
As of March 31, 2021	828,321	1,066,908	6,405	198,642	2,100,276
Credit generation (1)	92,637	1,055,727	-	163,463	1,311,827
Offset/ liquidation	-	(362,559)	-	(19,055)	(381,614)
Monetary update	474	-	-	9,887	10,361
Others	(2,470)	201,143	36	-	198,709
As of March 31, 2022	918,962	1,961,219	6,441	352,937	3,239,559
Credit generation (1)	420,643	4,496,149	-	180,294	5,097,086
Offset/ liquidation	-	(1,198,586)	-	(25,567)	(1,224,153)
Monetary update	826	-	-	31,143	31,969
Others	(1,517)	-	4,130	-	2,613
As of March 31, 2023	1,338,914	5,258,782	10,571	538,807	7,147,074

(1) Includes balance of ICMS reimbursements and refunds.

	Consolidated					
	ICMS	PIS and COFINS	IVA	Others (2)	Profit tax credits (Note 17.b)	Total
As of March 31, 2021	1,201,349	1,486,050	384,101	85,047	310,856	3,467,403
Tax credits from corporate reorganization of RESA	255,163	449,807	-	113,744	341,382	1,160,096
Business Combination	111,490	32,884	-	51,937	70,525	266,836
Credit generation (1)	1,744,148	1,374,550	546,575	35,713	639,809	4,340,795
Offset/ liquidation	(1,474,972)	(472,106)	(479,551)	(40,674)	(697,758)	(3,165,061)
Monetary update	1,048	55,287	-	-	23,337	79,672
Others	70,015	6,992	(69,952)	(23,390)	(10,479)	(26,814)
As of March 31, 2022	1,908,241	2,933,464	381,173	222,377	677,672	6,122,927
Business Combination	14,873	-	-	-	897	15,770
Credit generation (1)	1,451,458	5,716,616	934,535	187,189	785,478	9,075,276
Offset/ liquidation	(928,739)	(1,796,381)	(666,739)	(34,494)	(226,945)	(3,653,298)
Monetary update	3,465	8,417	-	-	58,868	70,750
Others	80,767	6,966	24,821	175,412	(18,987)	268,979
As of March 31, 2023	2,530,065	6,869,082	673,790	550,484	1,276,983	11,900,404

(1) Includes reimbursements and refunds of ICMS;
(2) Substantially represented by credits of: IPI, Reintegra and others.

(i) ICMS

It arises from interstate operations for the distribution of oil by-products, in which the tax burden of the receiving state is lower than that retained by the supplier, according to Agreement No, 110/07. The reimbursement takes place through formalization of a process with the States, whereby after the request is approved, the payment is made by the substitute taxpayer, in this

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case the refinery, by means of a credit in a bank checking account and ICMS credits granted by the states, as provided for in Constitutional Amendment No.123/22 ("EC No.123/2022") (Note 20.d.i).

To use ICMS credit balances, the Company is internally reviewing certain activities, in particular the logistics of operations with changes in supply hubs. In addition, there are requests for special regimes from certain state tax authorities, requests for authorization to transfer balances between branches in the same state and analysis of credit sales to third parties.

The ICMS recoverable balance presented in these financial statements reflects the amount that the Company expects to realize, less the provision for loss on credits, for which management has no expectation to realize them.

(ii) PIS and COFINS

ICMS on the PIS and COFINS tax bases

On March 15, 2017, the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil ("STF") completed the judgment of Appeal No. 574,706 and, under general resonance, established the thesis that the ICMS does not make up the PIS and COFINS tax base, since this amount does not represent the Company's revenue/billing. In other words, taxpayers have the right to exclude the ICMS amount recorded in the invoice from the PIS and COFINS tax base.

In 2018, the Company recognized credits referring to periods after March 2017, based on the decision handed down on that date by the STF. In addition, the amounts recognized, referring to prior periods, for the group companies that have been awarded favorable final decisions on the referred matter, that is, a res judicata decision, were calculated based on the accounting and tax systems, considering the ICMS amount recorded in invoices. The accuracy of amounts was evaluated by crosschecking the information with the relevant accessory obligations.

Since adoption of the PIS and COFINS noncumulative regime, the Company has been pleading in court the right to exclude ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base and concluded that the legal certainty necessary for the recognition of said credits had been reached, due to certain res judicata decisions handed down on lawsuits for the entire period after 5 years of the date of distribution of the lawsuits in court and, in the case of decisions not yet final, credits after October 2, 2017, prospectively, according to the conclusion of the leading case granting the appeal to taxpayers, for which amounts were recorded in tax assets.

On May 13, 2021, the STF concluded the judgment on the modulation of the effects of the decision that excluded the ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base (Appeal No. 574,706) and confirmed that the ICMS to be considered is that recorded in the invoice, and not the ICMS amount paid, recognizing credits of this nature for the period from April 2011 to December 2014.

Complementary Law 192/2022 ("LC 192/22")

On March 11, 2022, LC 192/22 was published, aiming at reducing the tax burden on the oil and gas supply chain. Article 9 of the law established the reduction to zero by December 31, 2022, of PIS and COFINS rates levied on diesel oil, biodiesel and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), while ensuring that the credits linked to the entire economic chain would remain unaffected.

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On May 18, 2022, Provisional Measure 1,118/22 ("MP 1,118/22") was published, excluding the right to PIS and COFINS credits arising from purchases of diesel oil, LPG and biodiesel. Following this act by the Executive Branch, on June 2, 2022 a claim brought on grounds of unconstitutionality (ADI No. 7181) was filed, which challenged said provision in MP 1,118/22, On June 21, 2022, at a Plenary Meeting the Federal Supreme Court (STF) upheld, by unanimous vote, the decision previously issued by a single judge at a court of appeals level which considered said MP as unconstitutional on the grounds that it did not comply with the principle under which no new increases in social contributions may be collected in a period of less than ninety days after the publication of the respective statute.

As a result of the injunction and because MP 1,118/22 was not converted into law, the wording of LC 192/22 remained in force, which assured to all legal entities in the fuel chain, including Raízen subsidiaries, that PIS and COFINS credits linked to such operations would remain unaffected in the period from March 11, 2022 (date on which LC 192/22 was published) to August 15, 2022 (ninety days after the date of publication of MP 1,118/22, which limited the right to credit by taxpayers), when it started to generate effects, according to the STF's decision.

Therefore, Raízen and its subsidiaries, supported by external and internal legal specialists, recognized in profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2023, PIS and COFINS credits in the consolidated amount of R$ 3,766,224 matched against "Recoverable taxes", of which R$ 1,298,323 in current assets and R$ 2,467,901 in non-current assets. Additionally, during the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries used the amount of R$1,107,149 represented, substantially, by credits of this nature to offset IRPJ and CSLL payable balances.

The recoverable balance of PIS and COFINS presented in these financial statements reflects the amount that the Company expects to realize, less the provision for loss of credits for which Management does not expect to realize, when applicable. Considering Management's estimates, the realization of PIS and COFINS credits is expected to be up to 10 years.

(iii) IVA

This refers to the federal tax applicable in Argentina and Paraguay on commercial transactions with clients and suppliers, whose triggering event, determination, and payment takes place monthly.

(iv) Estimated loss on realization of taxes

Changes in estimated loss on realization of taxes are as follows:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	(23,725)	(28,781)
Reversal of estimated loss, net	228	457
As of March 31, 2022	(23,497)	(28,324)
Reversal (set up) of estimated loss, net	-	-
As of March 31, 2023	(23,497)	(28,324)

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9. Related parties

(a) Summary of balances with related parties

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Assets				
Assets classified by currency:				
Domestic (local currency)	1,398,965	1,502,102	1,847,682	1,832,077
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	250,553	164,098	332,802	253,561
	1,649,518	1,666,200	2,180,484	2,085,638
Commercial and administrative transactions (3)				
Rumo Group	223,554	296,509	281,450	339,443
Agricopel Group	9,471	5,128	114,833	53,125
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	59,311	71,692	-	-
Shell Group	178,718	134,547	339,039	250,908
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	92,865	153,035	-	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	192,312	198,285	-	-
Others	77,745	39,081	52,625	45,045
	833,976	898,277	787,947	688,521
Framework agreement and others (4)				
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	625,608	651,482	625,749	652,165
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	132,633	100,897	132,633	100,897
Cosan S.A.	9,502	11,833	580,287	635,200
Others	45,000	-	53,868	8,855
	812,743	764,212	1,392,537	1,397,117
Preferred shares (5)				
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	2,799	3,711	-	-
	2,799	3,711	-	-
Total assets	1,649,518	1,666,200	2,180,484	2,085,638
Current	(855,035)	(984,683)	(1,020,519)	(975,556)
Non-current	794,483	681,517	1,159,965	1,110,082

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	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Liabilities				
Liabilities classified by currency:				
Domestic (local currency)	8,191,969	3,068,935	2,192,053	2,438,410
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	3,669,326	3,981,313	3,345,404	2,579,290
	11,861,295	7,050,248	5,537,457	5,017,700
Asset management (1)				
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	7,025,523	1,815,681	-	-
Rio Power Participações S.A.	-	-	-	1,846
Others	-	-	40	-
	7,025,523	1,815,681	40	1,846
Financial transactions (2)				
Raízen Fuels Finance S.A. ("Raízen Fuels")	1,798,297	2,097,508	-	-
Others	-	-	9	9
	1,798,297	2,097,508	9	9
Commercial and administrative transactions (3)				
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	144,409	146,941	-	-
Rumo Group	21,444	16,101	112,362	64,058
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	49,702	66,941	-	-
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	21,791	15,977	-	-
Raízen Argentina S.A.	15,541	10,803	-	-
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A.	578,194	496,349	-	-
Shell Group	1,858,254	1,872,434	3,333,211	2,567,919
Others	10,364	11,352	53,046	42,042
	2,699,699	2,636,898	3,498,619	2,674,019
Framework agreement (4)				
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	3,243	154,283	3,243	154,313
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	32,986	51,135	32,986	51,135
Cosan S.A.	46	45	572,078	665,435
Others	12,511	12,448	12,719	12,656
	48,786	217,911	621,026	883,539
Preferred shares and others (5)				
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	184,654	173,497	184,654	173,497
	184,654	173,497	184,654	173,497
Corporate reorganization (6)				
Uniduto Logística S.A.	-	-	-	1,095
Logum Logística S.A.	-	-	-	7,070
	-	-	-	8,165
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b) (7)				
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	104,336	108,753	-	-
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	-	-	255,129	245,595
Aguassanta Desenvolvimento Imobiliário S.A.	-	-	133,530	157,340
Nova Agrícola Ponte Alta S.A.	-	-	132,591	153,959
Aguassanta Agrícola S.A.	-	-	73,220	107,124
Jatobá Propriedades Agrícolas Ltda.	-	-	84,163	95,899
Nova Amaralina S.A. Propriedades Agrícolas	-	-	65,271	79,189
Proud Participações S.A.	-	-	63,230	74,872
Terrainvest Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	-	-	60,244	75,539
Águas da Ponte Alta S.A.	-	-	62,398	67,653
Bioinvestiments Negócios e Participações S.A.	-	-	62,056	71,654
Seringueira Propriedades Agrícolas Ltda.	-	-	49,789	61,148
Others	-	-	191,488	86,653
	104,336	108,753	1,233,109	1,276,625
Total liabilities	11,861,295	7,050,248	5,537,457	5,017,700
Current	(8,278,807)	(3,517,885)	(2,363,289)	(1,746,606)
Non-current	3,582,488	3,532,363	3,174,168	3,271,094

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(1) Asset management

The amounts recorded in liabilities refer to funds received for conducting asset management activities, In the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company recorded net financial expenses of R$ 921,574 (net financial expenses of R$ 22,317 in 2022), as a result of these activities under the terms of the asset management agreement.

The remuneration and expenses related to this contract are calculated by applying effective interest determined by the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) market rate on the outstanding monthly balances of the asset management, with maturities agreed between the parties that do not exceed 12 months.

(2) Financial transactions

As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the amount recorded in liabilities in the Parent company Raízen statements refers mostly to pre-export financing ("PPE") agreements payable to the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels, as shown below:

Agreement	Currency	Principal in foreign currency	Maturity	Index	2023	2022
PPE	US$	350,000	01/20/2027	-	1,798,297	1,778,576
PPE (a)	€	60,000	09/21/2022	Euribor	-	318,932
					1,798,297	2,097,508
			Current		(20,157)	(336,116)
			Non-current		1,778,140	1,761,392

(a) On September 20, 2022, the Company made the payment of this agreement in the amounts of R$ 312,464 and R$ 1,710, principal and interest, respectively.

As of March 31, 2023, the average effective annual interest rate of these agreements is 5.83% (4.80% in 2022).

Fair value

		Amount raised, updated		Fair value (1)		Individual Financial income (expenses)	
Type	Classification	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
PPE	Fair value through profit or loss	-	1,990,941	-	2,097,508	106,567	184,715
		-	**1,990,941**	**-**	**2,097,508**	**106,567**	**184,715**

(1) As of March 31, 2022, this included balance of fair value measurement, determined by level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, in the amount of R$ 106,567.

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(3) Commercial, administrative, and other transactions

The amounts recorded in assets refer to commercial transactions for the sale of products, such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, ethanol, sugar, and other materials, as well as advances for acquisition of sugarcane and cargo handling at ports.

The amounts recorded in liabilities refer to commercial transactions for the purchase of products and provision of services such as: ethanol, diesel, gasoline, road and rail freight, storage, sugar, sugarcane, advances from clients for sugar exports, and granting of licenses for use of the Shell brand (Note 13).

(4) Framework agreement and others

The amounts recorded in assets and liabilities refer, substantially, to balances recoverable (from) or refundable (to) Raízen's shareholders, as they relate to the period prior to the formation of Raízen.

On March 7, 2023, in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the jointly owned subsidiary "Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniência e Proximidade S.A.", an advance for future capital increase ("AFAC") was approved, in the amount of R$ 45,000, which were paid on March 17, 2023.

(5) Preferred shares and others

The balance stated in the asset of parent company as of March 31, 2023, and 2022 refers to credits of preferred shares receivable from Raízen Mime related to the gain from certain divestments made by the same.

On August 29, 2022, the shareholders of Raízen Mime approved at the AGOE the allocation of preferred class B dividends to the Company, in the amount of R$957, which were fully received on March 31, 2023.

On March 31, 2023, preferred class B dividends were allocated to the Company, in the amount of R$912 (R$957 in 2022), which will be submitted for approval at a shareholders' meeting.

The balance presented in the consolidated liabilities arises, substantially, from tax credits to be reimbursed to Shell, when effectively used by Raízen, determined by the balances of tax losses and negative basis of social contribution from periods prior to the formation of Raízen.

(6) Corporate reorganization

The amount recorded in liabilities refers to the capital to be paid up in these associates. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the capital amounts were fully paid up.

(7) Lease liabilities

Changes in lease liabilities in the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 are as follows:

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	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	107,359	-
Leases from corporate reorganization of RESA	-	1,214,333
Additions	-	39,176
Write-offs	-	(21,779)
Payments	(18,194)	(200,608)
Interest	9,426	87,135
Remeasurements	10,162	158,368
As of March 31, 2022	108,753	1,276,625
Additions	-	216,519
Write-offs	-	(88,278)
Payments	(19,691)	(281,622)
Interest	9,409	106,049
Remeasurements	5,865	3,816
As of March 31, 2023	104,336	1,233,109
Current	(11,778)	(233,626)
Non-current	92,558	999,483

(b) Transactions with related parties (8)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sale of goods				
Rumo Group (4)	2,462,559	1,754,837	2,479,338	1,763,028
Shell Group (7)	2,681,058	1,408,872	4,976,702	2,918,726
Agricopel Group (5)	273,674	229,416	1,830,092	1,451,163
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	1,244,714	770,261	-	143,610
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	5,712,994	4,498,138	-	-
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	3,975,525	3,246,611	-	-
Others	336,473	128,897	197,747	275,141
	16,686,997	12,037,032	9,483,879	6,551,668
Purchase of goods and services				
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries (6)	(3,089,975)	(1,992,302)	-	(1,729,349)
Shell Group (7)	(78,045)	(6,479)	(8,772,894)	(3,566,685)
Rumo Group (4)	(244,894)	(178,663)	(788,147)	(535,496)
Agricopel Group (5)	(114,923)	(71,934)	(183,992)	(125,281)
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A. (6)	(7,664,986)	(6,525,467)	-	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A. (6)	(2,079,600)	(1,462,568)	-	-
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	(362,624)	(352,774)	-	-
Others	(95,646)	(570,129)	(520,174)	(80,202)
	(13,730,693)	(11,160,316)	(10,265,207)	(6,037,013)
				-
Financial income (expenses) (1)				**-**
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	(987,649)	510,672	-	315,642
Shell Group (7)	(158,111)	(112,875)	(157,304)	(112,651)
Others	(6,978)	(9,272)	(97,498)	(94,469)
	(1,152,738)	388,525	(254,802)	108,522

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	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2023
Revenues from services and others (2)				
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	14,527	11,413	-	-
Raízen Argentina S.A.	18,746	18,834	-	-
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	6,714	6,829	-	-
Shell Aviation Limited	150	305	150	305
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	19,371	12,530	19,824	12,530
Raízen Paraguay S.A.	-	1,708	-	-
Comgás – Companhia de Gás de São Paulo	-	-	15,024	21,967
Rumo Group	-	-	32,651	26,562
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	1,914	9,213	1,914	9,214
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A.	-	-	14,159	8,453
Others	9,327	3,374	57,285	15,922
	100,093	64,206	141,007	94,953
Service expenses (3)			-	-
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	(173,041)	(165,230)	-	(30,312)
Shell Brands International AG	(69,244)	(100,500)	(216,798)	(221,180)
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	-	(6,431)	30	(6,431)
Shell International Petroleum	(3,344)	(6,811)	(6,340)	(11,175)
Others	(373)	(5,599)	(2,841)	(4,971)
	(246,002)	(284,571)	(225,949)	(274,069)

(1) Financial income (expenses). net correspond mostly to: (i) interest and exchange differences of PPEs. raised with the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels; (ii) gains (losses) from the asset management agreement entered between the companies; (iii) interest on accounts payable to Shell for brand licensing; and (iv) other exchange variations.

(2) These refer to: (i) lubricant sales commissions to Shell; and (ii) collection of expenses with the sharing of corporate. management and operating costs.

(3) These refer to: (i) expenses with the sharing of corporate, management and operating costs with RESA; and (ii) expenses with technical support, maintenance of the billing and collection process, commissions on the sale of jet fuel and secondees to Shell.

(4) "Rumo Group" refers to the railway and port operations represented, mainly, by the following companies: Rumo S.A. Elevações Portuárias S.A. Logispot Armazéns Gerais S.A. Rumo Malha Sul S.A. Rumo Malha Oeste S.A. Rumo Malha Paulista S.A. Rumo Malha Norte S.A. Rumo Malha Central S.A. Portofer Transporte Ferroviário Ltda. ALL Armazéns Gerias Ltda. Terminal São Simão S.A. América Latina Logística Intermodal S.A and Brado Logística S.A.

(5) "Agricopel Group" refers to sales of fuel represented by the companies Agricopel Comércio de Derivados de Petróleo Ltda. Posto Agricopel Ltda. Agricopel Diesel Paraná Ltda. and Blue Administradora de Bens Ltda. whose relationship takes place through FIX Investimentos Ltda. which is the noncontrolling shareholder of Raízen Mime.

(6) The Company's purchase transactions with the subsidiaries Blueway. Sabbá and Raízen Trading LLP, subsidiary of RESA, are substantially represented by those originating from imports of ethanol and oil and its derivatives in the foreign market.

(7) "Shell Group" refers to the commercial transactions conducted by Shell Aviation Limited. Shell Overseas Investments B.V., Shell Trading Rotterdam, Shell Companhia Argentina, and Shell Trading US Company, and granting of the license to use the Shell brand by Shell Brands International AG.

(8) Transactions with related parties are entered into on an arm's length basis, in line with those prevailing in the market or that the Company would conduct with third parties.

(c) Guarantees

Considering that Raízen operates a centralized corporate treasury area, the Company is the guarantor of certain debts of its subsidiary RESA.

(d) Officers and members of the Board of Directors

Fixed and variable compensation to key management personnel of Raízen, including statutory officers and members of the Board of Directors, recognized in profit or loss for the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, is as follows:

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	2023	2022
Regular compensation	(75,580)	(74,766)
Bonuses and other variable compensation	(69,489)	(84,802)
Share-based payment (Note 21)	(13,085)	(24,540)
Total compensation	(158,154)	(184,108)

The Company shares the corporate, management and operating costs and structures with its subsidiary RESA. Key management personnel include mostly RESA employees, and the costs are transferred to the Company through the issue of debt note. In April and May 2021, the Company recognized in the consolidated statement of income the amount of R$ 11,897 related to these expenses transferred by RESA and that include key management personnel. As from June 1, 2021, with the corporate reorganization of RESA, these expenses are fully eliminated in the consolidation.

10. Assets from contracts with clients

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	2,270,068	2,730,497
Business combination	-	285,291
Additions	515,292	724,290
Amortization (1)	(434,281)	(579,822)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(73,663)
As of March 31, 2022	2,351,079	3,086,593
Business combinations (Notes 30.b and 30.d)	-	14,478
Additions	529,411	824,925
Amortization (1)	(470,830)	(615,494)
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(79,235)
As of March 31, 2023	2,409,660	3,231,267
Current	(442,383)	(577,133)
Non-current	1,967,277	2,654,134

(1) Recognized in the statement of income for the year under "Net operating revenue" (Note 22),

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11. Investments

Individual

	Country	Business activity	Equity interest	Investments 2023	Investments 2022	Equity accounting result 2023	Equity accounting result 2022
Book value							
Subsidiaries							
Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries	Argentina	Fuel trade and refining	100.00%	3,324,959	3,254,752	(180,366)	194,066
Raízen Energia S.A. (2)	Brazil	Production of sugar and renewables	100.00%	22,140,276	13,530,784	676,367	1,168,492
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (2)	Brazil	Production of sugar and renewables	100.00%	-	7,105,946	(191,647)	947,557
Raízen Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	Fuel trade	50.00%	138,832	143,973	(11,300)	24,283
Payly Holding Ltda.	Brazil	Payment institution	100.00%	-	-	(11,611)	-
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	Brazil	Fuel trade	80.00%	1,329,188	1,126,936	266,050	290,879
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	Brazil	Fuel trade	76.00%	272,141	206,961	104,075	104,756
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação S.A.	Brazil	Import and export	99.99%	704,500	1,193,071	213,450	293,790
Sabor Raiz Alimentação S.A.	Brazil	Meal	69.35%	237	250	(13)	(76)
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliário Ltda.	Brazil	Real estate investments	99.99%	234,916	209,665	25,488	16,943
				28,145,049	26,772,338	890,493	3,040,690
Joint venture							
Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniência e Proximidade S.A. ("Grupo Nós")	Brazil	Convenience and proximity stores	50.00%	145,248	190,499	(45,251)	(11,946)
Associates							
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	22,478	21,689	(11,211)	(3,090)
Nordeste Logística I S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	5,797	4,266	2,494	2,145
Nordeste Logística II S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	18,965	13,639	(2,341)	(899)
Nordeste Logística III S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	16,623	11,750	(460)	320
				63,863	51,344	(11,518)	(1,524)
				28,354,160	27,014,181	833,724	3,027,220
Appreciation of assets, net attributed to subsidiaries and joint ventures							
Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries (1)				325,713	351,958	(79,401)	(124,491)
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (1) and (2)				-	61,064	(7,878)	(61,978)
Raízen Paraguay S.A. (1)				67,305	65,062	(1,990)	4,619
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.				655	2,636	(1,981)	(2,632)
Grupo Nós				480,278	495,639	(15,361)	(15,361)
				873,951	976,359	(106,611)	(199,843)
Goodwill on investments							
Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries (1)				275,804	262,292	-	-
Raízen Paraguay S.A. (1)				330,026	334,525	-	-
Payly (1)(Note 30.e)				75,744	-	-	-
Raízen Centro-Sul S.A. (Note 30.a)(2)				-	757,487	-	-
				681,574	1,354,304	-	-
Total investments				29,909,685	29,344,844	727,113	2,827,377

(1) As of March 31, 2023, said appreciation and goodwill are stated net of deferred tax liabilities, in the amount of R$ 213,285 (R$ 214,188 in 2022), In the year ended March 31, 2023, the impact of these taxes on realization of appreciation totaled R$ 36,248 (R$ 61,830 in 2022) and was recognized in profit or loss for the year under Deferred income and social contribution taxes.

(2) As mentioned in Note 1.3, on October 1, 2022, the Company approved a capital increase in the direct subsidiary RESA through the contribution of all common shares representing the capital stock of Raízen Centro-Sul.

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(a) Consolidated

	Country	Business activity	Equity interest	Investments 2023	Investments 2022	Equity accounting result 2023	Equity accounting result 2022
Book value							
Joint ventures							
Grupo Nós	Brazil	Convenience and proximity stores	50.00%	145,248	190,499	(45,251)	(11,946)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda.	Brazil	Energy	50.00%	2,221	3,506	(288)	-
J.F Energia S.A.	Brazil	Energy	50.00%	4,395	2,352	1,302	-
Rio Power Participações S.A.	Brazil	Energy	57.89%	10,479	9,388	1,074	-
				162,343	205,745	(43,163)	(11,946)
Associates							
Termap S.A.	Argentina	Sea terminal	3.50%	376	323	-	-
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	50.00%	7,877	10,190	(2,313)	1,111
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	22,478	21,689	(11,211)	(3,090)
Nordeste Logística I S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	5,797	4,266	2,494	2,145
Nordeste Logística II S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	18,965	13,639	(2,341)	(899)
Nordeste Logística III S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33.33%	16,623	11,750	(460)	320
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	Brazil	R&D	20.86%	184,967	169,220	21,725	24,054
Logum Logística S.A.	Brazil	Logistics	30.00%	313,623	312,059	(57,035)	(51,304)
Uniduto Logística S.A.	Brazil	Logistics	46.48%	48,560	48,338	(8,855)	(8,080)
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.	Brazil	Energy	30.00%	7,732	3,939	(12,397)	-
Dunamis SPE S.A.	Brazil	Energy	1.00%	1,048	-	(30)	-
				628,046	595,413	(70,423)	(35,743)
				790,389	801,158	(113,586)	(47,689)
Appreciation of assets, net attributed to joint venture and associates							
Grupo Nós				480,278	495,639	(15,361)	(15,361)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda.				5,819	-	(233)	-
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.				3,056	-	(123)	-
J.F Energia S.A.				5,731	-	(230)	-
Rio Power Participações S.A.				13,938	-	(559)	-
				508,822	495,639	(16,506)	(15,361)
Goodwill on investments							
Uniduto Logística S.A.				5,676	5,676	-	-
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.				51,946	51,946	-	-
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A.				22,018	-	-	-
				79,640	57,622	-	-
Total investments				1,378,851	1,354,419	(130,092)	(63,050)

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(b) Changes in investments

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	6,725,377	757,228
Additions	6,013,700	114,846
Contribution of investment in RESA by shareholders Shell and Cosan	5,727,866	517,929
Business combination	6,392,903	28,509
Goodwill arising from business combination (*)	1,133,652	-
Equity accounting result	2,827,377	(63,050)
Share of equity of investees	1,486,391	-
Effect of redemption of preferred shares at subsidiary	2,220	-
Effect of transaction between shareholders at subsidiary	(7,423)	-
Dividends	(174,237)	(1,767)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(782,982)	724
As of March 31, 2022	29,344,844	1,354,419
Business combination (Note 30)	17,731	51,708
Goodwill arising from business combination (Notes 30.a, 30.b and 30.e) (*)	(7,599)	-
Equity accounting result	727,113	(130,092)
Share of equity of investees (3)	260,708	(3,191)
Additions (1)	25,000	111,929
Capital reduction (2)	(700,000)	-
Dividends	(109,886)	(7,494)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	351,774	1,572
As of March 31, 2023	29,909,685	1,378,851

(*) Reclassified to Intangible assets, in the consolidated statements.

(1) The additions to the investment conducted in the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 were:

As of March 31, 2023

- Capital contributions in cash were made in associates Nordeste Logística II S.A., Nordeste Logística III S.A. and Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A. in the amounts of R$ 7,667, R$ 5,333 and R$ 12,000, respectively;

- Capital increases in associates Logum Logística S.A. ("Logum") and Uniduto Logística S.A. ("Uniduto"), in the amounts of R$ 58,599 and R$ 9,078, fully paid up through a current account. In the fiscal year the amounts of R$ 7,070 and R$ 1,095 were also paid up in currency in the same associates, these amounts were recorded as unpaid capital, in "Related parties", as of March 31, 2022 (Note 9.a.6); and

- Capital increases in other investees in the amount of R$ 19,252, fully paid up through a current account.

As of March 31, 2022

- Capital contributions in cash were made in associates Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A., Nordeste Logística I S.A., Nordeste Logística II S.A. and Nordeste Logística III S.A. in the amounts of R$ 3,700, R$ 1,333, R$ 6,900 and R$ 1,767, respectively;

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- Capital contributions in cash to the subsidiaries Blueway and RESA, in the amounts of R$750,000 and R$ 5,250,000, respectively,

- Capital increases in cash in the indirect associates Uniduto e Logum in the amounts of R$ 12,903 and R$ 83,243, respectively;

- On August 10, 2021, the acquisition of all shares issued by Raízen Centro-Sul by the Company was concluded, for the amount of R$6,929,180. Additionally, on November 1, 2021, 50% of the equity interest in the capital of Raízen Paraguay S.A. was acquired by the Company for the net present value of R$ 599,097; and

- In March 2022, the Company approved a capital increase in the associate Latitude Logística Portuária S.A. in the amount of R$ 5,000, through payment of grant credits.

  There were no changes in the percentage of interest held in the capital of these investees, since all shareholders made capital contributions proportionally to their held interest.

(2) On March 16, 2023, an EGM approved a capital reduction in the subsidiary Blueway in the amount of R$ 700,000, upon payment cash made to the Company on March 23, 2023.

(3) Refers to gains (losses) from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting, net of deferred taxes, effects of foreign currency translation, and of actuarial revaluation recognized in comprehensive income and effects of capital transaction of Raízen's subsidiaries and involving interest of non-controlling shareholders.

(c) Selected information of the "Grupo Nós"

The table below summarizes the financial information of the "Grupo Nós", based on the financial statements, adjusted by the recognition of fair value adjustments on the date of establishment of the joint venture and by differences in accounting policies, when applicable. The table also reconciles the summarized financial information at the carrying amount of the interest held by Raízen in the joint venture.

	2023	2022
Current assets	232,783	311,040
Non-current assets	624,081	333,963
Current liabilities	(285,393)	(112,571)
Non-current liabilities	(275,557)	(145,525)
Consolidated equity	295,914	386,907
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(5,418)	(5,909)
Attributable to controlling shareholders	290,496	380,998
Equity interest of Raízen	50.00%	50.00%
Share of equity	145,248	190,499
Appreciation and remeasurement at fair value	532,762	532,762
Accumulated amortization of appreciation	(52,484)	(37,123)
Appreciation and remeasurement, net	480,278	495,639
Carrying amount of the equity interest	625,526	686,138

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	2023	2022
Net operating revenue	558,335	261,910
Consolidated loss for the period	(89,401)	(21,611)
Capital transactions	1,316	-
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(2,417)	(2,280)
Attributable to controlling shareholders	(90,502)	(23,891)
Equity interest of Raízen	50.00%	50.00%
Equity accounting result	(45,251)	(11,946)

(d) Selected information on associates and other joint ventures

The table below describes the financial information of the Company's main associates and other joint ventures:

	2023				
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Net operating revenue	Income/(loss)
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	77,919	(62,165)	(15,754)	13,091	(4,626)
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	175,269	(107,828)	(67,441)	-	(33,636)
Nordeste Logística I S.A. (1)	40,803	(23,411)	(17,392)	19,918	7,483
Nordeste Logística II S.A. (1)	78,620	(21,720)	(56,900)	3,334	(7,024)
Nordeste Logística III S.A. (1)	75,428	(25,553)	(49,875)	13,011	(1,380)
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	1,007,678	(120,971)	(886,707)	313,037	105,411
Logum Logística S.A. (1)	3,529,780	(2,503,369)	(1,026,411)	251,941	(170,926)
Uniduto Logística S.A. (1)	104,543	(56)	(104,487)	-	(19,054)
Iogen Energy Corporation (2)	38,359	(400,476)	362,117	-	(1,476)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda. (1)	13,838	(9,395)	(4,443)	-	(576)
J.F Energia S.A. (1)	10,215	(1,424)	(8,791)	4,263	2,604
Rio Power Participações S.A. (1)	34,311	(16,210)	(18,101)	5,114	1,855
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A. (1)	36,833	(11,059)	(25,774)	-	(41,324)

	2022				
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Net operating revenue	Income/(loss)
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	73,106	(52,726)	(20,380)	8,757	2,222
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A. (1)	171,917	(106,843)	(65,074)	-	(9,271)
Nordeste Logística I S.A. (1)	69,870	(57,073)	(12,797)	16,381	6,436
Nordeste Logística II S.A. (1)	55,456	(14,535)	(40,921)	3,135	(2,697)
Nordeste Logística III S.A. (1)	74,913	(39,659)	(35,254)	10,222	960
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	910,117	(98,557)	(811,560)	367,427	132,145
Logum Logística S.A. (1)	3,226,669	(2,269,038)	(957,631)	177,416	(196,396)
Uniduto Logística S.A. (1)	106,378	(2,371)	(104,007)	-	(19,663)
Iogen Energy Corporation (2)	34,065	(384,082)	350,017	-	(219)
CGB Caruaru Energia Ltda. (1)	15,861	(8,849)	(7,012)	7	6
J.F Energia S.A. (1)	8,516	(3,812)	(4,704)	-	-
Rio Power Participações S.A. (1)	25,836	(9,615)	(16,221)	-	-
Gera Soluções e Tecnologia S.A. (1)	14,566	(1,435)	(13,131)	-	-

(1) The fiscal year of these investees ends on December 31 of each year,

(2) Shared controlled company, in which the Company holds 50% of the common shares, whose fiscal year ends on August 31 of each year. The Company did not recognize an estimated loss of equity in subsidiaries, since it is not responsible for legal or constructive (non-formalized) obligations to make payments on behalf of this company,

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12. Property, plant, and equipment

	Individual							
	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:								
As of March 31, 2021	354,780	407,127	1,164,739	127,122	27,567	206,601	17,049	2,304,985
Additions	-	291	-	1	11	209,132	-	209,435
Write-offs	(12,041)	(4,348)	(11,400)	(520)	(184)	-	(12)	(28,505)
Estimated loss, net	1	(2,568)	(1,062)	-	(143)	(61)	-	(3,833)
Transfers (1)	3,608	41,615	68,743	3,066	4,648	(130,896)	-	(9,216)
As of March 31, 2022	346,348	442,117	1,221,020	129,669	31,899	284,776	17,037	2,472,866
Additions	3,924	-	-	-	-	197,629	-	201,553
Write-offs	(7,856)	(3,231)	(5,775)	(921)	(398)	-	-	(18,181)
Estimated loss, net	-	-	(3,371)	-	(3)	-	-	(3,374)
Transfers (1)	-	36,575	104,071	2,979	6,708	(159,538)	-	(9,205)
As of March 31, 2023	342,416	475,461	1,315,945	131,727	38,206	322,867	17,037	2,643,659
Accumulated depreciation:								
As of March 31, 2021	-	(61,332)	(634,609)	(77,388)	(17,584)	-	(14,570)	(805,483)
Depreciation in the year	-	(13,050)	(74,157)	(7,624)	(4,452)	-	(1,112)	(100,395)
Write-offs	-	2,171	11,559	480	154	-	10	14,374
Transfers (1)	-	(304)	325	4	(25)	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2022	-	(72,515)	(696,882)	(84,528)	(21,907)	-	(15,672)	(891,504)
Depreciation in the year	-	(14,129)	(77,097)	(6,997)	(6,158)	-	(831)	(105,212)
Write-offs	-	946	3,522	908	391	-	-	5,767
As of March 31, 2023	-	(85,698)	(770,457)	(90,617)	(27,674)	-	(16,503)	(990,949)
Net residual value								
As of March 31, 2023	342,416	389,763	545,488	41,110	10,532	322,867	534	1,652,710
As of March 31, 2022	346,348	369,602	524,138	45,141	9,992	284,776	1,365	1,581,362

(1) Refers, substantially, to transfers of construction in progress to the corresponding asset categories after being capitalized, including transfers of software costs to "Intangible assets".

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	Consolidated									
	Land and rural properties	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Aircraft, vessels and vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Sugarcane planting	Frequently replaced parts and components	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:										
As of March 31, 2021	1,229,147	1,480,296	5,007,731	147,660	71,456	886,253	-	-	30,236	8,852,779
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	45,186	1,997,343	9,794,613	567,031	229,847	957,433	7,159,787	1,560,173	36,597	22,348,010
Business combination	93,598	446,489	2,020,194	18,929	12,527	80,774	495,869	111,895	5,601	3,285,876
Additions	24	18,857	123,401	2,956	7,395	2,617,467	906,822	1,400,229	16,533	5,093,684
Write-offs	(16,267)	(9,415)	(149,648)	(44,945)	(3,664)	(17,400)	(24,170)	-	(12)	(265,521)
Constitution of estimated loss, net)	(2,809)	(25,617)	(20,125)	10,020	(315)	17,378	-	-	-	(21,468)
Transfers (1)	8,405	289,140	1,076,446	12,516	45,671	(1,531,254)	-	(753,028)	(4,790)	(856,894)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(149,982)	(184,035)	(794,461)	(8,405)	(10,516)	(184,613)	-	-	(14,971)	(1,346,983)
As of March 31, 2022	1,207,302	4,013,058	17,058,151	705,762	352,401	2,826,038	8,538,308	2,319,269	69,194	37,089,483
Business combination (Note 30)	3,757	48,269	87,304	18	1,120	15,677	-	-	-	156,145
Additions	3,924	26,135	74,964	980	5,378	5,291,671	1,490,683	1,591,022	12,245	8,497,002
Write-offs	(46,904)	(21,665)	(278,942)	(60,181)	(9,113)	(14,524)	(6,103)	-	(200)	(437,632)
Reversal of estimated loss, net	(330)	5,023	8,844	3,043	1,340	-	-	-	192	18,112
Transfers (1)	3,335	84,266	1,318,885	22,741	43,643	(1,816,507)	643	(1,545,102)	239,869	(1,648,227)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	51,860	74,358	287,271	3,062	3,673	69,330	-	-	(2,002)	487,552
As of March 31, 2023	1,222,944	4,229,444	18,556,477	675,425	398,442	6,371,685	10,023,531	2,365,189	319,298	44,162,435
Accumulated depreciation:										
As of March 31, 2021	-	(233,543)	(1,815,926)	(77,161)	(41,617)	-	-	-	(14,889)	(2,183,136)
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	(566,239)	(4,330,178)	(315,309)	(163,427)	-	(5,039,227)	(903,459)	(26,375)	(11,344,214)
Business combination	-	4,723	(3,641)	(37)	(197)	-	-	-	-	848
Depreciation in the year	-	(147,800)	(1,142,647)	(54,051)	(37,048)	-	(524,562)	(791,131)	(10,609)	(2,707,848)
Write-offs	-	4,030	117,405	37,393	2,107	-	-	-	12	160,947
Transfers (1)	-	(125)	7,987	(2,356)	(741)	-	-	753,025	100	757,890
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	-	73,703	406,657	5,171	5,250	-	-	-	101	490,882
As of March 31, 2022	-	(865,251)	(6,760,343)	(406,350)	(235,673)	-	(5,563,789)	(941,565)	(51,660)	(14,824,631)
Depreciation in the year	-	(171,837)	(1,212,553)	(64,204)	(43,482)	-	(813,854)	(1,566,256)	(22,184)	(3,894,370)
Write-offs	-	11,563	228,082	57,193	10,822	-	-	-	85	307,745
Transfers (1)	-	26,819	(43,882)	(114)	5,382	(3,079)	-	1,566,318	(85)	1,551,359
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	-	(29,192)	(150,324)	(1,963)	(1,872)	-	-	-	197	(183,154)
As of March 31, 2023	-	(1,027,898)	(7,939,020)	(415,438)	(264,823)	(3,079)	(6,377,643)	(941,503)	(73,647)	(17,043,051)
Net residual value:										
As of March 31, 2023	1,222,944	3,201,546	10,617,457	259,987	133,619	6,368,606	3,645,888	1,423,686	245,651	27,119,384
As of March 31, 2022	1,207,302	3,147,807	10,297,808	299,412	116,728	2,826,038	2,974,519	1,377,704	17,534	22,264,852

(1) Refers, substantially, to transfers of construction in progress to the corresponding asset categories after being capitalized, including transfers of software costs to "Intangible assets".

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Construction in progress

The balances of construction in progress refer mainly to: (i) construction of E2G plant; (ii) expansion of the bioenergy park (Barra Mansa 1 Project – Paraguaçu); (iii) construction of solar energy generation and distribution plants; (iv) irrigation implementation and expansion projects; (v) improvements in irrigation systems (economizers); (vi) construction and expansion of biogas plants; (vii) construction of solar energy plants; (viii) investments in industrial maintenance and improvement, agricultural automation, in addition to Safety, Health and Environment and administrative investments; (ix) projects for the construction of new fuel distribution terminals and expansion, modernization and improvement of existing terminals; (x) investment in service stations under the Shell banner; (xi) investments in large clients (B2B), such as acquisition and installation of equipment, installation of gas stations in these large consumer clients; and (xii) expansion, modernization and improvement of airports, such as the acquisition of supply vehicles, expansion of fire hydrant networks and supply points. During the year ended March 31, 2023, several projects were concluded, totaling R$ 1,816,507 (R$ 1,531,254 in 2022).

Capitalization of borrowing costs

In the year ended March 31, 2023, consolidated borrowing costs at Raízen totaled R$ 74,233 (R$ 71,200 in 2022). As of March 31, 2023, the weighted average annual rates of financial charges for certain debts were 12.42% (6.36% in 2022).

13. Intangible assets

					Individual
	Software license	Goodwill	Brands	Others	Total
Cost or valuation:					
As of March 31, 2021	385,627	439,585	532,078	351	1,357,641
Additions (1)	104,816	-	1,722,993	-	1,827,809
Transfers (2)	8,999	-	-	-	8,999
As of March 31, 2022	499,442	439,585	2,255,071	351	3,194,449
Additions	166,620	-	-	-	166,620
Write-offs	(1,095)	-	-	-	(1,095)
Transfers (2)	9,205	-	-	-	9,205
As of March 31, 2023	674,172	439,585	2,255,071	351	3,369,179
Accumulated amortization:					
As of March 31, 2021	(237,089)	-	(527,705)	-	(764,794)
Amortization in the year	(37,364)	-	(118,505)	-	(155,869)
As of March 31, 2022	(274,453)	-	(646,210)	-	(920,663)
Amortization in the year	(53,861)	-	(132,538)	-	(186,399)
Write-offs	250	-	-	-	250
As of March 31, 2023	(328,064)	-	(778,748)	-	(1,106,812)
Net residual value:					
As of March 31, 2023	346,108	439,585	1,476,323	351	2,262,367
As of March 31, 2022	224,989	439,585	1,608,861	351	2,273,786

(1) On May 20, 2021, Raízen signed the renewal of the license agreement for use of the Shell brand with Shell Brands, for a minimum period of 13 (thirteen) years, renewable in certain cases, subject to the compliance with certain conditions established in the agreement.

(2) These refer to amounts transferred from "Property, plant and equipment" account.

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											Consolidated
	Software license	Goodwill	Brands	Contractual relationships with clients	Operating authorization	Granting rights and others	Sharecropping agreements	Sugarcane supply agreements	Right of use - public concessions	Technology	Total
Cost or valuation:											
As of March 31, 2021	435,486	780,019	532,348	412,035	-	26,361	-	-	-	-	2,186,249
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	354,445	1,978,731	-	16,196	-	29,276	18,122	181,516	12,542	185,136	2,775,964
Business combination	8,844	1,297,156	60,746	-	-	-	-	-	1,470	-	1,368,216
Additions (1)	131,968	-	1,722,993	-	-	28,769	-	-	-	-	1,883,730
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	(5,000)
Transfers (2)	97,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,053
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(11,384)	(120,424)	(10,189)	(67,962)	-	(1,170)	-	-	-	-	(211,129)
As of March 31, 2022	1,016,412	3,935,482	2,305,898	360,269	-	78,236	18,122	181,516	14,012	185,136	8,095,083
Business combination (Note 30)	7,709	(107,815)	-	35,062	124,711	-	-	-	-	-	59,667
Additions (3)	225,051	-	37,332	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	307,383
Write-offs	(1,095)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,095)
Transfers (2)	97,219	-	-	-	-	(57,202)	-	-	-	-	40,017
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	5,241	33,672	1,845	24,777	-	(478)	-	-	-	-	65,057
As of March 31, 2023	1,350,537	3,861,339	2,345,075	465,108	124,711	20,556	18,122	181,516	14,012	185,136	8,566,112
Accumulated amortization:											
As of March 31, 2021	(245,059)	-	(527,956)	(66,796)	-	(1,220)	-	-	-	-	(841,031)
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	(250,270)	(431,380)	-	(3,828)	-	(21,204)	(18,078)	(121,198)	(12,542)	(114,544)	(973,044)
Amortization in the year	(88,089)	-	(122,496)	(42,617)	-	(401)	-	(8,475)	-	(13,273)	(275,351)
Transfers (2)	(5,097)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,097)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	4,744	-	480	15,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,299
As of March 31, 2022	(583,771)	(431,380)	(649,972)	(98,166)	-	(22,825)	(18,078)	(129,673)	(12,542)	(127,817)	(2,074,224)
Amortization in the year	(126,570)	-	(144,861)	(35,294)	(4,830)	-	(39)	(3,841)	(977)	(18,591)	(335,003)
Write-offs	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Transfers (2)	(351)	-	-	-	-	2,502	-	-	-	-	2,151
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(1,739)	-	129	(6,239)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,849)
As of March 31, 2023	(712,181)	(431,380)	(794,704)	(139,699)	(4,830)	(20,323)	(18,117)	(133,514)	(13,519)	(146,408)	(2,414,675)
Net residual value:											
As of March 31, 2023	638,356	3,429,959	1,550,371	325,409	119,881	233	5	48,002	493	38,728	6,151,437
As of March 31, 2022	432,641	3,504,102	1,655,926	262,103	-	55,411	44	51,843	1,470	57,319	6,020,859

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(1) On May 20, 2021, Raízen signed the renewal of the license agreement for use of the Shell brand with Shell Brands, for a minimum period of 13 (thirteen) years, renewable in certain cases, subject to the compliance with certain conditions established in the contract.

(2) These refer to amounts transferred from the line item "Property, plant and equipment" in the amount of R$ 96,868 and transfers to the line item "Right of Use" in the amount of R$ 54,700 referring to the granting of lease contracts of public infrastructure areas.

(3) On May 1, 2022, indirectly subsidiary Neolubes signed the renewal of the license agreement for use of the Shell brand with Shell Brands, for a minimum term of 13 (thirteen) years, renewable in certain cases, subject to the compliance with certain conditions established in the agreement.

Goodwill

This refers to goodwill paid for expected future profitability. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the balance of goodwill is as follows:

	2023	2022
On business combination of Cosan Combustíveis Lubrificantes S.A.	348,103	348,103
On acquisition of Latina	70,432	70,432
On acquisition of Raízen Argentina (1)	303,573	283,101
On acquisition of Raízen Centro-Sul (Note 30.a)	687,385	757,487
On acquisition of Raízen Paraguay (Note 30.b)(1)	313,034	313,075
On acquisition of Costa Rica Canavieira Ltda.	57,169	57,169
On acquisition of Cerrado Açúcar e Álcool S.A.	24,660	24,660
On acquisition of RESA (formerly Cosan S.A. Açúcar e Álcool)	558	558
On acquisition of Univalem S.A. Açúcar e Álcool	5,018	5,018
On acquisition of Usina Açucareira Bom Retiro S.A.	81,575	81,575
On acquisition of Usina Benálcool	149,247	149,247
On acquisition of Usina Santa Luíza	42,348	42,348
On acquisition of Usina Zanin Açúcar e Álcool	98,380	98,380
On acquisition of Vertical	4,313	4,313
On acquisition of Corona Group	380,003	380,003
On acquisition of Destivale Group	42,494	42,494
On acquisition of Mundial Group	87,435	87,435
On establishment of FBA – Franco Brasileira S.A. Açúcar e Álcool	4,407	4,407
On merger of Curupay S.A. Participações	109,841	109,841
On payment of capital at Mundial	14,800	14,800
On acquisition of Usinas Santa Cândida e Paraíso	431,272	431,272
On acquisition of RWXE	8,430	8,430
On acquisition of Ryballa	5,400	5,400
On acquisition of Gera Nex Participações (Note 30.c)	63,288	163,504
On acquisition of Payly (Note 30.e)	75,744	-
Others	21,050	21,050
	3,429,959	3,504,102

(1) As of March 31, 2023, the goodwill generated by the acquisition of Raízen Argentina and Raízen Paraguay includes the balance of the effect of foreign currency translation in the amount of R$ 81,674 and less R$ 49,845 (R$ 61,202 and less R$ 63,090 in 2022), respectively,

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Impairment analysis for cash generating units containing goodwill

Raízen evaluates the recoverable amount of goodwill at least annually.

Management uses the value in use method to determine the recoverable amount, which is based on the projection of the discounted cash flows expected from the cash-generating units (CGU) determined by management based on the budgets that consider the assumptions related to each CGU, using information available in the market and prior performance.
The Company's discounted cash flows related to the CGU "Marketing and Services" of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay were prepared for a 5-year period and carried at perpetuity without considering the real growth rate, based on past performance and expectations for market development. Cash flows arising from the continued use of related assets are adjusted for specific risks and use the post-tax discount rate, calculated at 9.16% per year (6.91% in 2022),

The main assumptions used by the Company were: (i) prices based on the market expectation, (ii) estimated growth rates for the business sector, and (iii) extrapolations of growth rates based on the Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The entire future cash flow was discounted at rates that reflect specific risks related to the relevant assets in each cash-generating unit.

The discounted cash flows of the subsidiary RESA and its subsidiaries, which comprise substantially the CGUs "Sugar" and "Renewables", were prepared for a period of 25 years, in accordance with a reasonable time to recover the assets related to the activities of their economic sector. No real growth rate was considered in the year of the cash flow or in perpetuity, based on past performance and expectations for market development. The discount rate used was 9.16% per year (6.91% in 2022),

The main assumptions used for subsidiary RESA and its subsidiaries were: (i) expected price of sales of commodities over the long term; (ii) productivity in agricultural areas; (iii) performance of Total Recoverable Sugar ("TRS"); and (iv) operating and administrative costs. The entire cash flow was discounted at rates that reflect specific risks related to the relevant assets in each cash-generating unit.

As a result of the annual impairment tests, no significant losses were recognized in the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022. The determination of the recoverability of assets depends on certain key assumptions as described above, which are influenced by the market, technological and economic conditions prevailing when such test is carried out and, therefore, it is not possible to determine whether impairment losses will occur in the future and, in the event, they occur, if they will be material.

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14. Suppliers and advances to suppliers

(a) Suppliers

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Suppliers - agreement (i)	6,440,153	6,393,207	9,681,469	9,483,222
Suppliers of materials and services (ii)	205,500	194,394	6,943,091	5,767,281
Oil products suppliers (iii)	2,188,012	1,321,980	3,489,503	2,046,248
Ethanol suppliers (iii)	692,625	773,761	798,385	879,788
Sugarcane suppliers (iv)	-	-	539,890	882,975
	9,526,290	8,683,342	21,452,338	19,059,514
Domestic (local currency)	9,518,051	8,661,726	13,911,342	11,873,453
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	8,239	21,616	7,540,996	7,186,061
	9,526,290	8,683,342	21,452,338	19,059,514

(i) The Company has agreements related to payments with financial institutions ("Agreements") through which certain suppliers may anticipate their receivables related to products and services provided to the Company, directly with financial institutions.

Under such Agreements, the supplier elects whether to anticipate the receivables and the financial institutions decide whether or not to acquire said credits, without interference from Raízen. The use of the Agreements does not imply any change in the notes issued by the suppliers, maintaining the conditions regarding the original amounts and payment terms which is approximately 99 days, falling within the Company's ordinary operational cycle.

(ii) Balance payable to suppliers of materials and services refers to acquisitions of machinery and equipment for the bioenergy parks, distribution bases and own reseller gas stations, as well as diverse services contracted.

(iii) The balances payable to suppliers of oil products and ethanol refer to installment purchases made by Raízen.

(iv) The sugarcane harvest period, which usually takes place between April and December of each year, generally has a direct impact on the balance with sugarcane suppliers and the respective cutting, loading and transportation services.

(b) Advances to suppliers

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Performance (1)	-	-	-	3,383,055
Sugarcane (2)	-	-	401,325	691,247
Suppliers of materials and services	5,235	2,825	211,664	332,165
	5,235	2,825	612,989	4,406,467
Domestic (local currency)	5,235	2,825	521,607	4,318,161
Abroad (foreign currency)	-	-	91,382	88,306
	5,235	2,825	612,989	4,406,467
Current	(5,235)	(2,825)	(392,647)	(4,215,961)
Non-current	-	-	220,342	190,506

(1) These refer to advances on commodity export performance, backed by US dollars, related to the purchase of goods for future delivery, specifically for export purposes, which were fully performed in the year ended March 31, 2023.

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(2) These refer to advances made to sugarcane suppliers that are monetarily adjusted on a monthly basis according to the conditions and indices specifically agreed in the contracts.

15. Leases

(a) Rights of use

As of March 31, 2023, rights of use are presented by the following underlying assets:

				Individual
	Properties	Vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost or valuation:				
As of March 31, 2021	221,924	23,227	495	245,646
Additions	86,831	109	-	86,940
Write-offs	(4,005)	-	-	(4,005)
Remeasurements (1)	30,013	709	-	30,722
As of March 31, 2022	334,763	24,045	495	359,303
Additions	24,718	-	81	24,799
Write-offs	-	(7,557)	(1)	(7,558)
Remeasurements (1)	21,536	3,694	9	25,239
As of March 31, 2023	381,017	20,182	584	401,783
Accumulated amortization:				
As of March 31, 2021	(72,910)	(8,821)	(235)	(81,966)
Amortization in the year	(44,687)	(4,162)	(118)	(48,967)
Write-offs	426	-	-	426
As of March 31, 2022	(117,171)	(12,983)	(353)	(130,507)
Amortization in the year	(56,809)	(4,471)	(103)	(61,383)
Write-offs	2	7,637	-	7,639
As of March 31, 2023	(173,978)	(9,817)	(456)	(184,251)
Net residual value:				
As of March 31, 2023	207,039	10,365	128	217,532
As of March 31, 2022	217,592	11,062	142	228,796

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the IPCA, applicable annually.

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	Consolidated						
	Land	Properties	Aircraft and vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Manufacturing facilities	Furniture, fixtures and IT equipment	Total
Cost or valuation:							
As of March 31, 2021	255,281	261,859	597,687	1,090	-	-	1,115,917
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	7,917,099	166,496	269,291	533,870	97,324	5,021	8,989,101
Business combination	2,685,755	143	3,563	251,227	-	-	2,940,688
Additions	1,040,867	94,808	157,441	97,763	-	-	1,390,879
Write-offs	(315,255)	(4,396)	(48,082)	(22,869)	-	-	(390,602)
Remeasurements (1)	1,539,924	107,907	39,666	1,064	30,810	-	1,719,371
Transfers	-	5,013	(85)	-	-	-	4,928
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(48,334)	(32,491)	(108,377)	(325)	-	-	(189,527)
As of March 31, 2022	13,075,337	599,339	911,104	861,820	128,134	5,021	15,580,755
Business combination (Note 30.d)	-	512	-	-	-	-	512
Additions	1,456,951	213,768	861,866	107,671	-	-	2,640,256
Write-offs	(459,078)	(2,205)	(21,214)	(24,817)	-	-	(507,314)
Remeasurements (1)	15,592	52,577	25,518	23,709	11,883	-	129,279
Transfers	(8,637)	64,810	7,645	(66)	-	-	63,752
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	13,360	13,006	37,980	85	-	-	64,431
As of March 31, 2023	14,093,525	941,807	1,822,899	968,402	140,017	5,021	17,971,671
Accumulated amortization:							
As of March 31, 2021	(47,717)	(190,594)	(365,481)	(389)	-	-	(604,181)
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	(1,954,345)	(54,839)	(121,375)	(117,228)	(12,719)	(903)	(2,261,409)
Amortization in the year	(1,690,149)	(137,000)	(210,318)	(147,738)	(5,679)	-	(2,190,884)
Write-offs	107,639	624	38,217	2,514	-	38	149,032
Transfers	-	(5,013)	-	-	-	-	(5,013)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	8,950	25,224	77,070	91	-	-	111,335
As of March 31, 2022	(3,575,622)	(361,598)	(581,887)	(262,750)	(18,398)	(865)	(4,801,120)
Amortization in the year	(2,386,350)	(134,639)	(274,031)	(192,092)	(8,217)	-	(2,995,329)
Write-offs	141,268	(974)	11,484	575	-	-	152,353
Transfers	2,924	1,119	(13,086)	(9)	-	-	(9,052)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(3,656)	(9,662)	(29,101)	(31)	-	-	(42,450)
As of March 31, 2023	(5,821,436)	(505,754)	(886,621)	(454,307)	(26,615)	(865)	(7,695,598)
Net residual value:							
As of March 31, 2023	8,272,089	436,053	936,278	514,095	113,402	4,156	10,276,073
As of March 31, 2022	9,499,715	237,741	329,217	599,070	109,736	4,156	10,779,635

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the variation in the price of the Council of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol Producers of the State of São Paulo ("CONSECANA") applied to lease and sharecropping agreements of RESA and its subsidiaries.

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We present below the weighted average amortization rates by class of right of use as of March 31, 2023, and 2022:

Class	2023	2022
Land	12%	18%
Properties	16%	34%
Aircraft and vehicles	14%	22%
Machinery and equipment	15%	17%
Manufacturing facilities	6%	6%

(b) Lease liabilities

Changes in lease liabilities in the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 are as follows:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	78,002	486,879
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	5,757,038
Business combination	-	3,140,666
Additions	86,940	1,468,459
Write-offs	(3,730)	(224,939)
Payments	(43,906)	(2,179,271)
Interest	8,927	655,225
Amortizations by advances and others	-	(64,327)
Remeasurements (1)	20,561	1,448,099
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	(63,125)
As of March 31, 2022	146,794	10,424,704
Business combination (Note 30)	-	512
Additions	24,799	2,423,737
Write-offs	(3,116)	(304,949)
Payments	(53,830)	(2,737,691)
Interest	13,215	979,002
Amortization by advances and others	-	(117,590)
Remeasurements (1)	19,374	125,463
Effect of foreign currency translation	-	21,321
As of March 31, 2023	147,236	10,814,509
Domestic (local currency)	147,236	10,440,259
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	-	374,250
	147,236	10,814,509
Current	(52,049)	(2,658,519)
Non-current	95,187	8,155,990

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the variation in the price of CONSECANA applied to lease and sharecropping agreements of RESA and its subsidiaries,

The weighted average incremental rate applied to the Company's lease liabilities as of March 31, 2023, was 10.1% (9.3% in 2022),

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As of March 31, 2023, the maturity of consolidated lease liabilities of third parties and related parties (Note 9.a) is as follows:

	Consolidated	
Maturity	**Present value**	**Future value**
1 to 12 months	2,892,145	3,483,761
13 to 24 months	2,053,205	2,899,494
25 to 36 months	1,729,010	2,383,116
37 to 48 months	1,472,012	1,965,098
49 to 60 months	1,057,371	1,419,557
61 to 72 months	754,666	1,018,930
73 to 84 months	510,808	707,254
85 to 96 months	383,087	530,113
97 to 120 months	485,195	690,099
More than 121 months	710,119	1,034,244
Gross amount	12,047,618	16,131,666
Potential right of PIS and COFINS recoverable (1)	1,079,787	1,439,887

(1) This refers to the potential right of PIS/COFINS credits on payments of lease calculated based on the theoretical rate of 9.25%, applicable in Brazil. The purpose of this disclosure is to comply with Memorandum Circular CVM/SNC/SEP No. 02/2019 and is only an estimate. Therefore, these credits are not those that could effectively be used by Raízen, and its subsidiaries located in Brazil in the future. In such event, the referred to credits may be materially different due to possibility of the effective rate being different from the theoretical rate or due to subsequent changes in Brazilian tax legislation.

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16. Loans and financing

Purpose	Final maturity	Index	Annual effective average interest rate (1)		Individual		Consolidated	
			2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Debt classification per currency:								
Denominated in Brazilian real (R$)					792,425	775,094	13,178,849	8,667,568
Denominated in foreign currency (Note 27.d)					5,452,983	6,561,154	16,305,127	13,657,246
					6,245,408	7,336,248	29,483,976	22,324,814
Debt type (2):								
PPE	Mar/30	US$ + Libor	4.92%	2.10%	4,089,432	5,032,365	6,714,549	7,283,197
PPE	Mar/29	Fixed rate	4.10%	2.56%	1,363,551	1,338,946	3,833,982	1,338,946
PPE	May/27	SOFR	6.74%	-	-	-	253,010	-
Senior Notes Due 2027	Jan/27	US$	5.30%	5.30%	-	-	3,622,804	3,565,225
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA")	Aug/37	IPCA	10.36%	10.35%	272,321	259,825	5,906,491	3,721,611
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA")	Jul/29	CDI	13.18%	11.29%	520,104	515,269	1,836,809	2,297,306
BNDES	Mar/24	URTJLP	7.45%	6.08%	-	-	314	982
BNDES	Dec/30	Fixed rate	4.20%	3.66%	-	-	92,595	176,269
BNDES	Apr/24	UMBND	5.41%	5.04%	-	-	5,785	14,315
BNDES	Dec/38	IPCA	9.23%	11.72%	-	-	150,840	160,546
Advances on Exchange Contracts ("ACC")	-	Fixed rate	-	1.21%	-	189,843	-	189,843
Debentures	Mar/32	IPCA + interest	9.80%	11.26%	-	-	2,432,079	1,170,895
Term Loan Agreement	Apr/24	US$ + Libor	6.01%	2.00%	-	-	1,014,572	957,484
Rural financial product note ("CPF-R")	Nov/29	CDI	15.74%	13.42%	-	-	1,052,373	1,037,064
Schuldschein	-	Euribor	-	1.82%	-	-	-	318,931
Finep	-	Fixed rate	-	5.00%	-	-	-	22,069
Machinery and Equipment Financing (Finame)/Lease	Jul/25	Fixed rate	6.93%	6.70%	-	-	13,657	27,358
Resolution No, 2471 (PESA)	Apr/23	IGP-M	5.01%	16.51%	-	-	35,303	35,226
Resolution No, 2471 (PESA)	Oct/25	Fixed rate	3.00%	3.00%	-	-	23	30
Export Credit Notes ("NCE")	Jul/30	CDI	15.69%	-	-	-	1,652,582	-
Working capital and others	Mar/24	Fixed rate	13.13%	2.84%	-	-	866,208	7,517
					6,245,408	7,336,248	29,483,976	22,324,814
Expenses incurred with the placement of the securities:								
CRA					-	-	(2,394)	(25,316)
CPR-F					-	-	(8,570)	(9,855)
Senior Notes Due 2027					-	-	(2,622)	(3,099)
BNDES					-	-	(1,198)	(1,653)
PPE					(6,522)	(9,923)	(6,598)	(10,015)
NCE					-	-	(7,656)	-
					(6,522)	(9,923)	(29,038)	(49,938)
					6,238,886	7,326,325	29,454,938	22,274,876
Current					(1,632,367)	(213,604)	(4,855,395)	(1,565,260)
Non-current					4,606,519	7,112,721	24,599,543	20,709,616

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(1) The annual effective interest rate corresponds to the contract fee plus Libor (London InterBank Offered Rate), Euribor (European Interbank Offered Rate), SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), URTJLP, IGP-M, UMBND, IPCA or CDI, where applicable.

(2) Loans and financing are generally guaranteed by promissory notes from Raízen. In certain cases, they also have security interest, such as: i) credit rights arising from energy trading contracts (BNDES); ii) National Treasury Certificates ("CTN") and land mortgage (PESA); iii) property, plant, and equipment; and/or iv) fiduciary alienation of financed assets (Finame/PESA).

As of March 31, 2023, overdue installments in the long term, less amortization of expenses with placement, is as follows:

Maturity	Individual	Consolidated
13 to 24 months	1,826,786	4,837,670
25 to 36 months	555,572	1,305,443
37 to 48 months	1,586,696	5,410,090
49 to 60 months	28,224	3,819,063
61 to 72 months	468,526	4,280,241
73 to 84 months	112,898	2,186,297
85 to 96 months	-	1,015,843
More than 97 months	27,817	1,744,896
	4,606,519	24,599,543

Raízen's main loans and financing are detailed below:

(a) Pre-export financing

Between 2015 and 2022, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into pre-export financing agreements with various financial institutions for financing for future export of products, including the withdrawal from credit facilities held by the Company with a syndicate of international banks. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company, through its subsidiaries RESA and Raízen Argentina, entered into new PPE agreements totaling R$ 4,386,107 (R$ 4,215,685 in 2022), equivalent to US$ 872,406 thousand (US$ 785,094 thousand in 2022). Outstanding PPE agreements on March 31,2023 expire in 2030.

In March 2023, the Company renegotiated the maturities of certain PPE contracts, originally scheduled for 2023 and 2025, in the amount of US$425,000 thousand, equivalent to R$2,161,185, for new maturities between 2028 and 2030, with immaterial changes to other contractual terms.

(b) Term Loan Agreement

On March 25, 2019, the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels took out a syndicated loan of US$ 200,000 thousand, corresponding to approximately R$ 775,00 on that date, with final maturity on April 30, 2024.

(c) Senior Notes Due 2027

In January 2017 and July 2020, the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels issued Senior Notes in the international market, totaling the principal amount of US$ 500,000 thousand and US$ 225,000 thousand, respectively, with payment of half-yearly interest in July each year and principal in January 2027.

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(d) Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA)

The funds raised were used in the activities conducted by the Company and its subsidiaries, substantially related to agribusiness, in the ordinary course of business. As of March 31, 2023, the CRA agreements payable are as follows:

Taken out on	Company	Issuer	Issue	Series	Maturity	Principal
May/16	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	4th	May/23	209,294
May/17	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	6th	Apr/23	738,814
May/17	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	7th	Apr/24	230,877
Dec/17	Raízen S.A.	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	11th	Dec/23	501,489
Dec/17	Raízen S.A.	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	12th	Dec/24	204,024
Mar/19	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	6th	1st	Mar/25	300,000
Mar/19	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	6th	2nd	Mar/26	600,000
Jul/19	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	6th	1st	Jul/29	228,190
Jul/19	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	6th	2nd	Jul/29	787,658
Jun/20	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	8th	2nd	Jun/27	352,426
Jun/20	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	8th	2nd	Jun/30	728,056
Sept/22	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	38th	1st	Aug/32	1,060,000
Sept/22	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	38th	2nd	Aug/37	940,000
						6,880,828

In May 2022, RESA settled the CRA agreement, related to the first issue of the single series signed in May 2016, in the principal amount of R$ 465,706.

(e) Debentures

Between November 2019 and April 2022, the Brazilian SEC ("CVM") granted to subsidiary RESA registration for its Public Issue of Simple Debentures, non-convertible into shares, of the unsecured type, at the nominal value of R$ 1,000,00, as shown below:

	Index	Principal	Receipt date	Maturity
4th Series	IPCA	900,000	11/28/2019	11/16/2029
5th Series	IPCA	169,518	06/15/2020	06/15/2030
7th Series I (1)	IPCA	768,094	04/13/2022	03/15/2029
7th Series II (1)	IPCA	428,591	04/13/2022	03/15/2032
		2,266,203		

(1) Contracts entered into by RESA related to the first issue of Sustainability-Linked Debentures (SLD) linked to Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) goals,

(f) Advances on Exchange Contracts (ACC)

In May and June 2022, the subsidiary RESA raised ACCs in the amount of R$ 442,350, equivalent to US$ 90,000 thousand, which were fully settled during the year ended March 31, 2023,

(g) NCE

In July and December 2022, the subsidiary RESA raised NCEs in the amount of R$ 600,000 and R$ 1,000,000, with final maturity in July 2030 and December 2029, respectively.

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(h) Other loans raised and/or settled in this year

In June 2022, the subsidiary RESA raised R$1,750,000 for working capital with annual fixed rate of 14.09%. This agreement was fully settled in March 2023.

In September 2022, the indirect subsidiary Raízen Fuels settled the Schuldschein agreement, signed in September 2015, in the principal amount of € 60,000 thousand, for R$ 317,842, of which R$ 316,120 refers to principal and R$ 1,722 to interest.

(i) Revolving Credit Facility

As of March 31, 2023, the revolving credit facilities taken out by the Company and not used until the closing date of these financial statements are as follows:

Beneficiary	Institution	Amount in US$	Maturity
Raízen Fuels	Syndicate of banks	300,000	Apr/2024
Raízen Fuels	Syndicate of banks	700,000	Dec/2026
		1,000,000	

(j) Covenants

The Company is not subject to compliance with financial ratios and is subject only to certain covenants of loan and financing agreements, such as cross-default and negative pledge, which have been met in accordance with contractual requirements. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the Company is in compliance with all covenants referring to loans, financing and debentures.

(k) Fair value

As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the carrying amount and fair value of the loans and financing, determined by level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, are shown below:

					Individual	
	Amount raised, updated			Fair value (1)	Financial income (expenses)	
Type	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
PPE	4,946,643	4,604,704	4,791,582	4,570,184	120,541	45,958
CRA	278,332	264,241	272,321	259,825	1,595	15,626
	5,224,975	4,868,945	5,063,903	4,830,009	122,136	61,584

(1) Includes a fair value assessment balance as of March 31, 2023, and 2022, amounting to R$ 161,072 and R$ 38,936, respectively,

					Consolidated	
	Amount raised, updated			Fair value (1)	Financial income (expenses)	
Type	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
PPE	9,281,619	5,909,877	9,079,993	5,908,687	200,436	29,461
CRA	6,201,995	3,437,400	5,906,491	3,300,027	158,131	187,474
Term Loan Agreement	1,017,947	948,244	1,014,572	957,484	12,615	102,557
Senior Notes Due 2027	1,948,031	3,499,793	1,824,506	3,565,225	188,957	170,354
Schuldschein	-	315,524	-	318,931	3,407	16,135
Debentures	2,613,704	1,291,025	2,432,079	1,170,895	61,495	86,726
	21,063,296	15,401,863	20,257,641	15,221,249	625,041	592,707

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(1) Includes a fair value assessment balance as of March 31, 2023, and 2022, amounting to R$ 805,655 and R$ 180,614, respectively.

Other loans and financing have no quoted value and the fair value substantially approximates their carrying amount, due to exposure to variable interest rates and the immaterial changes in the Raízen's credit risk.

17. Income tax and social contribution

(a) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution income (expenses)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Income before income tax and social contribution	3,047,932	2,950,800	3,263,580	4,201,852
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate (34%)	(1,036,297)	(1,003,272)	(1,109,617)	(1,428,630)
Adjustments to calculate the effective rate:				
Government grant	41,663	-	175,489	77,018
Tax overpayment - Selic (1)	14,122	22,177	98,141	79,093
Change in rate of foreign company (2)	-	-	-	(195,038)
Unrecognized deferred taxes	-	-	3,197	86,562
Reversal of deferred taxes (3)	-	-	(94,796)	-
Effect of foreign exchange variations on assets and liabilities abroad	-	-	25,859	154,389
Interest on own capital	97,648	154,524	97,648	154,524
Difference between deemed income and taxable income rates	-	-	35,728	48,714
Equity accounting result	247,218	961,308	(44,231)	(21,437)
Others	28,840	63,481	52,328	92,516
Income tax and social contribution income (expenses)	(606,806)	198,218	(760,254)	(952,289)
Effective rate	19.9%	-6.7%	23.3%	22.7%

(1) On September 24, 2021, the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil ("STF"), upon ruling Appeal No. 1,063,187 that has not yet become final and unappealable, recognized the unconstitutionality of the IRPJ and CSLL on the Selic-based adjustment (arrears interest and monetary update) levied on tax overpayments. The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to ongoing individual lawsuits, which have not yet become final and unappealable, claiming the definitive exclusion of this tax levy. Considering the legal grounds contained in the appeal to the STF, the Company reassessed the likelihood of success, considering that it is probable that the tax treatment will be accepted, and started recognizing the credit from IRPJ and CSLL.

(2) This refers to the change in Argentine tax legislation, enacted in June 2021, which changed the income tax rate from 25% to 35%.

(3) On March 31, 2023, the indirect subsidiary Raízen Biomassa reversed the totality of the deferred tax assets due to the revision of the evaluation of its ability to recover the referred credits, resulting from projections of future taxable income.

(b) Recoverable income tax and social contribution

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
IRPJ	424,652	282,819	622,058	516,398

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CSLL	114,155	70,118	211,950	120,476
Tax credits of domestic entities	538,807	352,937	834,008	636,874
Tax credits of entities abroad	-	-	442,975	40,798
	538,807	352,937	1,276,983	677,672
Current assets	(10,821)	(352,937)	(744,795)	(605,854)
Non-current assets	527,986	-	532,188	71,818

On March 31, 2023, the indirect subsidiary Raízen Biomassa reversed all deferred tax assets, due to the review of the assessment of its ability to recover said credits, resulting from projections of future taxable income.

(c) Income tax and social contribution payable (current):

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
IRPJ	27,183	118,613
CSLL	8,841	37,558
Tax debts of domestic entities	36,024	156,171
Tax debts of entities abroad	5,155	4,495
	41,179	160,666

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(d) Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities:

	Individual					Consolidated				
				2023	2022				2023	2022
Assets/(liabilities)	Basis	IRPJ 25%	CSLL 9%	Total	Total	Basis	IRPJ 25%	CSLL 9%	Total	Total
Tax losses	1,148,140	287,035	-	287,035	92,074	11,857,104	2,964,276	-	2,964,276	2,462,315
Tax losses of foreign entities	-	-	-	-	-	235,296	58,824	-	58,824	6,190
Negative basis for social contribution	1,149,644	-	103,468	103,468	33,240	12,537,478	-	1,128,373	1,128,373	836,405
Temporary differences:										
Remuneration and employee benefits	193,244	48,311	17,392	65,703	57,776	710,709	177,677	63,964	241,641	194,099
Unrealized income (loss) from derivatives	-	-	-	-	72,898	-	-	-	-	533,537
Fair value of financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	22,994	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability and right of use	31,415	7,854	2,827	10,681	7,593	2,157,832	539,458	194,205	733,663	399,466
Tax overpayment – Selic	81,309	20,327	7,318	27,645	20,669	402,547	100,637	36,229	136,866	70,875
Share-based payment	58,003	14,501	5,220	19,721	14,384	58,003	14,501	5,220	19,721	14,384
Fair value of inventories	2,951	738	266	1,004	2,753	2,951	738	266	1,004	2,753
Exchange variation	856,909	214,227	77,122	291,349	103,410	2,252,603	563,151	202,734	765,885	492,527
Capitalized borrowing costs	10,888	2,722	980	3,702	143	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions and other temporary differences	700,159	175,040	63,014	238,054	207,988	1,840,444	460,111	165,640	625,751	779,418
Total deferred tax assets		770,755	277,607	1,048,362	635,922		4,879,373	1,796,631	6,676,004	5,791,969
Amortized tax goodwill	(940,094)	(235,024)	(84,608)	(319,632)	(319,632)	(2,535,524)	(633,881)	(228,197)	(862,078)	(787,932)
Capitalized borrowing costs	-	-	-	-		(339,609)	(84,902)	(30,565)	(115,467)	(106,490)
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	(2,169,382)	(542,346)	(195,244)	(737,590)	(801,785)
Refund of ICMS	(284,315)	(71,079)	(25,588)	(96,667)	(63,586)	(481,815)	(120,454)	(43,363)	(163,817)	(98,972)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	(1,165,741)	(291,435)	(104,917)	(396,352)	(527,229)
Effect on changes in depreciation rates of PPE	(351,921)	(87,980)	(31,673)	(119,653)	(91,306)	(2,966,915)	(741,729)	(267,022)	(1,008,751)	(1,033,465)
Unrealized income (loss) from derivatives	(514,638)	(128,660)	(46,317)	(174,977)	-	(410,976)	(102,744)	(36,988)	(139,732)	-
Fair value of financial liabilities	(161,076)	(40,269)	(14,497)	(54,766)	-	(686,953)	(171,738)	(61,826)	(233,564)	(57,191)
Fair value in the formation of the joint venture (Note 11.d)	(480,276)	(120,069)	(43,225)	(163,294)	(168,517)	(480,276)	(120,069)	(43,225)	(163,294)	(168,517)
Contractual relationships with clients	(155,829)	(38,957)	(14,025)	(52,982)	(57,363)	(157,994)	(39,499)	(14,219)	(53,718)	(59,549)
Fair value of property, plant and equipment items, intangible assets and others	(123,379)	(30,845)	(11,104)	(41,949)	(48,823)	(966,306)	(241,576)	(86,968)	(328,544)	(361,188)
Total deferred tax liabilities		(752,883)	(271,037)	(1,023,920)	(749,227)		(3,090,373)	(1,112,534)	(4,202,907)	(4,002,318)
Total deferred taxes		17,872	6,570	24,442	(113,305)		1,789,000	684,097	2,473,097	1,789,651
Deferred taxes - Assets, net				24,442	-				3,636,927	3,163,593
Deferred taxes - Liabilities, net				-	(113,305)				(1,163,830)	(1,373,942)
Total deferred taxes				24,442	(113,305)				2,473,097	1,789,651

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(e) Changes in deferred taxes, net:

	Individual	Consolidated
As of March 31, 2021	(451,344)	(1,176,027)
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	-	2,054,100
Business combination	-	1,113,368
Credit on share issue costs (Note 20.a)	56,504	56,504
Credit in P&L	341,188	386,362
Deferred taxes on other comprehensive income	2,177	(817,507)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(61,830)	172,851
As of March 31, 2022	(113,305)	1,789,651
Business combination (Note 30)	-	77,624
Credit in P&L	173,779	916,353
Deferred taxes on other comprehensive income	(5,681)	(124,912)
Use of income tax and social contribution tax loss carryforwards for settlement of Refis	-	(2,833)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	(30,351)	(182,786)
As of March 31, 2023	24,442	2,473,097

(f) Realization of deferred income tax and social contribution:

In assessing the ability to recover deferred taxes, management takes into consideration projections of future taxable profit and changes in temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that they will be used in the future. There is no expiration date for the use of the income tax and social contribution tax loss carryforwards balances, however the use of the tax loss carryforward is limited to 30% of annual taxable profits.

As of March 31, 2023, Raízen expects to realize deferred tax assets in certain entities, including income and social contribution tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences, as follows:

Years	Individual	Consolidated
2023 and 2024	292,886	899,781
2025	85,170	781,165
2026	341,321	482,355
2027	208,172	956,743
From 2027 onwards	120,813	3,555,960
Total	1,048,362	6,676,004

(g) Uncertain tax positions

From the perspective of the provisions of this decision and considering the Company's accounting policies, as well as Circular Letter No. 1/2023/CVM/SNC/SEP of February 13, 2023, the Company evaluated its final and unappealable legal proceedings and did not identify material impact on the individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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18. Legal disputes and judicial deposits

Breakdown of legal disputes considered as probable loss

When Raízen was set up in 2011 it was agreed that Shell and Cosan would reimburse Raízen and its subsidiaries for legal disputes that were ongoing or originated before its formation. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the balances of reimbursable and non-reimbursable lawsuits are described below:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Tax	436,871	428,765	607,457	608,725
Civil	271,490	225,253	443,855	463,364
Labor	43,155	35,565	787,251	672,124
Environmental	37,282	35,123	85,447	91,740
	788,798	724,706	1,924,010	1,835,953
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	60,101	54,082	991,160	913,218
Reimbursable legal disputes	728,697	670,624	932,850	922,735
	788,798	724,706	1,924,010	1,835,953

When Raízen was set up in 2011 it was also agreed that the Company and its subsidiaries would reimburse shareholders Shell and Cosan regarding the judicial deposits made on the date before its formation. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the balances of refundable deposits and non-refundable deposits are as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Tax	39,083	26,385	537,750	469,245
Civil	10,363	14,612	41,297	79,734
Labor	12,263	10,835	165,833	174,481
	61,709	51,832	744,880	723,460
Own judicial deposits	41,282	32,497	448,541	356,426
Refundable judicial deposits	20,427	19,335	296,339	367,034
	61,709	51,832	744,880	723,460

(i) Non-reimbursable legal disputes

	Individual				
	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
As of March 31, 2022	23,361	7,136	22,628	957	54,082
Provisioned for the year (a)	5,942	6,479	11,222	90	23,733
Reversals and write-offs (a)	(7,381)	(123)	(8,192)	(91)	(15,787)
Payments	(227)	(5,243)	(1,744)	(170)	(7,384)
Monetary update (b)	66	1,108	4,283	-	5,457
As of March 31, 2023	21,761	9,357	28,197	786	60,101

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	Consolidated				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	135,759	147,895	588,451	41,113	913,218
Provisioned for the year (a)	30,369	40,015	290,401	-	360,785
Reversals and write-offs (a)	(63,306)	(10,145)	(157,198)	(11,135)	(241,784)
Payments	(22,165)	(9,598)	(113,144)	(2,220)	(147,127)
Monetary and foreign exchange updates (b)	13,024	15,361	104,987	2,315	135,687
Effect of foreign currency translation	(988)	(25,597)	(4,800)	1,766	(29,619)
As of March 31, 2023	92,693	157,931	708,697	31,839	991,160

(a) Recognized in the statement of income for the year, except for the reversals of monetary update, recognized under "Financial income (expenses)".

(b) Recognized in the statement of income for the year under "Financial income (expenses)".

(ii) Reimbursable legal disputes (1)

	Individual				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	405,405	218,117	12,935	34,167	670,624
Provisioned for the year	46,354	12,327	5,721	12,250	76,652
Reversals and write-offs	(81,159)	-	(1,759)	(4,585)	(87,503)
Payments	(1,924)	-	-	(5,336)	(7,260)
Monetary update	46,435	31,688	(1,939)	-	76,184
As of March 31, 2023	415,111	262,132	14,958	36,496	728,697

	Consolidated				
	Tax	**Civil**	**Labor**	**Environmental**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	472,964	315,470	83,674	50,627	922,735
Provisioned for the year	65,770	27,689	9,212	12,753	115,424
Reversals and write-offs	(106,519)	(95,979)	(16,991)	(5,657)	(225,146)
Payments	(5,274)	(6,886)	(4,477)	(5,815)	(22,452)
Monetary and foreign exchange updates	87,822	45,632	7,137	1,698	142,289
As of March 31, 2023	514,763	285,926	78,555	53,606	932,850

(1) The movement does not have and will never have an effect on the result, due to the Company's right to reimbursement.

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(iii) Total legal disputes

					Individual
	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
As of March 31, 2022	428,765	225,253	35,565	35,123	724,706
Provisioned for the year	52,296	18,807	16,941	12,341	100,385
Reversals and write-offs	(88,540)	(123)	(9,951)	(4,676)	(103,290)
Payments	(2,151)	(5,243)	(1,744)	(5,506)	(14,644)
Monetary update	46,501	32,796	2,344	-	81,641
As of March 31, 2023	436,871	271,490	43,155	37,282	788,798

					Consolidated
	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
As of March 31, 2022	608,725	463,364	672,124	91,740	1,835,953
Provisioned for the year	96,139	67,704	299,613	12,524	475,980
Reversals and write-offs	(169,825)	(106,124)	(174,189)	(16,792)	(466,930)
Payments	(27,439)	(16,484)	(117,621)	(8,035)	(169,579)
Monetary and foreign exchange updates	100,846	60,993	112,124	4,013	277,976
Effect of foreign currency translation	(989)	(25,598)	(4,800)	1,997	(29,390)
As of March 31, 2023	607,457	443,855	787,251	85,447	1,924,010

(a) Tax

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
ICMS (i)	232,145	235,911	266,549	264,709
IPI (i)	91,162	81,943	167,359	135,614
PIS and COFINS (ii)	61,841	17,672	65,531	21,355
IRPJ and CSLL (ii)	35,319	87,604	35,841	88,175
Others (v)	16,404	5,635	72,177	98,872
	436,871	428,765	607,457	608,725
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	21,761	23,362	92,693	135,759
Reimbursable legal disputes	415,110	405,403	514,764	472,966
	436,871	428,765	607,457	608,725

(i) ICMS

The amount recorded as a provision for ICMS credits is represented by: a) tax assessments received that, despite being defended, are assessed as probable loss by the Company's legal advisors; (b) use of finance credits and charges in matters on which understanding of the Company's management and tax advisors differ from tax authorities' interpretations; (c) questioning of the breach of accessory obligation (CAT Ordinance) in the period from January 2001 to December 2004, related to the methodology for calculating ICMS credits in the state of São Paulo, in the monetarily adjusted amount of R$ 127,663 (R$ 121,896 in 2022).

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In the year ended March 31, 2022, payments were made in the consolidated amount of R$287,313, mainly related to ICMS debts, prior to the formation of Raízen due to the enrollment in the Minas Gerais State amnesty program. Therefore, the tax contingencies were paid and reimbursed by Shell to the Company, with a consequent reduction in the balances of related parties due from contractual transactions with shareholders.

(ii) IPI

The amount recorded as a provision for IPI credits is represented by: (a) tax assessment notice received referring to imported goods and other notices; (b) offset of credits deriving from inputs used in exempt shipment; and (c) IPI *Seletividade*, a matter recently judged by the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil ("STF"), under General Resonance (RE No. 592145, matter 080) unfavorably to the taxpayer.

(iii) PIS and COFINS

The amount recorded as a provision for PIS and COFINS credits is represented by: (a) contribution from 1997 to 1999 referring to merger of company; and (b) IPI credits used to offset PIS and COFINS deriving from inputs used in exempt shipments.

(iv) IRPJ and CSLL

These refer to interlocutory decisions related to different offsets carried out by PER/DCOMP (E-Requests for Federal Tax Recovery, Refund or Offset) related to IPI credits used to offset IRPJ and CSLL. Said offset stopped being approved because a tax assessment notice was issued to stop recognition of credits based on the fact that, in the period from January 2008 to September 2010: (a) the Company did not record and pay IPI owed at the rate of 8% on certain transactions classified in TIPI (table of IPI levy); and (b) the Company did not reverse IPI credits referring to inputs used in the industrialization of certain products classified in TIPI, considering that shipment of such products is not taxed.

In the first item, the dispute occurs due to difference about classification of products as oil by-products and, in the second item, it occurs because authorities do not recognize the right to maintain IPI credits on shipment transactions that are exempt or not taxed.

(v) CIDE

The parent company Raízen provisioned CIDE on services rendered in oil and natural gas exploration and production activities conducted before the formation of Raízen, whose balance as of March 31, 2023, totals R$ 422,919 (R$ 400,554 in 2022). The amounts due were deposited in court, in the same amount, reason there will be no financial disbursement by the Company. Accordingly, both balances are presented on a net basis in these financial statements.

(b) Civil, labor, and environmental

Raízen is a party to several civil lawsuits related to compensation for property and pain and suffering damages, contractual disputes, real estate and credit recovery discussions, among others.

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Raízen is also a party to several labor claims filed by former employees and employees of service providers who question, among others, the payment of overtime, night shift, employee's safety and health risk premiums job reinstatement, refund of deductions made in payroll of payment such as confederative association dues and union dues.

The main environmental demands are related to environmental remediation work to be conducted at filing stations, distribution bases and airports.

Legal disputes considered as possible losses and, thus, no provision for legal disputes has been recognized in the financial statements

(a) Tax

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
ICMS (i)	2,558,865	2,577,980	6,561,901	6,436,674
IRPJ and CSLL (ii)	1,801,349	1,637,520	3,935,115	3,913,090
PIS and COFINS (ii)	5,183,284	4,520,078	8,160,714	7,115,541
INSS (iii)	-	-	333,188	232,596
ISS (iv)	289,117	255,231	289,117	255,393
Offsets with IPI credit - IN No. 67/1998 (v)	-	-	139,905	140,239
MP 470/2009 – debt in installment payment (vi)	-	-	246,801	243,688
IPI (vii)	35,474	34,232	287,300	394,184
Others	367,068	320,032	1,868,295	1,610,158
	10,235,157	9,345,073	21,822,336	20,341,563
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	5,700,464	4,911,844	13,894,645	12,492,413
Reimbursable legal disputes	4,534,693	4,433,229	7,927,691	7,849,150
	10,235,157	9,345,073	21,822,336	20,341,563

(i) ICMS

Refers substantially to: (i) portion related to fine of the tax assessment notice served due to the alleged nonpayment of ICMS and noncompliance with accessory obligation, in an operation involving sharecropping agreement and toll manufacturing, from May 2005 to March 2006 and May 2006 to March 2007; (ii) ICMS levied on shipping of crystallized sugar for export, which, according to the tax agent, is classified as semi-finished good and, under ICMS regulation, is subject to taxation; (iii) ICMS levied on alleged divergences in the sugar and ethanol inventories, arising from the comparison between the magnetic tax files and the Inventory Registration Books; (iv) tax assessment notices related to collection of the ICMS tax differential resulting from sales of ethanol intended to companies located in other States of the Country, which, based on a superseding rule, had their state registrations revoked; (v) ICMS requirement resulting from disallowance of diesel oil credits used in the agro-industrial production process, with a defense filed for being essential to the Company's activities, based on article 155, paragraph 2, item I of the Federal Constitution and Supplementary Law No. 87/96; (vi) ICMS credits not reversed; (vii) lack of full reversal of ICMS-ST credits for ICMS tax substitution (ICMS-ST); (viii) noncompliance with accessory obligations; (ix) ICMS-ST requirement in interstate sales to industrial clients; (x) undue use of credits from Controls for ICMS tax credits on permanent assets ("CIAP"); (xi)

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inventory difference; (xii) alleged undue use of credits related to ICMS-ST on diesel in the capacity of final consumer; (xiii) matching credit allegedly unduly taken; and (xiv) tax credits related to freight (transport services) allegedly unduly used since the subsequent operation is exempt or not taxed.

(ii) IRPJ, CSLL, PIS, COFINS and IOF

Main legal disputes refer to: (a) tax assessment notices on credit offsetting arising from the Semi-Annual PIS regime and offsets of federal taxes not approved by the Brazilian IRS ("RFB"), for which Raízen has been challenging these collections at the proper levels; and (b) tax assessment notices for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, derived from the exclusion of income from amortization of goodwill on investments accounted for under the equity method. This goodwill was contributed by Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A., formerly named Cosan Combustíveis e Lubrificantes S.A., to the Company. Raízen presented an objection requesting full cancellation of the tax assessment notice issued; (c) disallowances of PIS and COFINS credits, in the non-cumulative system, provided for in Law No. 10,637/2002 and Law No. 10,833/2003. These disallowances stem, in summary, from the restrictive interpretation of the RFB regarding the concept of "inputs", as well as different interpretations of the said laws. These challenges are still at the administrative level; (d) requests for reimbursement of PIS and COFINS in connection with offsetting proceedings. After presentation of the Protest Letter in March 2013, the DRJ (Judgment Office) determined the write-off of ongoing proceedings, so that PIS and COFINS credit rights referring to certain quarters from 2008 to 2009 are recalculated; (e) in the year ended March 31, 2020, the Brazilian IRS considered as "non-declared" the requests for reimbursement and/or offsetting of non-cumulative PIS and COFINS credits with different origins (Law No. 10,637/02 and Law No. 10,833/03) for the periods from 2014 to 2016, based on the argument that the credits are linked to a lawsuit that challenges the exclusion of ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base. Because the understanding of the tax authorities is mistaken, Raízen continues with the administrative discussion; (f) tax assessment notices related to the unconstitutionality of expansion of PIS and COFINS tax base brought by Law No. 9,718/98, in which STF considered as unconstitutional; (g) tax assessment notices filed by the Brazilian IRS for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL from prior years relating to offsets of tax losses, deductibility of amortization expenses of certain goodwill and taxation of differences of revaluations of assets comprising property, plant and equipment; (h) lawsuit in 2018, related to the disallowance of goodwill based on expected future profitability, deducted from the IRPJ and CSLL tax base of subsidiary RESA for calendar years 2013 to 2016. The defense was presented considering that the amortization of goodwill occurred under the terms of the applicable legislation (article 386 of RIR/99 and articles 7 and 8 of Law No. 9,532/97); and (i) PIS and COFINS difference determined because of CIDE offset. For tax authorities, such deduction could only have been made in the event of payment.

(iii) INSS

Possible legal disputes related to INSS involve mainly: (i) revision of the legal disputes linked to MPS/SRP Revenue Procedure No. 03/2005, from 2005 to 2011, which are now assessed as remote loss due to the probable recognition of laches term, MPS/SRP Revenue Procedure No. 03/2005 restricted the constitutional immunity of social security taxes on export revenue, and exports are now taxed through commercial exporting companies or trading companies; (ii) requirement of the contribution for purposes of the National Rural Learning Service (SENAR) on direct and indirect export operations, where the Brazilian IRS ("RFB") understands that there is no right to

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constitutional immunity; and (iii) requirement of the social security tax on resale of goods in the domestic market and to third parties that are not included in the social security tax base calculation, which only applies to gross revenue resulting from the production effectively occurring in the facilities and not from purchased goods.

(iv) ISS

This refers to the collection of ISS by the cities in the state of Espírito Santo, on services rendered in sea waters (in the BC-10 block), as those cities understand that those services would have been provided within their territory and, therefore, the ISS should have been paid to those cities in that state.

(v) Offsets with IPI credit – IN 67/98

RFB Regulatory Instruction No. 67/98 brought with it the possibility of a refund of IPI collected in the period from January 14, 1992, to November 16, 1997, on amorphous refined sugar. Accordingly, subsidiary RESA, for the years in which the payment was made, pleaded to offset amounts against other taxes due. However, the Brazilian IRS dismissed requests for refund as well as an offset. Thus, subsidiary RESA administratively appealed against the dismissal.

After notification of payment of debts object of an offset in view of the changes introduced by IN SRF No. 210/02, subsidiary RESA filed a writ of mandamus with an injunction request to suspend the enforceability of offset taxes, with the aim of impeding the Public Administration from executing these debts. The injunction was granted by the competent court.

(vi) MP 470/2009 – installment payment of debts

Federal Revenue Service partially rejected requests for payment of federal tax debts in installments made by subsidiary RESA, with the argument that offered tax loss is not sufficient to settle respective debts. Subsidiary RESA and its legal advisors consider that the losses indicated existed and were available for such use.

(vii) IPI

RFB Regulatory Instruction No. 67/98 validated the procedure adopted by industrial facilities that shipped products without recording and paying IPI, related to operations with demerara, upper quality granulated sugar, special granulated sugar, extra special granulated sugar, and refined granulated sugar, carried out from July 6, 1995, to November 16, 1997, and with refined amorphous sugar carried out from January 14, 1992, to November 16, 1997. This ruling was used in the respective proceedings brought by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Services, whose likelihood of loss is classified as possible, according to the assessment of Raízen's legal advisors.

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(b) Civil, labor, and environmental

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Civil	683,700	558,468	1,688,652	1,540,894
Labor	42,407	41,387	342,036	351,950
Environmental	1,779	1,755	173,861	201,000
	727,886	601,610	2,204,549	2,093,844
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	126,205	99,352	984,781	1,039,410
Reimbursable legal disputes	601,681	502,258	1,219,768	1,054,434
	727,886	601,610	2,204,549	2,093,844

These legal disputes substantially refer to: (a) change in risk assessment in administrative proceeding with CADE filed against Shell; (b) reparation for emergent damages; (c) loss of profits; (d) compensation for pain and suffering damages; and (e) attorney's fees.

Contingent assets

Raízen, through its subsidiary Blueway, engages in tax claims for damages related to the right to exclude the ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base, the realization of which is not virtually certain yet and, therefore, represent contingent assets not recognized in these financial statements. Accordingly, it is not yet possible to estimate the possible future accounting and financial effects of these claims.

19. Commitments (Consolidated)

The Company has fuel purchase agreements with third parties in order to guarantee part of its future trading, it also has contracts for rail transportation with the purpose of transporting fuel from the supply bases to the reseller stations, whose amount to be paid is determined according to the price agreed in the contract.

Raízen has stockpiling service contracts for fuels with third parties, in accordance with the logistics and storage objectives in certain regions.

Through RESA and its subsidiaries, Raízen has commitments to purchase sugarcane, fuel, industrial equipment, electric and steam energy, lease and sharecropping agreements, sugar storage, transportation and handling services.

The commitments to purchase sugarcane with third parties are intended to guarantee part of its production in subsequent harvests. The amount of sugarcane to be acquired is calculated based on the estimated amount to be milled per area based on their expected productivity where sugarcane plantations are located. The amount to be paid by RESA and its subsidiaries is determined at the end of each crop year, according to the price published by the CONSECANA (Council of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol Producers in the São Paulo State – Brazil).

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Raízen entered into agreements with the Rumo Group for the transportation and handling of sugar for exports.
As of March 31, 2023, the volumes related to purchase commitments and service agreements by crop are as follows:

Years	Sugarcane (in tons)	Fuel (in cubic meters)	Transport (in cubic meters)	Storage (in cubic meters)	Sugar transportation and handling (in tons)
2024	44,242,657	1,855,910	4,894,820	5,969,800	10,199,429
2025	38,851,678	-	4,769,622	4,355,208	1,400,000
2026	33,151,814	-	3,786,109	3,144,858	-
2027	27,219,945	-	3,786,109	2,522,360	-
2028 onwards	40,241,490	-	3,786,109	2,331,864	-
Total contracted volume	183,707,584	1,855,910	21,022,769	18,324,090	11,599,429
Total estimated payments (nominal value)	29,217,200	7,702,510	1,261,445	1,532,241	493,239

20. Equity

(a) Capital and capital reserve

As of March 31, 2023, the Company's fully subscribed and paid-up capital amounts to R$ 6,859,670 and is represented as follows:

	2023					
	Common shares	%	Preferred shares	%	Total	%
Shell	4,496,786,292	50.0%	60,810,825	4.1%	4,557,597,117	44.0%
Cosan	4,496,786,292	50.0%	60,810,825	4.1%	4,557,597,117	44.0%
Treasury shares	-	-	34,284,534	2.5%	34,284,534	0.3%
Free float	-	-	1,203,030,716	89.3%	1,203,030,716	11.7%
Total shares (book-entry and no-par-value shares)	8,993,572,584	100.0%	1,358,936,900	100.0%	10,352,509,484	100.0%

	2022					
	Common shares	%	Preferred shares	%	Total	%
Shell	4,496,786,292	50.0%	55,810,825	4.1%	4,552,597,117	44.0%
Cosan	4,496,786,292	50.0%	55,810,825	4.1%	4,552,597,117	44.0%
Treasury shares	-	-	6,907,800	0.5%	6,907,800	0.1%
Free float and others	-	-	1,240,407,450	91.3%	1,240,407,450	11.9%
Total shares (book-entry and no-par-value shares)	8,993,572,584	100.0%	1,358,936,900	100.0%	10,352,509,484	100.0%

At the Annual and Extraordinary General Meeting ("AEGM") held on June 1, 2021, shareholders Shell and Cosan resolved and approved the increase in the Company's capital, in the amount of R$ 5,727,866, the amounts of which allocated to capital and capital reserve were R$ 1,078,157 and R$ 4,649,709, respectively, through contribution of 100 % of the equity interest held by shareholders

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Shell and Cosan with RESA. This event was made through subscription and payment of 7,332,154,111 new common registered book-entry and no-par-value shares.

At that same AEGM held on June 1, 2021, shareholders Shell and Cosan resolved and approved the conversion of the single Class A preferred share and of the 100,000 Class D preferred shares issued by the Company into one common share of the Company. The conversion of these preferred shares did not give shareholders the right to withdraw. At that same AEGM, the repurchase of all 81,897,057 Class E preferred shares issued by the Company was ratified, with their cancellation without reduction of the capital, observing the limit of the balance of profits and reserves available, except for the legal reserve, under the terms of the share purchase and sale agreement entered into by and between the Company and the shareholder of the referred to shares.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") held on July 12, 2021, shareholders Shell and Cosan resolved and approved the increase in the Company's capital by R$130,135, increasing it from R$3,000,000 to R$3,130,135, with bonus in preferred shares, through capitalization of part of the capital reserve balance, with issue of 121,621,650 preferred, book-entry and no-par-value shares, attributed in the proportion of 50% to each shareholder.

Also, within the scope of the public offering of shares ("IPO") of Raízen, 121,621,650 preferred shares were overallocated, in the amount of R$ 900,000, as resolved at the EGM held on July 12, 2021, for purposes of stabilization activities.

On August 3, 2021, Raízen's Board of Directors announced the setting of the IPO price per preferred share at R$ 7.40. Therefore, from August 5, 2021, the trading process of these preferred shares on B3 began, under ticker name "RAIZ4". The IPO comprised the issue of 810,811,000 preferred shares of the Company, in the amount of R$6,000,000, as part of the base offering, of which R$3,000,000 was allocated to the Capital account and R$3,000,000 to the Capital reserve account. In addition, on September 3, 2021, the Company issued 95,901,350 new supplementary preferred shares, in the total amount of R$709,670, which was fully allocated to the Capital account.

On account of the IPO, the Company incurred share issue costs amounting to R$166,188 (R$109,684 net of taxes), related to commissions to structuring banks, lawyers, auditors, fees and others. These costs were recorded in equity.

On August 10, 2021, the Board of Directors of Raízen resolved on the ratification of the exercise of subscription warrants issued by the Company on June 1, 2021, on behalf of Hédera Investimentos e Participações S.A., in the process of acquiring Biosev, with the issue of 330,602,900 preferred, book-entry and no-par value shares, equivalent to a 3,2% equity interest in Raízen's capital, at the total issue price of R$2,423,944, of which R$19,864 and R$2,404,080 were allocated to the Capital and Capital reserve accounts, respectively.

(b) Dividends and interest on own capital

In accordance with the Company's Bylaws and Brazilian Corporation Law, the amounts of the dividends for the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 were determined as follows:

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Minimum mandatory dividend	**2023**	**2022**
Net income for the year	2,441,126	3,149,018
(-) Effect of tax incentives of the Parent Company (Note 20.d)	(122,537)	-
(-) Effect of tax incentives of subsidiaries (Note 20.d)	(235,526)	(375,803)
Common dividend distribution calculation basis	2,083,063	2,773,215
Common and preferred shares		
Minimum mandatory dividend - 1% (1)	(20,831)	(27,732)
(-) Interest on own capital	-	(741,682)
(-) Dividends paid in advance	(2,163,800)	-

Dividends and interest on own capital	**2023**	**2022**
Net income for the year basis for allocation	2,441,126	3,149,018
(-) Income reserves (Note 20.d.iii)(2)	(1,952,901)	(2,031,533)
(-) Tax incentive reserve	(358,063)	(375,803)
Additional dividends proposed (2)	(130,162)	-

1) In the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, dividends paid in advance and interest on own capital totaled R$ 2,163,800 and R$741,682, respectively. Accordingly, there are no mandatory minimum dividends provisioned since these repayments, related to income determined in referred to fiscal years, were higher than those determined on the percentage defined in the bylaws.

(2) As described in Note 20.d., the set-up of the income reserve for each fiscal year cannot exceed 80% of the net income for the year. Accordingly, additional proposed dividends of R$ 130,162 were accrued, which will be submitted for approval at shareholder meeting.

Changes in dividends and interest on own capital payable are as follows:

	Individual			**Consolidated**		
	Dividends	**Interest on own capital**	**Total**	**Dividends**	**Interest on own capital**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2021	1,726	187,665	189,391	12,261	187,665	199,926
Dividends contributed through corporate reorganization	-	-	-	746,686	-	746,686
Prior years' dividends	1,394,018	-	1,394,018	1,407,732	-	1,407,732
Dividends for the year	-	-	-	25,541	-	25,541
Interest on own capital, net of Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	-	631,603	631,603	-	631,603	631,603
Payments	(1,395,744)	(575,147)	(1,970,891)	(2,165,854)	(575,147)	(2,741,001)
Others	-	-	-	(825)	-	(825)
As of March 31, 2022	-	244,121	244,121	25,541	244,121	269,662
Prior years' dividends	2,163,800	-	2,163,800	2,168,038	-	2,168,038
Dividends for the year (1)	130,162	-	130,162	154,156	-	154,156
Payments	(2,163,798)	(244,102)	(2,407,900)	(2,193,214)	(244,102)	(2,437,316)
Others	-	-	-	(363)	-	(363)
As of March 31, 2023	130,164	19	130,183	154,158	19	154,177

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(1) Consolidated dividends include dividends payable to non-controlling shareholders in the amount of R$ 23,994, which will be submitted for approval at the shareholders' meeting.

The breakdown of shareholder compensation is shown below:

				2023
Dividends and/or interest on own capital distributed in the year	**Price per share (R$)**	**Amount**	**IRRF**	**Net value**
Dividends from income reserve on 09/27/2022	0.0316	326,000	-	326,000
Dividends from income reserve on 12/02/2022	0.0890	918,800	-	918,800
Dividends from income reserve on 03/13/2023	0.0891	919,000	-	919,000
	0.0126	130,162	-	130,162
		2,293,962	-	2,293,962

				2022
Dividends and/or interest on own capital distributed in the year	**Price per share (R$)**	**Amount**	**IRRF**	**Net**
Interest on own capital on 06/30/2021	0.0065	58,497	8,775	49,722
Dividends from income reserve on 06/01/2021	0.1529	1,394,018	-	1,394,018
Interest on own capital on 09/30/2021	0.0162	168,115	24,706	143,409
Interest on own capital on 12/31/2021	0.0220	227,870	33,518	194,352
Interest on own capital on 03/31/2022	0.0278	287,200	43,080	244,120
		2,135,700	110,079	2,025,621

(c) Equity adjustments

(i) Income from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting

This refers to changes in the fair value of financial instruments arising from cash flow hedge of revenues from exports of its products and from imports of fuel.

(ii) Income (loss) from net investment hedge abroad

These refer to the effective portion with the foreign exchange differences of the hedge of the Company's net investments in a foreign entity.

(iii) Actuarial gain (loss)

These arise from gains and losses from adjustments through experience and changes in actuarial assumptions about the defined benefit plan. This component is recognized in other comprehensive income and will never be reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent years.

(iv) Effect of foreign currency translation

Cumulative translation adjustments with foreign exchange differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements of investees with functional currency different from the Parent company's currency.

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(v) Changes in equity adjustments

	2022	Consolidated comprehensive income	2023
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plan, net	5,715	(14,693)	(8,978)
Income from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	1,583,832	259,745	1,843,577
Loss on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	(45,741)	-	(45,741)
Others	-	(2,900)	(2,900)
Effect of foreign currency translation	355,192	364,456	719,648
	1,898,998	606,608	2,505,606
Attributable to controlling shareholders	1,939,039	598,328	2,537,367
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	(40,041)	8,280	(31,761)

	2021	Consolidated comprehensive income	2022
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan, net	3,997	1,718	5,715
Income (loss) from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(1,374)	1,585,206	1,583,832
Loss on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	(45,741)	-	(45,741)
Effect of foreign currency translation	1,345,546	(990,354)	355,192
	1,302,428	596,570	1,898,998
Attributable to controlling shareholders	1,302,428	636,611	1,939,039
Attributable to non-controlling shareholders	-	(40,041)	(40,041)

(d) Income reserves

(i) Tax incentive reserve

		Balance	
Body	**Tax benefit**	**2023**	**2022**
Federal Government	Sale of diesel (1)	212,722	212,722
Goiás	Goiás State Industrial Development Program (2)	212,564	106,489
Mato Grosso do Sul	Term of agreement No. 331/2008 (3)	114,666	56,592
States of the Brazilian Federation	ICMS granted credit granted - CA No. 123/2022 (4)	193,914	-
		733,866	375,803
	Use of tax incentive reserve of investees (5)	(132,267)	-
		601,599	375,803
	Effects of Parent company	122,537	-
	Effects of subsidiaries	479,062	375,803
	Total tax incentive reserve (6)	601,599	375,803

(1) Refers to the economic grant given by the federal government in diesel sales operations of direct subsidiary Blueway.

(2) Refers to the Goiás state incentive program "Produzir," which finances part of the ICMS payment,

(3) Refers to the tax benefit on sugar industrial processing operations in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, equivalent to 67% of the ICMS debt balance and the matching credit of ethanol.

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(4) Refers to the benefit granted by States under ICMS Agreement No. 116/2022 and Constitutional Amendment No. 123/2022 attributing granted credit (or matching credit), used in taxpayers' bookkeeping to offset ICMS debts in their ordinary calculation, resulting from hydrated ethanol production and commercialization operations.

(5) In a BoD of March 13, 2023, the allocation of dividends from the Company's income reserve was approved, for which part of the tax incentive reserve of investees was used, in the amount of R$ 132,267.

(6) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the impact of these tax incentives on the consolidated operating income was R$ 516,144 (R$ 226,524 in 2022).

(ii) Legal reserve

As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, as established in Brazilian Corporation Law, the Company did not allocate 5% of net income to the Legal reserve, due to the fact that the total balance of the legal and capital reserves has exceeded 30% of the capital amount.

(iii) Profit retention reserve

This refers to the remaining balance of the Company's net income for the year, after allocations for set up of the legal reserve and provision for mandatory minimum dividends, which was allocated to Profit retention reserve until its final allocation is approved at the Annual General Meeting. The Company's Bylaws provide that up to 80% of the profit for the year can be allocated to this reserve, for operations and new investments and projects, not exceeding 80% of the capital amount.

(e) Treasury shares

In June 2022, the Company completed the program for repurchase of forty million preferred shares of its own issue, as approved by the Board of Directors on January 6, 2022.

As mentioned in Note 1.2, on August 11, 2022, the Board of Directors approved a new program for the repurchase of shares issued by the Company of up to one hundred million preferred shares to be carried out up to February 12, 2024, aiming to meet obligations that may arise from the Company's share-based compensation plans and maximize the generation of value for shareholders through efficient capital management. At Management's discretion, the repurchased shares may be later delivered to the beneficiaries of share-based compensation programs, cancelled, sold, or held in treasury. Up to December 31, 2022, no share of this program was repurchased.

The change in treasury shares during the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022 were as follows:

	Number	Average cost per share	Amount
As of March 31, 2022	6,907,800	5.80	40,082
Repurchase	33,092,200	5.59	185,077
Exercise of share-based payment	(5,715,466)	5.41	(30,923)
As of March 31, 2023	34,284,534	5.67	194,236

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As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the average unit cost of shares held in treasury and their market value are as follows:

	R$ per share	
	2023	**2022**
Average cost of shares repurchased	5.67	5.80
Market value	2.85	6.83

(f) Earnings per share

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued in the year, excluding treasury shares.

	2023	**2022**
Numerator		
Net income for the year	2,441,126	3,149,018
Denominator		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	10,321,732	8,698,655
Basic earnings per share (R$ per share ON and PN)	0.23650	0.36201

Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of outstanding shares, considering that the conversion of all shares would cause dilution.

	2023	**2022**
Numerator		
Net income for the year	2,441,126	3,149,018
Denominator		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	10,327,956	8,708,575
Basic earnings per share (R$ per share ON and PN)	0.23636	0.36160

21. Share-based payment

The Company offers restricted share plans linked to: (i) non-interruption of the relationship between the executive and the Company (vesting period); and (ii) achievement of performance conditions.

The fair value of grants related to the period the participant remains in the Company during the vesting period (restricted share unit - RSU) was determined based on the market value of the Company's shares in B3.

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Regarding the portion of the plan that is linked to the performance conditions (performance share unit – PSU), the fair value was measured based on the Monte Carlo method ("MMC") considering market conditions.
As of March 31, 2023, Raízen has the following share-based payment programs and their vesting conditions in effect:

(1) **IPO Incentive (PSU):** The effectiveness of this program, as well as the beginning of the vesting period, was conditioned to the satisfactory conclusion of the initial public offering of the Company's shares. The acquisition of the right to receive shares is subject to performance conditions in five annual installments, each installment corresponding to a vesting period.

(2) **VLP 20/21 (PSU):** The delivery of shares will occur in a single installment, at the end of the 3-year period, cumulatively subject to the application of performance and permanence conditions during the vesting period.

(3) **VLP 20/21 (RSU):** Grants are subject to the maintenance of the employment relationship during the vesting period.

(4) **Transition Program – 17/18:** The purpose of this program is the migration of participants granted under the terms of the former long-term variable compensation plans to the current share-based compensation plan of Raízen, as approved at an EGM held on July 2, 2021. The delivery of shares will occur in a single installment, subject to the maintenance of the employment relationship during the vesting period.

(5) **VLP 21/22 (RSU):** RSU grants are subject to the participant's stay during the vesting period. Upon completion of this period, for each 1 (one) RSU, the participant will be entitled to receive 1 (one) share of the Company.

The table below presents the information of the agreed plans:

			In number of shares			
Program	Lot	Life expectancy (years)	Granting of plans	Exercised	Available	Fair value on grant date (R$ per share)
Incentive IPO (RSU)	1	1	406,044	(406,044)	-	7.57
Incentive IPO (PSU)	2	2	483,945	-	483,945	7.95
Incentive IPO (PSU)	3	3	801,744	-	801,744	8.17
Incentive IPO (PSU)	4	4	599,926	-	599,926	8.28
Incentive IPO (PSU)	5	5	575,135	-	575,135	8.59
VLP 20/21 (PSU)	1	3	513,788	(29,398)	484,390	8.19
VLP 20/21 (PSU)	1	3	672,603	(12,600)	660,003	7.34
Program Transition – 16/17	1	1	2,384,686	(2,384,686)	-	6.75
Program Transition – 17/18	1	2	3,638,775	(176,744)	3,462,031	6.75
VLP 18/19	1	-	2,705,994	(2,705,994)	-	4.52
VLP 21/22 (PSU)	1	3	509,102	-	509,102	4.62
VLP 21/22 (RSU)	1	3	736,867	-	736,867	4.29
			14,028,609	(5,715,466)	8,313,143	

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company delivered 5,715,466 preferred shares, equivalent to the amount of R$ 30,923 (R$ zero in 2022). There was no cancellation of shares in the year ended March 31, 2023.

Share-based payment expenses, included in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2023, were R$ 46,112 (R$ 42,305 in 2022).

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The fair value of the PSU option plans is measured based on the MMC method. The fair value was determined by the TSR (Total Shareholder Return) and the share values of other companies, which are considered market performance conditions. The restricted shares plan considers the following assumptions:

(i) Except for "VLP 21/22", the expectation of volatility, peer alternatives were sought due to Raízen's low closing history. The Company used Cosan's volatility track record, based on the proximity between the sectors in which it operates and the fact that the shareholder Cosan holds a relevant stake in Raízen's capital stock, which indicates that Raízen's business implicitly represents part of Cosan's volatility, using the standard deviation model of daily returns for the aforementioned calculation;

(ii) The "VLP 21/22" program used the value of Raízen shares (RAIZ4) for the business day prior to the grant date;

(iii) Since the grant agreement adjusts the participant's gain in relation to the distribution of dividends during the vesting period, no adjustments were required in the amount of the assets granted resulting from the distribution of dividends;

(iv) The weighted average risk-free interest rate used was the curve of prefixed interest rate in Reais (DI estimate) observed in the open market;

(v) The fee for exit before vesting, which affects the provision for plan costs, was estimated by the Company at approximately 7%; and

(vi) There are no clauses related to share lockup.

22. Net operating revenue

The breakdown of the Company's gross revenue is shown below:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Domestic market	141,366,603	122,627,192	191,441,044	160,851,877
Foreign market	3,054,395	1,433,474	69,860,145	46,948,992
Income (loss) from financial instruments	-	-	(839,203)	(2,456,473)
Gross operating revenue	144,420,998	124,060,666	260,461,986	205,344,396
Returns and cancellations	(743,220)	(520,749)	(997,542)	(655,245)
Sales taxes	(1,539,115)	(2,539,036)	(11,970,326)	(12,154,003)
Trade discounts and others	(527,270)	(485,138)	(1,046,834)	(685,452)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Note 10)	(470,830)	(434,281)	(615,494)	(579,822)
Net operating revenue	141,140,563	120,081,462	245,831,790	191,269,874

23. Segment information

Segment information reporting is stated consistently with internal reports provided by key operational decision makers. The key operational decision makers, responsible for the strategic

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decision making, allocation of funds and for the assessment of performance of operating segments are the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Board of Directors. The Company's operating segments are:

(i) **Marketing and services**: refer to the trading and sale activities of fossil and renewable fuels and lubricants, through a franchised network of service stations under the Shell brand in all the national territory and Latin America, operating in Argentina and, as of November 1, 2021, in Paraguay (Note 30.b).

(ii) **Sugar:** this refers to sugar production, sale, origination, and trading activities.

(iii) **Renewables:** this refers to: (a) ethanol production, sale, origination, and trading activities; (b) production and sale of bioenergy; (c) resale and trading of electric power; and (d) production and sale of other renewable products (solar energy and biogas). These business activities were aggregated into a single segment, as their products and services come from renewable sources, use similar technologies, and present synergies in their production and distribution process. The combination of these activities results in the portfolio of clean energy and retirement of carbon credits offered by the Company.

Operating results by segment

The performance of the segments is evaluated based on the operating income and this information is prepared based on items directly attributable to the segment, as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. During the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, operating income by segment is described below:

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	2023								
	Reportable segments								
	Marketing and Services						Reconciliation		
	Brazil	Latin America	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Total segmented	Eliminations (ii)	Not segmented	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	168,923,999	33,838,680	202,762,679	29,202,441	28,730,250	260,695,370	(14,863,580)	-	245,831,790
Cost of products sold and services provided	(160,314,380)	(32,070,450)	(192,384,830)	(27,477,691)	(25,535,120)	(245,397,641)	14,833,558	-	(230,564,083)
Gross profit	8,609,619	1,768,230	10,377,849	1,724,750	3,195,130	15,297,729	(30,022)	-	15,267,707
Selling expenses	(2,457,012)	(1,206,184)	(3,663,196)	(894,547)	(681,272)	(5,239,015)	4,133	-	(5,234,882)
General and administrative expenses	(783,380)	(368,702)	(1,152,082)	(685,045)	(703,728)	(2,540,855)	(13,009)	-	(2,553,864)
Other operating revenue, net	353,932	157,707	511,639	114,327	114,949	740,915	(3,443)	-	737,472
Equity accounting result	(74,422)	-	(74,422)	58,996	(114,650)	(130,076)	(16)	-	(130,092)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	5,648,737	351,051	5,999,788	318,481	1,810,429	8,128,698	(42,357)	-	8,086,341
Financial results (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,822,761)	(4,822,761)
Income tax and social contribution (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(760,254)	(760,254)
Net income (loss) for the year	5,648,737	351,051	5,999,788	318,481	1,810,429	8,128,698	(42,357)	(5,583,015)	2,503,326
Other selected information:									
Depreciation and amortization	(392,485)	(716,916)	(1,108,789)	(3,433,645)	(4,110,432)	(8,652,866)	-	-	(8,653,478)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients	(547,640)	(67,854)	(615,494)	-	-	(615,494)	-	-	(615,494)
Acquisition to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (cash basis)	707,804	1,136,923	1,844,727	3,388,390	3,481,462	8,714,579	-	-	8,714,579
Loss arising from changes in fair value of biological assets, net of realization	-	-	-	(99,518)	(89,291)	(188,809)	-	-	(188,809)

(i) Information on financial results and income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) was not disclosed by segment due to the non-use by management of the referred to data in a segmented manner, as they are managed and analyzed on a consolidated basis in the operation.

(ii) Eliminations refer to intersegment operations.

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	2022								
	Reportable segments								
	Marketing and services						Reconciliation		
	Brazil	Latin America	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Total segmented	Eliminations (ii)	Not segmented	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	144,819,299	19,054,342	163,873,641	16,269,674	22,293,296	202,436,611	(11,166,737)	-	191,269,874
Cost of products sold and services provided	(140,612,937)	(17,197,561)	(157,810,498)	(14,512,893)	(18,390,181)	(190,713,572)	11,142,710	-	(179,570,862)
Gross profit	4,206,362	1,856,781	6,063,143	1,756,781	3,903,115	11,723,039	(24,027)	-	11,699,012
Selling expenses	(1,751,381)	(1,062,957)	(2,814,338)	(685,094)	(530,007)	(4,029,439)	1,208	-	(4,028,231)
General and administrative expenses	(528,698)	(329,541)	(858,239)	(591,148)	(510,237)	(1,959,624)	-	-	(1,959,624)
Other operating revenue, net	382,523	135,636	518,159	2,272	3,033	523,464	(1,208)	-	522,256
Equity accounting result	(27,625)	-	(27,625)	12,152	(47,577)	(63,050)	-	-	(63,050)
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution	2,281,181	599,919	2,881,100	494,963	2,818,327	6,194,390	(24,027)	-	6,170,363
Financial results (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,968,511)	(1,968,511)
Income tax and social contribution (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(952,289)	(952,289)
Net income for the year	2,281,181	599,919	2,881,100	494,963	2,818, 327	6,194,390	(24,027)	(2,920,800)	3,249,563
Other selected information:									
Depreciation and amortization	(337,938)	(828,997)	(1,166,935)	(2,510,443)	(2,691,815)	(6,369,193)	(275)	-	(6,369,468)
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients	(512,411)	(67,411)	(579,822)	-	-	(579,822)	-	-	(579,822)
Acquisition to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (cash effect)	407,298	1,033,352	1,440,650	1,849,919	1,779,642	5,070,211	-	-	5,070,211
Net gain arising from changes in fair value and realized	-	-	-	691,451	683,073	1,374,524	-	-	1,374,524

(i) Information on financial results and income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) was not disclosed by segment due to the non-use by management of the referred to data in a segmented manner, as they are managed and analyzed on a consolidated basis in the operation.

(ii) Eliminations refer to intersegment operations.

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The Company monitors the consolidated net operating revenue, in the local and foreign markets by product, as follows:

	2023	2022
Domestic market	190,479,964	154,463,375
Foreign market	70,215,406	47,973,236
Eliminations	(14,863,580)	(11,166,737)
Net operating revenue	245,831,790	191,269,874
Reportable segments		
Marketing and services – Brazil		
Diesel	99,005,595	78,363,233
Gasoline	51,958,486	52,718,721
Ethanol	9,132,456	10,544,272
Jet fuel	5,558,512	2,647,415
Fuel oil	535,739	303,529
Lubricants	1,969.559	-
Others	763,652	242,129
	168,923,999	144,819,299
Marketing and Services – Argentina		
Diesel	13,802,632	6,917,404
Gasoline	9,817,718	6,349,058
Jet fuel	1,691,748	579,218
Fuel oil	2,712,660	1,585,343
Lubricants	1,218,704	961,383
Others	1,751,954	1,708,245
	30,995,416	18,100,651
Marketing and Services – Paraguay		
Diesel	1,917,702	548,794
Gasoline	908,076	401,778
Ethanol	17,486	3,119
	2,843,264	953,691
Sugar	29,202,441	16,269,674
Renewables		
Ethanol	23,643,526	16,650,738
Energy	3,788,560	4,003,235
Others	1,298,164	1,639,323
	28,730,250	22,293,296
Eliminations	(14,863,580)	(11,166,737)
Total	245,831,790	191,269,874

Geographically, consolidated operating revenues, net is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
Brazil	176,272,676	154,463,374
Argentina	24,249,837	17,666,806
Paraguay	2,843,264	972,786
Latin America, except for Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay	9,668,341	3,631,544
North America	12,253,854	8,831,167
Asia	21,018,496	5,644,252
Europe	11,800,584	8,234,346
Others	2,588,318	2,992,336
	260,695,370	202,436,611
Eliminations	(14,863,580)	(11,166,737)
Total	245,831,790	191,269,874

No specific clients or group represented 10% or more of consolidated net operating revenue in the reporting years.

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Operating assets by segment

The assets of the Marketing and Services segment are geographically allocated, comprising Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.

In addition, considering that part of the assets of RESA and its subsidiaries is also used for the production of sugar and renewables, Raízen segregated these assets by segment through the corresponding cost center in which they are allocated and/or apportionment criteria, which take into consideration the production of each product in relation to its total production.

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2023

	Reportable segments							Reconciliation	
	Marketing and Services								
	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Total segmented	Not segmented	Consolidated
Investments	697,293	348	-	697,641	116,799	564,411	1,378,851	-	1,378,851
Property, plant, and equipment	2,348,005	5,305,249	20,780	7,674,034	8,519,751	10,925,599	27,119,384	-	27,119,384
Intangible assets	2,442,771	584,195	353,149	3,380,115	1233,737	1,537,585	6,151,437	-	6,151,437
Right of use	290,772	384,209	-	674,981	4,773,934	4,827,158	10,276,073	-	10,276,073
Total assets allocated by segment	5,778,841	6,274,001	373,929	12,426,771	14,644,221	17,854,753	44,925,745	-	44,925,745
Other current and non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,625,718	66,625,718
Total assets	5,778,841	6,274,001	373,929	12,426,771	14,644,221	17,854,753	44,925,745	66,625,718	111,551,463
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(88,647,302)	(88,647,302)
Total net assets	5,778,841	6,274,001	373,929	12,426,771	14,644,221	17,854,753	44,925,745	(22,021,584)	22,904,161

2022

	Reportable segments							Reconciliation	
	Marketing and Services								
	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	Total	Sugar	Renewables	Total segmented	Not segmented	Consolidated
Investments	747,673	324	-	747,997	112,160	494,262	1,354,419	-	1,354,419
Property, plant, and equipment	2,045,973	4,383,451	19,645	6,449,069	6,831,657	8,984,126	22,264,852	-	22,264,852
Intangible assets	2,321,351	570,235	360,257	3,251,843	1,280,248	1,488,768	6,020,859	-	6,020,859
Right of use	136,663	327,966	-	464,629	5,095,282	5,219,724	10,779,635	-	10,779,635
Total assets allocated by segment	5,251,660	5,281,976	379,902	10,913,538	13,319,347	16,186,880	40,419,765	-	40,419,765
Other current and non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,924,579	59,924,579
Total assets	5,251,660	5,281,976	379,902	10,913,538	13,319,347	16,186,880	40,419,765	59,924,579	100,344,344
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,085,436)	(78,085,436)
Total net assets	5,251,660	5,281,976	379,902	10,913,538	13,319,347	16,186,880	40,419,765	(18,160,857)	22,258,908

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24. Costs and expenses by nature

Reconciliation of costs and expenses by nature

Costs and expenses are shown in the statement of income by function. The reconciliation of the Company's statement of income by nature for the years ended March 31, 2023, 2020 and 2022 is as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fuel for resale, raw material, costs of collections and transfers	(134,222,095)	(117,098,691)	(217,228,157)	(172,465,566)
Freight	(525,752)	(388,507)	(1,245,464)	(710,312)
Depreciation and amortization	(352,994)	(305,231)	(8,653,478)	(6,369,468)
Personnel expenses	(800,754)	(653,444)	(3,692,551)	(2,774,000)
Cutting, loading and transportation	-	-	(1,616,532)	(1,103,746)
Change in the fair value of biological assets, net of realization (Note 7)	-	-	(188,809)	1,374,524
Selling expenses	(257,776)	(165,766)	(1,199,800)	(677,134)
Hired labor	(64,925)	(85,667)	(596,408)	(580,983)
Logistic expenses	(282,323)	(260,345)	(535,312)	(350,343)
Others	(202,301)	(154,630)	(3,396,318)	(1,901,689)
	(136,708,920)	(119,112,281)	(238,352,829)	(185,558,717)

Classified as:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cost of products sold and services provided	(134,222,095)	(117,098,691)	(230,564,083)	(179,570,862)
Selling expenses	(1,870,494)	(1,506,099)	(5,234,882)	(4,028,231)
General and administrative expenses	(616,331)	(507,491)	(2,553,864)	(1,959,624)
	(136,708,920)	(119,112,281)	(238,352,829)	(185,558,717)

25. Other operating revenue (expenses), net

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Bargain purchase gain (Note 30.d)	-	-	266,593	-
Recognition of extemporaneous tax credits and others results, net (1)	(148,142)	9,373	52,856	226,821
Gain on commercial operations	-	1,114	(56,583)	5,636
Gain (loss) on sale of property, plant, and equipment	(4,045)	(11,198)	26,560	(18,378)
Government grant	-	-	46,445	106,489
Revenues from rent and leases	52,606	44,756	47,095	39,614
Revenue from merchandising	-	-	17,403	16,136
Revenue from sale of scrap and waste	-	-	47,880	24,389
Royalty income	6,213	6,753	22,214	18,439
Commissions on sales of lubricants, cards and means of payment	5,154	6,748	6,271	9,514
Revenue from convenience products	- -	-	71,333	47,547
Reversal (set up) of estimated loss on property, plant and equipment, net	(3,374)	(3,833)	18,452	(21,468)
Other revenues, net	56,171	48,183	170,953	67,517
	(35,417)	101,896	737,472	522,256

(1) Includes recovery of tax credits mainly related to PIS, COFINS and ICMS arising from the Company's ordinary activities.

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26. Financial results

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial expenses				
Interest	(1,571,595)	(497,080)	(3,856,161)	(1,879,776)
PIS and COFINS on financial income	(12,288)	(10,995)	(124,315)	(43,332)
Monetary variation losses	(14,343)	(25,765)	(406,862)	(463,701)
Others	(30,440)	(25,641)	(250,020)	(90,053)
	(1,628,666)	(559,481)	(4,637,358)	(2,476,862)
Fair value of financial instruments (Notes 9.a.2 and 16)	228,703	246,299	625,041	592,707
Amounts capitalized on qualifying assets	-	3	74,233	71,200
	(1,399,963)	(313,179)	(3,938,084)	(1,812,955)
Financial income				
Interest	163,804	164,781	347,432	287,030
Yields from financial investments	14,270	49,562	436,768	284,684
Monetary variation gains and others	1,746	474	35,460	3,759
	179,820	214,817	819,660	575,473
Exchange rate change, net	(580,701)	1,646,553	(672,473)	1,855,631
Net effect of derivatives	(274,563)	(2,495,845)	(1,031,864)	(2,586,660)
	(2,075,407)	(947,654)	(4,822,761)	(1,968,511)

27. Financial instruments

(a) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from its operations, which are equalized and managed through certain financial instruments:

- Interest rate risk
- Price risk
- Exchange rate risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information on the Company's exposure to each of the mentioned risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's capital management.

(b) Risk management structure

The Company has specific treasury and trading policies that define how risk management should be carried out, never operating with derivatives which are beyond the notional total of the underlying asset or liability.

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To monitor activities and ensure compliance with policies, the Company has the following main committees: (i) Risk Committee that meets weekly to analyze the behavior of the commodities (sugar, ethanol and oil by-products) and foreign exchange markets and deliberate on hedging positions and pricing strategy for exports or imports of products, so as to reduce the adverse effects of changes in prices and exchange rates; and (ii) Ethanol and Oil byproducts Committee that meets monthly to assess the risks associated with the sale of ethanol and Oil byproducts and to adapt to the limits defined in the risk policies.

The financial instruments for hedging purposes are taken out by analyzing the risk exposure to which management seeks coverage.

As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the fair values related to transactions involving derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes are presented below:

	Individual				Consolidated			
	Notional		Fair value		Notional		Fair value	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Price risk								
Commodity derivatives								
Futures contracts	911,619	550,760	(12,332)	(213,492)	39,854,841	14,156,943	515,401	(1,930,960)
	911,619	550,760	(12,332)	(213,492)	39,854,841	14,156,943	515,401	(1,930,960)
Exchange rate risk								
Foreign exchange rate derivatives								
Futures contracts	222,268	180,036	1,072	681	157,492	(113,708)	956	102
Forward contracts	461,304	(6,663,596)	14,761	(515,747)	8,693,968	7,313,582	246,246	473,517
Locked-in exchange	-	-	-	-	232,716	996,082	4,344	63,014
Exchange swap	(6,706,128)	(6,569,262)	521,005	526,087	(12,104,053)	(8,938,162)	9,783	117,394
	(6,022,556)	(13,052,822)	536,838	11,021	(3,019,877)	(742,206)	261,329	654,027
Interest rate risk								
Interest rate swap	(204,024)	(204,024)	61,713	51,516	(7,583,083)	(4,206,248)	264,795	315,973
	(204,024)	(204,024)	61,713	51,516	(7,583,083)	(4,206,248)	264,795	315,973
Total			586,219	(150,955)			1,041,525	(960,960)
Current assets			92,082	154,842			6,452,593	5,409,266
Non-current assets			998,187	976,060			2,826,733	2,082,299
Total assets			1,090,269	1,130,902			9,279,326	7,491,565
Current liabilities			(88,581)	(830,748)			(6,269,699)	(7,174,053)
Non-current liabilities			(415,469)	(451,109)			(1,968,102)	(1,278,472)
Total liabilities			(504,050)	(1,281,857)			(8,237,801)	(8,452,525)
Total			586,219	(150,955)			1,041,525	(960,960)

(c) Price risk (Consolidated)

Price risk arises from the possibility of fluctuating market prices for products traded, mainly VHP sugar, refined and white sugar, diesel (heating oil), gasoline, ethanol, electric power and crude oil. These price oscillations may lead to material changes in sales revenues and costs. To mitigate this risk, the Company constantly monitors the market to anticipate price changes. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the Company has contracted the operations described below:

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Price risk: commodity derivatives outstanding as of March 31, 2023

Derivatives	Long/Short	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (units)		Notional (R$ thousand)	Fair value (R$ thousand)
Futures	Short	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/23 to Feb/25	9,102,977	t	18,578,941	(3,519,332)
Futures	Short	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar#5	Apr/23 to Nov/23	511,400	t	1,418,755	(183,083)
Futures	Short	OTC	Sugar#11	Apr/23 to Sept/25	2,877,702	t	5,989,089	(730,152)
Options	Short	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/23 to Feb/24	960,572	t	(1,972,914)	(64,974)
Subtotal – sugar futures short position					13,452,651		24,013,871	(4,497,541)
Futures	Long	ICE	*Sugar#*11	Apr/23 to Sept/24	(8,714,339)	t	(16,938,219)	2,751,806
Futures	Long	NYSE LIFFE	*Sugar#*5	Apr/23 to Nov/23	(112,550)	t	(312,309)	39,968
Options	Long	OTC	*Sugar#*5	Jul/23	(5,000)	t	(23,167)	660
Options	Long	ICE	*Sugar#*11	Apr/23 to Sept/23	(883,759)	t	1,807,441	65,025
Subtotal - sugar futures long position					(9,715,648)		(15,466,254)	2,857,459
Physical fixed	Short	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/23 to Oct/31	16,533,724	t	34,404,823	(59,408)
Physical fixed	Short	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar#5	Apr/23 to Dec/23	37,445	t	118,019	8,017
Subtotal – physical fixed sugar short position					16,571,169		34,522,842	(51,391)
Physical fixed	Long	ICE	*Sugar#*11	Apr/23 to Jun/27	(2,964,232)	t	(7,077,946)	746,464
Physical fixed	Long	NYSE LIFFE	*Sugar#*5	Apr/23 to Dec/24	(268,085)	t	(814,771)	53,538
Subtotal - physical fixed sugar long position					(3,232,317)		(7,892,717)	800,002
Subtotal – sugar futures (1)					17,075,855		35,177,742	(891,471)
Futures	Short	B3	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	80,700	m^3	221,550	(2,787)
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	1,423,525	m^3	4,809,004	116,278
Futures	Short	OTC	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	75,923	m^3	239,317	10,100
Options	Short	NYMEX	Ethanol	Apr/23 to May/23	(111,818)	m^3	188,021	5,416
Subtotal – ethanol futures short position					1,468,330		5,457,892	129,007
Futures	Long	B3	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	(22,710)	m^3	(61,362)	189
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	(1,302,382)	m^3	(3,939,398)	96,406
Futures	Long	OTC	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	(64,584)	m^3	(161,227)	(7,071)
Options	Long	NYMEX	Ethanol	Apr/23 to May/23	125,333	m^3	(219,540)	(462)
Subtotal – ethanol futures long position					(1,264,343)		(4,381,527)	89,062
Physical fixed	Short	CHGOETHNL	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Jun/30	1,062,326	m^3	4,087,206	159,994
Physical fixed	Long	CHGOETHNL	Ethanol	Apr/23 to Dec/23	(136,834)	m^3	(478,213)	1,472
Subtotal - physical fixed ethanol					925,492		3,608,993	161,466
Subtotal – ethanol futures					1,129,479		4,685,358	379,535
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Gasoline	Apr/23	62,964	m^3	212,774	(12,240)
Subtotal - gasoline futures short position					62,964		212,774	(12,240)
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Gasoline	Apr/23	(17,172)	m^3	(60,198)	62
Subtotal - gasoline futures long position					(17,172)		(60,198)	62
Subtotal - gasoline futures					45,792		152,576	(12,178)
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Heating Oil	Apr/23 to Oct/23	834,415	m^3	3,885,798	93,863
Futures	Short	ICE	Heating Oil	Apr/23 to Dec/23	273,625	m^3	1,006,636	73,437
Options	Short	NYMEX	Heating Oil	Jul/23 to Sept/23	(238,500)	m^3	611,383	(9,769)
Subtotal - heating oil futures short position					869,540		5,503,817	157,531
Futures	Long	NYMEX	*Heating oil*	Apr/23 to Oct/23	(718,832)	m^3	(3,019,474)	(76,380)
Futures	Long	ICE	*Heating oil*	Apr/23 to Dec/23	(240,487)	m^3	(868,212)	(21,197)
Options	Long	NYMEX	*Heating oil*	Apr/23 to Sept/23	178,398	m^3	(632,332)	3,053
Subtotal - heating oil futures long position					(780,921)		(4,520,018)	(94,524)
Futures	Short	ICE	Heating Oil	Apr/23 to May/23	29,100	t	83,594	1,016
Futures	Long	ICE	Heating Oil	Apr/23 to May/23	(29,680)	t	(86,171)	(1,965)
Subtotal - heating oil futures					(580)		(2,577)	(949)

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Price risk: commodity derivatives outstanding as of March 31, 2023

Derivatives	Long/Short	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (units)		Notional (R$ thousand)	Fair value (R$ thousand)
Physical fixed	Short	NYMEX	Heating Oil	Apr/23	59,000	m^3	217,865	(15,760)
Physical fixed	Long	NYMEX	Heating Oil	Apr/23	(95,836)	m^3	(322,751)	19,090
Subtotal - physical fixed heating oil					(36,836)		(104,886)	3,330
Subtotal - heating oil futures					51,203		876,336	65,388
Physical fixed	Short	CCEE/OTC	Energy	Apr/23 to Dec/41	29,297,842	mwh	6,253,570	2,262,654
Physical fixed	Long	CCEE/OTC	Energy	Apr/23 to Sept/53	(32,855,743)	mwh	(7,290,741)	(1,288,527)
Subtotal - physical fixed energy					(3,557,901)		(1,037,171)	974,127
Net exposure of commodity derivatives as of March 31, 2023							39,854,841	515,401
Net exposure of commodity derivatives as of March 31, 2022							14,156,943	(1,930,960)

(1) Includes sales of 100% traceable raw sugar produced from non-genetically modified sugarcane ("Non-GMO").

(d) Exchange rate risk (Consolidated)

Currency risk derives from the possibility of fluctuations in exchange rates used for revenue from exports, imports, debt flows and other assets and liabilities in foreign currency. The Company uses derivative operations to manage cash flow risks denominated in US dollars, net of other cash and cash equivalent flows. As of March 31, 2023, and 2022, the Company has contracted the operations described below:

Exchange rate risk: foreign exchange derivatives outstanding as of March 31, 2023

Derivatives	Long/Short	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (US$ thousand)	Notional (R$ thousand)	Fair value (R$ thousand)
Futures	Short	B3	Commercial Dollar	Apr/23 to May/23	544,500	2,766,277	10,809
Futures	Long	B3	Commercial Dollar	Apr/23 to May/23	(513,500)	(2,608,785)	(9,853)
Options	Short	OTC	Dollar Option	Mar/24	20,646	104,890	(3,213)
Options	Long	OTC	Dollar Option	Mar/24	(20,646)	(104,890)	3,213
Subtotal - futures					31,000	157,492	956
Forward	Short	OTC	NDF	Apr/23 to Mar/25	2,147,005	10,907,643	283,349
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF	Apr/23 to Mar/24	(435,728)	(2,213,675)	(37,103)
Subtotal - forward					1,711,277	8,693,968	246,246
Exchange swap	Long	OTC	Exchange swap	Apr/24 to Mar/30	(2,382,500)	(12.104.053)	9,783
Subtotal - foreign exchange swap					(2,382,500)	(12,104,053)	9,783
Locked-in exchange	Short	OTC	Locked-in exchange	Apr/23 to Dec/26	346,768	1,761,721	(45,742)
Locked-in exchange	Long	OTC	Locked-in exchange	Apr/23 to Oct/24	(300,962)	(1,529,005)	50,086
Subtotal - Locked-in exchange					45,806	232,716	4,344
Net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives as of March 31, 2023					(594,417)	(3,019,877)	261,329
Net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives as of March 31, 2022					(156,656)	(742,206)	654,027

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As of March 31, 2023, the summary of the net foreign exchange exposure of the Company's consolidated statement of financial position, considering the parity of all foreign currencies to US$, is presented below:

	2023	
	R$	US$ (in thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	5,120,361	1,007,866
Restricted cash (Note 4.b)	1,207,322	237,643
Foreign trade accounts receivable (Note 5.a)	4,016,404	790,568
Advances to suppliers (Note 14.b)	91,382	17,987
Related parties (Note 9.a)	(3,012,602)	(592,985)
Advances from clients	(1,546,507)	(304,406)
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	(7,540,996)	(1,484,331)
Loans and financing (Note 16)	(16,305,127)	(3,209,418)
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(374,250)	(73,665)
Other liabilities (1)	(319,158)	(62,821)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.d) (2)		594,417
Currency exposure, net		(3,079,145)
Derivatives settled in the month following closing (3)		104,881
Net currency exposure, adjusted as of March 31, 2023 (4) / (5)		(2,974,264)
Net currency exposure, adjusted as of March 31, 2022 (5)		(3,139,209)

(1) Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay;
(2) This refers to the notional amount of foreign exchange derivative transactions;
(3) Maturities as of the 1st business day of the subsequent month, whose settlement was given by reference rate of the US dollar, calculated by the Central Bank of Brazil on the last closing day of the month, quoted at R$ 5.08 (R$ 4.74 in 2022);
(4) The adjusted net currency exposure will be substantially offset in the future with highly probable future revenues of product exports and/costs of product imports;
(5) Book balance of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date.

(e) Hedge accounting effect (Consolidated)

Raízen formally designates transactions subject to hedge accounting for the purpose of hedging cash flows. The main hedges designated are sugar and ethanol revenues, as applicable, cost of by-products import, and foreign currency debt.

The impacts recognized in the Company's equity and the estimated realization in profit or loss are as follows:

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Financial instruments	Market	Risk	Year of realization 2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Above 2025	Contributed equity valuation adjustments (1)	2023
Futures	OTC / ICE	Sugar#11	-	(868,210)	(115,601)	13,577	2,580,141	1,609,907
Futures	B3 / NYMEX / OTC	Ethanol	-	(1,820)	-	-	444,278	445,912
Option	ICE	Sugar#11	-	(11,364)	-	-	90,028	78,664
Forward	OTC / ICE	Exchange	-	371,521	117,221	302,041	(381,935)	408,848
Swap	Debt	Exchange	-	-	-	(726,937)	892,097	165,160
PPE	Debt	Exchange	-	(25,544)	-	(66,406)	178,392	86,442
			-	(535,417)	1,620	(477,725)	3,804,821	2,793,299
(-) Deferred taxes			-	182,04	(551)	162,42	(1,293,640)	(949,722)
Effect on equity in 2023			-	(353,375)	1,069	(315,298)	2,511,181	1,843,577
Effect on equity in 2022			(629.396)	14,461	34,846	(347,260)	2,511,181	1,583,832

(1) Other comprehensive income contributed by the corporate reorganization of RESA and the business combination of Raízen Centro-Sul, in the amount of R$2,366,246 and R$144,935, respectively, occurred during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022.

Changes in consolidated balances in other comprehensive income for the year are as follows:

Cash flow hedge

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	1,583,832	(1,374)
Movement occurred in the year:		
Designation as hedge accounting		
Fair value of commodity futures	(892,510)	(1,652,801)
Fair value of forward exchange contracts	102,736	1,446,942
	(789,774)	(205,859)
Realizations and write-offs of commodities and foreign exchange results		
Net operating revenue	1,169,822	2,689,750
Cost of products sold and services provided	14,093	(36,916)
Other operating expenses, net	(589)	(45,147)
Total movements occurred during the year (before deferred taxes)	393,552	2,401,828
Effect of deferred taxes on equity adjustments	(133,807)	(816,622)
	259,745	1,585,206
Balance at end of year	1,843,577	1,583,832

For the year ended March 31, 2023, there were no reclassifications to financial results referring to ineffective portions of the structures designated as cash flow hedges.

Fair value hedge

The parent company Raízen designates at fair value the inventories and highly probable purchases of oil by-products with pegged derivatives. Risk management is primarily intended for recognizing inventory at a floating price, as Raízen's sales revenue will be upon sale of products to its clients. Hedge accounting aims to minimize any type of mismatching in the statement of income for the year, causing both the derivatives and the inventory to be recorded at fair value, whose positive impact in the year ended March 31, 2023, was R$ 5,145 (negative impact of R$

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55,876 in 2022). As of March 31, 2023, the fair value measurement balance of inventories is decreased by R$ 2,952 (decreased by R$ 8,097 in 2022).

(f) Interest rate risk (Consolidated)

The Company monitors fluctuations in variable interest rates related to certain debts, especially those linked to Libor and IPCA, SOFR and, when necessary, uses derivative instruments to minimize these risks. The positions of derivative financial instruments used to hedge against the interest rate risk are as follows:

					Interest rate risk: Interest derivatives outstanding as of March 31, 2023		
Derivatives	**Long/Short**	**Market**	**Contract**	**Maturity**	**Notional (US$ thousand)**	**Notional (R$ thousand)**	**Fair value (R$ thousand)**
Interest rate swap	Long	OTC	Interest rate swap	May/23 to Aug/37	(1,492,615)	(7,583,083)	264.795
Total interest swap					(1.492.615)	(7.583.083)	264,795
Net exposure of interest derivatives as of March 31, 2023						(7.583.083)	264,795
Net exposure of interest derivatives as of March 31, 2022						(4,206,248)	315,973

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(g) Summary of hedge effects on the consolidated profit or loss for the year

			Hedge effects on the consolidated profit or loss					
Selected result information	**Exposure**	**Hedge**	**Exchange**	**Commodities**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Result excluding hedge effects**	**2023**
Net operating revenue	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	844,185	(2,234,068)	-	(1,389,883)	247,221,673	245,831,790
Cost of products sold and services provided	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	(10,784)	(616,094)	-	(626,878)	(229,937,205)	(230,564,083)
Gross profit (loss)			833,401	(2,850,162)	-	(2,016,761)	17,284,468	15,267,707
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	Operating income	Cash flow	591	-	-	591	736,881	737,472
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution			833,992	(2,850,162)	-	(2,016,170)	10,102,511	8,086,341
Financial results								
Financial expenses	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Fair value	534,568	-	90,475	625,043	(4,563,127)	(3,938,084)
Exchange variations	Foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow	5,077	-	-	5,077	(677,550)	(672,473)
Net effect of derivatives	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow and fair value	(779,604)	(122,005)	(130,255)	(1,031,864)	-	(1,031,864)
			(239,959)	(122,005)	(39,780)	(401,744)	(5,240,677)	(5,642,421)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution			594,033	(2,972,167)	(39,780)	(2,417,914)	5,681,494	3,263,580

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			Hedge effects on the consolidated profit or loss					
Selected result information	**Exposure**	**Hedge**	**Exchange**	**Commodities**	**Interest**	**Total**	**Income excluding hedge effects**	**2022**
Net operating revenue	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	(49,527)	(2,827,890)	-	(2,877,417)	194,147,291	191,269,874
Cost of products sold and services provided	Operating income	Cash flow and fair value	55,743	(970,786)	-	(915,043)	(178,655,819)	(179,570,862)
Gross profit (loss)			6,216	(3,798,676)	-	(3,792,460)	15,491,472	11,699,012
Other operating revenue (expenses), net	Operating income	Cash flow	44,031	1,114	-	45,145	477,111	522,256
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution			50,247	(3,797,562)	-	(3,747,315)	9,917,678	6,170,363
Financial results								
Financial expenses	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Fair value	318,506	-	274,200	592,706	(2,405,661)	(1,812,955)
Exchange variations	Foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow	(12,360)	-	-	(12,360)	1,867,991	1,855,631
Net effect of derivatives	Interest and foreign exchange variations on loans and financing	Cash flow and fair value	(1,921,090)	54,435	(445,546)	(2,312,201)	(274,459)	(2.586.660)
			(1,614,944)	54,435	(171,346)	(1,731,855)	(812,129)	(2,543,984)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution			(1,564,697)	(3,743,127)	(171,346)	(5,479,170)	9,681,022	4,201,852

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The breakdown of commodity hedge effects on the consolidated operating income, during the year ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, is shown below:

	Sugar	Ethanol	Petroleum and its derivatives	Total commodities
Net operating revenue	(2,257,626)	23,558	-	(2,234,068)
Cost of products sold and services provided	(482,287)	376,472	(510,279)	(616,094)
Gross profit (loss)	(2,739,913)	400,030	(510,279)	(2,850,162)
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	(2,739,913)	400,030	(510,279)	(2,850,162)

	Sugar	Ethanol	Petroleum and its derivatives	Total commodities
Net operating revenue	(1,987,316)	(840,574)	-	(2,827,890)
Cost of products sold and services provided	(85,279)	(144,303)	(741,204)	(970,786)
Gross profit (loss)	(2,072,595)	(984,877)	(741,204)	(3,798,676)
Other operating revenue, net	-	1,114	-	1,114
Income (loss) before financial results and income tax and social contribution	(2,072,595)	(983,763)	(741,204)	(3,797,562)

(h) Credit risk (Consolidated)

A substantial part of the sales made by the Company and its subsidiaries is to a select group of highly qualified counterparties.

Credit risk is managed by specific rules for client acceptance, credit analysis and establishment of exposure limits per client, including, when applicable, requirement of letter of credit from first-tier banks and capturing security interest on loans granted. Management considers that the credit risk is substantially covered by the allowance for expected credit losses.

Individual risk limits are established based on internal or external ratings, according to the limits determined by the Company management. The use of credit limits is regularly monitored. No credit limits were exceeded in the year, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by the counterparties at an amount higher than that already provisioned.

The Company operates commodity derivatives in the New York – ICE US and NYMEX, Chicago - CBOT, Chicago - CME, and London - LIFFE commodity futures and options markets, as well as in the over the counter (OTC) market with selected counterparties. The Company operates exchange rate and commodity derivatives in over-the-counter markets registered with B3, mainly with the main national and international banks considered Investment Grade by international rating agencies.

Guarantee margins (Restricted cash, Note 4.b) - Derivative transactions on commodity exchanges (ICE US, NYMEX, LIFFE and B3) require guarantee margins. The total consolidated

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margin deposited as of March 31, 2023, amounts to R$ 1,272,959 (R$ 2,279,565 in 2022), of which R$ 62,110 (R$ 100,821 in 2022) in restricted financial investments and R$ 1,210,849 (R$ 2,178,744 in 2022) in margin on derivative transactions.

The Company's derivative transactions in over the counter do not require a guaranteed margin.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is mitigated through the conservative distribution of investment funds and CDBs that make up the item. The distribution follows strict criteria for allocation and exposure to counterparties, which are the main local and international banks considered, in their majority, as Investment Grade by the international rating agencies.

(i) Liquidity risk (Consolidated)

Liquidity risk is that in which the Company may encounter difficulties in honoring the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or with another financial asset. The approach to this risk consists of prudential management that guarantees sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when they fall due, under normal and stress conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

As part of the liquidity management process, management prepares business plans and monitors their execution, discussing the positive and negative cash flow risks and assessing the availability of financial resources to support its operations, investments, and refinancing needs.

The table below states the main financial liabilities contracted by maturity:

					2023	2022
	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total	Total
Loans and financing	5,252,175	5,660,658	14,716,070	16,089,102	41,718,005	28,473,070
Suppliers (Note 14)	21,452,338	-	-	-	21,452,338	19,059,514
Lease liabilities from third parties and related parties (1)(Note 15.b)	3,483,761	2,899,494	5,767,771	3,980,640	16,131,666	15,402,520
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.b)	6,269,699	626,903	1,150,055	191,144	8,237,801	8,452,525
Related parties (1)	2,140,033	160,663	633,267	3,470,788	6,404,751	5,961,712
Other liabilities (2)	91,447	91,447	182,894	-	365,788	426,402
	38,689,453	9,439,165	22,450,057	23,731,674	94,310,349	77,775,743

(1) Except lease liabilities with related parties.
(2) Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay.

(j) Fair value (Consolidated)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount for which a financial instrument may be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than a forced sale or settlement. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, suppliers, related parties and other short-term obligations approximates the respective carrying amount. The fair value of long-term assets and liabilities does not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

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The fair value of loans and financing is obtained by determining the present value of future cash flows of obligations using, for this purpose, interest rate curves (according to contracted indexes). These financial instruments are substantially subject to variable interest rates (Note 16), resulting in a fair value approximates the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

Derivatives measured by valuation techniques with observable market data refer mostly to swaps and forward contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forwards and swap pricing models, using present value calculation. The models include various inputs, including in connection with the creditworthiness of the counterparties, spot and forward foreign exchange rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the hedged commodity.

The categories of the main consolidated financial instruments are presented as follows:

	2023			2022		
Financial assets	**Amortized cost**	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Total**	**Amortized cost**	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	5,159,881	-	5,159,881	4,182,878	-	4,182,878
Financial investments (Note 3)	-	3,573,515	3,573,515	-	4,051,690	4,051,690
Financial treasury bill ("LFT")	-	8,751	8,751		87,529	87,529
TVM except LFT	167,778	-	167,778	-	-	-
Restricted cash (Note 4.b)	1,212,500	62,110	1,274,610	2,178,744	100,888	2,279,632
Trade accounts receivable (Note 5)	8,920,348	-	8,920,348	6,637,838	-	6,637,838
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.b)	-	9,279,327	9,279,327	-	7,491,565	7,491,565
Related parties (Note 9)	2,180,484	-	2,180,484	2,085,638	-	2,085,638
Total financial assets	17,640,991	12,923,703	30,564,694	15,085,098	11,731,672	26,816,770
Financial liabilities						
Loans and financing (Note 16)	(9,197,289)	(20,257,641)	(29,454,930)	(7,053,700)	(15,221,249)	(22,274,949)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.b)	-	(8,237,800)	(8,237,800)	-	(8,452,525)	(8,452,525)
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	(21,452,338)	-	(21,452,338)	(19,059,514)	-	(19,059,514)
Other liabilities	(319,158)	-	(319,158)	(359,478)	-	(359,478)
Related parties (Note 9)	(5,537,457)	-	(5,537,457)	(5,017,700)	-	(5,017,700)
Total financial liabilities	(36,506,242)	(28,495,441)	(65,001,683)	(31,490,392)	(23,673,774)	(55,164,166)

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments by the valuation techniques:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: techniques using inputs that have a significant effect on the fair value recorded that are not based on observable market data.

As of March 31, 2023, the hierarchies used in the valuation techniques of the Company's financial instruments are described below:

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Financial instruments measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial investments (Note 3)	-	3,573,515	3,573,515
LFT (Note 4.a)	-	8,751	8,751
Financial investments - restricted cash (Note 4.b)	-	62,110	62,110
Derivative financial assets (Note 27.b)	5,169,214	4,110,113	9,279,327
Loans and financing (Note 16)	-	(20,257,641)	(20,257,641)
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 27.b)	(5,630,013)	(2,607,787)	(8,237,800)
Total as of March 31, 2023	(460,799)	(15,110,939)	(15,571,738)
Total as of March 31, 2022	(2,350,439)	(9,591,663)	(11,942,102)

During the years ended March 31, 2023, and 2022, there were no transfers between these levels to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

(k) Sensitivity analysis (Consolidated)

Raízen adopted three scenarios for its sensitivity analysis, one probable and two (possible and remote) that may have adverse effects on the fair value of its financial instruments. The probable scenario was defined based on the commodities futures market curves for sugar, ethanol, diesel (heating oil), US dollar and other currencies on March 31, 2023, corresponding to the balance of the derivatives' fair value on that date. Possible and remote adverse scenarios were defined considering adverse impacts of 25% and 50% on product price curves and US dollar, which were calculated based on the probable scenario.

Sensitivity analysis table

(1) Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments

			Impact on profit or loss (*)			
	Risk factors	Probable scenario	Possible scenario +25%	Fair value balance	Remote scenario +50%	Fair value balance
Price risk						
Commodity derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Sugar price increase	(891,471)	(8,934,741)	(9,826,212)	(17,869,482)	(18,760,953)
Purchase and sale commitments	Ethanol price increase	379,535	(1,083,286)	(703,751)	(2,166,572)	(1,787,037)
Purchase and sale commitments	Gasoline price decrease	(12,178)	19,124	6,946	38,248	26,070
Purchase and sale commitments	Heating oil price increase	65,388	(220,936)	(155,548)	(441,872)	(376,484)
Purchase and sale commitments	Energy price decrease	974,127	(902,599)	71,528	(1,805,198)	(831,071)
		515,401	(11,122,438)	(10,607,037)	(22,244,876)	(21,729,475)
Foreign exchange rate risk						
Foreign exchange rate derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	US$/R$ exchange rate increase	956	(39,509)	(38,553)	(79,018)	(78,062)
Forward contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	US$/R$ exchange rate increase	256,762	(1,709,848)	(1,453,086)	(3,419,696)	(3,162,934)
Purchase and sale commitments	€/US$ exchange rate increase	(10,484)	(428,917)	(439,401)	(857,834)	(868,318)
Purchase and sale commitments	€/R$ exchange rate decrease	(32)	(2,200)	(2,232)	(4,400)	(4,432)
Exchange swaps:						
Purchase and sale commitments	€/US$ exchange rate increase	4,344	(287,551)	(283,207)	(575,103)	(570,759)
Locked-in exchange						
Purchase and sale commitments	US$/R$ exchange rate decrease	9,783	(2,993,640)	(2,983,857)	(5,987,280)	(5,977,497)
		261,329	(5,461,665)	(5,200,336)	(10,923,331)	(10,662,002)

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		Impact on profit or loss (*)				
	Risk factors	**Probable scenario**	**Possible scenario +25%**	**Fair value balance**	**Remote scenario +50%**	**Fair value balance**
Interest rate risk						
Interest swap:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Interest rate decrease	264,795	47,867	312,662	95,735	360,530
		264,795	47,867	312,662	95,735	360,530
Total		1,041,525	(16,536,236)	(15,494,711)	(33,072,472)	(32,030,947)

(*) Projected result considering a horizon of up to 12 months from March 31, 2023.

As of March 31, 2023, the commodity and foreign exchange futures curves used in the sensitivity analysis are described below:

			Scenarios		
Risk factors	**Index**	**Position**	**Probable**	**Possible**	**Remote**
Sugar price increase	R$/ton	Short	2,289	2,861	3,434
Ethanol price increase	R$/ m^3	Short	3,604	4,505	5,406
Gasoline price decrease	R$/ m^3	Long	3,264	2,448	1,632
Heating oil price increase	R$/ m^3	Short	4,980	6,226	7,471
Energy price decrease	R$/mwh	Long	168	126	84
Exchange rate increase	US$/R$	Short	4.78	5.97	7.17
Exchange rate increase	€/US$	Short	1.05	1.31	1.58
Exchange rate decrease	€/R$	Long	5.67	4.25	2.83
Exchange rate decrease	US$/R$	Long	5.08	3.81	2.54
Interest rate decrease	(%) per year	Long	13.65	10.24	6.82

(2) Foreign exchange exposure, net

The probable scenario considers the position as of March 31, 2023. The effects of the possible and remote scenarios that would be posted to the consolidated statement of income as foreign exchange gains (losses) are described below:

		Effect of exchange rate changes			
Net foreign exchange exposure as of March 31, 2023	**Asset/liability balances**	**Possible scenario +25%**	**Remote scenario +50%**	**Possible scenario -25%**	**Remote scenario -50%**
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	5,120,361	1,280,090	2,560,181	(1,280,090)	(2,560,181)
Restricted cash (Note 4.b)	1,207,322	301,831	603,661	(301,831)	(603,661)
Foreign trade accounts receivable (Note 5.a)	4,016,404	1,004,101	2,008,202	(1,004,101)	(2,008,202)
Advances to suppliers (Note 14.b)	91,382	22,846	45,691	(22,846)	(45,691)
Related parties (Note 9.a)	(3,012,602)	(753,151)	(1,506,301)	753,151	1,506,301
Advances from clients	(1,546,507)	(386,627)	(773,254)	386,627	773,254
Suppliers (Note 14.a)	(7,540,996)	(1,885,249)	(3,770,498)	1,885,249	3,770,498
Loans and financing (Note 16)	(16,305,127)	(4,076,282)	(8,152,564)	4,076,282	8,152,564
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(374,250)	(93,563)	(187,125)	93,563	187,125
Other liabilities (1)	(319,158)	(79,790)	(159,579)	79,790	159,579
Impact on statement of income for the year		(4,665,794)	(9,331,586)	4,665,794	9,331,586

(1) Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay.

As of March 31, 2023, the rates used in the mentioned sensitivity analysis were as follows:

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	R$/US$
Probable, statement of financial position balance	5.08
Possible scenario +25%	6.35
Remote scenario +50%	7.62
Possible scenario -25%	3.81
Remote scenario -50%	2.54

(3) Interest rate sensitivity

As of March 31, 2023, the probable scenario considers the weighted average post-fixed annual interest rate on loans and financing, and for financial investments and securities (except LFT), the CDI and IPCA accumulated over the past 12 months. In both cases, simulations were performed with an increase and decrease of 25% and 50%. The consolidated results of this sensitivity analysis are presented below:

		Interest rate sensitivity			
	Probable scenario	Possible scenario +25%	Remote scenario +50%	Possible scenario -25%	Remote scenario -50%
Financial investments (including LFT)	480,974	120,244	240,487	(120,244)	(240,487)
Debentures (securities)	5,532	1,383	2,766	(1,383)	(2,766)
Investment funds (securities)	8,699	1,687	3,374	(1,687)	(3,374)
Restricted financial investments (restricted cash)	8,527	2,132	4,264	(2,132)	(4,264)
Post-fixed loans and financing	(2,133,702)	(533,426)	(1,066,851)	533,426	1,066,851
Additional impact on income for the year	(1,629,970)	(407,980)	(815,960)	407,980	815,960

As of March 31, 2023, we applied the following rates and assumptions in the sensitivity analysis:

		Scenarios			
	Probable	Possible 25%	Remote 50%	Possible -25%	Remote -50%
101% of the accumulated CDI - % per year	13.43%	16.78%	20.14%	10.07%	6.71%
100% of the accumulated CDI + 4% per year	17.82%	21.27%	24.73%	14.36%	10.91%
Accumulated IPCA - % per year	4.65%	5.81%	6.98%	8.14%	9.30%
Weight post-fixed annual interest rate on loans and financing	8.65%	10.81%	12.97%	6.48%	4.32%

(I) Capital management (Consolidated)

The Company's objective when managing its capital structure is to ensure the continuity of its operations and finance investment opportunities, maintaining a healthy credit profile and offering an adequate return to its shareholders.

Raízen has a relationship with the main local and international rating agencies, as shown below:

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Agency	Scale	Rating	Outlook	Date
Fitch	National	AAA(bra)	Stable	August/2022
	Global	BBB	Stable	August/2022
Moody's	National	AAA,Br	Stable	September/2022
	Global	Baa3	Stable	February/2023
Standard & Poor's	National	brAAA	Stable	November/2022
	Global	BBB-	Stable	November/2022

Raízen monitors its capital through a combined treasury management of its business, using a leverage ratio represented by net debt divided by equity.

The Company's net debt is calculated as the total of loans and financing with the market, net of cash and cash equivalents, investments and trade notes held as collateral for debt items and derivative financial instruments taken out to hedge the indebtedness.

Financial leverage ratios as of March 31, 2023, and 2022 were calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Third party capital		
Loans and financing (Note 16)	29,454,938	22,274,876
(-) Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	(8,733,396)	(8,234,568)
(-) LFT (Note 4.a)	(176,529)	(87,529)
(-) Financial investments linked to financing (Note 4.b)	(1,651)	(67)
(-) National Treasury Certificates – CTN	(34,940)	(31,126)
(-) Foreign exchange and interest rate swaps and other derivatives	(147,303)	(94,207)
	20,361,119	13,827,379
Own capital		
Equity		
Attributable to Company's controlling shareholders	22,251,749	21,648,413
Interest of non-controlling shareholders	652,412	610,495
	22,904,161	22,258,908
Total own capital and third parties	43,265,280	36,086,287
Leverage ratio	47.06%	38.32%

28. Retirement supplementation plan

(a) Pension fund

Variable contribution

The Company sponsors the Retirement Plan Raiz, administered by Raizprev – Entidade de Previdência Privada, a closed nonprofit supplementary pension plan entity.

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The Entity has administrative, equity and financial autonomy, and its objective is to administer and provide private pension plans, as defined in the Benefit Plan Regulations.

The Company has legal and contractual obligations that could give rise to the need to make additional extraordinary contributions in case of shortfall. In the year ended March 31, 2023, the contribution recognized as an expense totaled R$ 32,141 (R$ 21,314 in 2022).

The subsidiary Raízen Centro-Sul granted its employees a defined contribution private pension plan. Contribution has been suspended since April 1, 2022 and the plan is closed to new participants, which ended on March 24, 2023.

The subsidiary Raízen Centro-Sul's expense with the private pension plan totaled R$ 742 in the period from August 10 to March 31, 2022. Due to the plan's characteristics and design, Raízen Centro-Sul does not have any future obligation arising from post-employment or actuarial benefits.

Pension and healthcare plan of subsidiary Raízen Argentina

Raízen Argentina granted pension plans to non-union employees with defined and non-financed benefit. These plans are effective but closed to new participants since the end of 2014. The healthcare coverage of retired employees is an inherited and frozen benefit, whose cost is equally apportioned between the Company and the former employees.

(b) Profit sharing

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing based on a methodology that considers previously defined goals of employees. The Company recognizes a provision when it is contractually bound or when there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

29. Insurance

Raízen has an insurance and risk management program that provides coverage and protection compatible with its assets and operation.

The insurance coverage taken out is based on a careful study of risks and losses conducted by local insurance advisors, and the types of insurance taken out are considered sufficient by management to cover claims, if any, considering the nature of the activities of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are described below:

Insurance type	Coverage	Value
Operational risks	Fire, lightning, explosion, among others	2,352,476
General civil liability	Third-party claims	530,200
		2,882,676

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30. Business combination

(a) Acquisition of Raízen Centro-Sul by Raízen

On August 10, 2021, the acquisition by the Company of all shares issued by Raízen Centro-Sul was conducted.

On May 11, 2022, the Company and the sellers signed the settlement agreement and the amendment to the acquisition contract of Raízen Centro-Sul, whereby a price adjustment in favor of Raízen was established in the amount of R$ 78,326, equivalent to US$ 15,000 thousand, which will be received in five annual installments, with final maturity in 2026.

On June 6, 2022, the Company received the first installment of the price adjustment, amounting to R$ 14,386, according to the maturity established in such agreement. Additionally, on February 10, 2023, Hédera Investimentos e Participações S.A. advanced the payment of the remaining balance of the price adjustment due to Raízen, in the amount of R$ 62,774.

On August 9, 2022, the Company concluded the procedures for allocating the purchase price for the acquisition of Raízen Centro-Sul. Accordingly, the consideration for the acquisition of Raízen Centro-Sul totaled R$ 687,385 (preliminary goodwill of R$ 757,487 in 2022).

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the movement of the final goodwill generated in said acquisition is as follows:

Movement	**Amount**
Consolidated net assets	6,171,693
Consideration before the price adjustment	6,929,180
Preliminary goodwill generated on the acquisition as of March 31, 2022	**757,487**
Movement of goodwill:	
Price adjustment in favor of Raízen	(78,326)
Present value adjustment of the price adjustment	10,913
Allocation of surplus value of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	(4,074)
Deferred tax on the allocation of surplus value (Note 17.d)	1,385
Total movement of goodwill (Notes 11.c and 13)	(70,102)
Final goodwill generated on the acquisition of Raízen Centro-Sul	**687,385**

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

Assets acquired	**Valuation technique**
Property, plant, and equipment (**)	Market comparison technique and cost technique: the valuation model considers the market prices quoted for comparable items, when available, and the depreciated replacement cost, when applicable. The depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments of physical deterioration, as well as the functional and economic obsolescence. In the final allocation, fair value of property, plant, and equipment items on the acquisition date totaled R$ 3,022,727, which represented surplus value of R$ 158,573 (R$ 154,499 in 2022) to be depreciated based on the assets' useful lives of approximately 14 years.

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(1) In the final allocation of the goodwill, on the mentioned surplus value, deferred tax liabilities were recorded in the amount of R$ 53,915 (R$ 52,530 in 2022).

(b) Acquisition of Raízen Paraguay's fuel distribution network in Paraguay by Raízen

On November 1, 2021, the Company acquired a 50% interest in the capital of Raízen Paraguay, a company headquartered in Paraguay.

On June 23, 2022, the Company and the sellers signed the price adjustment agreement, whereby a price adjustment in favor of Raízen was established in the amount of R$ 12,752, equivalent to US$ 2,255 thousand, deducted from the portion paid by Raízen during the year ended March 31, 2023.

On September 27, 2022, the Company concluded the procedures for allocating the purchase price for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay. Accordingly, the final goodwill generated on the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay totaled R$ 362,924 (preliminary goodwill of R$ 376,165 in 2022).

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the movement of the final goodwill generated in said acquisition is as follows:

Movement	**Amount**
Consolidated net assets	442,419
Equity interest of Raízen	50%
Share in consolidated net assets	221,210
Consideration before the price adjustment	597,375
Preliminary goodwill generated on the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay as of March 31, 2022	**376,165**
Movement of goodwill:	
Price adjustment in favor of Raízen	(12,752)
Present value adjustment of the price adjustment	964
Allocation of the surplus value of assets from contracts with clients and others	(2,201)
Deferred tax on the allocation of surplus value (Note 17.d)	748
Total movement of goodwill (Notes 11.c and 13)	(13,241)
Final goodwill generated on the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay	**362,924**

In the final allocation of the goodwill of Raizen Paraguay, the Company recognized the interest of non-controlling shareholders, in the additional amount of R$ 1,453, totaling a fair value of R$ 222,663 (preliminary goodwill of R$ 221,210 in 2022).

The valuation techniques used to measure the final fair value of net assets that changed significantly in relation to those mentioned in the annual financial statements as of March 31, 2023, were as follows:

Assets acquired	**Valuation techniques**
Assets from contracts with clients (1)	Exclusivity rights/Primas: Multi-Period Excess Earnings Method ("MPEEM") technique. This model estimates fair value based on discounting the business unit's future cash flow discounts. Cash flows considered revenues from the activities of Primas and their corresponding expenses in the period of 7

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	years. In the final allocation, the fair value of Primas totaled R$ 285,291, resulting in a surplus value of R$ 227,640 (R$ 225,439 in 2022), to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the referred term.

(1) In the final allocation of the goodwill, on the mentioned surplus value and loss, deferred tax liabilities were recorded in the amount of R$ 77,970 (R$ 77,222 in 2022).

(c) Acquisition and formation of the Grupo Gera

On January 5, 2022, indirect subsidiary Biobarra Energia Ltda. ("Biobarra") concluded the acquisition and formation of the Grupo Gera.

On December 28, 2022, the Company concluded the procedures for allocating the purchase price for the acquisition of the Grupo Gera. Accordingly, the final goodwill generated on the acquisition of the Grupo Gera totaled R$ 63,288 (preliminary goodwill of R$ 163,504 in 2022).

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the movement of the final goodwill generated in said acquisition is as follows:

Movement	**Amount**
Consolidated net assets	96,963
(-) Interest of non-controlling shareholders	(2,772)
Total consideration	257,695
Preliminary goodwill generated on the acquisition as of March 31, 2022	**163,504**
Movement of goodwill:	
Price adjustment in favor of the seller (i)	22,490
Surplus value of investments (Note 11.c)	(51,708)
Surplus value of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	(9,575)
Surplus value of intangible assets (Note 13)	(124,711)
Deferred taxes on surplus value (Note 17.d)	63,288
Total movement of goodwill (Notes 11.c and 13)	(100,216)
Final goodwill generated on the acquisition and formation of the Grupo Gera	**63,288**

(i) Price adjustments recorded in the fiscal year according to the conditions stipulated in the contract.

The valuation techniques used to measure the final fair value of the net assets acquired were as follows:

Assets acquired	**Valuation techniques**
Investments	Allocation of goodwill to the following assets, over which the Company does not have control: (i) operating authorization (valid until 2052): (ii) intellectual property (useful life of 10 years); and (iii) remaining goodwill.
Property, plant and equipment	Market comparison technique: the valuation model considers the market prices quoted for comparable items, when available.
Intangible assets	Operating authorization: Income approach. The enterprise value (EV) of each cash-generating plant on the Transaction date is adjusted by the surplus value of property, plant and equipment. Then, the carrying amount of each cash-generating plan is deducted, resulting in the fair value

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	adjustment. The operating authorization is valid until 2052, to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the referred to period.

(1) In the final allocation of the goodwill, on the mentioned surplus value and loss, deferred tax liabilities were recorded in the amount of R$ 63,288.

(d) Acquisition of SBPL's lubricants business by Blueway

Since 2011, the Company has acted as a marketing agent for Shell brand lubricants, based on the contract signed between Raízen and Shell, which had a term of 10 (ten) years.

With maturity of this intermediation agreement on June 7, 2021, Raízen and Shell negotiated an extension of the scope of the relationship held until then, with acquisition of the totality of SBPL by Raízen.

On May 1, 2022, the acquisition of the business was concluded, through the subsidiary Blueway, in the amount of R$ 750,000 (base price), where on the acquisition transaction closing the amount of R$ 726,451 was paid less price adjustments agreed between the parties and calculated through the closing date, related to all shares of Neolubes.

The agreement provides other price adjustments, according to usual mechanisms for this type of transactions. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company and the sellers concluded discussions on price adjustments, resulting in an amount of R$ 5,345 in favor of SBPL, fully paid up by Blueway on September 19, 2022.

The lubricant business is now part of Raízen's portfolio, which includes the lubricant plant located in Ilha do Governador (Rio de Janeiro), the base oil terminal in Campos Elíseos, Duque de Caxias (Rio de Janeiro), the Shell Marine division of lubricants and the business of supply and distribution of Shell lubricants in Brazil.

The conclusion of this Transaction will allow Raízen the opportunity of increasing its supply of premium products to more than fifty thousand industrial and commercial clients and more than fifty million customers to whom it provides services in its network every year.

The Company identified the initial assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as the classification of such assets, based on the economic, political and operational conditions of Neolubes, existing on the acquisition date.

The preliminary bargain purchase gain determined by the Company on the acquisition of Neolubes' net assets was R$ 266,593, recognized in income for the year ended March 31, 2023, under "Other operating revenue (expenses), net", for which a deferred tax liability was recognized in the amount of R$ 90,641, classified in "Provisions and other temporary differences" (Note 17.d). Said economic gain of R$ 266,593 results exclusively from the net assets valuation between the signing to the referred contract date and closing date.

The net assets acquired, and preliminary bargain purchase gain are detailed as follows:

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Accounts	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	1,505
Trade accounts receivable (i)	517,244
Inventories	408,684
Assets from contracts with clients (Note 10)	10,076
Related parties, net	144,818
Recoverable taxes	14,873
Deferred income tax and social contribution – asset, net (Note 17)	12,203
Right of use (Note 15.a)	512
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	141,172
Intangible assets (Note 13)	35,062
Lease liabilities (Note 15.b)	(512)
Suppliers	(87,490)
Taxes payable	(41,658)
Payroll and related charges payable	(8,938)
Other liabilities, net	(149,162)
Net assets of Neolubes	998,389
Consideration paid	750,000
(-) Price adjustment in favor of Raízen	(23,549)
	726,451
(+) Price adjustment in favor of SBPL	5,345
Consideration paid in cash	731,796
Preliminary bargain purchase gain from Neolubes	**(266,593)**

The valuation techniques used to measure the final fair value of the net assets acquired were as follows:

Assets acquired (1)	Valuation techniques
Intangible assets	Contracts with customers and other contractual relationships: Multi-period excess earning method ("MEEM") technique this model estimates fair value based on discounting the business unit's future cash flows. Cash flows considered, substantially, future revenue linked to existing contracts with customers. In the preliminary allocation, the fair value of contracts with customers and other contractual relationships totaled R$ 35,062, fully recognized as added value to be amortized on a straight-line basis over an average period of approximately 6 years.

(1) A deferred tax liability was recorded on said capital gains, in the amount of R$ 11,921.

(i) Neolubes' accounts receivable balance, on the acquisition date, is composed of gross contractual amounts due of R$ 519,736, of which R$ 2,492 are estimated to be non-recoverable on the acquisition date.

Other assets acquired and liabilities assumed were analyzed and the respective accounting balances reflect the respective fair values.

Neolubes' net operating revenue and net income for the period from May 1 to March 31, 2023, considered from the acquisition date, amounted to R$ 2,399,963 and R$ 38,105, respectively. If the consolidation of subsidiary Neolubes had taken place since April 1, 2022, the consolidated income statement for the year ended March 31, 2023, would present consolidated net revenue of R$ 246,053,710 and consolidated net income of R$ 2,505,409.

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These effects are preliminary, since on the date of the disclosure of these annual financial statements, the review process for the issuance of the report for allocation of the purchase price is still in progress, substantially related to the inspection of the fixed assets acquired and other analyses, and within the measurement period, as provided by IFRS 3 / CPC 15.

(e) Acquisition of Payly

On October 17, 2022, the Company informed its shareholders and the market in general that it is creating Raízen's Financial Services Unit ("Unit"), through the acquisition of Payly, a company controlled by shareholder Cosan.

The acquisition of Payly and the creation of this Unit will allow: (i) the offering of convenience and loyalty to end customer and partners, through commercial channels and platforms; (ii) proprietary data intelligence; and (iii) factoring and raising of funds from third parties, adding value to the Company's business chain.

On November 24, 2022, Brazil's Antitrust Agency (CADE) granted the definitive approval, without restrictions, of the application to conduct joint operations referring to the transaction between Raízen and the shareholder Cosan, after a period of 15 days from its publication in the Federal Gazette, on November 7, 2022.

The acquisition was subject to the fulfillment of other conditions precedent usual for this type of transaction, which were fully concluded on December 1, 2022.

On December 1, 2022, Raizen paid to Cosan R$ 87,200 for the acquisition of 100% of its interest in Payly, free of any debt, comprising the base price of R$ 78,000 and an additional R$ 9,200, provided for in the contract, related to capital contributions made by Cosan in Payly.

The preliminary fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date is presented below. These effects are preliminary since at the date of this disclosure the purchase price allocation procedures are still in progress.

The difference between the amount paid and the net assets at fair value resulted in the recognition of a preliminary goodwill due to expected future profitability. The goodwill allocation will be finalized after completion of the purchase price allocation procedures.

Accounts	**Amount**
Cash and cash equivalents	54,416
Securities	8,451
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	1,413
Intangible assets (Note 13)	7,709
Obligations with digital portfolio	(60,456)
Other liabilities, net	(77)
Consolidated net assets of Payly	11,456
Consideration paid in cash	87,200
Preliminary goodwill generated in the acquisition of Payly	**75,744**

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Other assets acquired and liabilities assumed were analyzed and the respective accounting balances reflect the respective fair values.

The expected goodwill (after completion of the final purchase price allocation) is attributable to supply synergies and the profitability of the acquired business. Goodwill recognized is not expected to be deductible for income tax.

Payly's net operating revenue and loss for the period from December 1 to March 31, 2023, starting from the acquisition date, were R$ 1,060 and R$ 11,610, respectively. If the consolidation of the subsidiary had occurred since April 1, 2022, there would be no material change in revenue and consolidated results for the year ended March 31, 2023, since they do not show material revenues and results.

These effects are preliminary, since on the date of the disclosure of these annual financial statements, the review process for the issuance of the report for allocation of the purchase price is still in progress, substantially related to the inspection of the fixed assets acquired and other analyses, and within the measurement period, as provided by IFRS 3 / CPC 15.

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31. Cash flow supplementary information

(a) Reconciliation of changes in equity with cash flows from financing activities ("FCF")

					Individual
(Assets) / Liabilities	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	146,794	7,326,325	4,195,439	244,121	11,912,679
Transactions with impact on FCF					
Loans and financing taken out, net of expenses	-	(1,524)	-	-	(1,524)
Amortizations of principal	-	(1,485,080)	(312,464)	-	(1,797,544)
Payments of interest	-	(304,134)	(106,555)	-	(410,689)
Amortizations of lease liabilities	(53,830)	-	(19,691)	-	(73,521)
Payments of dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	(2,407,900)	(2,407,900)
Asset management and others	-	-	4,288,270	-	4,288,270
	(53,830)	(1,790,738)	3,849,560	(2,407,900)	(402,908)
Other movements that do not affect the FCF					
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	13,215	825,436	1,157,356	-	1,996,007
Change in financial instruments fair value (Note 26)	-	(122,136)	(106,567)	-	(228,703)
Dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	2,293,962	2,293,962
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	41,057	-	5,865		46,922
Others	-	-	11,157	-	11,157
	54,272	703,300	1,067,811	2,293,962	4,119,345
As of March 31, 2023	147,236	6,238,887	9,112,810	130,183	15,629,116

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						Individual
(Assets) / Liabilities	**Financial investments linked to financing**	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2021	-	78,002	6,728,601	3,765,934	189,391	10,761,928
Transactions with impact on FCF						
Loans and financing taken out, net of expenses	-	-	5,744,543	-	-	5,744,543
Amortizations of principal	-	-	(3,968,815)	(675,990)	-	(4,644,805)
Payments of interest	-		(141,519)	(122,667)	-	(264,186)
Amortizations of lease liabilities	-	(43,906)	-	(18,194)	-	(62,100)
Payments of dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	(1,970,891)	(1,970,891)
Applications (redemptions), net	1,009	-	-	-	-	1,009
Asset management and others	-	-	-	1,726,035	-	1,726,035
	1,009	(43,906)	1,634,209	909,184	(1,970,891)	529,605
Other movements that do not affect the FCF						
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	(1,009)	8,927	(974,900)	(310,178)	-	(1,277,160)
Change in financial instruments fair value	-	-	(61,585)	(184,714)	-	(246,299)
Dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	2,093,282	2,093,282
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	-	103,771	-	10,162		113,933
Others	-	-	-	5,051	(67,661)	(62,610)
	(1,009)	112,698	(1,036,485)	(479,679)	2,025,621	621,146
As of March 31, 2022	-	146,794	7,326,325	4,195,439	244,121	11,912,679

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	Consolidated						
(Assets) / Liabilities	**Financial investments linked to financing**	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing (2)**	**Lease liabilities – related parties**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2022	(67)	10,424,704	22,243,823	1,276,625	175,352	269,662	34,390,099
Transactions with impact on FCF							
Loans and financing taken out, net expenses	-	-	19,756,495	-	-	-	19,756,495
Amortizations of principal	-	-	(13,822,024)	-	-	-	(13,822,024)
Payments of interest	-	-	(1,620,252)	-	-	-	(1,620,252)
Amortizations of lease liabilities	-	(2,737,691)	-	(281,622)	-	-	(3,019,313)
Payments of dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	-	(2,437,316)	(2,437,316)
Applications (redemptions), net	(1,487)	-					(1,487)
Asset management and others	-	-	-	-	(3,658)	-	(3,658)
	(1,487)	(2,737,691)	4,314,219	(281,622)	(3,658)	(2,437,316)	(1,147,555)
Other movements that do not affect the FCF							
Business combination	-	512	-	-	-		512
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	(97)	979,002	3,445,122	106,049	-	-	4,530,076
Change in financial instruments fair value (Note 26)	-	-	(625,041)	-	-	-	(625,041)
Dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	-	2,322,194	2,322,194
Transfers	-	(132,667)	-	-	-	-	(132,667)
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	-	2,259,328	-	132,057	-	-	2,391,385
Foreign currency conversion effect and others	-	21,321	41,867	-	11,157	(363)	73,982
	(97)	3,127,496	2,861,948	238,106	11,157	2,321,831	8,560,441
As of March 31, 2023	(1,651)	10,814,509	29,419,990	1,233,109	182,851	154,177	41,802,985

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							Consolidated
(Assets) / Liabilities	**Financial investments linked to financing**	**Lease liabilities**	**Loans and financing (2)**	**Lease liabilities – related parties**	**Related parties (1)**	**Dividends and interest on own capital payable**	**Total**
As of March 31, 2021	-	486,879	7,585,167	-	3,693,400	199,926	11,965,372
Transactions with impact on FCF							
Loans and financing taken out, net expenses	-	-	7,248,633	-	-	-	7,248,633
Amortizations of principal	-		(6,775,276)	-	-	-	(6,775,276)
Payments of interest	-		(720,202)	-	(982)	-	(721,184)
Amortizations of lease liabilities	-	(2,179,271)	-	(200,608)	-	-	(2,379,879)
Payments of dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	-	(2,741,001)	(2,741,001)
Redemption of preferred shares	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
Asset management and others	-	-	-	-	(701,340)	-	(701,340)
	1,009	(2,179,271)	(246,845)	(200,608)	(702,322)	(2,741,001)	(6,069,038)
Other movements that do not affect the FCF					-		
Net assets contributed through corporate reorganization of RESA	(39)	5,757,038	16,010,120	1,214,333	2,220	746,686	23,730,358
Business combination	-	3,140,666	-	-	-		3,140,666
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	(1,009)	655,225	(583,527)	87,135	(190,617)	-	(32,793)
Change in financial instruments fair value	-	-	(571,235)	-	(21,472)	-	(592,707)
Redemption of preferred shares	-	-	-	-	(2,220)	-	(2,220)
Dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	-	2,064,876	2,064,876
Transfers	-	(64,327)	-	-	-	-	(64,327)
Write-off due to consolidation	-	-	269,807	-	(2,600,968)		(2,331,161)
Addition, write-off and remeasurement	-	2,691,619	-	175,765	-	-	2,867,384
Foreign currency conversion effect and others	28	(63,125)	(219,664)	-	(2,669)	(825)	(286,311)
	(1,076)	12,117,096	14,905,501	1,477,233	(2,815,726)	2,810,737	28,493,765
As of March 31, 2022	(67)	10,424,704	22,243,823	1,276,625	175,352	269,662	34.390.099

(1) Mainly composed of asset management and financial operations balances, see Note 9.a.

(2) This is presented net of the CTN.

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(b) Non-cash investing transactions

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Capital increase with RESA's equity interest (Note 20)	-	(5,727,866)	-	-
Consideration for the purchase of Raízen Centro-Sul with issue of Raízen's shares	-	(2,347,281)	-	-
Consideration payable for the acquisition of Raízen Paraguay	(319,158)	(359,478)	(319,158)	(390,602)
Installments receivable for the sale of participation and training of a joint venture	-	50,493	-	87,024
Depreciation of agricultural area assets capitalized as biological assets (Note 7)	-	-	(33,655)	(26,272)
Depreciation of agricultural area assets capitalized as property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	-	-	(95,956)	(104,603)
Capital contributions to be made in associates (Note 9.a)	-	-	-	(8,165)
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(1,722,993)	(82,337)	(1,722,993)
Interest capitalized as property, plant and equipment (Note 26)	-	(3)	(74,233)	(71,200)
Right of use	50,119	(114,083)	(2,437,068)	(2,789,890)
Others	870	1,380	(3,668)	(8,407)
	(268,169)	(10,219,831)	(3,046,075)	(5,035,108)

32. Subsequent events

a) Short-term loans and financing

On April 3, May 5 and May 10, 2023, the subsidiary RESA raised loans and financing, in the amount of R$3,946,093, with maturity between March 18 and 25, 2024. Such funding is in line with the deliberation and approval of the Board of Directors of March 29, 2023, regarding the obtaining of short-term financing by the Company and/or its subsidiary RESA.

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São Paulo Corporate Towers
Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1,909
Vila Nova Conceição
04543-011 - São Paulo – SP - Brazil

Phone: +55 11 2573-3000
ey.com.br

A free translation from Portuguese into English of independent auditor's report on combined consolidated financial statements prepared in Brazilian currency in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Independent auditor's report on combined consolidated financial statements

To the
Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Raízen Energia S.A. e **Raízen Combustíveis S.A.**

Opinion

We have audited the combined consolidated financial statements of Raízen Energia S.A. and Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (the "Group"), which comprise the combined consolidated of statement of financial position as of March 31, 2021, and the statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying combined consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the combined consolidated financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2021, and its combined consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the combined consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants, the professional standards issued by the Brazil's National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (CFC) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Basis of preparation and presentation of the combined consolidated financial statements and restriction on distribution or use

We draw attention to Note 2.2 to the combined consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation and presentation of combined consolidated financial statements. The combined consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of allowing the shareholders and management of Raízen Group to assess the combined financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2021, and its combined financial performance for the year then ended. Consequently, the combined consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified with respect of this matter.

Other matters

Financial statements of prior year examined by another independent auditor

The audit of the combined consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2020, presented for comparison purposes, were performed under the responsibility of other independent auditor, who issued an unmodified audit report dated June 05, 2020.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the combined consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the combined consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the combined consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concluded on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the combined consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the combined consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the combined consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the scope and timing of the planned audit procedures and significant audit findings, including deficiencies in internal control that we may have identified during our audit.

São Paulo, May 29, 2021.
ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S.S.
CRC-2SP034519/O-6

Original report in Portuguese signed by
Uilian Dias Castro de Oliveira
Contador CRC-1SP223185/O-3

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31
In thousands of Reais – R$

	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	6,512,805	8,601,660
Securities	4	134,940	39,145
Restricted cash	5	1,065,183	211,070
Derivative financial instruments	27	3,248,855	5,016,307
Trade accounts receivable	6	3,860,577	2,950,341
Inventories	7	5,617,048	5,435,170
Biological assets	8	1,353,185	897,315
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	19.b	346,563	778,694
Recoverable taxes	9	2,540,396	2,334,998
Other financial assets	10	37,633	314,273
Related parties	11	783,362	787,819
Assets from contracts with clients	12	475,045	475,305
Other receivables		638,815	472,953
Total current assets		26,614,407	28,315,050
Non-current assets			
Trade accounts receivable	6	372,565	346,996
Derivative financial instruments	27	3,264,107	3,128,089
Other financial assets	10	226,690	258,768
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	19.b	326,033	541,797
Recoverable taxes	9	1,428,342	967,419
Related parties	11	1,273,403	1,264,924
Deferred income tax and social contribution	19.d	2,412,174	1,279,947
Judicial deposits	20	521,627	471,753
Assets from contracts with clients	12	2,255,452	2,091,860
Other receivables		406,314	371,982
Investments	13	1,317,291	1,325,210
Property, plant and equipment	14	17,726,612	17,160,022
Intangible assets	15	3,154,712	2,976,155
Right of use	17	5,745,627	5,099,396
Total non-current assets		40,430,949	37,284,318
Total assets		67,045,356	65,599,368

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements

Combined consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$ **(Continued)**

	Note	2021	2020
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Suppliers	16	10,911,172	10,227,015
Lease liabilities	17	1,150,239	1,174,750
Loans and financing	18	2,222,350	5,334,083
Related parties	11	1,509,070	1,494,946
Derivative financial instruments	27	4,105,942	3,640,357
Payroll and related charges payable		655,921	627,503
Income tax and social contribution payable	19.c	234,909	229,094
Taxes payable		539,485	444,895
Dividends and interest on own capital payable	22.b	208,178	95,542
Advances from clients	6	471,042	239,546
Other liabilities		596,755	1,844,487
Total current liabilities		22,605,063	25,352,218
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	3,924,955	3,236,998
Loans and financing	18	22,222,123	19,993,287
Related parties	11	1,414,752	1,040,355
Derivative financial instruments	27	292,905	108,123
Taxes payable		187,788	186,649
Provision for legal disputes	20	1,575,811	1,558,883
Deferred income tax and social contribution	19.d	1,797,488	1,903,225
Other liabilities		526,079	489,527
Total non-current liabilities		31,941,901	28,517,047
Total liabilities		54,546,964	53,869,265
Equity	22		
Attributable to controlling shareholders		12,129,956	11,364,386
Interest of non-controlling shareholders		368,436	365,717
Total equity		12,498,392	11,730,103
Total liabilities and equity		67,045,356	65,599,368

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of income
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais – R$

	Note	2021	2020	2019
Net operating revenue	23	114,601,988	120,580,550	103,973,038
Cost of products sold and services provided	24	(106,608,028)	(113,308,678)	(98,008,548)
Gross income		7,993,960	7,271,872	5,964,490
Operating revenue (expenses)				
Selling	24	(3,345,443)	(3,090,163)	(2,526,598)
General and administrative	24	(1,330,703)	(1,236,494)	(1,152,093)
Other operating revenue, net	25	386,717	2,147,313	1,251,968
Equity accounting result	13	(81,687)	(15,790)	30,987
		(4,371,116)	(2,195,134)	(2,395,736)
Income before financial results and income tax and social contribution		3,622,844	5,076,738	3,568,754
Financial results	26			
Financial expenses		(1,699,980)	(1,973,633)	(1,470,934)
Financial income		533,137	535,978	610,293
Net exchange variation		(1,432,041)	(4,081,951)	(781,306)
Net effect of derivatives		1,182,683	3,904,385	850,327
		(1,416,201)	(1,615,221)	(791,620)
Income before income tax and social contribution		2,206,643	3,461,517	2,777,134
Income tax and social contribution	19.a			
Current		(1,464,604)	(1,345,792)	(548,245)
Deferred	19.d	804,802	279,992	6,226
		(659,802)	(1,065,800)	(542,019)
Net income for the year		1,546,841	2,395,717	2,235,115
Attributable to:				
Group's controlling shareholders		1,524,474	2,252,517	2,176,437
Group's non-controlling shareholders		22,367	143,200	58,678
		1,546,841	2,395,717	2,235,115

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of comprehensive income
Years ended March 31
(In thousands of reais – R$)

	2021	2020	2019
Net income for the year	1,546,841	2,395,717	2,235,115
Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income			
Actuarial gain (loss), net	3,207	2,436	(1,524)
Deferred taxes on actuarial gain (loss) (Note 19.d.1)	(982)	(608)	511
	2,225	1,828	(1,013)
Items that are or may be reclassified to statements of income or loss			
Income (loss) from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting (Note 27.e)	(1,895,844)	(687,937)	(420,485)
Loss from net investment hedge in foreign entity	-	(15,071)	(54,235)
Deferred taxes on adjustments (Note 19.d.1)	644,587	239,023	161,405
Effect of foreign currency translation effect	650,345	1,000,288	(102,591)
	(600,912)	536,303	(415,906)
Other components of the comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(598,687)	538,131	(416,919)
Total comprehensive income for the year	948,154	2,933,848	1,818,196
Attributable to:			
Group's controlling shareholders	925,787	2,790,644	1,759,518
Group's non-controlling shareholders	22,367	143,204	58,678
	948,154	2,933,848	1,818,196

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of changes in equity
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais – R$

	Attributable to the Group's shareholders	Interest of non-controlling shareholders	Total equity (*)
Balances at March 31, 2020	11,364,386	365,717	11,730,103
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year			
Net income for the year	1,524,474	22,367	1,546,841
Actuarial gain, net	2,225	-	2,225
Net loss with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(1,251,257)	-	(1,251,257)
Effect of foreign currency translation	650,345		650,345
Total comprehensive income for the year	925,787	22,367	948,154
Contributions (distributions) to the Group's shareholders			
Dividends allocated to holders of preferred shares	(5,266)	-	(5,266)
Dividends and interest on own capital	(156,256)	(19,648)	(175,904)
Other	1,305	-	1,305
Total distributions to the Group's shareholders, net	(160,217)	(19,648)	(179,865)
Balances at March 31, 2021	12,129,956	368,436	12,498,392

(*) As disclosed in Note 1.d, the combined consolidated companies are not operated as a single legal entity.

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of changes in equity
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais - R$ **(Continued)**

	Attributable to the Group shareholders	Interest of non-controlling shareholders	Total equity (*)
Balances at March 31, 2019	11,115,876	276,128	11,392,004
Comprehensive income for the year			
Net income for the year	2,252,517	143,200	2,395,717
Actuarial gain, net	1,824	4	1,828
Net loss with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(454,039)	-	(454,039)
Loss from net investment hedge in foreign entity	(9,946)	-	(9,946)
Effect of foreign currency translation	1,000,288	-	1,000,288
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,790,644	143,204	2,933,848
Contribution (distributions) to Group's shareholders			
Business combinations	-	4,162	4,162
Dividends allocated to holders of preferred shares	(1,460)	-	(1,460)
Dividends and interest on own capital	(2,525,497)	(54,304)	(2,579,801)
Other	(15,177)	(3,473)	(18,650)
Total distributions to the Group's shareholders, net	(2,542,134)	(53,615)	(2,595,749)
Balances at March 31, 2020	11,364,386	365,717	11,730,103

(*) As disclosed in Note 1.e, the combined consolidated companies are not operated as a single legal entity.

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of changes in equity
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais – R$ **(Continued)**

	Attributable to the Group shareholders	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity (*)
Balances at March 31, 2018	11,607,394	225,730	11,833,124
Initial adoption of IFRS 9	(2,641)	(41)	(2,682)
Balances at April 1, 2018	11,604,753	225,689	11,830,442
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year			
Net income for the year	2,176,437	58,678	2,235,115
Actuarial loss, net	(1,013)	-	(1,013)
Net (loss) on financial instruments in net investment in foreign entity	(35,795)	-	(35,795)
Net loss with financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(277,520)	-	(277,520)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(102,591)	-	(102,591)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,759,518	58,678	1,818,196
Contribution (distributions) to Group's shareholders			
Capital increase	-	4,159	4,159
Business combinations	-	30,000	30,000
Dividends distributed to holders of preferred shares	(2,995)	-	(2,995)
Dividends and interest on own capital	(2,245,400)	(42,398)	(2,287,798)
Total distributions to Group's shareholders, net	(2,248,395)	(8,239)	(2,256,634)
Balances at March 31, 2019	11,115,876	276,128	11,392,004

(*) As disclosed in Note 1.e, the combined consolidated companies are not operated as a single legal entity.

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

Raízen Group

Combined consolidated statements of cash flows - Indirect method
Years ended March 31
In thousands of Reais – R$

	2021	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Income before income tax and social contribution	2,206,643	3,461,517	2,777,134
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization (Note 24)	4,733,468	3,951,911	2,452,718
Amortization of assets from contracts with clients (Notes 12 and 23)	502,468	505,769	452,503
Change in the fair value and realization of gain or loss of biological assets fair value (Nota 24)	(441,222)	(12,881)	261,159
Equity accounting result (Note 13)	81,687	15,790	(30,987)
Gains on sales of property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	(82,188)	(104,690)	(113,400)
Net interest, inflation adjustments and exchange variation	2,707,328	4,830,837	1,277,753
Change in fair value of liabilities financial instruments (Notes 18 and 26)	(63,163)	229,969	213,303
Capital gain on dilution of ownership interest (Note 25)	-	-	(109,467)
Gain on the formation of joint venture (Note 13)	-	(1,078,714)	-
Loss on retirement of carbon credits ("CBIO") (Note 25)	169,122	-	-
Loss (gain) with derivative financial instruments, net	502,613	(4,747,159)	(1,298,464)
Change in inventories' fair value hedge (Notes 7 and 27.e)	(244,942)	234,927	(20,937)
Gain in bargain purchase (Note 25)	11,447	(219,921)	-
Net recognition of tax credits (Note 25)	(277,167)	(523,342)	(225,313)
Credits from indemnity suits (Notes 10 and 25)	(13,114)	-	(221,373)
Other	9,220	- (17,943)	(218,022)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade accounts receivable and advances from clients	(145,953)	1,322,019	292,919
Inventories	239,876	(1,071,583)	418
Restricted cash	(889,250)	80,525	(127,125)
Assets from contracts with clients	(978,498)	(837,878)	(698,239)
Derivative financial instruments	(1,181,057)	1,575,896	96,277
Related parties	(172,882)	(97,633)	(25,813)
Suppliers and advances to suppliers	256,911	1,567,499	2,626,266
Recoverable and payable taxes, net	(567,250)	(1,036,128)	(538,682)
Payroll and related charges payable	23,269	72,606	(42,789)
Other assets and liabilities, net	(194,148)	(84,012)	(140,102)
Acquisition of CBIO	(154,644)	-	-
Payment of income tax and social contribution	(333,088)	(227,962)	(253,034)
Net cash generated by operating activities	5,705,486	7,789,419	6,386,703
Cash flow from investment activities			
Payments for business combinations and investment additions (Note 13.b)	(50,100)	(2,286,188)	(1,641,310)
Cash received on disposal of equity interest (Note 13)	(19.599)	369,974	3,662
Derecognition of cash in the formation of joint venture and in the disposal of subsidiary (Note 10.c)	-	(16,186)	
Redemption from (investments in) in securities, net	(95,795)	229,268	810,532
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Notes 14, 15 and 31)	(2,635,215)	(2,916,198)	(2,333,728)
Additions to biological assets (Notes 8 and 31)	(752,810)	(710,405)	(671,212)
Cash received upon disposal of property, plant and equipment	193,280	250,594	217,976
Dividends received from associates companies	-	1,034	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(3,321,041)	(5,078,107)	(3,614,080)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Funding from third-party loans and financing	3,584,510	7,352,092	6,316,489
Amortizations of principal of third-party loans and financing	(5,897,175)	(3,529,607)	(4,181,945)
Payment of interest on third party loans and financing	(854,601)	(844,765)	(752,186)
Amortizations of third-party lease liabilities	(1,388,175)	(1,114,229)	
Amortizations of intragroup lease liabilities	(171,358)	(145,737)	
Net redemption of financial investments linked to financing	51,974	10,182	13,149
Payment of dividends, interest on own capital and preferred shares	(47,979)	(2,637,765)	(2,274,446)
Related parties and other	4,259	2,317	(2,015)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,718,545)	(907,512)	(880,954)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,334,100)	1,803,800	1,891,669
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (Note 3)	8,601,660	5,740,037	3,663,168
Effect of exchange-rate change on cash and cash equivalents	245,245	1,057,823	185,200
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 3)	6,512,805	8,601,660	5,740,037

Supplementary information to the cash flows is shown in Note 31.

See the accompanying notes to the combined consolidated financial statements.

1. Operations

The Raízen Group (the "Group") is basically engaged in the following activities and comprise the following companies:

(a) (a) Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Raízen Energia" or "RESA"):

RESA is a publicly held company enrolled in the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") in Category B, headquartered at Avenue Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 4.100, 11° floor, Part V, Itaim Bibi, São Paulo/SP, Brazil. RESA was established on June 1, 2011 and is indirectly and jointly controlled by Royal Dutch Shell ("Shell") and Cosan Limited ("Cosan").

RESA and its subsidiaries are mainly engaged in producing, trading and sale sugar, ethanol and pellets, including abroad through subsidiaries, as well as in the co-generation of power produced from sugarcane bagasse at its 26 mills located in Brazil's Central South Region, and through the power trading business.

The planting of sugarcane requires a period from 12 to 18 months for maturation and the harvest usually begins between April and May every year and ends between November and December, period when sugar and ethanol are produced. The sale of production takes place throughout the year and is not subject to changes due to seasonality, only changes in the regular market supply and demand. Due to its production cycle, the fiscal year of RESA, as well as that of Raízen Combustíveis S.A. and, consequently, of Raízen Group, begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of each year.

(b) Raízen Combustíveis S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Raízen Combustíveis" or "RCSA"):

RCSA is a publicly-held company enrolled in the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") in Category A, whose registration request was granted on May 28, 2021, and headquartered at Avenida Almirante Barroso, 81, 36º floor, room 36A104, in the city of Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Brazil. RCSA is jointly controlled indirectly by Shell and Cosan.

RCSA is mainly engaged in: (i) distributing and marketing oil and ethanol by-products, and of other fluid hydrocarbons and their by-products, under the Shell; (ii) trade of natural gas; (iii) importing and exporting of the abovementioned products; (iv) oil refining and production and sale of automotive and industrial lubricants through its Argentine subsidiaries; and (v) holding interest in other companies.

On November 1, 2019, RCSA and Femsa Comercio ("FEMCO") received all the necessary approvals to form the joint venture, called as Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniências e Proximidade S.A ("Rede"). The details of this operation are described in Note 13.c.

Agreement for acquisition of Biosev S.A. ("Biosev")

On February 8, 2021, Raízen Group entered into an acquisition agreement with Biosev S.A. ("Biosev") and Hédera Investimentos e Participações S.A. ("Hédera"), as the controlling shareholder of Biosev, among other parties, through which Raízen Group agreed to acquire up to 100% of the shares issued by Biosev, under the terms and conditions established in the referred to contract.

The acquisition involves exchange of shares, with issue of 3.5000% non-redeemable preferred shares without voting rights, 1.4999% of redeemable preferred shares at symbolic value and without voting rights, all issued by Raízen Group companies, amounting to R$ 3,600,000 and paid in cash.

On March 18, 2021, the Brazilian Antitrust Council (CADE) definitively approved, without restrictions, the merger referring to the Raízen Group's transaction with Biosev, after the 15-day period elapsed since its publication in the Federal Official Gazette, on March 2, 2021. As a result, the condition precedent related to CADE's approval was obtained.

The acquisition remains subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions established in the acquisition contract. Among others, the main condition still not concluded is related to Biosev that will need to conduct a corporate and financial indebtedness restructure.

(c) Covid-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. The government authorities of various countries, including Brazil, imposed virus containment restrictions. The Group implemented a contingency plan with the objective of preserving the health and integrity of its employees, in addition to ensuring the safety and continuity of its operations, since the sale and distribution of fuels are considered essential activities.

In this scenario, the Group has been monitoring the effects on its business and on the assessment of the key critical accounting estimates and judgments, as well as on other balances with the potential to generate uncertainties and impacts on the financial statements. The most significant assessments and the main effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the results of operations are as follows:

(i) Going concern assumption

The Group's financial statements were prepared and are disclosed considering the going concern assumption regarding its key activities.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets and tax credits

The Group assessed the indications of impairment losses on nonfinancial assets and tax credits and concluded that, even with a potential reduction in cash flows and in expected statement of income for the 2021/22 harvest, the value in use of the cash-generating units continues to be significantly higher than the carrying amount, and, in the case of taxes, the expectation of the taxable base of the main taxes remains, in addition to the fact that most of the taxes do not have an expiry date for offsetting purposes.

(iii) Allowance for expected credit losses

The impairment losses associated with the credit risk on financial assets are calculated based on the future expectation of loss, considering the individual situation of the clients and of the economic group to which they belong. Considering that RCSA operates mostly with security interest from its clients and RESA operates mostly with large trading companies, carries out a careful credit analysis and when applicable requires cash advances for shipping of products, there was no significant additional recognition due to Covid-19.

(iv) Net realizable value of inventories

The Group uses the estimated sales price in the ordinary course of business, net of selling expenses, as net realizable value assumption. Therefore, the decline in prices, mainly for ethanol in Brazil and oil products in Argentina, impacted by the drop in consumption caused by social isolation, resulted in a consolidated amount of provision for estimated losses on the realization of inventories of R$ 42,707 as of March 31, 2021.

(v) Liquidity

During the pandemic period, the Group adopted a conservative strategy of maintaining liquidity levels above those normally adopted. Still during the year ended on March 31, 2021, the Company had access to various sources of financing, having raised funds in the international and domestic securities markets, in addition to the usual sources from financial institutions, in the amount of R$ 3,584,510. Furthermore, the Group had access to revolving credit facilities, credit lines that have not been used to date, totaling US$ 1 billion. In the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company received an upgrade in its credit rating by Moody's to an investment grade and maintaining them for S&P and Fitch, as disclosed in Note 27.k.

The Group ended the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2021 with a consolidated cash of R$ 6,512,805, consolidated working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of R$ 4,009,344, and consolidated net income of R$ 1,546,841.

(vi) *Capex*

The Group does not expect significant reductions or impacts on its recurring and operating investments for the 2021/22 harvest, but rather a rationalization of expansion projects not related to the Raízen Group's operating activities, which will be postponed to the coming years.

(vii) Leases

There were no changes in the amounts previously recorded as right-of-use assets or lease liabilities as a result of a contractual modification related to Covid-19.

(viii) Contractual commitments

To date, there has been no enforcement either against or in favor of the Company on its agreements, whether through termination or force majeure provisions.

(d) Other information

Currently, the synergy between RESA and RCSA gives the Raízen Group a unique position in the Brazilian and Latin American markets. The two companies complement each other, thus presenting the combined consolidated business is currently fundamental for the market to view Raízen Group as a whole.

Although they are not organized as a group under article 265 of the Brazilian Corporation Law ("LSA"), the Raízen Group companies present these financial statements to present information that best reflects the generation of gross cash from its activities.

The combined consolidated financial statements of Raízen Group are presented exclusively for the purpose of providing, through a single set of financial statements, information relating to all activities of the Raízen Group, regardless of its corporate structure.

Therefore, these combined consolidated financial statements do not represent the individual or consolidated financial statements of an entity and its subsidiaries and should not be considered for purposes of calculating dividends, taxes or for other corporate purposes, nor can they be used as an indication of the financial performance that could be obtained if the entities considered in the combination had operated as a single independent entity or as an indication of the profit or loss from these entities' operations for any year in the future.

2. Presentation of the financial statements and significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The combined consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which are in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and evidence all relevant information specific to the financial statements, and only such information, which is consistent with that used for management of the Company.

Issue of these combined consolidated financial statements was authorized by management on May 29, 2021.

2.2. Combination criteria

These combined consolidated financial statements include the following entities: (i) Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries, and (ii) Raízen Combustíveis S.A. and its subsidiaries.

In the combination, the balances receivable and payable, revenues, expenses and unrealized profits arising from transactions between those companies, where applicable, were eliminated.

The breakdown of assets and equity for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, and profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the companies for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, which are part of the combined consolidated financial information and the respective combined consolidated balances, eliminating related-party transactions, are presented below:

	Total assets		Total equity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Raízen Energia S.A. and subsidiaries	43,529,876	44,900,004	6,909,313	7,588,177
Raízen Combustíveis S.A. and subsidiaries	31,392,153	29,179,467	5,609,842	4,153,554
	74,922,029	74,079,471	12,519,155	11,741,731
Elimination of sales transactions, unrealized profits and financial transactions	(7,876,673)	(8,480,103)	(20,763)	(11,628)
Combined consolidated balances	67,045,356	65,599,368	12,498,392	11,730,103

	Net income (loss)			Other comprehensive income		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Raízen Energia S.A. and its subsidiaries	593,948	273,979	473,022	(669,947)	(16,631)	247,607
Raízen Combustíveis S.A. and its subsidiaries	1,039,344	2,100,884	1,708,021	1,627,236	2,951,735	1,568,150
	1,633,292	2,374,863	2,181,043	957,289	2,935,104	1,815,757
Elimination of commercial transactions, unrealized profits and financial transactions	(86,451)	20,854	54,072	(9,135)	(1,256)	2,439
Combined consolidated income	1,546,841	2,395,717	2,235,115	948,154	2,933,848	1,818,196

The combined consolidated financial statements are a single set of financial statements from two or more entities that are under common shared control. RESA and RCSA used the definition of control in line with CPC 36 and IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, both for evaluation of the existence of common shared control and for the consolidation procedure.

(a) Basis of measurement

The combined consolidated financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis, except, when applicable, for the valuation of certain assets and liabilities, such as short-term investments, marketable securities, inventories, financial instruments (including derivative instruments), certain loans and financing, and biological assets, which are measured at fair value.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

The combined consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais, which is also the Group's functional currency. The functional currency of subsidiaries operating in the international economic environment is the U.S. dollar. All balances were rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the consolidation and combination, as well as those used as a basis for investments measured by the equity method, are prepared based on the functional currency of each entity. For subsidiaries located abroad, their assets and liabilities were converted into Reais at the exchange rate at the end of the year and the results were calculated at the average monthly rate during the year. The translation effects are stated in equity from these subsidiaries.

(c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the combined consolidated financial statements requires that management make judgments and estimates and adopt assumptions that affect the amounts disclosed referring to revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities as of the financial statements reporting date.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any subsequent years affected.

If there is a significant change in the facts and circumstances on which the assumptions and estimates are based, statement of income and the financial position of the Group could be significantly impacted.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions are as follows:

Income tax, social contribution tax and other taxes payable

The Group is subject to income tax and social contribution, when applicable, in all countries in which it operates. Accordingly, a significant judgment call is required to determine the provision for these taxes.

In certain transactions, the final determination of the tax is uncertain. When applicable, the Group also recognizes provisions to cover certain situations in which it is probable that additional tax amounts will be due. When the result of these matters is different from the amounts initially estimated and recorded, these differences affect current and deferred tax assets and liabilities and income or comprehensive income for the period in which the definitive amount is determined.

Deferred income tax and social contribution

Deferred income and social contribution tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which losses can be used in the future. Additionally, the Group recognizes deferred taxes based on temporary differences determined from the tax base and the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities, using the rates in force. Management's significant professional judgment is required to determine the deferred income and social contribution tax assets to be recognized based on reasonable timing and future taxable profit level, jointly with future tax planning strategies (Note 19).

Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value on each statement of financial position date and the effects of changes in fair value between periods are allocated directly to the cost of products sold (Note 8).

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including goodwill

The accounting treatment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets includes making estimates to determine the useful life for depreciation and amortization purposes, in addition to the fair value on the acquisition date, especially regarding assets acquired in business combinations. The Group annually assesses the impairment indicators of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives, subject to depreciation and amortization, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Determination of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which goodwill was attributed also includes the use of estimates and requires significant judgment by management (Note 13).

Provision for legal disputes

The Group recognizes the provision for tax, civil, labor and environmental legal disputes. Determination of the likelihood of loss includes determination of evidence available, hierarchy of laws, jurisprudence available, more recent court decisions and relevance thereof in legal system, as well as evaluation of internal and external attorneys. Such provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into account changes in circumstances, such as statute of limitations applicable, tax inspection conclusions or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions. See Note 20.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities presented in the statement of financial position may not be obtained from active markets, it is determined using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow method. The data for these methods are based on those adopted in the market, whenever possible. However, when this is not possible, a certain level of judgment is required to establish the fair value. Judgment includes considerations of the inputs used, such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in the assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments (Note 27).

Right of use and lease liabilities

Management exercises significant judgment in determining the assumptions used to measure right of use and lease liabilities, such as determining the term of the various lease agreements, discount rates, the agreements that are within the scope of the standard, and the impacts of any changes in the assumptions associated with the judgments and estimates adopted by the Group and its subsidiaries. Further details are presented in Note 17.

2.3. Basis of consolidation

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the combined consolidated financial statements include information on RESA and its subsidiaries, RCSA and its subsidiaries, and boutique investment funds. Direct subsidiaries of RCSA and RESA and the investment funds are listed below:

RESA's subsidiaries	Direct and indirect interest	
	2021	2020
Agrícola Ponte Alta Ltda.	100%	100%
Benálcool Açúcar e Álcool Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Araraquara Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Barra Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Caarapó Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Costa Pinto Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Gasa Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Jataí Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Maracaí Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Rafard Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Serra Ltda	100%	100%
Bioenergia Tarumã Ltda.	100%	100%
Bioenergia Univalem Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Araraquara Açúcar e Álcool Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Ásia PT Ltd.	100%	100%
RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Biogás SPE Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Biotecnologia S.A.	100%	100%
Raízen Biomassa S.A	82%	82%
Raízen Caarapó Açúcar e Álcool Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Centroeste Açúcar e Álcool Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen GD Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Energy Finance Ltd.	100%	100%
Raízen Fuels Finance S.A.	100%	100%
Raízen-Geo Biogás S.A.	85%	85%
Raízen International Universal Corp.	100%	100%
Raízen North América, Inc.	100%	100%
Raízen Paraguaçú Ltda.	100%	100%
Raízen Trading LLP.	100%	100%
Raízen Trading Netherlands BV	100%	-
Raízen Trading AS	100%	-
Raízen Trading Colombia S.A.S.	100%	-
RWXE Participações S.A.	70%	70%
São Joaquim Arrendamentos Agrícolas Ltda.	-	100%
Unimodal Ltda.	73%	73%
WX Energy Comercializadora de Energia Ltda.	70%	70%

RCSA's subsidiaries	Direct and indirect interest	
	2021	2020
Blueway Trading Importação e Exportação Ltda.	100%	100%
Petróleo Sabbá S.A.	80%	80%
Raízen Argentina S.A. (1)	100%	100%
Raízen Energina S.A. (1)	100%	100%
Deheza S.A. (1)	100%	100%
Estaciaón Lima S.A. (1)	100%	100%
Raízen S.A.	100%	100%
Raízen Mime Combustíveis S.A.	76%	76%
Sabor Raíz Alimentação S.A.	69%	69%
Saturno Investimentos Imobiliários Ltda.	100%	100%

(1) Jointly called Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries, all based in Argentina, acquired by RCSA on October 1, 2018.

Exclusive investment funds ("FI")	Total interest	
	2021	2020
Fixed income IF for private credit RJ – Banco Santander S.A.	100%	100%
Fixed income IF for private credit RAÍZEN I – Banco BNP PARIBAS BRASIL S.A.	100%	100%

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated as from the control acquisition date and continue to be consolidated through the date on which such control ceases to exist. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as that of the Group, using consistent accounting policies. Where necessary, adjustments are made to align the accounting policies with those adopted by the Group.

Balances and transactions arising from operations between combined consolidated companies, such as revenues and expenses and unrealized income (loss), are fully eliminated.

2.4. Description of significant accounting policies

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are defined below. Those accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenues from sale of products, including the resale of products on the foreign market (by the subsidiaries Raízen Trading LLP and Raízen International Universal Corporation and Raízen Argentina), are recognized on the delivery to the client. Delivery is considered to the moment when the client accepts the products and the risks and benefits from the ownership are transferred. Revenue is recognized at this time as long as revenue and costs can be reliably measured, receipt of the consideration is likely and there is no continuous involvement of management with the products. Sales prices are established based on purchase orders or contracts.

Service revenues are recognized when the valuation can be measured reliably, when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, when the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the period can be determined and measured as well as the amount related to costs.

Revenue from the sale of cogeneration of power is recorded based on the power available on the network and at rates specified under the terms of the supply agreements or the market price in force, as applicable. The calculation of the volume of energy delivered to the buyer occurs monthly. Clients gain control of electricity from the moment they consume it. Due to the flow of billing of certain agreements, the electric power produced and sold through auction is initially recorded as anticipated revenue, recognized in statement of income for the year only when available for use by clients.

Energy operations are traded on an active market and, for accounting purposes, they meet the definition of financial instruments at fair value. The Company recognizes revenue when the energy is delivered to the client at the fair value of the consideration. In addition, unrealized net gains resulting from mark-to-market - difference between contracted and market prices - from open net contracted operations on the date of the financial statements are recognized as revenue.

Revenue from rental and storage comprises rental of gas stations and storage of fuel at the terminals of RCSA and its subsidiaries and is recognized based on the effective provision of services, under Other operating income, net (Note 25).

Revenue is stated net of taxes (Federal VAT ("IPI"), State VAT ("ICMS"), Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Integration Program ("PIS"), Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Security Financing (" COFINS "), Social Contribution Tax for Intervention in the Economic Order ("CIDE"), Social Security Tax (" INSS "), Fuel Transfer Tax ("ITC"), Value Added Tax ("IVA"), Tax on Gross Income ("IIB"), among others, returns, rebates and discounts, amortization referring to exclusive supply rights, as well as eliminations of sales between group companies.

(b) Transactions in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognized by the Group's entities at the functional currency rate in effect on the transaction date or on the valuation dates, when the items are remeasured.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into reais using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the respective statement of financial position, and foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of these transactions and from translation using the exchange rates at the year-end are recognized in the "Financial Result", as finance income (costs), except when qualified as hedge accounting and, therefore, recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the initial transaction date. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, if any, are translated using the exchange rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined.

(c) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

Measurement

Upon initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: (i) at amortized cost; (ii) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss.

Reclassification between classes occurs when there is a change in the business model for management of financial assets and liabilities. In this case, all instruments related to the change are reclassified at the time of the change.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss: (i) the objective is to maintain financial assets to receive contractual cash flows; and (ii) its contractual terms generate, on specific dates, cash flows that are related to the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss: (i) the objective is both the receipt of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets; and (ii) the

contractual terms give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, are classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Business model evaluation

The Group conducts an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held in the portfolio because it better reflects the way in which the business is managed and the information is provided to management.

Information includes: (i) the policies and objectives set for the portfolio and the operation of the policies. These include the issue of whether management's strategy focuses on obtaining contractual interest income, maintaining a certain interest rate profile, the correspondence between the duration of financial assets and the duration of related liabilities or expected cash outflows, or the realization of cash flows through the sale of assets; (ii) how the portfolio's performance is assessed and reported to the Group management; (iii) the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial asset held within that business model) and the way those risks are managed; (iv) how the business executives are compensated - for example, if the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows obtained; and (v) the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in previous periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales, in a manner consistent with the continuous recognition of the Group's assets.

Financial assets held for trading or managed with performance assessed based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Evaluation whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For purposes of assessment of contractual cash flows, “principal” is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. “Interest” is substantially defined as a consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal outstanding over a given period of time and the other basic risks and costs of borrowing (for example, liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

The Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument to assess whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or the value of the contractual cash flows so that it would not meet this condition. When making this assessment, the Group considers: (i) contingent events that change the amount or timing of cash flows; (ii) terms that can adjust the contractual rate, including variable rates; (iii) prepayment and extension of the term; and (iv) the terms that limit the Group's access to cash flows from specific assets (for example, based on the performance of an asset).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contractual assets and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, but not to investments in equity instruments.
The expected loss matrix adopted by the Group considers the grouping of clients with similar default characteristics, by sales channel and rating (client risk rating, measured internally).

(ii) Financial liabilities

These are measured at amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss, comprising, in the case of the Group, mostly loans and financing, balances payable to suppliers and related parties, and derivative financial instruments.

Payments of interest on loans and financing are classified as cash flow from financing activities.

(iii) Offset of financial instruments – net presentation

Financial assets and liabilities are presented net in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Derecognition (write-off)

A financial asset is derecognized when: (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire; and (ii) the Group transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or assumes an obligation to fully pay the cash flows received to a third party under a pass-through arrangement, and (a) the Group transfers substantially all risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards related to the asset, but transfers control thereover.

A financial liability is written off when the obligation under the liability is extinguished, which means when the obligation specified in the contract is settled, canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender in substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective book values is recognized in the statement of income.

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The cash flow hedging relationships of highly probable future exports or imports are considered to be continuous hedging relationships and qualify for hedge accounting.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency forward contracts, commodity forward contracts and swaps to hedge against the risk of changes in exchange rates and commodity prices. Derivative financial instruments designated in hedging transactions are initially recognized at fair value on the date when the derivative contract is entered into, and are subsequently also revalued

at fair value. Derivatives are stated as financial assets when the instrument's fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when negative.

Any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives during the year are recognized directly in profit or loss, with the exception of instruments designated as hedge accounting, such as cash flow hedge, which is recognized directly in equity, in other comprehensive income. The fair value of financial instruments that do not qualify as hedge accounting are recognized in profit or loss for the year, in the case of instruments related to operating transactions, in operating accounts (for example: revenue, cost, expenses) and, in the case of instruments related to financial operations, as finance income (costs).

The following classifications apply for hedge accounting purposes: (i) fair value hedge by hedging against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment, or an identified part of such an asset, liability or firm commitment that is attributable to a specific risk and may affect profit or loss; (ii) cash flow hedge by hedging against changes in cash flows that are attributable to a specific risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable anticipated transaction that may affect profit or loss; or (iii) net investment hedge in a foreign operating unit.

Upon initial recognition of a hedge relationship, the Group formally classifies and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting, as well as management's risk management objective and strategy for policy-based hedge purposes. and robust practices exercised by management, which, among others, provides that there is no over hedge in relation to the underlying instruments.

The documentation substantially includes: (i) identification of the hedging instrument, (ii) the hedged item or transaction, (iii) the nature of the hedged risk, (iv) statement confirming that the transaction is within management's policies and practices, and (v) statement confirming the correlation of the hedging instrument for the purpose of offsetting the exposure to the change in the fair value of the hedged item or cash flows related to the hedged risk. The highly probable nature of the projected hedged transaction as well as the projected periods of transfer of gains or losses arising from hedging instruments from equity to profit or loss, are also included in the hedging relationship documentation.

In practice, the main hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are listed below:

Cash flow hedge

The effective potion of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument is recognized directly in equity, under other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the year.

The amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, for example, when the hedged income or expense is recognized or when a forecasted sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a nonfinancial asset or liability, the amounts recorded in equity are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the nonfinancial asset or liability. If occurrence of the expected transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected, the

amounts previously recognized in equity are transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its classification as hedge is revoked, gains or losses previously recognized in comprehensive income remain in equity until the expected transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

Net investment hedge in foreign entities

Hedge of net investment in foreign operations is accounted for similarly to cash flow hedge. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument related to the effective hedge portion is recognized under equity, in "Equity adjustments". The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is immediately recognized in profit or loss. Accumulated gains and losses in equity are included in profit or loss for the year, when the foreign investment is sold.

Fair value hedge and fair value option of certain financial liabilities

The Group designates certain debts (Note 18) as liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, to eliminate or significantly reduce inconsistencies in measurement that would otherwise result in the recognition of gains or losses on the loans and derivatives on different bases. As a result, fluctuations in the fair value of loans are recognized under finance income (costs), as fair value of financial instruments payable, classified in the finance cost group.

Fair value hedge - inventories

The Group designates inventories of by-products with pegged derivatives at fair value, as detailed in Note 27.e.

(d) Decarbonization credits ("CBIO")

RCSA is a fossil fuel distributor and has carbon credit retirement goals established by Brazil's National Petroleum Agency ("ANP") and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) under the terms of the new Brazil's National Biofuels Policy. Carbon credit is an asset that must be converted into cash through a transaction carried out by B3. Group classifies the carbon credits as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss. They are recognized under Other receivables, in current assets, and initially measured based on the carbon credit acquisition price. The goals established and published by the ANP remain in force until December of each year and are recorded by RCSA as provision in Other liabilities, in current liabilities.

(e) Inventories

In general, inventories are valued at the average cost of acquisition or production, with the exception of inventories of Raízen Trading and of the companies in Brazil with pegged derivatives, which are measured at fair value (Note 2.3.c), not exceeding net realizable value. The costs of finished products and work in process comprise raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and respective direct production expenses (based on normal operating capacity), less borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs to sell.

Estimated losses on slow-moving or obsolete storeroom inventories are recorded when there is no movement during a reasonable period of use or sale and they are not considered strategic by the group.

(f) Assets from contracts with clients

The assets from contracts with clients correspond to the bonuses granted to RCSA clients and are subject to deadlines and performance obligations, particularly the use of the quantities provided for in supply contracts. As the contractual conditions are met, bonuses are amortized and recognized in the statement of income, under Net operating revenue (Note 23).

(g) Investments in associates and joint ventures

Investments in entities over which the Group has significant influence or shared control are accounted for using the equity method, initially recorded in the statement of financial position at cost, plus changes after the acquisition of equity interest.

The statement of income reflects the share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures based on the equity pickup method. When a change is directly recorded in equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its portion in the variations occurred and discloses this fact in the statement of changes in equity. After application of the equity method, the Group establishes whether an additional impairment loss on its investment should be recorded. The Group establishes, at each statement of financial position date, whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If that is the case, the Group calculates the impairment amount as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of the associate and joint venture and records this amount in the statement of income.

The accounting policies of the associates and joint ventures are adjusted, when necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(h) Biological assets

Biological assets refer to sugarcane plantations, which are measured at fair value, excluding the land on which they are planted, according to the discounted cash flow method.

For sugarcane, RESA uses future cash flows discounted at present value and projected according to the productivity cycle estimated for each harvest, taking into account the estimated useful life of the assets, the prices of total recoverable sugar, estimated yields and estimated costs related to production, harvesting, loading and transport for each hectare planted.

Changes in fair values between the years, as well as their amortization, are allocated to profit or loss under Cost of products sold.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment items, including sugarcane plantation, are measured at historical acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenses directly attributable to acquisition of an asset. The cost of assets built by the Company includes materials and direct labor, and any other cost to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to operate as intended by management, as well as borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs related to funds raised for construction in progress are capitalized upon completion of these projects.

RESA and its subsidiaries carry out the main scheduled maintenance activities at their industrial units on an annual basis (off-season). This usually occurs between the months of January to March and aim to inspect and replace components.

The key annual maintenance costs of RESA and its subsidiaries include labor costs, materials, external services, and overheads allocated during the off-season period. These costs are classified as parts and components with frequent replacement, under property, plant, and equipment, and are fully amortized in the following harvest.

The cost of an equipment item that requires annual replacement is accounted for as a component of the cost of the equipment and depreciated during the following harvest. The costs of periodic maintenance are usually recorded as expenses when incurred since the replaced components do not improve the production capacity or introduce improvements to the equipment.

At RCSA and its subsidiaries, expected expenses with removal of fuel storage tanks are estimated and recorded as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment, matched against the provision that will support such expenses, in current and non-current liabilities, depending on the expected term of the obligation.

Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to profit or loss as incurred. The cost of any renewal that increases the useful life shall be recorded in assets and included in the asset's carrying amount if it is probable that the future economic benefits after the renewal will exceed the performance standard initially assessed for the existing asset and these benefits will flow to the Group. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sales amounts with the carrying amount and are recognized in Other operating revenue, net in the statement of income.

Land is not depreciated. As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the depreciation of such assets was calculated based on the estimated useful life of each asset. The weighted average annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Class of Property, plant, and equipment	2021	2020
Buildings and improvements	2%	3%
Machinery, equipment and facilities	5%	5%
Aircraft and vehicles	8%	8%
Furniture, fixtures and IT equipment	11%	13%
Sugarcane planting	20%	20%

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed by competent technical members and adjusted, if necessary, at each year end.

(j) Leases

With the adoption of IFRS 16 (CPC 06 (R2)) - Leases, in 2019, the Group started to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid on the transition date, discounted using the Group's incremental rate on loans, a fixed nominal rate based on the Group's indebtedness, equivalent to approximately 100% of the CDI for recognized leases. In the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the discount rates applied in accordance with the contractual term were as follows:

	Nominal		Actual	
Contractual terms (years)	2021	2020	2021	2020
1 year	3.1%	5.0%	-0.5%	1.6%
2 years	4.5%	5.6%	0.7%	1.9%
3 years	5.6%	6.2%	1.5%	2.3%
4 years	6.3%	6.6%	2.1%	2.7%
5 years	6.8%	6.9%	2.5%	3.0%
6 years	7.2%	7.1%	2.9%	3.1%
7 years	7.6%	7.3%	3.1%	3.3%
8 years	7.8%	7.4%	3.3%	3.4%
9 years	8.0%	7.6%	3.5%	3.5%
More than 10 years	8.1%	7.7%	3.6%	3.6%

The lease term is equivalent to the minimum non-cancellable period of the contracts and the Group does not add to the lease term, the years covered by a renewal option, except in cases where the Group is reasonably certain that the renewal option will be exercised, such as for example, in the case of agricultural contracts in which it has the prerogative of renewal for a pre-established number of harvests under the terms of the contract.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising the value of the initial measurement of the lease liability and, when applicable, adjusted for any lease payments made in advance, initial direct costs incurred, cost estimates for dismantling and removal, and incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the same depreciation method applied to similar property, plant, and equipment items and, if applicable, will also be reduced by impairment losses.

The Group remeasures the lease liability if there is a change in the lease term or if there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine these payments, and the remeasurement of the lease liability is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(k) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is the positive difference between the amount paid for the acquisition of a business and the net fair value of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree, measured by the expected future profitability. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is disclosed under Investments and Intangible assets, in the individual and consolidated financial statements, respectively.

Goodwill generated from acquisitions of Brazilian entities are recorded at cost and the goodwill resulting from the acquisition of an entity abroad (with a functional currency different from the Parent Company) is converted by the closing rate. Goodwill is recorded at cost, less any impairment losses, when applicable, subjected to testing at least annually. For impairment test purposes, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, as of acquisition date, allocated to each cash generating unit of the Company expected to benefit from the business combination, regardless of other assets or liabilities of the acquiree being attributed to these units.

Intangible assets with defined useful life

Intangible assets with defined useful lives are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization, and impairment losses, when applicable.

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the annual weighted average amortization rates are as follows:

Class of intangible asset	Rates
Software license (1)	20%
Brands (2)	10%
Contractual relationships with clients (3)	7%
Agricultural partnership agreements	9%
Sugarcane supply agreements (4)	10%
Technology (5)	10%

Residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted, if applicable, at the end of each year.

(1) Software license

Licenses acquired for computer programs are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful life by the Group. Software maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Expenses directly associated with software, controlled by the Group, which are likely to generate economic benefits greater than costs for more than one year, are recognized as intangible assets.

(2) Brands

It corresponds to the right of use of the Shell's brand, contributed in the formation of Raízen by shareholder Shell, recognized at historical cost. The brand is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the right.

(3) Contractual relationships with clients

It corresponds to the intangible asset with a defined useful life acquired in the business combination of Raízen Argentina and recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the contractual relationship with the client.

(4) Agricultural partnership and sugarcane supply agreements

These classes of intangible assets were acquired in a business combination and were recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the contractual relationship with the supplier and the client.

(5) Technology

Refers to technologies developed by Iogen Corp. for the production of second-generation ethanol ("E2G"), represented by contractual rights including exclusivity to RESA for the sale of these rights in the territories in which it operates.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

Group assesses if there are indications of loss of value of an asset on an annual basis. If indications are identified, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset item is the higher of: (a) its fair value less costs that would be incurred to sell it, and (b) its value in use. When necessary, the value in use is usually determined based on the discounted cash flow resulting from the continuous use of the asset until the end of its useful life.

Regardless of the existence of indications of impairment, goodwill, and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, if any, are tested for impairment annually.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the loss is recognized as an operating expense in the statement of income.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (i) the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, (ii) it is likely that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) amount may be reliably estimated.

(n) Employee benefits

The Group has a supplementary pension plan composed of a defined contribution plan and a defined benefit portion, intended for all employees.

For the defined contribution, the expense is recognized in P&L when it occurs, while, for the defined benefit, the Group recognizes a liability based on a methodology that considers a series of factors that are determined by actuarial calculations, which use certain assumptions to determine the cost (or revenue) for the pension plan.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded directly in equity as other comprehensive income, when incurred.

Past service costs are immediately recognized in the statement of income.

(o) Income tax and social contribution

Income and social contribution tax income (expenses) for the year comprise current and deferred taxes. Income taxes are recognized in statement of income, except to the extent they relate to items directly recognized in equity or comprehensive income, as applicable. In this case, the taxes are also recognized in equity or comprehensive income.

Current and deferred income tax and social contribution are determined based on the tax legislation enacted or substantially enacted at the date of the statement of financial position in the countries where the Group entities operate and generate taxable profit. Management regularly assesses the positions assumed in the income tax calculations with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations give rise to different interpretations, and records provisions, when appropriate, based on estimated amounts payable to tax authorities.

Income tax is calculated on taxable profit at a rate of 15%, plus surtax of 10% on profit exceeding R$ 240 over 12 months, whereas social contribution tax is calculated at a rate of 9% on taxable profit, both recognized on an accrual basis. In other words, the Group is subject to a theoretical combined tax rate equivalent to 34%.

Deferred income tax and social contribution related to income and social contribution tax losses and temporary differences are stated net in the statement of financial position when there is a legal right and the intention to offset them when calculating current taxes, related to the same legal entity and the same tax authority.

Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities in different entities or different countries are usually presented separately, and not on a net basis. Deferred taxes are calculated based on the rates established upon their realization and are reviewed annually.

Tax prepayments or current amounts subject to offsetting are stated under current or non-current assets, according to their estimated realization.

(p) Capital and remuneration to shareholders

Capital is comprised by common and preferred shares. Incremental expenses directly attributable to the issue of shares, when incurred, are presented as a deduction from equity, as additional capital contribution, net of tax effects.

Preferred shares are segregated into liability and equity components based on the contractual terms, if any.

At the subsidiaries RESA and RCSA, the only class A preferred share, as well as each common share, entitles to one vote in resolutions at the general meetings, as well as fixed annual dividends of R$0.01 (one cent). These voting rights are restricted to the parent companies and not to the Group.

Non-voting class B preferred shares issued by RESA are intended to reimburse assets, mostly represented by tax benefits, contributed by the shareholders Cosan and Shell, respectively, to the extent they are used by the Group.

Non-voting class D preferred shares entitle the shareholder Shell to the receipt of fixed annual dividends, relating to both RESA and RCSA

Distribution of profits to shareholders is made in the form of dividends and/or interest on equity based on the limits defined in the bylaws of RESA and RCSA and the laws in force.

Non-voting class E preferred shares issued by RCSA entitle the shareholder Shell to the receipt of fixed annual dividends.

Distribution of profits to the shareholder is made in the form of dividends and/or interest on equity based on the limits defined in the bylaws of RCSA and the laws in force. They are classified as cash flow from financing activities, when paid.

(q) Business combinations

The Group adopts the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and any equity instruments issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, where applicable. Acquisition-related costs are recorded in statement of income as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities (including contingent) assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

The Group recognizes the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, both for its fair value and for the proportional portion of the noncontrolling interest in the fair value of the acquiree's net assets. Measurement of the noncontrolling interest is determined for each acquisition made.

The excess of the consideration transferred and of the fair value on the date of acquisition of any previous equity interest in the acquiree in relation to the fair value of the Group's interest in the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. When applicable, in acquisitions in which the Group attributes fair value to noncontrolling interests, the determination of goodwill also includes the value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, and goodwill is determined considering the interest of the Company and of noncontrolling interests. When the consideration transferred is less

than the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree, the difference is recognized directly in statement of income for the year as a bargain purchase.

(r) Environmental issues

The Group minimizes the risks associated with environmental issues through operating procedures and controls and investments in pollution control systems and equipment. The Group records a provision for loss on environmental expenses to the extent that it is necessary to carry out environmental remediation of the damage caused.

2.5. Impacts of the new CPC/IFRS and ICPC/IFRIC on the combined consolidated financial statements

The following amendments were adopted for the first time for the year beginning April 1, 2020:

- Definition of material: amendments to IAS 1/CPC 26 - Presentation of financial statements and IAS 8/CPC 23 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors;
- Definition of business: amendments to IFRS 3/CPC 15 - Business combination;
- IBOR reform: amendments to IFRS 9/CPC 48, IAS 39/CPC 38 and IFRS 7/CPC 40 - Financial instruments; and
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

The above amendments did not significantly impact the Group.

2.6. New CPC/IFRS and ICPC/IFRIC (IFRS' Interpretations Committee) applicable to financial statements

The following amendments have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for the year ended March 31, 2021. Although encouraged by the IASB, early adoption of the standards in Brazil is not permitted by the CPC.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9/CPC 48, IAS 39/CPC 38 and IFRS 7/CPC 40 - Financial instruments, IFRS 4 - Insurance contracts and IFRS 16 - Leases:** the amendments provided for in Phase 2 of the IBOR reform address issues that may affect the financial statements during the reform of a benchmark interest rate, including the effects of changes in contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of a rate with an alternative benchmark rate (replacement issues). The effective date of application of this amendment is January 1, 2021 and, in the case of the Company, April 1, 2021. The Group's contracts linked to the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") and the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") are being reviewed between the parties and will be updated by the respective alternative rates disclosed, plus a spread. Management estimates that the updated cash flows will be economically equivalent to the original, and does not expect significant impacts related to this replacement.
- **Amendment to IAS 16/CPC 27 - Property, plant, and equipment:** in May 2020, the IASB issued an amendment that does not allow an entity to deduct from the cost of property, plant and equipment the amounts received from the sale of items produced while the asset is being prepared for its intended

use. Such revenues and related costs must be recognized in statement of income for the year. The effective date of application of this amendment is January 1, 2022 and, in the case of the Group, April 1, 2022.

- **Amendment to IAS 37/CPC 25 - Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets:** in May 2020, the IASB issued this amendment to clarify that, for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of complying with the contract includes the incremental compliance costs of such contract and allocation of other costs directly related to compliance therewith. The effective date of application of this amendment is January 1, 2022 and, in the case of the Group, April 1, 2022.

- **Amendment to IFRS 3/CPC 15 - Business combination:** issued in May 2020, this amendment aims to replace the references from the previous version of the conceptual framework with the most recent one. The effective date of application of this amendment is January 1, 2022 and, in the case of the Group, April 1, 2022.

- **Annual improvements - 2018-2020 cycle:** in May 2020, the IASB issued the following amendments as part of the annual improvement process, applicable as of January 1, 2022 and, in the case of the Group, April 1, 2022:

(i) IFRS 9/CPC 48 - Financial instruments: clarifies which rates should be included in the 10% test for the write-off of financial liabilities.

(ii) IFRS 16/CPC 06 (R2) - Leases: amendment to example 13 in order to exclude the example of lessor payments related to improvements in the leased property.

(iii) IFRS 1/CPC 37 (R1) – First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: simplifies the application of said standard by a subsidiary that adopts IFRS for the first time after its parent company, in relation to measurement of the accumulated amount of foreign exchange differences.

(iv) IAS 41 - Biological assets - removal of the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring the fair value of biological assets and agricultural products, thus aligning the requirements for measuring fair value in IAS 41 with those of other IFRS standards.

There are no other IFRS/CPC standards or IFRIC/ICPC interpretations not yet effective that could have a significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	Index	Average yield rate 2021	Average yield rate 2020	2021	2020
Funds in banks and in cash				2,179,403	4,325,682
Values awaiting foreign exchange closure (1)				1,087,345	1,441,368
Interest earnings bank deposits:					
CDB (Bank deposit certificate) and commitments (2)	CDI	98.7%	99.4%	3,246,057	2,834,610
Total short-term investments				3,246,057	2,834,610
				6,512,805	8,601,660
Domestic (local currency)				3,020,907	3,071,694
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)				3,491,898	5,529,966
				6,512,805	8,601,660

(1) These refer basically to receiving foreign currency founds from overseas clients, for which obtaining foreign exchange from financial institutions was not yet concluded until the statement of financial position date, and to foreign funds held for payment of debts related to export performance.

Refer to fixed income investments in first-class financial institutions, with daily yield earnings and liquidity.

4. Securities

	Index	Average yield rate 2021	Average yield rate 2020	2021	2020
Financial treasury bill ("LFT")	Selic	100.0%	100.0%	134,940	39,145
				134,940	39,145

5. Restricted cash

	Index	Average yield rate 2021	Average yield rate 2020	2021	2020
Financial investments linked to financing (1)	CDI	100.0%	100.0%	39	50,460
Financial investments linked to derivative operations (2) (Note 27.g)	CDI	100.1%	101.0%	99,662	33,178
Margin on derivative operations (3) (Note 27.g)				965,482	127,432
				1,065,183	211,070
Domestic (local currency)				99,701	83,638
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)				965,482	127,432
				1,065,183	211,070

(1) Financial investments in LFT (Financial Treasury Bills), carried out with top-tier banks, held by virtue of financing with the Brazilian Development Bank ("BNDES"), the redemption of which is subject to payment of certain installments of said financing.

(2) It corresponds to financial investments in CDB and government securities abroad, carried out with top-tier banks, pledged as collateral for derivative instrument transactions.

(3) Refers to margin deposits in derivative transactions referred to margin calls at a commodity exchange and were exposed to the dollar fluctuation in derivative transactions.

6. Trade accounts receivable

	2021	2020
Domestic (local currency)	2,808,991	1,963,941
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	1,049,386	1,007,285
Other accounts receivable (i)	533,430	477,520
Allowance for expected credit losses	(158,665)	(151,409)
	4,233,142	3,297,337
Current	(3,860,577)	(2,950,341)
Non-current	372,565	346,996

(i) Other accounts receivable substantially refer to installments of overdue debts and sales of real estate properties, with the main purpose of implementing or modernizing gas stations, through security interest, guarantees and collaterals.

The Group does not have notes given as collateral. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date is the carrying amount of each class of trade accounts receivable.

The maturity of trade accounts receivable is as follows:

	2021	2020
Falling due	3,771,525	2,704,660
Overdue:		
Within 30 days	96,145	223,466
From 31 to 90 days	56,597	74,878
From 91 to 180 days	26,484	56,707
Over 180 days	441,056	389,035
	4,391,807	3,448,746

For long-overdue notes with no allowance for expected credit losses, the Group has security interest, such as mortgages and letters of credit.

The allowance for expected credit losses was calculated based on the credit risk analysis, which includes the history of losses, the individual situation of clients, the situation of the economic group to which the clients belong, the security interest for debts and, where applicable, the assessment of legal advisors.

The allowance for expected credit losses is considered sufficient by management to cover any losses on receivables. Changes in this allowance are as follows:

At March 31, 2019	(194,956)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses, net	41,059
Derecognition upon formation of joint venture and disposal of subsidiary	5,648
Effect of foreign currency translation	(3,160)
At March 31, 2020	(151,409)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses, net	(7,493)
Effect foreign currency translation	237
At March 31, 2021	(158,665)

At March 31, 2021, the Group had R$ 471,042 (R$ 239,546 at March 31, 2020) recorded in current liabilities, under Advances from clients, which refers substantially to amounts received from clients abroad for the purchase of sugar and ethanol, as well as advance payments made by clients for the purchase of fuel. Where applicable, the balances of accounts receivable and advances from clients are presented net.

7. Inventories

	2021	2020
Finished products:		
Ethanol	1,129,041	1,110,969
Sugar	235,406	132,233
Diesel (2)	1,314,231	1,164,450
Gasoline (2)	1,389,677	1,313,208
Jet fuel (Jet A-1) (2)	170,354	170,112
Petroleum by-products (1)	216,021	206,585
Oil (crude oil) (2)	269,342	411,534
Products in process	257,528	266,702
Warehouse and others	635,448	659,377
	5,617,048	5,435,170

(1) Refers substantially to inventories of fuel oil, lubricants, and asphalt.
(2) As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, such inventories include fair value measurement, level 2 hierarchy, as follows:

	Cost value		Fair value		Income (loss)		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2019
Finished goods:							
Diesel	1,298,030	1,279,831	1,314,231	1,164,450	131,581	(113,473)	(19,349)
Gasoline	1,358,099	1,394,990	1,389,677	1,313,208	113,361	(121,454)	40,286
	2,656,129	2,674,821	2,703,908	2,477,658	244,942	(234,927)	20,937

As of March 31, 2021, inventories are stated net of estimated loss with realization, and slow-moving and/or obsolete inventories, amounting R$ 42,707 (R$ 123,978 in 2020). Changes in the referred to losses are shown below and were recognized in the statement of income under Costs of products sold and services rendered:

March 31, 2019	(37,057)
Estimated loss	(118,178)
Reversal and write-off	35,047
Effect of foreign currency translation	(3,790)
March 31, 2020	(123,978)
Estimated loss	(56,504)
Reversal and write-off	139,815
Effect of foreign currency translation	(2,040)
March 31, 2021	(42,707)

8. Biological assets

The Group's biological assets comprise unharvested cane cultivated in sugarcane crops, which will be used as a raw material source in the production of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy upon harvesting.

Planted areas represent only sugarcane crops, not considering the land where the crops are located, which are recognized under Property, plant, and equipment.

The following significant assumptions were used in determining the fair value:

	2021	2020
Estimated harvest area (hectares)	463,793	436,663
Number of total recoverable sugar ("ATR") per hectare	9.82	10.38
Projected average ATR price per kg (R$/kg)	0.77	0.61

As of March 31, 2021, cash flows were discounted at 5.32% (5.30% on March 31, 2020), which is the WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) of RESA.

In the year ended March 31, 2021, RESA reviewed the assumptions used to calculate the biological asset, the main impact of which was the increase in the average ATR price, influenced by the price of ethanol, and by the price of VHP sugar, in line with what has been observed in recent months as well as new dollar price projections.

Changes in biological assets (sugarcane) are as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	897,315	813,995
Additions to sugarcane treatments	781,601	731,275
Absorption of harvested sugarcane costs	(765,936)	(707,432)
Business combinations (Note 30)	-	46,595
Change in fair value	468,563	3,197
Fair value realization	(27,341)	9,685
Others	(1,017)	-
Balance at end of year	1,353,185	897,315

The estimated fair value could increase (decrease) if:

- The estimated ATR price were higher (lower);
- The projected productivity (tons per hectare and quantity of ATR) were higher (lower); and
- The discount rate was lower (higher).

The operational activities of sugarcane planting are exposed to variations resulting from climate changes, pests, diseases, and forest fires, among other natural forces.

Historically, climatic conditions can cause volatility in the sugar-energy sector and, consequently, in the Group's operating results, as they influence crops by increasing or reducing harvests.

9. Recoverable taxes

	2021	2020
PIS e COFINS	1,933,562	1,156,003
ICMS	1,476,161	1,301,528
IVA	384,101	653,262
Other	203,696	220,622
Estimated loss on realization of taxes	(28,782)	(28,998)
	3,968,738	3,302,417
Current	(2,540,396)	(2,334,998)
Non-current	1,428,342	967,419

(i) ICMS

It arises from interstate operations for the distribution of oil by-products, in which the tax burden of the receiving state is lower than that retained by the supplier, according to Agreement No. 110/07. The reimbursement takes place through formalization of a process with the States, whereby after the request is approved, the payment is made by the substitute taxpayer, in this case the refinery, by means of a credit in a bank checking account.

To use ICMS credit balances, the Group is internally reviewing certain activities, in particular the logistics of operations with changes in supply hubs. In addition, there are requests for special regimes from certain state tax authorities, requests for authorization to transfer balances between branches in the same state and analysis of credit sales to third parties.

The ICMS recoverable balance presented in these financial statements reflects the amount that the Group expects to realize, less the provision for loss on credits, for which management has no expectation to realize them.

(ii) ICMS on the PIS and COFINS tax bases

On March 15, 2017, the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil ("STF") completed the judgment of Appeal No. 574.706 and, under general resonance, established the thesis that the ICMS does not make up the PIS and COFINS tax base, since this amount does not represent the Group's revenue/billing. In other words, taxpayers have the right to exclude the ICMS amount recorded in the invoice from the PIS and COFINS tax base. In 2018, the Group recognized credits referring to periods after March 2017, based on the decision handed down on that date by the STF. In addition, the amounts recognized, referring to prior periods, for the group companies that have been awarded favorable final decisions on the referred matter, that is, a res judicata decision, were calculated based on the accounting and tax systems, considering the ICMS amount recorded in invoices. The accuracy of amounts was tested by crosschecking the information with the relevant accessory obligations.

Since adoption of the PIS and COFINS noncumulative regime, the Group has been pleading in court the right to exclude ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base. In the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group concluded that the necessary legal certainty for recognizing the referred to tax credits had been achieved.

Therefore, the Group recognized consolidated credits amounting to R$ 331,157, under Recoverable taxes, arising from certain res judicata decisions handed down on lawsuits for the entire period after 5 years of the date of distribution of the lawsuits in court and, in the case of decisions not yet final, credits after October 2, 2017, prospectively, according to the conclusion of the leading case, granting the appeal to taxpayers. The consolidated credits of R$ 240,566 were recognized in statement of income for the year.

The consolidated credits amounting to R$ 90,591, whose triggering event preceded the formation of Raízen, within the scope of the formation process of Raízen by shareholders Cosan and Shell, were recognized in Related parties, under non-current liabilities, and should be refunded to them as they are used by the Group.

(iii) IVA

This refers to the federal tax applicable in Argentina on commercial transactions with clients and suppliers, whose triggering event, determination and payment takes place on a monthly basis.

(iv) Estimated loss on realization of taxes

Changes in estimated loss on realization of taxes are as follows:

March 31, 2020 and 2019	(28,998)
Reversal of provision for expected loss, net	217
March 31, 2021	(28,781)

10. Other financial assets

	2021	2020
Credits from indemnity suits – refundable (1)	107,070	97,852
Credits from indemnity suits – own (2)	133,046	177,629
National Treasury Certificates – CTN (3)	24,206	297,459
Other	1	101
	264,323	573,041
Current	(37,633)	(314,273)
Non-current	226,690	258,768

(1) Credits arising from final favorable decisions, which are not part of the net assets contributed by Cosan in establishing the Group. As such, RESA recorded an obligation of equal value, classified as current and non-current liabilities, under Related parties (Note 11.c), as these credits will be fully refunded to Cosan when effectively received. These credits bear interest by reference to the IPCA-E and Selic variation, plus annual interest of 6%, as applicable.

(2) Credits arising from a final court decision favoring Raízen Araraquara, a subsidiary of RESA, relating to the lawsuit filed by Instituto do Açúcar e do Álcool ("IAA") against the Brazilian federal government, lodged by Copersucar in 1990. The lawsuit claims indemnification for the losses caused to the plants by the federal government by setting prices lower than the market prices. In the year ended March 31, 2021, RESA received credits from claims for damages totaling R$ 36,473.

(3) Government securities issued by the Brazilian National Treasury, under the Special Program for Securitization of Agricultural Loans (PESA), with an original term of 20 years, with maturities until 2025, given as collateral to the financing transaction called PESA. These securities earn the General Market Price Index (IGP-M) plus annual interest of 12%. At maturity, their amount tends to be equivalent to the principal amount of the debt payable to PESA and can be used to settle this debt. In the year ended March 31, 2021, RESA redeemed the amount of R$ 357,185 for partial settlement of the PESA.

11. Related parties

(a) Summary of balances with related parties

	2021	2020
Assets		
Assets classified by currency:		
Domestic (local currency)	1,909,666	1,867,202
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	147,099	185,541
	2,056,765	2,052,743
Framework agreement (1)		
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	922,654	895,150
Cosan S.A.	626,584	637,517
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	71,861	63,607
Other	9,317	11,042
	1,630,416	1,607,316
Commercial and administrative transactions (2)		
Rumo Group	200,114	112,529
Shell Group	116,560	213,040
Agricopel Group	20,173	12,715
Comgás - Companhia de Gás de São Paulo	15,031	18,213
Cosan S.A.	16,691	16,126
Agroterenas S.A.	-	36,210
Raízen and Wilmar Sugar Pte. Ltd.	-	2,189
Nova América Agrícola Caarapó Ltda.	-	614
Other	57,780	33,791
	426,349	445,427
	2,056,765	2,052,743
Current assets	(783,362)	(787,819)
Non-current assets	1,273,403	1,264,924

	2021	2020
Liabilities		
Liabilities classified by currency:		
Domestic (local currency)	2,154,514	1,777,582
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	769,308	757,719
	2,923,822	2,535,301
Framework agreement (1)		
Cosan S.A.	717,833	530,472
Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.	156,138	137,269
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	62,380	58,922
Other	25,726	13,759
	962,077	740,422
Financial transactions		
Shell Finance (Netherlands) B.V.	2,297	3,354
Other	1,960	2,856
	4,257	6,210
Commercial and administrative transactions (2)		
Shell Group (1)	547,260	745,279
Rumo Group	43,322	40,399
Other	262,523	92,353
	853,105	878,031
Preferred shares (3)		
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	168,446	166,329
Cosan S.A.	2,220	3,745
	170,666	170,074
Lease liabilities (4)		
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	159,998	146,736
Aguassanta Agrícola Ltda.,	132,200	143,546
Nova Agrícola Ponte Alta S.A.	113,464	108,040
Nova Amaralina S/A Propriedades Agrícolas	59,180	55,805
Jatobá Propriedades Agrícolas Ltda.	71,179	65,563
Terrainvest Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	59,440	52,932
Other	338,256	167,942
	933,717	740,564
	2,923,822	2,535,301
Current liabilities	(1,509,070)	(1,494,946)
Non-current liabilities	1,414,752	1,040,355

(1) Framework agreement

The amounts recorded in assets and liabilities refer to recoverable or refundable balances of Raízen's shareholders as they relate to the period prior to the formation of Raízen.

(2) Commercial and administrative transactions

On March 31, 2021 and 2020, the amounts recorded in assets refer to transactions involving sale of products such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, sugar and ethanol.

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the amount recorded in liabilities refers mainly to commercial transactions for the purchase of products and provision of services (freight and storage), as well as advances from clients for sugar exports.

(3) Preferred shares

Substantially tax benefits to be reimbursed to Shell and Cosan, when effectively used by the Group, determined by the balances of income and social contribution tax losses ("NOL") and tax benefit on amortization of goodwill ("GW") arising from years prior to the organization of the Raízen Group. Payment will be made through the distribution of exclusive dividends and/or capital reduction to holders of Class B and E preferred shares (financial instrument payable).

In the year ended March 31, 2021, the RESA proposed the allocation of dividends totaling R$ 1,525 to holders of Class B preferred shares, as shown in Note 20.b.

(4) Lease liabilities

Changes in lease liabilities in the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

April 1, 2019	720,759
Additions	29,190
Write-offs	(19,093)
Payments	(145,737)
Interest	63,719
Remeasurements (1)	91,726
March 31, 2020	740,564
Additions	44,649
Write-offs	(25,739)
Payments	(171,358)
Interest	67,706
Remeasurements (1)	277,895
March 31, 2021	933,717
Current	(121,360)
Non-current	812,357

Remeasurements it is mainly related to the agriculture lease and partnership contracts (CONSECANA's index variation).

(b) Summary of transactions with related parties (13)

	2021	2020	2019
Sale of products			
Raízen and Wilmar Sugar Pte. Ltd.	-	299,713	1,384,680
Rumo Group (6)	1,189,005	1,213,317	1,231,065
Agricopel Group (10)	780,365	851,755	841,983
Shell Group (11)	1,623,514	2,495,025	1,809,489
Other	78,150	83,564	70,614
	3,671,034	4,943,374	5,337,831
Purchase of goods and services (5)			
Shell Group (11)	(3,041,339)	(4,867,104)	(2,587,793)
Rumo Group (6)	(609,353)	(449,133)	(478,852)
Agroterenas S.A. (12)	-	(348,099)	(252,940)
Nova América Agrícola Ltda. (12)	-	(173,266)	(163,433)
Nova América Agrícola Caarapó Ltda. (12)	-	(169,863)	(184,306)
Agricopel Group (10)	(84,683)	(94,464)	(89,499)
Other	(97852)	(167,564)	(132,827)
	(3,833,227)	(6,269,493)	(3,889,650)
Renewed collection of shared expenses (1)			
Comgás - Companhia de Gás de São Paulo	36,863	32,703	34,952
Rumo Group (6)	26,986	35,299	28,716
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A.	7,319	7,406	6,596
Other	12,716	8,544	6,449
	83,884	83,952	76,713
Leases of land			
Radar Group (g)	-	-	(72,179)
Janus Brasil Participação S.A.	-	-	(29,397)
Tellus Group (h)	-	-	(22,299)
Aguassanta Group (i)	-	-	(12,134)
Barrapar Participações S.A.	-	-	(21)
	-	-	(136,030)
Net financial income (expenses) (2)			
Cosan S.A.	(5,582)	7,141	(6,280)
Shell Group (11)	12,379	17,687	13,053
B. V. Dordtsche Petroleum Maatschappij ("DPM")	-	(81,038)	73,147
Aguassanta Group (9)	(14,579)	(14,684)	-
Radar Group (7)	(35,974)	(31,941)	-
Janus Brasil Part S.A.	(10,694)	(10,232)	-
Tellus Brasil Participações SA (8)	(6,430)	(6,758)	-
Other	2,984	6,867	8,634
	(57,896)	(112,958)	88,554
Revenues from services (3)			
Shell Group (11)	3,062	7,047	14,526
Agricopel Group (10)	617	2,373	177
Other	36	1,111	10
	3,715	10,531	14,713
Service expenses (4)			
Shell Group (11)	(27,368)	(25,995)	(24,394)
Other	(467)	(912)	(9)
	(27,835)	(26,907)	(24,403)

(1) Refer to expenses with shared corporate, management and operating costs reimbursed by related parties.
(2) Refer substantially to expenses with commissions on lines of credit available and restatement of balances of advances granted to finance sugarcane crops, as well as the exchange difference of commercial transactions resulting from import and sale of fuel and interest, exchange difference and adjustment to present value on the balance fully paid to SOI and DPM for acquisition of Raízen Argentina.
(3) Refer substantially to the lubricant sales commission to Shell and expenses with the sharing of corporate, management and operating costs reimbursed by its subsidiaries.
(4) Refer to expenses with technical support, maintenance of the billing and collection process, commissions on the sale of jet fuel and secondees to Shell.
(5) The Group's purchase transactions with Shell Trading US Company are represented substantially by import of ethanol and by-products in the foreign market.
(6) "Rumo Group" refers to the railway and port operations represented by the following companies: Rumo S.A., Elevações Portuárias S.A., Logispot Armazéns Gerais S.A., Rumo Malha Sul S.A., Rumo Malha Oeste S.A., Rumo Malha Paulista S.A., Rumo Malha Norte S.A., Rumo Malha central S.A., ALL América Latina Logística Rail Management, Portofer Transporte Ferroviário Ltda., and Brado Logística S.A.
(7) "Radar Group" refers to the purchase, sale and lease of own properties, represented mainly by the following companies: Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A., Nova Agrícola Ponte Alta S.A., Nova Amaralina S.A., Bioinvestiments Negócios e Participações S.A. and Proud Participações S.A
(8) "Tellus Group" refers to the purchase, sale and lease of own properties, represented mainly by the following companies: Tellus Brasil Participações S.A., Terrainvest Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. and Agrobio Investimentos e Participações S.A.
(9) "Aguasanta Group" refers to the purchase, sale and lease of own properties, represented mainly by the following companies: Aguassanta Participações S.A, Santa Bárbara Agrícola S.A., Aguassanta Agrícola Ltda., Aguapar Agrícola Ltda. and Palermo Agrícola S.A.
(10) "Agricopel Group" refers to sales of fuel, represented mainly by the following companies: Agricopel Comércio de Derivados de Petróleo Ltda., Posto Agricopel Ltda., Agricopel Diesel Paraná Ltda, Blue Administração de Bens Ltda., a related party through FIX Investimentos Ltda., which is a noncontrolling shareholder of Mime.
(11) "Shell Group" refers mainly to the commercial transactions conducted by Shell Aviation Limited and Shell Trading US Company.
(12) Grupo Agroterenas S.A and Nova América no longer have influence in the Group, therefore they are not characterized as related parties
(13) Transactions with related parties are entered into on an arm's length basis, in line with those prevailing in the market or that the Group would take out from third parties.

(c) Officers and members of the Board of Directors

Fixed and variable compensation to key management personnel of the Group, including statutory officers and members of the Board of Directors, recognized in profit or loss for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
Regular remuneration	(58,074)	(56,911)	(55,341)
Bonuses and other variable remuneration	(41,973)	(50,760)	(35,521)
Total remuneration	(100,047)	(107,671)	(90,862)

(d) Other significant information involving related parties

Revolving Credit Facility

The Group has a line of credit totaling US$ 700,000 thousand, which had not been used until the closing of these combined consolidated financial statements, as follows:

Beneficiary	Institution	Amount in US$	Maturity
RCSA	Shell Finance (Netherlands) B.V. and Cosan S.A.	700,000	May/2025

12. Assets from contracts with clients

	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of the year	2,567,165	2,429,779
Additions	656,713	627,888
Amortization (Note 23)	(502,468)	(505,769)
Effect of foreign currency translation	9,087	15,267
Balance at end of the year	2,730,497	2,567,165
Current	(475,045)	(475,305)
Non-current	2,255,452	2,091,860

13. Investments

				Investments (1)		Equity pickup		
	Country	**Business activity**	**Equity interest**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Book value								
Joint ventures								
Rede Integrada de Lojas de Conveniência e Proximidade S.A. ("JV Rede")	Brazil	Convenience and proximity stores	50.00%	202,593	194,413	7,715	11,817	-
Raízen and Wilmar Sugar Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Trading	50.00%	50,326	47,924	(1,388)	845	19,012
Associated companies								
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	Brazil	R&D	19.58%	138,575	123,556	14,302	7,711	4,651
Logum Logística S.A.	Brazil	Logistics	30.00%	270,966	309,550	(73,438)	(25,389)	(19,399)
Uniduto Logística S.A.	Brazil	Logistics	46.48%	42,574	47,550	(11,385)	(4,373)	26,723
Termap S.A.	Argentina	Sea terminal	3.50%	390	360	-	-	-
Latitude Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	50.00%	4,078	4,384	(311)	-	-
Navegantes Logística Portuária S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	21,080	8,548	(1,218)	-	-
Nordeste Logística I S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	787	180	(197)	-	-
Nordeste Logística II S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	7,637	2,433	(190)	-	-
Nordeste Logística III S.A.	Brazil	Port operation	33,33%	9,663	2,329	(216)	-	-
				748,669	741,227	(66,326)	(9,389)	30,987
Appreciation of assets, net assigned								
JV Rede				511,000	526,361	(15,361)	(6,401)	-
Investment goodwill (2)								
Uniduto Logística S.A.				5,676	5,676	-	-	-
Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.				51,946	51,946	-	-	-
				57,622	57,622	-	-	-
Total investment				1,317,291	1,325,210	(81,687)	(15,790)	30,987

(1) Investments measured by the equity method; and
(2) Goodwill on the purchase of shares and transfer of shares.

Changes in investments in joint ventures and associates are as follows:

March 31, 2019	573,186
Equity income (loss)	(15,790)
Additions (Note 13.c)	41,746
Gain on formation of joint venture (Note 13.c)	719,488
Dividends	(5,164)
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	11,744
March 31, 2020	1,325,210
Equity pickup	(81,687)
Additions (Note 13.b)	68,394
Reversal of dividends	466
Effect of foreign currency translation and others	4,908
March 31, 2021	1,317,291

(a) Summarized financial information of the major investments, considering equity pickup adjustments, where applicable

- March 31, 2021

	Logum Logística S.A. (1)/(2)	Uniduto Logística Ltda. (1)/(2)	Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A. (2)/(4)	Iogen Energy Corporation (3)	Raízen and Wilmar Sugar PTE Ltd. (4)
Assets	2,812,110	91,605	854,443	38,596	100,651
Liabilities	(1,907,151)	(9)	(146,705)	(416,440)	(100,651)
Equity	904,959	91,596	707,738	(377,844)	-
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Net operating revenue	168,943	-	305,469	-	10,802
Net income (loss)	(244,793)	(24,495)	73,037	(1,406)	(4,645)

- March 31, 2020

	Logum Logística S.A. (1)/(2)	Uniduto Logística Ltda. (1)/(2)	Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira S.A. (2)/(4)	Iogen Energy Corporation (3)	Raízen and Wilmar Sugar PTE Ltd. (4)
Assets	2,355,141	103,219	811,416	59,421	542,186
Liabilities	(1,323,309)	(908)	(180,386)	(536,080)	(446,339)
Equity	1,031,832	102,311	631,030	(476,659)	95,847
Year ended March 31, 2020					
Net operating revenue	173,415	-	227,341	-	2,112,914
Net income (loss)	(84,630)	(8,486)	39,481	(1,148)	1,690

(1) The fiscal year of these investees ends at December 31.
(2) Significant influence over these companies has been defined, mainly, based on the Group's right to elect key management personnel and to decide on their significant strategic and operational matters.

(3) Jointly controlled entity in which RESA holds 50% interest in common shares, whose fiscal year ends at August 31. RESA did not set up a provision for estimated loss on equity pickup, since it has no legal or constructive obligations to make payments on account of that company.
(4) The fiscal year of these investees ends on March 31.

(b) Investment transactions in the year ended March 31, 2021

(i) Additions to investments

Capital increases in Logum and Uniduto

In the year ended March 31, 2021, capital increases where resolved, approved and subscribed in Logum and Uniduto, totaling R$ 117,920 and R$ 12,880, respectively. The amounts subscribed by RESA totaled R$ 40,897, fully paid in through a current account.

All shareholders contributed and paid up the shares, proportionally to the interest held, except for one shareholder, who failed to contribute and pay up the shares in Uniduto. As a consequence of these events, shareholders RESA and Copersucar entered into an Agreement for future capital contribution, thus enabling that Uniduto honor the commitments assumed with shareholders of Logum.

Such future capital contributions have not yet been resolved by Uniduto's shareholders. Therefore, the percentage of equity interest held in these investees did not change.

Capital increases in port operation business

In the year ended March 31, 2021, capital increases of companies comprising the port exploration business were deliberated, approved, and subscribed, amounting to R$ 27,497, through transfers of grants (intangible asset) and cash, in the amounts of R$ 18,294 and R$ 9,203, respectively.

There were no changes in the percentage of interest held in the capital of these investees, since all shareholders made capital contributions proportionally to their previously held interest.

(c) Investment transactions in the year ended March 31, 2020

(i) Additions to investments

Capital increases in Logum and Uniduto

In the year ended March 31, 2020, capital increases in Logum and Uniduto were approved and subscribed, in the respective amounts of R$ 68,900 and R$ 6,890. The amounts subscribed by RESA totaled R$ 23,872, fully paid in through a checking account.

There were no changes in the percentage of interest held in the capital of these investees, since all shareholders made capital contributions proportionally to their previously held interest.

Subscription of shares in new logistics entities

In the year ended March 31, 2020, shares were subscribed in new entities whose business purpose comprises port operations and logistics, in the amount of R$ 17,874, paid up in November 2019

Establishment of joint venture Rede ("JV Rede")

Description

On August 6, 2019, RCSA and Raízen Conveniências entered into a Share Purchase and Sale and Investment Agreement with FEMCO, which established the terms and conditions for the acquisition of equity interest in Raízen Conveniências by FEMCO, as well as the organization of a joint venture, aiming at expanding the convenience store franchise business at gas stations under brand "Shell Select" and developing the proximity store business outside gas stations under brand "OXXO".

This transaction was completed on November 1, 2019, when RCSA and FEMCO became shareholders of Raízen Conveniências, currently named Rede, in the proportion of 50/50 of capital.

Economic and financial valuation

The Enterprise Value considered was R$ 1,438,976, based on the assumption of the acquisition of equity interest in a company free of any debts or cash as well as the capital increase, approved in the AGM held on October 31, 2019, by FEMCO, in the amount of R$ 323,928.

Accounting effects

As a result of this transaction, RCSA recognized R$ 406,330 referring to the receipt, in cash, of R$ 39,627 paid by FEMCO, R$ 316,012 referring to the amounts due by FEMCO where Raízen sold the receivable irrevocably and irreversibly, and without right of recourse to financial institutions (cash effect of R$ 297,239), and R$ 50,691 related to the portion falling due in 2022, which is recorded under the Other receivables. In addition, RCSA recognized in statement of income for the year, under Other operating revenue, net (Note 23), gains related to the dilution of equity interest, the sale of shares and the fair value in the formation of JV Rede, in the amounts of R$ 240,529, R$ 305,423 and R$ 532,762, respectively.

Considering the lack of specific guidance on how to account for assets contributed to the formation of a joint venture that meet the business definition established under IFRS 3/CPC 15, the Group's accounting policy is to recognize the assets contributed at their fair value on the joint venture formation date.

In the year ended March 31, 2020, RCSA completed the allocation of fair value of formation of the referred to joint venture, as follows:

Changes	Annual amortization rate	Amount
Enterprise value of JV Rede		1,438,976
Recognition of interest retained by RCSA		719,488
Write-off of book value due to loss of control		(186,726)
Gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value		532,762
Allocation of fair value in the proportion of 50%		
Relationship with vendors	3.9%	173,353
Relationship with franchisees	5.7%	140,034
Relationship with licensees	15.6%	3,216
		316,603
Unallocated fair value		216,159
Surplus value attributed and fair value – formation of JV Rede		532,762

The derecognized assets and liabilities of former subsidiary Rede due to the loss of control over RCSA, in the consolidated statement of financial position on March 31, 2020, were as follows:

Accounts	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	340,154
Accounts receivable	50,929
Deferred taxes (Note 19.d)	1,164
Right of use (Note 17.a)	522
Property, plant, and equipment (Note 14)	1,637
Intangible assets (Note 15)	10,928
Lease liabilities (Note 17.b)	(645)
Payroll and related charges payable	(4,259)
Income tax and social contribution payable	(6,480)
Taxes payable	(3,888)
Provision for legal disputes	(350)
Other liabilities, net	(15,203)
Net effect of derecognition of assets and liabilities	374,509
Effect of derecognition of cash in operation:	
Cash and cash equivalents	340,154
FEMCO's capital increase was carried out on October 31, 2019	(323,928)
Total derecognition of cash	16,226

A summary of financial information of JV Rede based on its financial statements, adjusted by the recorded fair value adjustments on the JV Rede formation date and by differences in accounting policies, are described below. The reconciliation of the summarized financial information to the carrying amount of RCSA's equity interest in JV Rede in the referred to years is also presented.

	2021	2020	2019
Current assets	414,452	417,266	76,776
Non-current assets	117,080	17,651	15,574
Current liabilities	(68,178)	(42,889)	(38,713)
Non-current liabilities	(47,418)	(1,433)	(346)
Consolidated equity	415,936	390,595	53,291
Attributed to noncontrolling interests	(3,423)	(1,769)	(1,724)
Attributed to joint controlling interests	412,513	388,826	51,567
RCSA's equity interest	50.00%	50.00%	99.99%
Interest in equity	206,257	194,413	51,567
Surplus values and revaluation at fair value	532,762	532,762	-
Accumulated amortization of surplus values	(21,762)	(6,401)	-
Surplus values and revaluation, net	511,000	526,361	-
Carrying amount of interest in JV Rede	717,257	720,774	51,567

	2021	2020	2019
Net operating revenue	114,100	125,290	115,061
Consolidated net income for the year	17,100	66,651	70,835
Attributed to noncontrolling interests	(1,671)	(2,021)	(2,241)
Attributed to joint controlling interests	15,429	64,630	68,594
RCSA's equity interest	50.00%	50.00%	99.99%
Equity accounting result (1)	7,715	50,395	68,594

(1) Equity interest of 99.99% considered in the equity pickup calculation until October 31, 2019.

Sale of indirect subsidiary Raízen Gas S.A. ("Raízen Gas") to Italgas S.A. ("Italgas")

On January 31, 2020, Raízen Argentina concluded the sale of all shares representing the capital of Raízen Gas to Italgas, for US$ 23,000 thousand, equivalent to R$ 95,186, whose net asset value is US$ 20,186 thousand, equivalent to R$ 83,539. As a result of this transaction, RCSA recognized, in statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2020, a gain on disposal of shares of that subsidiary, in the amount of R$ 6,455, net of general expenses associated with the sale, which were paid in the year. In the year ended March 31, 2021, RCSA recognized an additional gain as a result of the transaction price adjustment in the amount of R$ 1,096.

On March 31, 2021, the amount received from this sale was R$ 19,599, equivalent to US$ 3,786 thousand, (R$ 33,108, equivalent to US$ 8,000 thousand in 2020), and the remaining balance of R$ 65,163, equivalent to US$ 11,438 thousand (R$ 77,981, equivalent to US$ 15,000 thousand in 2020), will be repaid in semiannual installments, with final maturity in June 2023.

Raízen Gas is a company based in Argentina, as well as Italgas, which sells liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

Accounts	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents (secured account)	(40)
Accounts receivable	4,096
Inventories	1,243
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	113,231
Suppliers	(2,188)
Payroll and related charges payable	(724)
Income tax and social contribution payable	(9,372)
Provision for legal disputes (Note 17)	(127)
Deferred income tax and social contribution liabilities (Note 16.d)	(22,931)
Other assets, net	351
Effect of derecognition of Raízen Gas' net assets	83,539

14. Property, plant and equipment

										As of March 31
	Land and rural properties	Buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment, and facilities	Aircraft, vessels, and vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and IT equipment	Construction in progress	Frequently replaced parts and components	Sugarcane planting	Other	Total
Cost:										
At March 31, 2020	1,196,135	3,203,445	13,876,793	787,076	297,991	1,509,723	1,383,205	6,692,234	47,036	28,993,638
Additions	-	13,548	47,595	141	4,974	1,297,611	766,545	609,860	19,596	2,759,870
Business combination (Note 30)	-	109	(3,928)	257	35	-	-	-	(828)	(4,355)
Write-offs	(22,141)	(24,683)	(169,332)	(85,487)	(20,859)	14	-	(2,814)	-	(325,302)
Reversal of estimated loss, net and other (Note 25)	-	-	7,892	(14,850)	931	-	-	-	-	(6,027)
Transfers (1)	5,693	159,122	509,645	19,306	13,327	(919,393)	-	-	(2,985)	(215,285)
Transfer between cost and depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(692,423)	-	-	(692,423)
Foreign currency translation effect and other	94,643	102,369	397,461	2,177	2,699	51,765	-	-	1,161	652,275
At March 31, 2021	1,274,330	3,453,910	14,666,126	708,620	299,098	1,939,720	1,457,327	7,299,280	63,980	31,162,391
Accumulated depreciation:										
At March 31, 2020	-	(680,184)	(5,197,802)	(406,070)	(187,527)	-	(691,829)	(4,633,551)	(36,653)	(11,833,616)
Depreciation in the year	-	(122,339)	(977,818)	(67,815)	(40,558)	-	(752,952)	(558,210)	(4,374)	(2,524,066)
Write-offs	-	11,178	116,310	67,200	19,522	-	-	-	-	214,210
Transfers (1)	-	14,549	80,270	20,160	4,624	-	-	-	-	119,603
Transfer between cost and depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,423		-	692,423
Foreign currency translation effect	-	(14,159)	(89,369)	-	(805)	-	-	-	-	(104,333)
At March 31, 2021	-	(790,955)	(6,068,409)	(386,525)	(204,744)	-	(752,358)	(5,191,761)	(41,027)	(13,435,779)
Net residual value:										
At March 31, 2021	1,274,330	2,662,955	8,597,717	322,095	94,354	1,939,720	704,969	2,107,519	22,953	17,726,612
At March 31, 2020	1,196,135	2,523,261	8,678,991	381,006	110,464	1,509,723	691,376	2,058,683	10,383	17,160,022

(1) Net transfers, amounting to R$ 95,682, refer to: (i) transfer to software cost, under Intangible assets, in the amount of R$ 79,867; (ii) amounts transferred from Trade accounts receivable and Suppliers, amounting to R$ 1,151; and (iii) amounts transferred to Other liabilities, substantially corresponding to the reduction in the provision for removal of tanks, in the amount of R$ 14,664.

(2) This refers to the final adjustments in the price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by RESA in the process of acquiring RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda. The details of this operation are described in Note 29.

	At March 31, 2020									
	Land and rural properties	**Buildings and improvements**	**Machinery, equipment and facilities**	**Aircraft, vessels and vehicles**	**Furniture, fixtures and IT equipment**	**Construction in progress**	**Frequently replaced parts and components**	**Sugarcane planting**	**Other**	**Total**
Cost:										
March 31, 2019	1,105,625	2,795,393	12,528,752	725,985	274,316	1,083,522	1,245,182	5,638,459	42,470	25,439,704
Additions	-	9,693	44,814	644	1,189	1,280,671	786,640	718,173	29,726	2,871,550
Business combinations (Note 30)	4,660	83,526	213,251	70,443	6,874	-	-	335,674	328	714,756
Write-offs	(99,121)	(28,557)	(105,970)	(36,294)	(5,126)	-	-	-	(7,200)	(282,268)
Set-up of provision for estimated loss, net and other (Note 25)	-	1	(1,653)	(342)	(940)	-	-	-		(2,934)
Write-off due to disposal of subsidiary	-	(32,907)	(115,323)	(17,825)	(1,873)	-	-	-	-	(167,928)
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)		(197)	(1,231)	-	(766)	(70)	-	-	-	(2,264)
Transfers (1)	9,711	186,984	610,180	40,389	18,441	(929,426)	-	(72)	(19,143)	(82,936)
Transfer between cost and depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(648,617)	-	-	(648,617)
Effect of Foreign currency translation effect and other	175,260	189,509	703,973	4,076	5,876	75,026	-	-	855	1,154,575
March 31, 2020	1,196,135	3,203,445	13,876,793	787,076	297,991	1,509,723	1,383,205	6,692,234	47,036	28,993,638
Accumulated depreciation:										
March 31, 2019	-	(553,173)	(4,291,658)	(360,814)	(157,385)	-	(648,023)	(4,056,632)	(37,554)	(10,105,239)
Depreciation in the year	-	(114,586)	(849,481)	(59,115)	(32,022)	-	(692,423)	(439,979)	(4,350)	(2,191,956)
Write-offs	-	19,852	74,502	33,179	4,258	-	-	-	5,251	137,042
Business combinations (Note 30)	-	(19,190)	(71,872)	(28,548)	(3,121)	-	-	(136,940)	-	(259,671)
Write-off due to disposal of subsidiary	-	3,652	40,181	9,164	1,700	-	-	-	-	54,697
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)		3	351	-	273	-	-	-	-	627
Transfers (1)	-	(56)	374	(180)	(2)	-	-	-	-	136
Transfer between cost and depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	648,617	-	-	648,617
Effect of Foreign currency translation effect and other	-	(16,686)	(100,199)	244	(1,228)	-	-	-	-	(117,869)
March 31, 2020	-	(680,184)	(5,197,802)	(406,070)	(187,527)	-	(691,829)	(4,633,551)	(36,653)	(11,833,616)
Net residual value:										
March 31, 2020	1,196,135	2,523,261	8,678,991	381,006	110,464	1,509,723	691,376	2,058,683	10,383	17,160,022
March 31, 2019	1,105,625	2,242,220	8,237,094	365,171	116,931	1,083,522	597,159	1,581,827	4,916	15,334,465

(1) On March 31, 2020, net transfer of R$ 82,800 includes: (a) transfer to Intangible assets of R$ 65,419, and amounts transferred Other liabilities corresponding to the reduction in the provision for removal of tanks, in the amount of R$ 17,381.

Construction in progress

The balances of construction in progress refer mainly to: i) vinasse concentration project; ii) project to receive chopped sugarcane and separate straw for energy cogeneration; iii) installation of tanks to expand ethanol storage capacity; iv) a new plant to transform vinasse into biogas; v) investments for industrial maintenance and improvement, agricultural automation, as well as Environment, Health and Safety measures ("EHS") and administrative investments; (v) construction projects for new fuel distribution terminals and expansion, modernization and improvement of existing terminals; (vi) investment in gas stations under the brand Shell, such as replacement of fuel pumps, environmental adequacy and image revitalization, renovation and revitalization of convenience stores at gas stations, purchase and installation of furniture and equipment for convenience stores at gas stations; (vii) investments in large clients (B2B), such as acquisition and installation of equipment, installation of gas stations in these large consumer clients; and (viii) expansion, modernization and improvement at airports, such as acquisition of supply vehicles, expansion of hydrant networks and supply points. In the year ended March 31, 2021, various projects of such nature were completed, totaling R$ 919,393 (R$ 929,426 in 2020).

Capitalization of borrowing costs

In the year ended March 31, 2021, borrowing costs capitalized in the Group totaled R$ 54,819 (R$ 38,021 on March 31, 2020). The weighted average annual rates of financial charges for certain debts were 8.73% in 2021 (7.41% in 2020).

Property, plant and equipment given as guarantee

On March 31, 2021, loans and financing are guaranteed by land, buildings and machinery in the amount of R$ 374,982 (R$ 469,503 in 2020).

15. Intangible assets

									At March 31, 2021
	Software license	Goodwill	Trademarks	Sharecropping agreements	Sugarcane supply agreements	Contractual relationships with clients	Technology	Granting rights and other	Total
Cost:									
March 31, 2020	679,157	2,640,213	532,348	18,123	181,516	284,765	185,061	68,165	4,589,348
Additions	37,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,155
Capital contribution (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,294)	(18,294)
Transfers (1)	44,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,588	81,264
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	2,114	118,536	-	-	-	143,466	-	1,181	265,297
March 31, 2021	763,102	2,758,749	532,348	18,123	181,516	428,231	185,061	87,640	4,954,770
Amortization:									
March 31, 2020	(421,955)	(431,380)	(475,459)	(17,856)	(109,393)	(32,489)	(90,850)	(33,811)	(1,613,193)
Amortization in the year	(65,039)	-	(52,504)	(221)	(9,622)	(22,238)	(18,442)	(1,155)	(169,221)
Transfers (1)	(1,397)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,397)
Effect foreign currency translation and other	(644)	-	-	-	-	(15.603)	-	-	(16.247)
March 31, 2021	(489,035)	(431,380)	(527,963)	(18,077)	(119,015)	(70,330)	(109,292)	(34,966)	(1,800,058)
Net residual value:									
March 31, 2021	274,067	2,327,369	4,385	46	62,501	357,901	75,769	52,674	3,154,712
March 31, 2020	257,202	2,208,833	56,889	267	72,123	252,276	94,211	34,354	2,976,155

(1) These refer to amounts transferred from Property, plant and equipment.

	At March 31, 2020										
	Software license	Goodwill	Trademarks	Sharecropping agreements	Sugarcane supply agreements	Contractual relationships with clients	Exclusive supply rights	Right of use - public concessions	Technology	Granting rights and other	Total
Cost:											
March 31, 2019	566,371	2,621,269	532,348	18,411	181,516	284,735	216	12,541	185,061	25,975	4,428,443
Additions	81,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358	81,735
Business combinations (Note 30)	813	18,944	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	19,787
Write-offs	(177)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(177)
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)	(11,758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,758)
Transfers	39,582	-	-	(288)	-	-	-	-	-	26,003	65,297
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	2,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,072	6,021
March 31, 2020	679,157	2,640,213	532,348	18,123	181,516	284,765	216	12,541	185,061	55,408	4,589,348
Accumulated amortization:											
March 31, 2019	(369,236)	(431,380)	(422,955)	(18,411)	(101,914)	(10,235)	(216)	(12,541)	(72,337)	(20,989)	(1,460,214)
Amortization in the year	(52,566)	-	(52,504)	555	(7,767)	(22,254)	-	-	(18,513)	(65)	(153,114)
Write-offs	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Business combinations (Note 30)	(582)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(582)
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	830
Transfers	(166)	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	122
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(399)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(399)
March 31, 2020	(421,955)	(431,380)	(475,459)	(17,856)	(109,393)	(32,489)	(216)	(12,541)	(90,850)	(21,054)	(1,613,193)
Net residual value:											
March 31, 2020	257,202	2,208,833	56,889	267	72,123	252,276	-	-	94,211	34,354	2,976,155
March 31, 2019	197,135	2,189,889	109,393	-	79,602	274,500	-	-	112,724	4,986	2,968,229

(1) Refers to net transfer from Property, plant and equipment.

Goodwill

This refers to goodwill paid for expected future profitability, amortized on a straight-line basis until March 31, 2009, after which, as required by IAS 38 (CPC 04) - Intangible assets, they are no longer amortized. As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, balance of goodwill is as follows:

	2021	2020
On acquisition of Costa Rica Canavieira Ltda.	57,169	57,169
On acquisition of Cerrado Açúcar e Álcool S.A.	24,660	24,660
On acquisition of RESA (antiga Cosan S.A. Açúcar e Álcool)	558	558
On acquisition of Univalem S.A. Açúcar e Álcool	5,018	5,018
On acquisition of Usina Açucareira Bom Retiro S.A.	81,575	81,575
On acquisition of Usina Benálcool	149,247	149,247
On acquisition of Usina Santa Luíza	42,348	42,348
On acquisition of Usina Zanin Açúcar e Álcool	98,380	98,380
On acquisition of Vertical	4,313	4,313
On acquisition of Corona Group	380,003	380,003
On acquisition of Destivale Group	42,494	42,494
On acquisition of Mundial Group	87,435	87,435
On acquisition of FBA - Franco Brasileira S.A. Açúcar e Álcool	4,407	4,407
On merger of Curupay S.A. Participações	109,841	109,841
On payment of capital at Mundial	14,800	14,800
On acquisition of Santa Cândida and Paraíso Mills	431,272	431,272
On acquisition of RWXE	8,430	8,430
On acquisition of Ryballa	5,400	5,400
Total RESA	1,547,350	1,547,350
On acquisition of Latina	70,432	70,432
On acquisition of Raízen Argentina	340,434	221,898
On the business combination of Cosan Combustíveis Lubrificantes S.A.	348,103	348,103
Other	21,050	21,050
Total RCSA	780,019	661,483
Total combined consolidated	2,327,369	2,208,833

Impairment analysis for cash generating units containing goodwill

The Group tests the recoverable amount of goodwill at least annually.

At RCSA, management uses the value in use method to determine the recoverable amount, which is based on the projection of the discounted cash flows expected from the cash-generating units (CGU) determined by management based on the budgets that consider the assumptions related to the CGUs situated in Brasil and Argentina.

The discounted cash flows were prepared for a 5-year period and carried at perpetuity without considering the actual growth rate, based on past performance and expected market development. Cash flows arising from the continued use of related assets are adjusted for specific risks and use the pre-tax discount rate, calculated at 5.39% per year (5.12% in 2020).

Significant assumptions used were prices based on the market expectation, estimated growth rates for the business sector and extrapolations of growth rates based on the Brazilian and Argentina Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The entire future cash flow was discounted at rates that reflect specific risks related to the relevant assets in each cash-generating unit.

RESA tests at least annually the recoverable amount of goodwill that is allocated to the identified Cash-Generating Units.

RESA uses the value in use method to determine the recoverable amount, which is based on the projection of the discounted cash flows expected from the cash-generating units determined by management based on the budgets that take into account the assumptions related to each CGU, using information available in the market and previous performances. The discounted cash flows were prepared for a period of 20 years, in accordance with a reasonable time to recover the assets related to the activities of RESA's economic sector. No real growth rate was considered in the year of the cash flow or in perpetuity, based on past performance and expectations for market development. The discount rate used was 5.39% per year (5.12% as of March 31, 2020).

The main assumptions used for RESA were expected price of sales of commodities over the long term, productivity in agricultural areas, performance of Total Recoverable Sugar (“TRS”), and operating and administrative costs. The entire cash flow was discounted at rates that reflect specific risks related to the relevant assets in each cash-generating unit.

As a result of the annual impairment tests, no significant losses were recognized in the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019. The determination of the recoverability of assets depends on certain key assumptions as described above, which are influenced by the market, technological and economic conditions prevailing when such test is carried out and, therefore, it is not possible to determine whether impairment losses will occur in the future and, in the event they occur, if they will be material.

16. Suppliers

	2021	2020
Suppliers - agreement (i)	6,634,383	5,837,811
Suppliers of materials and services (ii)	2,752,368	2,938,447
Oil products suppliers (iii)	893,039	1,029,535
Ethanol suppliers	463,003	304,492
Sugarcane suppliers (iv)	168,379	116,730
	10,911,172	10,227,015
Domestic (local currency)	7,532,774	4,087,542
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	3,378,398	6,139,473
	10,911,172	10,227,015

(i) The Group has agreements related to payments with financial institutions ("Agreements") through which certain suppliers may anticipate their receivables related to products and services provided to the Group, directly with financial institutions. Under such Agreements, the supplier elects whether to anticipate the receivables and the financial institutions decide whether or not to acquire said credits, without interference from the Group. The use of the Agreements does not imply any change in the notes issued by the suppliers, maintaining the conditions regarding the original amounts and payment terms, which is between 60 and 90 days, on average, falling within the Group's recurring operational cycle.

(ii) Balance payable to suppliers of materials and services refers to acquisitions of machinery and equipment for the manufacturing facilities of the mills, distribution bases and own reseller gas stations, as well as various services contracted.

(iii) The balances payable to suppliers of ethanol, oil and oil by-products refer to credit purchases made by the Group.

(iv) The sugarcane harvest period, which usually takes place between April and December of each year, generally has a direct impact on the balance with sugarcane suppliers and the respective cutting, loading and transportation services.

17. Leases

(a) Rights of use

	Land	Properties	Aircraft, vehicles, and vessels	Machinery and equipment	Manufacturing facilities	Total
Cost or valuation:						
March 31, 2020	5,057,803	272,679	761,154	123,799	89,352	6,304,787
Additions	693,595	106,860	3,775	185,190	-	989,420
Write-offs	(198,333)	(34,972)	(1,811)	(11,558)	-	(246,674)
Remeasurements (1)	950,929	81,340	52,189	101,429	7,971	1,193,858
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	22,345	10,791	49,948	-	-	83,084
March 31, 2021	6,526,339	436,698	865,255	398,860	97,323	8,324,475
Accumulated amortization:						
March 31, 2020	(827,819)	(99,297)	(228,916)	(43,527)	(5,832)	(1,205,391)
Amortization in the year	(924,431)	(141,988)	(221,337)	(59,116)	(6,054)	(1,352,926)
Write-offs	8,302	7,721	47	-	-	16,070
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(3,468)	(7,791)	(25,342)	-	-	(36,601)
March 31, 2021	(1,747,416)	(241,355)	(475,548)	(102,643)	(11,886)	(2,578,848)
Net residual value:						
March 31, 2021	4,778,923	195,343	389,707	296,217	85,437	5,745,627
March 31, 2020	4,229,984	173,382	532,238	80,272	83,520	5,099,396

	Land	Properties	Aircraft, vehicles, and vessels	Machinery and equipment	Manufact uring facilities	Total
Cost or valuation						
March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
First-time adoption of IFRS 16 (CPC 06 (R2))	3,582,128	209,420	435,474	173,589	84,012	4,484,623
April 1, 2019	3,582,128	209,420	435,474	173,589	84,012	4,484,623
Additions	936,280	63,226	220,897	75,330	-	1,295,733
Write-offs	(121,481)	(23,995)	(77,750)	(86,013)	-	(309,239)
Remeasurements (1)	609,565	6,816	50,205	(39,107)	5,340	632,819
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)	-	-	(755)	-	-	(755)
Business combinations (Note 30)	-	111	-	-	-	111
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	51,311	17,101	133,083	-	-	201,495
Closing balance	5,057,803	272,679	761,154	123,799	89,352	6,304,787
Amortization						
March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization in the year	(822,788)	(87,893)	(194,283)	(42,293)	(5,832)	(1,153,089)
Write-offs	-	207	304	231	-	742
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)	-	-	233	-	-	233
Business combinations (Note 30)	-	(87)	-	-	-	(87)
Transfers	-	(77)	-	77	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(5,031)	(11,447)	(35,170)	(1,542)	-	(53,190)
Closing balance	(827,819)	(99,297)	(228,916)	(43,527)	(5,832)	(1,205,391)
Net residual value	4,229,984	173,382	532,238	80,272	83,520	5,099,396

(1) Remeasurements it is mainly related to the agriculture lease and partnership contracts (CONSECANA's index variation).

We present below the weighted average amortization rates by class of right of use as of March 31, 2021 and 2020:

Class	2021	2020
Land	17%	19%
Properties	31%	31%
Aircraft, vehicles and vessels	25%	36%
Machinery and equipment	25%	24%
Manufacturing facilities	7%	7%

(b) Lease liabilities

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, lease liabilities are as follows:

[arch 31, 2019	-
First-time adoption of IFRS 16 (CPC 06 (R2))	3,630,867
April 1, 2019	3,630,867
Additions	1,244,591
Write-offs	(291,247)
Payment	(1,114,229)
Interest	334,365
Transfers	(47,554)
Remeasurements (1)	517,142
Write-off in the formation of joint venture (Note 13)	(645)
Business combinations (Note 30)	34
Effect of foreign currency translation	138,424
March 31, 2020	4,411,748
Additions	952,461
Write-offs	(202,933)
Payment	(1,388,175)
Interest	372,466
Transfers	(22,304)
Remeasurements (1)	911,360
Effects of foreign currency translation	40,571
March 31, 2021	5,075,194
Domestic (local currency)	4,683,945
Abroad (foreign currency) (Note 27.d)	391,249
	5,075,194
Current	(1,150,239)
Non-current	3,924,955

(1) Updating of the restatement index, substantially composed of the variation in the price of CONSECANA applied to lease and sharecropping agreements.

The weighted average incremental rate applied to the Group's lease liabilities as of March 31, 2021 was 8.39% per year (8.6% as of March 31, 2020).

As of March 31, 2021, the maturity of lease liabilities of third parties and related parties (Note 11.a.5) is as follows:

Years	Present value	Future value
2021	1,271,599	1,495,414
2022	1,084,481	1,377,928
2023	872,670	1,107,733
2024	690,020	866,536
2025	544,518	674,666
2026	441,052	540,923
2027	270,563	342,289
2028	206,417	261,831
2029	147,016	189,273
After 2029	480,575	646,169
Total	6,008,911	7,502,762

18. Loans and financing

Purpose	Final maturity	Index	Annual effective average interest rate (1)		Total	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
Debt classification per currency:						
Denominated in Brazilian real (R$)					9,256,232	9,624,179
Denominated in US dollar (US$) and euro (€) (Note 27.d)					15,245,867	15,736,428
					-	
					24,502,099	25,360,607
Debt type (2):					-	
BNDES	March/24	URTJLP	5.23%	6.25%	4,139	10,536
BNDES	December/30	Fixed rate	3.61%	3.59%	272,276	384,006
BNDES	April/24	UMBND	5.07%	6.67%	29,298	37,684
BNDES	December/38	IPCA	9.37%	7.36%	145,968	128,956
Pre-export financing	October/25	US dollar (US$) + Libor	1.51%	2.93%	8,415,018	8,723,426
Pre-export financing	-	Dollar (US$) + fixed rate	-	3.74%	-	1,051,686
Term Loan Agreement	April/24	US dollar (US$) + Libor	1.24%	2.95%	1,150,629	1,051,523
Debentures	June/30	IPCA + interest	8.88%	7.06%	1,135,949	1,115,357
Advances on Exchange Contracts ("ACC")	-	Dollar (US$) + fixed rate	-	1.71%	-	880,423
Working capital	-	CDI	-	4.41%	-	33,458
Working capital	-	FED	-	0.83%	-	16,645
Senior Notes Due 2027	January/27	Dollar (US$)	5.30%	5.30%	4,543,144	2,965,837
Resolution No. 2471 (PESA)	April/23	IGP-M	18.06%	7.53%	30,708	328,965
Resolution No. 2471 (PESA)	October/25	Fixed rate	3.00%	3.00%	38	46
Credit notes	-	CDI	-	3.91%	-	84,941
Finame/Lease	January/25	Fixed rate	6.62%	6.64%	41,130	57,571
Finame/Lease	-	URTJLP	-	8.29%	-	45
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate ("CRA")	July/29	CDI	1.86%	3.57%	2,926,191	2,947,187
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA)	June/30	IPCA	9.79%	7.33%	3,607,866	2,389,708
Study and Project Financing Institution ("Finep")	November/22	Dollar (US$) + fixed rate	5.00%	5.00%	55,174	88,278
Loan 4131	-	Dollar (US$) + fixed rate	-	4.34%	-	54,778
Schuldschein	October/21	Euro (€) + fixed rate	2.88%	2.88%	447,457	382,920
Schuldschein	September/22	Euribor	1.63%	1.79%	689,619	609,190
Rural financial product note ("CPR-F")	November/29	CDI	3.03%	4.35%	1,007,495	2,017,441
					24,502,099	25,360,607
Expenses incurred with the placement of the securities:						
Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA)					(35,366)	(15,590)
CPR-F					(11,141)	(12,426)
Senior Notes Due 2027					(4,560)	(2,074)
Debentures					(4,670)	(180)
Other					(1,889)	(2,967)
					(57,626)	(33,237)
					-	
					24,444,473	25,327,370
					-	
Current					(2,222,350)	(5,334,083)
					-	
Non-current					22,222,123	19,993,287

(1) The annual effective interest rate corresponds to the contract fee plus Libor (London InterBank Offered Rate), Euribor (European Interbank Offered Rate), URTJLP, IGP-M, UMBND, IPCA and CDI, where applicable.

(2) Loans and financing are generally guaranteed by promissory notes from the Group. In certain cases, they also have security interest, such as: i) credit rights arising from energy trading contracts (BNDES); ii) CTN (Note 10) and land mortgage (PESA); iii) property, plant and equipment; and iv) chattel mortgage of financed assets (Finame/PESA).

Installments falling due in the long term, less amortization of expenses with placement of securities, is as follows:

Years	2021
2022	3,006,796
2023	3,054,318
2024	4,403,400
2025	2,803,639
2026	4,750,763
2027	1,318,441
2028	1,262,125
After 2028	1,622,641
	22,222,123

The Group's loans and financing are detailed below:

(a) Pre-export financing and Committed Back-up Credit Facility

In 2015 and 2020, the Group entered into pre-export financing agreements with various financial institutions for financing for future export of products, including the full withdrawal made on April 29, 2019 of the remaining amount of US$ 300,000 thousand, equivalent to R$ 1,175,265 on that date, from the Committed Back-up Credit Facility that RCSA held with a syndicate of international banks. These contracts mature up to 2025.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, RCSA entered into a pre-export financing agreement with a bank syndicate, whose credit facility limit is US$ 380,000 thousand, with a withdrawal deadline on September 30, 2021. Until the annual financial statement date, the withdrawal had not been made.

RESA has a Revolving Credit Facility with its shareholders.

(b) Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA)

As of March 31, 2021, the agreements payable are as follows:

Taken out in	Company	Issuer	Issue	Series	Maturity	Principal
Oct/14	RESA	Gaia Agro Securitizadora S.A. (1)	10th	2nd	Dec/21	101,987
Jun/15	RESA	Gaia Agro Securitizadora S.A.	14th	Single	Jun/21	675,000
May/16	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	3rd	May/22	465,706
May/16	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização (1)	1st	4th	May/23	209,294
May/17	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	6th	Apr/23	738,814
May/17	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização (1)	1st	7th	Apr/24	230,877
Dec/17	RCSA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	1st	11th	Dec/23	501,489
Dec/17	RCSA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização (1)	1st	12th	Dec/24	204,024
Mar/19	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização	6th	1st	Mar/25	300,000
Mar/19	RESA	RB Capital Companhia de Securitização (1)	6th	2nd	Mar/26	600,000
Jul/19	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	6th	1st	Jul/29	228,190
Jul/19	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	6th	2nd	Jul/29	787,658
Jun-20	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	8th	2nd	Jun-27	352,426
Jun-20	RESA	True Securitizadora S.A.	8th	2nd	Jun-30	728,056

(1) Funding expenses were partially written off in the Group's statement of income given that some of them, with linked swaps, had been designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The funds raised were used in the activities carried out by the Group, substantially related to agribusiness, in the ordinary course of business, which include operations, investments and financing needs related to production, sale, processing or industrial manufacturing of agricultural products or inputs or of machinery and implements used in the agricultural activity.

(c) Senior Notes Due 2027

Taken out in	Issuer	Maturity	US$
Jan-17	Capital market	Jan-27	500,000
Jul-20	Capital market	Jan-27	225,000

On July 7, 2020, Raízen Fuels Finance, a subsidiary of Raízen Energia, issued Senior Notes in the international market, totaling the principal amount of US$ 225,000 thousand, with payment of half-yearly interest in July each year and principal in 2027.

(d) Rural Product Note (CPR)

In the year ended March 31, 2021, RESA contracted CPRs, as detailed below:

Taken out in	Bank	Maturity	Principal
Nov/19	Banco Bradesco S.A.	Nov/29	750,000
Dec/19	Banco Bradesco S.A.	Nov/29	250,000
Dec/19 (*)	Banco Bradesco S.A.	Sep/20	800,000
Mar/20 (*)	Banco Bradesco S.A.	Sep/20	200,000

(*) Fully paid in the year ended March 31, 2021.

The funds raised will be used for preparation of the soil, plantation and sugarcane treatments.

(e) *Schuldschein*

As of March 31, 2021, the agreements payable by RESA are as follows:

				Amount	
Taken out in	Bank	Annual average effective interest rate	Maturity	R$	€
Oct/14	Citibank, N.A. London branch	2.88% p.y + Euro €	Oct/21	201,043	66,000
Jan/15	Citibank, N.A. London branch	1.69% p.y + Euro €	Jan/22	121,052	40,000
Sep/15	Citibank, N.A. London branch	1.99% p.y + Euro €	Sep/22	264,164	60,000

(f) Debentures

In June 2020, the Brazilian SEC ("CVM") granted RESA registration for its fifth (5th) Public Issue of Unsecured Debentures through which 169,518 single-series non-privileged unsecured nonconvertible debentures were issued, at the nominal value of R$ 1,000.00 (one thousand reais), totaling R$ 169,518.

In November 2019, the CVM granted RESA registration for its fourth (4th) Public Issue of Unsecured Debentures through which 900,000 single-series non-privileged unsecured nonconvertible debentures were issued, at the nominal value of R$ 1,000.00 (one thousand reais), totaling R$ 900,000.

	Index	Principal	Receipt date	Maturity
4th series	IPCA	900,000	28/11/2019	16/11/2029
5th series	IPCA	169,518	15/06/2020	15/06/2030

(g) Advances on Exchange Contracts (ACC)

As of March 31, 2021, the agreements payable by RESA are as follows:

Taken out in	Annual average effective interest rate	Maturity	Amount	
			R$	US$
Mar-20	Fixed rate	Sep-20	399,633	79,250
Apr-20 (1)	Fixed rate	Apr-21	126,530	25,000
Sep-20	Fixed rate	Mar-21	424,521	90,000
Oct-20	Fixed rate	Jan-21	111,758	20,000
Nov-20	Fixed rate	Feb-21	199,585	37,000
Nov-20	Fixed rate	Feb-21	108,234	20,000

(1) In March 2021, RESA settled this agreement in advance.

(h) BNDES

These refer to funds raised by the Group intended to finance cogeneration, investments in fuel terminals, and greenfield and brownfield projects for renovation and implementation of new sugarcane fields (Prorenova) and construction of the mill for production of E2G.

As of March 31, 2021, the Raízen Group has unused lines of credit available from the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), in the amount of R$ 72,494 (R$ 216,474 in 2020). The use of these lines of credit is subject to the fulfillment of certain contractual conditions.

(i) PESA – Resolution No. 2471

In the period from 1998 to 2000, RESA renegotiated its debts related to financing for agricultural costing with various financial institutions, reducing the financial cost to annual interest rates below 7.53%, guaranteeing repayment of the debt with assignment and transfer of National Treasury Certificates (CTN), redeemable upon settlement of the debt, taking advantage of the incentive granted by Central Bank Resolution No. 2471, of February 26, 1998. Said debt is settled upon redemption of the CTNs and compliance with contractual provisions.

In the year ended March 31, 2021, RESA offset the PESA contracts in the amount of R$ 357,185 (R$ 271,844 in 2020) through redemptions of CTN.

(j) Credit notes

The credit notes were settled through exports made during the year ended March 31, 2021.

(k) Finame

These refer to machinery and equipment financing transactions, intermediated by several financial institutions and are intended for investments in property, plant and equipment. Such financing agreements are paid monthly, guaranteed by chattel mortgage of the financed items.

(l) Covenants

The Group is not subject to compliance with financial ratios, but to certain covenants in the loan and financing agreements, such as cross-default and negative pledge, which are being met in accordance with contractual requirements. All restrictive clauses referring to loans, financing and debentures are in compliance by the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2021.

(m) Fair value

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the carrying amount and fair value of the loans are as follows:

	Amount raised, restated		Fair value (1)		Finance income (loss)		
Type	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Export prepayments	7,531,743	8,417,336	7,558,452	8,473,101	29,056	26,308	(82,586)
Term Loan Agreement	1,139,970	1,088,770	1,150,629	1,099,825	397	(1,248)	(5,810)
Senior Notes Due 2027	4,215,909	2,754,881	4,543,144	3,094,581	12,465	(244,817)	(122,158)
Schuldschein	1,117,538	992,495	1,137,080	1,028,186	16,149	(61)	8,980
Certificate of Agribusiness Receivables (CRA)	3,179,172	2,324,909	3,227,029	2,383,604	10,837	(46,966)	(11,729)
Debentures	982,993	930,273	952,566	893,415	(6,431)	36,858	
Loan 4131	-	56,666	-	57,356	690	(43)	-
	18,167,325	16,565,330	18,568,900	17,030,068	63,163	(229,969)	(213,303)

(1) Includes a fair value assessment balance on March 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to R$ 401,575 and R$ 464,738, respectively.

Other loans and financing have no quoted value, but the fair value substantially approximates their carrying amount, due to exposure to variable interest rates and the immaterial changes in the Group's credit risk, which can be obtained by comparing quoted papers as shown above.

(n) Other information

Revolving Credit Facility

Raízen Fuels, a wholly owned subsidiary of Raízen Energia, has a revolving credit facility in the total amount of US$ 300,000 thousand, which had not been used until the closing date of these combined consolidated financial statements, as follows:

Beneficiary	Institution	Amount in US$	Maturity
Raízen Fuels	Syndicate of banks	300,000	April 2024

In addition, the Group has a Revolving Credit Facility with its shareholders, in the amount of US$ 700,000 (Note 11.d), totaling US$ 1,000,000 thousand.

19. Income tax and social contribution:

Reconciliation of income and social contribution tax expenses

	2021	2020	2019
Income before income tax and social contribution	2,206,643	3,461,517	2,777,134
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate (34%)	(750,259)	(1,176,916)	(944,225)
Adjustments to calculate the effective rate:			
Interest on own capital	50,055	51,498	65,416
Equity income, except amortization of surplus value (Note 13)	(22,550)	(3,192)	10,536
Capital gain on dilution of ownership interest (Note 13)	-	81,780	-
Difference between deemed income and taxable income rates	34,295	10,987	78,826
Government grants	-	-	85,224
Other	28,657	(29,957)	162,204
Income tax and social contribution expenses	(659,802)	(1,065,800)	(542,019)
Effective rate	29.9%	30.8%	19.5%

(a) Income tax and social contribution recoverable (current and non-current):

	2021	2020
IRPJ	549,020	750,114
CSLL	117,576	235,473
Tax credits of entity abroad	6,000	334,904
	672,596	1,320,491
Current assets	(346,563)	(778,694)
Non-current assets	326,033	541,797

(b) Income tax and social contribution payable (current)

	2021	2020
IRPJ	127,778	50,723
CSLL	27,037	11,569
Tax debts of entity abroad	80,094	166,802
	234,909	229,094

(c) Deferred income and social contribution tax assets and liabilities:

Assets/(liabilities)	Basis	IRPJ 25%	CSLL 9%	2021 Total	2020 Total
Tax losses	5,157,524	1,289,381	-	1,289,381	813,054
Negative basis for social contribution	4,927,222	-	443,450	443,450	292,699
Tax losses of foreign entities and other	44,228	11,057	-	11,057	72,896
Temporary differences:					
Net exchange variation	4,962,244	1,240,561	446,602	1,687,163	1,529,331
Estimated loss for goodwill write-off	166,656	41,664	14,999	56,663	56,663
Remuneration and employee benefits	368,765	92,192	33,189	125,381	117,486
Lease liability and right of use	469,385	117,346	42,245	159,591	76,521
Fair value of inventories	-	-	-	-	67,035
Provisions for legal disputes	1,061,538	265,385	95,538	360,923	308,565
Provisions and other temporary differences	1,505,463	376,367	135,780	512,147	476,623
Total deferred tax assets		3,433,953	1,211,803	4,645,756	3,810,873
Amortized tax goodwill	(1,995,282)	(498,821)	(179,575)	(678,396)	(651,092)
Refund of ICMS	(255,397)	(63,849)	(22,986)	(86,835)	(85,235)
Result unrealized with derivatives	(2,078,903)	(519,726)	(187,101)	(706,827)	(1,442,972)
Property, plant and equipment assets' useful life review	(2,325,679)	(581,420)	(209,311)	(790,731)	(710,497)
Fair value of inventories	(47,779)	(11,945)	(4,300)	(16,245)	-
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(1,960,712)	(490,178)	(176,464)	(666,642)	(700,591)
Fair value of assets from contracts with clients	(193,569)	(48,395)	(17,422)	(65,817)	(72,086)
Fair value of property, plant and equipment items, intangible assets and others	(1.284,424)	(321,105)	(115,599)	(436,704)	(339,199)
Capital gain	(328,182)	(82,046)	(29,536)	(111,582)	(115,475)
Fair value in the formation of the joint venture	(511,000)	(127,750)	(45,990)	(173,740)	(178,963)
Capitalized borrowing loans	(283,179)	(70,794)	(25,487)	(96,281)	(93,376)
Biological assets	(591,971)	(147,993)	(53,277)	(201,270)	(44,665)
Total deferred tax liabilities		(2,964,022)	(1,067,048)	(4,031,070)	(4,434,151)
Total deferred taxes		469,931	144,755	614,686	(623,278)
Deferred taxes - Assets, net				2,412,174	1,279,947
Deferred taxes - Liabilities, net				(1,797,488)	(1,903,225)
Total deferred taxes				614,686	(623,278)

(d.1) Changes in deferred taxes, net:

	2021	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	(623,278)	(1,063,273)	(293,871)
Initial adoption of IFRS 9 (CPC 48)	-	-	1,175
Adjusted opening balance	(623,278)	(1,063,273)	(292,696)
Credit in income (loss)	804,802	279,992	6,226
Deferred taxes on other comprehensive income	643,605	238,415	161,916
Use of income tax and social contribution losses for settlement of Refis	(13,794)	-	-
Business combinations (Note 30)	-	69,588	(967,418)
Derecognition upon formation of the joint venture (Note 13)	-	(1,164)	-
Write-off due to disposal of subsidiary	-	22,931	-
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(196,649)	(169,767)	28,699
Balance at the end of the year	614,686	(623,278)	(1,063,273)

(d.2) Realization of deferred tax assets:

In assessing the ability to recover deferred taxes, management takes into consideration projections of future taxable profit and changes in temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that they will be used in the future. There is no expiration date for the use of the income and social contribution tax loss balances, however the use of the tax loss carryforward is limited to 30% of annual taxable profits.

At March 31, 2020, the Group expects to realize deferred tax assets in certain entities, including income and social contribution tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences, as follows:

Years	Total
2022	645,904
2023	316,856
2024	538,364
2025	832,475
From 2025 onwards	2,312,157
Total	4,645,756

20. Legal disputes and judicial deposits

Breakdown of legal disputes considered as probable loss

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the balances of the claims to be reimbursed and the non-refundable claims to shareholders, within the scope of the Group's organization process (Note 11.a) are as follows:

	2021	2020
Tax	816,879	850,656
Civil	271,338	240,096
Labor	422,128	398,498
Environmental	65,466	69,633
	1,575,811	1,558,883
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	476,891	428,374
Reimbursable legal disputes	1,098,920	1,130,509
	1,575,811	1,558,883

When the Group was setup it was agreed that Cosan and Shell would reimburse the Group for legal disputes that were ongoing or originated before its formation, thus, the Group should reimburse Cosan and Shell regarding the judicial deposits made on the date before its formation.

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the balances of deposits refundable and non-refundable to shareholders, within the scope of the Group's organization process (Note 11.a), are as follows:

	2021	2020
Tax	337,309	314,570
Civil	69,973	35,273
Labor	114,345	121,910
	521,627	471,753
Own judicial deposits	239,540	226,040
Refundable judicial deposits	282,087	245,713
	521,627	471,753

(i) Non-reimbursable legal disputes

	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
March 31, 2020	60,123	20,429	307,393	40,429	428,374
Provisioned for the year (a)	7,921	25,875	125,695	(7,669)	151,822
Write-offs/reversals (a)	(6,741)	(10,216)	(99,405)	(1,672)	(118,034)
Payments	(43)	(2,179)	(46,915)	(3,725)	(52,862)
Monetary and foreign exchange adjustments (b)	3,223	12,751	48,915	478	65,367
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(551)	501	(9)	2,283	2,224
March 31, 2021	63,932	47,161	335,674	30,124	476,891

(a) Recognized in the statement of income (loss) for the year under Sales taxes, General and administrative expenses, and Other operating expenses, except for the monetary restatement reversals, recognized in Finance income (loss).

(b) Recorded in income (loss) for the year heading "Finance income (loss)".

(ii) Reimbursable lawsuits (1)

	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
March 31, 2020	790,533	219,667	91,105	29,204	1,130,509
Provisioned for the year	13,358	23,889	13,665	9,976	60,888
Write-offs/reversals	(80,836)	(56,358)	(21,769)	(1,024)	(159,987)
Payments	-	(2,958)	(8,971)	(3,866)	(15,795)
Monetary and foreign exchange adjustments	29,892	39,024	12,424	1,052	82,392
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	-	913	-	-	913
March 31, 2021	752,947	224,177	86,454	35,342	1,098,920

(1) The movement does not have and will never have an effect on the result, due to the Group's right to reimbursement.

(iii) Total legal disputes

	Tax	Civil	Labor	Environmental	Total
March 31, 2020	850,656	240,096	398,498	69,633	1,558,883
Provisioned for the year	21,279	49,764	139,360	2,307	212,710
Write-offs/reversals	(87,577)	(66,574)	(121,174)	(2,696)	(278,021)
Payments	(43)	(5,137)	(55,886)	(7,591)	(68,657)
Monetary and foreign exchange adjustments	33,115	51,775	61,339	1,530	147,759
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(551)	1,414	(9)	2,283	3,137
March 31, 2021	816,879	271,338	422,128	- 65,466	1,575,811

(a) Tax

	2021	2020
INSS	5,451	5,315
ICMS	496,644	491,977
IPI	132,233	130,896
PIS and COFINS	58,947	58,589
Lawyers' fees	31,948	73,239
Income tax and Social Contribution (IRPJ and CSLL)	80,178	78,352
Other	11,478	12,288
	816,879	850,656
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	63,932	60,123
Reimbursable legal disputes	752,947	790,533
	816,879	850,656

(1) ICMS

The amount recorded as a provision for ICMS credits is represented by: (a) tax assessments received that, despite being defended, are assessed as probable loss by the Company's legal advisors; (b) use of finance credits and charges in matters on which understanding of the Group management and tax advisors differ from tax authorities' interpretations, (c) questioning of the breach of accessory obligation (CAT Ordinance) in the period from January 2001 to December 2004, related to the methodology for calculating ICMS credits in the state of São Paulo, in the restated amount of R$ 118,115 (R$ 115,514 in 2019); and (d) ICMS credits on interstate operations after Law No. 87/96 of the states of Minas Gerais and Amazonas, comprising the period from 1996 to 2012, and referring to fuels purchased from Petrobras and resold by means of interstate transactions (exempt from ICMS tax), for which a provision was recorded in the restated amount of R$ 291,168 (R$ 278,992 in 2020), since Shell was awarded an unfavorable decision in the higher court.

(2) IPI

The amount recorded as a provision for IPI credits is represented by: (a) tax assessment notice received referring to imported goods and other notices; (b) offset of credits deriving from inputs used in exempt shipment; and (c) IPI *Seletividade*, a matter recently judged by the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil ("STF"), under General Resonance (RE No. 592145, matter 080) unfavorably to the taxpayer.

(3) PIS and COFINS)

The amount recorded as a provision for PIS and COFINS credits is represented by: (a) contribution from 1997 to 1999 referring to merger of company; and (b) IPI credits used to offset PIS and COFINS deriving from inputs used in exempt shipments.

(4) Lawyers' fees

The Group engages law firms to defend it in civil, tax and labor lawsuits. Certain contracts provide for attorneys' fees as a percentage on successful lawsuit value. The Group records a provision for amounts payable to law firms referring to lawsuits whose likelihood of loss is assessed as remote or after legal decisions in lower court for lawsuits whose likelihood of loss is assessed as possible.

(5) IRPJ and CSLL

These refer to interlocutory decisions related to different offsets carried out by PER/DCOMP (E-Requests for Federal Tax Recovery, Refund or Offset) related to IPI credits used to offset IRPJ and CSLL. Said offset stopped being approved because a tax assessment notice was issued to stop recognition of credits based on the fact that, in the period from January 2008 to September 2010: (a) RCSA did not record and pay IPI owed at the rate of 8% on certain transactions classified in TIPI (table of IPI levy); and (b) RCSA did not reverse IPI credits referring to inputs used in the industrialization of certain products classified in TIPI, considering that shipment of such products are not taxed.
In the first item, the dispute occurs due to difference about classification of products as oil by-products and, in the second item, it occurs because authorities do not recognize the right to maintain IPI credits on shipment transactions that are exempt or not taxed.

(b) **Civil, labor, and environmental**

The Group is a party to several civil lawsuits related to (i) property and pain and suffering damages; (ii) contractual disputes; (iii) remediating environmental damage caused by fuel leakage; and (iv) contractual, real estate and credit recovery discussions, including discussions of contractual violations, possession of Group properties and recovery of amounts not paid by clients.

The Group is also a party to several labor claims filed by former employees and employees of service providers who question, among others, the payment of overtime, night shift and risk exposure premiums, job reinstatement, refund of deductions made in payroll such as confederative association dues, union dues and others.

The main environmental claims are related to environmental remediation work to be carried out at filling stations, distribution bases, airports and client distribution centers, which comprise removal of contaminated material, treatment of the area, laboratory analysis and post-remediation monitoring.

Legal disputes are considered as possible losses and, thus, no provision for legal disputes has been recognized in the combined consolidated financial statements

(a) Tax

	2021	2020
ICMS	4,859,263	4,869,363
INSS	219,172	211,521
IPI	345,125	344,029
IRPJ and CSLL	3,878,012	3,561,628
PIS and COFINS	5,969,975	6,198,143
Offsets with IPI credit (IN) No. 67/98	137,976	136,871
MP No. 470 - Debt in installment payment	241,224	189,882
Other	1,227,685	1,062,653
	16,878,432	16,574,090
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	8,692,980	8,146,261
Reimbursable legal disputes	8,185,452	8,427,829
	16,878,432	16,574,090

(1) ICMS

Refers substantially to: (i) portion related to fine of the tax assessment notice served due to the alleged nonpayment of ICMS and noncompliance with accessory obligation, in an operation involving agricultural partnership and toll manufacturing, from May 2005 to March 2006 and May 2006 to March 2007; (ii) ICMS levied on shipping of crystallized sugar for export, which, according to the tax agent, is classified as semi-finished good and, under ICMS regulation, is subject to taxation; (iii) ICMS levied on alleged divergences in the sugar and ethanol inventories, arising from the comparison between the magnetic tax files and the Inventory Registration Books; (iv) tax assessment notices related to collection of the ICMS tax differential resulting from sales of ethanol intended to companies located in other states of the Country, which, based on a superseding rule, had their state registrations revoked; and (v) ICMS requirement resulting from disallowance of diesel oil credits used in the agro-industrial production process, with a defense filed for being essential to the Company's activities, based on article 155, paragraph 2, item I of the Federal Constitution and Supplementary Law No. 87/96; (vi) ICMS credits not reversed; (vii) lack of full reversal of ICMS-ST credits for ICMS tax substitution (ICMS-ST); (viii) noncompliance with accessory obligations; (ix) ICMS-ST requirement in interstate sales to industrial clients; (x) undue use of credits from Controls for ICMS tax Credits on permanent assets (“CIAP”); (xi) inventory difference; (xii) alleged undue use of credits related to ICMS-ST on diesel in the capacity of final consumer; (xiii) matching credit allegedly unduly taken; and (xiv) tax credits related to freight (transport services) allegedly unduly used since the subsequent operation is exempt or not taxed.

(2) INSS

Possible legal disputes related to INSS involve mainly: (i) revision of the legal disputes linked to MPS/SRP Revenue Procedure No. 03/2005, from 2005 to 2011, which are now assessed as remote loss due to the probable recognition of laches term. MPS/SRP Revenue Procedure No. 03/2005 restricted the constitutional immunity of social security taxes on export revenue, and exports are now taxed through commercial exporting companies or trading companies; (ii) requirement of the contribution for purposes of the National Rural Learning Service (SENAR) on direct and indirect export operations, where the Brazilian IRS (“RFB”) understands that there is no right to constitutional immunity; and (iii) requirement of the social security tax on resale of goods in the domestic market and to third parties that are not included in the social security tax base calculation, which only applies to gross revenue resulting from the production effectively occurring in the facilities and not from purchased goods.

(3) IPI

RFB Regulatory Instruction No. 67/98 validated the procedure adopted by industrial facilities that shipped products without recording and paying IPI, related to operations with demerara, upper quality granulated sugar, special granulated sugar, extra special granulated sugar, and refined granulated sugar, carried out from July 6, 1995 to November 16, 1997, and with refined amorphous sugar carried out from January 14, 1992 to November 16, 1997. This standard was carried into effect in the respective proceedings brought by Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, whose likelihood of loss is classified as possible, according to the assessment of the Group's legal advisors.

(4) IRPJ, CSLL, PIS, COFINS and IOF

Main legal disputes refer to: (a) tax assessment notices on credit offsetting arising from the Semi-Annual PIS regime and offsets of federal taxes not approved by the Brazilian IRS (RFB), for which the Group has been challenging these collections at the proper levels; and (b) tax assessment notices for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, derived from the exclusion of income from amortization of goodwill on investments evaluated under the equity. This goodwill was contributed by Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A., formerly named Cosan Combustíveis e Lubrificantes S.A., to the RCSA, whose assessment was filed against it, relating to years 2009 to 2011. The Group presented an objection requesting full cancellation of the tax assessment notice issued; (c) disallowances of PIS and CONFINS credits, in the non-cumulative system, provided for in Law No. 10637/2002 and Law No. 10833/2003. These disallowances stem, in summary, from the restrictive interpretation of the RFB regarding the concept of "inputs", as well as different interpretations of the said laws. These challenges are still at the administrative level; (d) requests for reimbursement of PIS and COFINS in connection with offsetting proceedings. After presentation of the Protest Letter in March 2013, the DRJ (Judgment Office) determined the write-off of ongoing proceedings, so that PIS and COFINS credit rights referring to certain quarters from 2008 to 2009 are recalculated; (e) in the year ended March 31, 2020, the Brazilian IRS considered as "non-declared" the requests for reimbursement and/or offsetting of non-cumulative PIS and COFINS credits with different origins (Law No. 10637/02 and Law No. 10833/03) for the periods from 2014 to 2016, based on the argument that the credits are linked to a lawsuit that challenges the exclusion of ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax base. Because the understanding of the tax authorities is mistaken, the Group continues with the administrative discussion. (f) tax assessment notices related to unconstitutionality of expansion of PIS and COFINS tax base brought by Law No. 9718/98, in which STF considered as unconstitutional; (g) tax assessment notices filed by the Brazilian IRS for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL from prior years relating to offsets of tax losses, deductibility of amortization expenses of certain goodwill and taxation of differences of revaluations of assets comprising property, plant and equipment ; (h) lawsuit in 2018, related to the disallowance of goodwill based on expected future profitability, deducted from the IRPJ and CSLL tax base for calendar years 2013 to 2016, in the amount of R$ 454,362. The defense was presented considering that the amortization of goodwill occurred under the terms of the applicable legislation (article 386 of RIR/99 and articles 7 and 8 of Law No. 9532/97); and (i) PIS and COFINS difference determined because of CIDE offset. For tax authorities, such deduction could only have been made in the event of payment.

(5) Offsets with IPI credit –IN 67/98

RFB Regulatory Instruction Number 67/98 brought with it the possibility of a refund of IPI collected in the period from January 14, 1992, to November 16, 1997, on amorphous refined sugar. Accordingly, RESA, for the periods in which payment was made, it pleaded to offset amounts against other taxes due. However, the Federal Revenue Service dismissed requests for restitution as well as an offset. Thus, RESA administratively appealed against the dismissal.

After notification of payment of debts object to an offset in view of the changes introduced by IN SRF Number 210/02, RESA filed a writ of mandamus with an injunction request to suspend the enforceability of offset taxes, with the aim of impeding the Public Administration from executing these debts. The injunction was granted by the competent court.

(6) MP 470 - Installment payment of debts

Federal Revenue Service partially rejected requests for payment of federal tax debts in installments made by RESA, with the argument that offered tax loss is not sufficient to settle respective debts. RESA and its legal advisors consider that the losses indicated existed and were available for such use.

(b) Civil, labor, and environmental

	2021	2020
Civil	586,914	1,258,802
Labor	840,365	290,438
Environmental	204,651	53,794
	1,631,930	1,603,034
Non-reimbursable legal disputes	608,411	473,101
Reimbursable legal disputes	1,023,519	1,129,933
	1,631,930	1,603,034

21. Commitments

RESA and its subsidiaries have various purchase commitments for sugarcane with third parties in order to guarantee part of its production in subsequent harvests. The amount of sugarcane to be acquired is calculated based on the estimated amount per milled area based on their expected productivity where sugarcane plantations are located. The amount to be paid by RESA is determined at the end of each crop year, according to prices published by the CONSECANA (Council of Sugarcane, Sugar and Ethanol Producers in the São Paulo State – Brazil).

RCSA has fuel purchase agreements with third parties in order to secure part of its trading future, also has contracts for rail transportation, road, and ferry services, with the purpose of transporting fuel from the supply bases to the reseller stations, whose amount to be paid is determined according to the price agreed in the contract.

The Group has stockpiling service contracts for fuels with third parties, in accordance with logistics and storage objectives of fuels in certain regions.

RESA entered into agreement with Rumo group for the transportation and elevation of sugar exports

As of March 31, 2021, the volumes related to purchase commitments and service agreements by crop are as follows:

Years	Sugarcane (in tons)	Fuel (in cubic meters)	Transportation (in cubic meters)	Storage (in cubic meters)	Transportation and handling of sugar
2022	35,668,256	2,289,970	3,752,603	7,568,592	8,167,886
2023	32,950,672	-	1,077,803	4,297,410	-
2024	27,125,450	-	1,079,507	3,008,314	-
2025	22,585,345	-	954,309	2,661,690	-
From 2026 onwards	44,521,171	-	954,309	5,357,678	-
Total contracted volume	162,850,894	2,289,970	7,818,531	22,893,684	8,167,886
Total estimated payments (nominal value)	16,477,090	7,762,258	327,119	1,009,176	189,192

22. Equity

In the context of the combined consolidated financial statements, the accounts comprising equity (capital, capital reserve, income reserve, equity adjustments, among other) usually are not significant. Therefore, the statements of changes in equity of this combined consolidated interim financial information include only two items named equity attributed to controlling interests and noncontrolling interests.

The information disclosed in this note derives from the individual and consolidated financial statements of RESA and RCSA. Accordingly, as stated in Note 1.e, these combined consolidated financial statements of the Group do not represent the individual and consolidated annual financial statements of these entities.

(a) Capital

a.1) RESA

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, capital amounts to R$ 6,516,354. This account is stated less the balance of redeemable preferred shares - financial instrument payable – in the amount of R$ 2,220 (R$ 3,745 in 2020), totaling R$ 6,514,134 (R$ 6,512,609 in 2020).

The fully subscribed and paid-in capital into shares is represented as follows:

	Shareholders (shares in units)			
	Shell	Cosan Investimentos e Participações S.A ("CIP") (1)	Cosan S.A.	Total
Common shares	3,621,641,599	3,621,641,599	-	7,243,283,198
Class A preferred shares	-	-	1	1
Class B preferred shares	-	-	133,242,457	133,242,457
Class D preferred shares	100,000	-	-	100,000
Total on March 31, 2021 and 2020	3,621,741,599	3,621,641,599	133,242,458	7,376,625,656

(1) In June 2014, Cosan S.A. contributed all its common shares issued by RCSA to CIP.

Redeemable preferred shares

The tax benefits arising from NOL and GW dated before the incorporation of Raízen must be returned to the respective shareholders as RESA uses them to reduce the balances of its taxes payable.

For such refunds, Class B preferred shares were issued for Cosan and Class C and D for Shell, with the objective of remunerating them in the amount of the tax benefit used by RESA.

As of March 31, 2021, the balance of preferred shares (Class B) recorded in equity, under Capital, totals R$ 2,220 owned by Cosan (R$ 3,745 as of March 31, 2020).

a.2) RCSA

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, RCSA's capital amounts to R$ 1,921,843.

	Shareholders (shares in units)		
	Shell	CIP (1)	Total
Common shares	830,709,236	830,709,236	1,661,418,472
Class A preferred shares	1	-	1
Class D preferred shares	100,000	-	100,000
Class E preferred shares	81,897,057	-	81,897,057
Total at 31 and March 2021 and 2020	912,706,294	830,709,236	1,743,415,530

(1) In June 2014, Cosan S.A. contributed all its common shares issued by RESA and by RCSA to CIP.

(b) Capital reserves

Capital reserve

This corresponds substantially to the goodwill reserve arising from the portion of the share issue price with no par value that exceeded the amount allocated to the formation of share capital. Said reserve can only be used for capital increase, absorption of losses that exceed retained earnings and income reserves, redemption, reimbursement or purchase of shares, or payment of cumulative dividends to preferred shareholders.

Goodwill special reserve

This arises from downstream mergers occurred in RESA, the goodwill of which is now deductible for income and social contribution tax purposes. Accordingly, RESA set up a special goodwill reserve in equity, as the effect at subsidiaries from downstream mergers, with a corresponding entry of deferred tax assets, equivalent to the tax benefit of 34% that will result from amortization of such goodwill.

(c) Dividends and interest on own capital

The Group's dividends are not distributed according to calculations of the combined consolidated financial statements, but individually by RESA and RCSA.
In accordance with the RESA and RCSA' Articles of Incorporation, shareholders are entitled to mandatory minimum dividends of 1% on net income determined at the year end, adjusted in accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law.

Individual calculations for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were determined as follows:

- **RCSA**

	2021	2020	2019
Net income (loss) for the year	996,486	2,056,092	1,654,266
Offset of losses, first-time adoption of IFRS and other	(2,729)	(6,446)	(2,575)
Dividends to Class D preferred shareholders	(1,726)	(729)	(1,498)
Economic grants	-	-	(41,568)
Ordinary dividend distribution calculation basis	992,031	2,048,917	1,608,625
Common shares			
Minimum mandatory dividend – 1% (1)	(9,920)	(20,489)	(16,086)
(-) Interest on own capital (gross)	(147,219)	(151,463)	(192,400)
(-) Dividends paid in advance	-	(1,347,340)	(1,136,000)
Total provisioned dividends in the Parent Company	(1,726)	(729)	(1,498)
Remaining dividends and interest on own capital	(187,665)	(62,529)	(13,600)
Total at Parent Company	(189,391)	(63,258)	(15,098)
Dividends payable to non-controlling shareholders	(10,535)	(9,768)	(12,443)
Total in RCSA Consolidated	(199,926)	(73,026)	(27,541)

(1) In the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, interest on own capital and prepaid dividends totaled R$ 147,219, R$ 1,498,803 and R$ 1,329,000, respectively. Accordingly, there are no mandatory minimum common dividends provisioned since these repayments, related to income determined in referred to fiscal years, were higher than those determined on the percentage defined in the Articles of Incorporation.

- **RESA**

	2021	2020	2019
Net income (loss) for the year	614,180	175,828	468,101
(-) Formation of legal reserve - 5%	(30,710)	(8,791)	(23,397)
(-) Effect of subsidiary tax incentives	(83,112)	(80,006)	(97,716)
Dividends to holders of Class B preferred shares	(1,525)	(1,416)	(5,667)
Dividends to holders of Class D preferred shares	(1,726)	(731)	(1,497)
Dividend distribution calculation basis	497,107	84,884	339,824
Common shares			
Minimum mandatory dividend – 1%	(5,001)	(870)	-
Dividends from non-controlling shareholders	-	(19,499)	(2,847)
Total provisioned dividends	(8,252)	(22,516)	(10,011)
Remaining dividends and interest on own capital		-	-
Total Individual and Consolidated of RESA	(8,252)	(22,516)	(10,011)

Changes in dividends and Interest on own capital payable are as follows:

	RCSA	RESA	Total
March 31, 2019	27,541	10,012	37,553
Prior years' dividends	333,733	716,280	1,050,013
Dividends for the year	1,357,958	20,369	1,378,327
Exclusive dividends	729	2,146	2,875
Interest on own capital	151,463	-	151,463
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF) on Interest on own capital	(22,719)	-	(22,719)
Payments	(1,775,009)	(726,291)	(2,501,300)
Other	(670)	-	(670)
March 31, 2020	73,026	22,516	95,542
Prior years' dividends	12,767	3,715	16,482
Dividends for the year	10,535	5,001	15,536
Exclusive dividends	1,726	1,726	3,452
Interest on own capital, net of Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	125,136	-	125,136
Payments	(23,273)	(24,706)	(47,979)
Other	9	-	9
March 31, 2020	199,926	8,252	208,178

(d) Equity valuation adjustments

(i) Actuarial gain (loss)

These arise from gains and losses from adjustments through experience and changes in actuarial assumptions about the defined benefit plan. This component is recognized in other comprehensive income and will never be reclassified to statement of income in subsequent years.

(ii) Income (loss) from net investment hedge abroad

These refer to the effective portion with the foreign exchange differences of the hedge of the Company's net investments in a foreign entity.

(iii) Income from financial instruments designated as hedge accounting

This refers to changes in the fair value of financial instruments arising from hedged cash flows from export revenues for VHP sugar, ethanol and foreign exchange differences on loans and financing and import of fuels.

(iv) Effect of foreign currency translation

Corresponds to the differences in the translation into Brazilian reais of financial information of RESA and RCSA's investees with a functional currency different from the Group's.

(v) Changes in equity adjustments, net of taxes:

	2020	Comprehensive income (loss)	2021
Effect of foreign currency translation	897,970	650,345	1,548,315
Actuarial loss with defined benefit plan	(10,711)	2,225	(8,486)
Income (loss) on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	(45,741)	-	(45,741)
Income (loss) on financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(723,708)	(1,251,257)	(1,974,965)
	117,810	(598,687)	(480,877)
Attributable to:			
Group's controlling shareholders	117,810	(598,687)	(480,877)
Group's noncontrolling shareholders	-	-	-

	2019	Comprehensive income (loss)	2020
Effect of foreign currency translation	(102,318)	1,000,288	897,970
Actuarial loss with defined benefit plan	(12,539)	1,828	(10,711)
Income (loss) on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	(35,795)	(9,946)	(45,741)
Income (loss) on financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(269,669)	(454,039)	(723,708)
	(420,321)	538,131	117,810
Attributable to:			
Group's controlling shareholders	(420,316)	538,126	117,810
Group's noncontrolling shareholders	(5)	5	-

	2018	Comprehensive income (loss)	2019
Effect of foreign currency translation	273	(102,591)	(102,318)
Actuarial loss with defined benefit plan	(11,526)	(1,013)	(12,539)
Income (loss) on hedge of net investment in a foreign entity	-	(35,795)	(35,795)
Income (loss) on financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	7,851	(277,520)	(269,669)
	(3,402)	(416,919)	(420,321)
Attributable to:			
Group's controlling shareholders	(3,397)	(416,919)	(420,316)
Group's noncontrolling shareholders	(5)	-	(5)

(e) Profit reserves

(i) Legal reserve

This refers to allocation of 5% of net income for the year to the legal reserve, in accordance with RESA and RCSA's Articles of Incorporation, individual, and in compliance with the Brazilian Corporation Law.

On March 31, 2021 and 2020, as established in the Brazilian Corporation Law, the Company did not allocate 5% of net income to the Legal reserve, due to the fact that the total balance of the legal and capital reserves has exceeded 30% of the capital amount.

(ii) Profit retention reserve

This refers to the remaining balance of Group's net income for the year, after allocations for set-up of the legal reserve and provision for dividends. RESA and RCSA's Articles of Incorporation provide that up to 80% of the profit for the year can be allocated to this reserve, for operations and new investments and projects, not exceeding 80% of the capital amount.

(iii) Tax incentive reserve

The tax incentive reserve is credited with tax incentive benefits, which are recognized in the statement of income for the year and allocated from retained earnings to this reserve. These incentives are not included in the calculation of the mandatory minimum dividend and refer to: (a) the Goiás state incentive program "Produzir", which finances part of the ICMS payment; (b) tax benefit on sugar industrial processing operations in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, equivalent to 67% of the ICMS debt balance and the matching credit of ethanol; (c) economic grant given by the federal government in the diesel sales operations.

23. Net operating revenue

The breakdown of the Group's gross revenue is as follows

	2021	2020	2019
Domestic market	92,247,991	104,234,434	100,572,838
Foreign market	33,448,085	26,713,506	10,835,707
Gross revenue from sales of products and services	125,696,076	130,947,940	111,408,545
Gains (losses) on financial instruments designated as hedge accounting	(1,058,100)	(121,329)	454,494
Gains (losses) on *commodities*-related financial instruments not designated as hedge accounting	(44,224)	358,814	(99,015)
Returns and cancellations	(384,015)	(760,770)	(526,823)
Sales taxes	(8,519,896)	(8,839,565)	(6,339,739)
Trade discounts and other	(585,385)	(498,771)	(471,921)
Amortization of exclusive supply rights (Note 12)	(502,468)	(505,769)	(452,503)
Net operating revenue	114,601,988	120,580,550	103,973,038

The net operating revenue by product is broken down as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
Diesel	45,114,347	46,057,231	39,988,988
Gasoline	32,680,344	36,692,732	33,285,917
Ethanol	18,594,320	19,165,586	14,748,890
Jet A-1	1,515,466	6,661,097	6,405,478
Sugar	11,376,188	4,646,782	3,902,099
Energy	2,109,567	3,866,040	3,463,542
Other	3,211,756	3,491,082	2,178,124
	114,601,988	120,580,550	103,973,038

24. Costs and expenses by nature

Reconciliation of costs and expenses by nature

Costs and expenses are shown in statement of income by function. The reconciliation of the Group's statement of income by nature for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Costs and expenses per type

	2021	2020	2019
Interest on own capital	(101,092,646)	(108,551,889)	(93,609,732)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,733,468)	(3,951,911)	(2,452,718)
Personnel expenses	(2,087,206)	(1,964,129)	(1,857,145)
Cutting, loading and transportation	(1,134,116)	(937,546)	(931,944)
Realization of fair value of biological assets	(27,341)	9,686	(266,494)
Change in fair value of biological assets	468,563	3,195	5,335
Maintenance materials	(464,873)	(395,740)	(383,759)
Commercial expenses	(602,091)	(514,833)	(359,552)
Outsourced labor	(527,676)	(476,084)	(392,444)
Logistic expenses	(325,994)	(350,348)	(302,858)
Other	(757,326)	(505,736)	(1,135,928)
	(111,284,174)	(117,635,335)	(101,687,239)

Classified as:

	2021	2020	2019
Cost of products sold and services provided	(106,608,028)	(113,308,678)	(98,008,548)
Selling	(3,345,443)	(3,090,163)	(2,526,598)
General and administrative	(1,330,703)	(1,236,494)	(1,152,093)
	(111,284,174)	(117,635,335)	(101,687,239)

25. Other operating revenue, net

	2021	2020	2019
Gain in the formation of the joint venture, net	-	1,073,459	-
Net recognition of tax assets, net (1)	277,167	464,935	225,313
Credits from indemnity suits (4)	(20,477)	-	221,373
Gain on bargain purchase (2)	(11,447)	219,921	-
Net reversal (formation) of estimated loss in investments and property plant and equipment and intangible assets	(6,027)	(2,934)	146,628
Gain in the disposal of property, plant and equipment	82,188	104,690	113,400
Revenues from rental and leases	81,146	136,862	106,163
Capital gain due to dilution of ownership interest	-	-	109,467
Revenue from royalties	14,144	54,226	67,294
Revenue from investment grant - ICMS	67,218	64,696	63,512
Commissions on sales of lubricants, cards and payment means	63,307	21,410	29,729
Gain in the disposal of shares	1,096	5,797	-
Loss on retirement of carbon credits CBIO (3)	(180,007)	-	-
Other revenues, net	18,409	4,251	169,089
	386,717	2,147,313	1,251,968

(1) This refers to the tax recovery of tax credits related mainly to PIS, COFINS and ICMS arising from the Group's ordinary activities.

(2) Refers to the result on the acquisition of 100% from RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda and 81,5% from Raízen Biomassa S.A.

(3) This refers to the acquisition cost of carbon credits CBIO, related to the legal obligations adopted by Brazil's National Biofuels Policy - RenovaBio (set forth by Law No. 13576/2017, with additional regulation set forth by Decree No. 9888/2019 and Government Directive No. 419 of November 20, 2019, of the Ministry of Mines and Energy) to achieve the carbon reduction goals of the industry for 2020 and 2021. The goals established are effective until December of each year and are published by Brazil's National Petroleum Agency ("ANP").

(4) As of March 31, 2019, it referred to credits arising from a sentence passed and judged favorably to Raízen Araraquara, a subsidiary of the Company referring to the action of the Instituto do Açúcar e do Álcool ("IAA") against the government, filed by Copersucar in 1990. The purpose of the lawsuit is to indemnify the losses caused to the plants by the Federal Government by setting prices below market prices

26. Finance results

	2021	2020	2019
Finance costs			
Interest	(1,389,108)	(1,460,658)	(980,910)
Holding loss	(337,583)	(145,705)	(152,678)
PIS and COFINS on finance revenues	(44,010)	(55,217)	(38,912)
Other	(47,261)	(120,105)	(115,956)
	(1,817,962)	(1,781,685)	(1,288,456)
Fair value of financial instruments (Note 18)	63,163	(229,969)	(213,303)
Amounts capitalized on qualifying assets (Note 14)	54,819	38,021	30,825
	(1,699,980)	(1,973,633)	(1,470,934)
Finance income			
Yields from financial investments	101,160	167,791	134,046
Interest	369,950	338,741	393,309
Holding gain and others	62,027	29,446	82,938
	533,137	535,978	610,293
Exchange-rate change, net	(1,432,041)	(4,081,951)	(781,306)
Net effect of the derivatives	1,182,683	3,904,385	850,327
	(1,416,201)	(1,615,221)	(791,620)

27. Financial instruments

(a) Overview

The Group is exposed to the following significant risks arising from its operations, which are equalized and managed through certain financial instruments: (i) Price risk; (ii) Exchange rate risk; (iii) Interest rate risk; (iv) Credit risk; and (v) Liquidity risk.

(b) Risk management structure

The Group has specific treasury and trading policies that define how risk management should be carried out, never operating with derivatives which are beyond the notional total of underlying asset or liability.
To monitor activities and ensure compliance with policies, the Group has the following main committees: (i) Risk Committee that meets weekly to analyze the behavior of the commodities (sugar, ethanol and oil by-products) and foreign exchange markets and deliberate on hedging positions and pricing strategy for exports or imports of products, so as to reduce the adverse effects of changes in prices and exchange rates. (ii) Ethanol and by-products Committee that meets monthly to assess the risks associated with the sale of ethanol and by-products and to adapt to the limits defined in the risk policies.

The Group is exposed to the following significant market risks: (i) sugar, electric power, ethanol and by-products price volatility; (ii) exchange rate volatility; and (iii) interest rate volatility. The financial instruments for hedging purposes are taken out by analyzing the risk exposure to which management seeks coverage.

On March 31, 2021 and 2020, the fair values related to transactions involving derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes were measured through observable factors, such as prices quoted in active markets or discounted cash flows based on market curves and are presented below:

	Notional		Fair value	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Price risk				
Commodity derivatives				
Futures contracts	12,031,708	6,097,400	(1,103,642)	1,905,331
	12,031,708	6,097,400	(1,103,642)	1,905,331
Foreign exchange rate risk				
Foreign exchange rate derivatives				
Futures contracts	(94,005)	181,955	13,535	(973)
Forward contracts	8,259,215	5,444,463	(398,486)	(742,773)
FX lock	45,575	-	1,500	-
FX swap	(11,797,123)	(15,698,579)	3,235,920	3,039,373
	(3,586,338)	(10,072,161)	2,852,469	2,295,627
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate swap	(4,031,929)	(3,063,533)	365,288	194,958
	(4,031,929)	(3,063,533)	365,288	194,958
Total			2,114,115	4,395,916
Current assets			3,248,855	5,016,307
Non-current assets			3,264,107	3,128,089
Total assets			6,512,962	8,144,396
Current liabilities			(4,105,942)	(3,640,357)
Non-current liabilities			(292,905)	(108,123)
Total liabilities			(4,398,847)	(3,748,480)
Total			2,114,115	4,395,916

(c) Price risk

This arises from the possibility of fluctuating market prices for products traded by the Group, mainly VHP sugar, refined and white sugar, diesel (heating oil), gasoline, ethanol, electric power and crude oil. These price oscillations may lead to material changes in sales revenues and costs. To mitigate this risk, the Group constantly monitors the market to anticipate price changes.

Price risk: commodity derivatives outstanding at March 31, 2021

Derivatives	Long/ Short	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional(units)		Notional (R$ thousand)	Fair value (R$ thousand)
Futures	Short	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/21 to Sept/23	11,461,559	t	18,796,885	(2,272,494)
Futures	Short	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar#5	Apr/21 to Sept/21	233,250	t	569,583	17,927
Futures	Short	OTC	Sugar#11	Apr/21 to Feb/22	264,172	t	365,390	(129,185)
Options	Short	ICE	Sugar#11	Sept/21	541,706	t	31,567	(49,455)
Subtotal - sugar futures short position					12,500,687	t	19,763,425	(2,433,207)
Futures	Long	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/21 to Sept/23	(6,215,731)	t	(10,140,967)	1,419,930
Futures	Long	NYSE LIFFE	Sugar#5	Apr/21 to Nov/21	(41,700)	t	(103,213)	(3,898)
Options	Long	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/22 to Sept/23	(441,727)	t	(22,688)	25,692
Subtotal - sugar futures long position					(6,699,158)	t	(10,266,868)	1,441,724
Physical fixed	Short	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/21 to Jun/23	807,201	t	1,467,526	17,960
Physical fixed	Long	ICE	Sugar#11	Apr/21 to Mar/22	(187,735)	t	(361,210)	(9,659)
Subtotal - sugar physical fixed short position					619,466		1,106,316	8,301
Subtotal - sugar futures					6,420,995	t	10,602,873	(983,182)
					6,420,995	t	10,602,873	(983,182)
Futures	Short	B3	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Nov/21	90,900	cbm	210,926	(2,240)
Futures	Short	CME	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Mar/22	1,151,235	cbm	2,975,583	(135,349)
Futures	Short	OTC	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Mar/22	664,963	cbm	864,691	(51,722)
Options	Short	CME	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Jun/21	(51,675)	cbm	(5,784)	8,518
Subtotal - ethanol futures short position					1,855,423	cbm	4,045,416	(180,793)
Futures	Long	B3	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Dec/21	(142,140)	cbm	(343,544)	3,976
Futures	Long	CME	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Dec/21	(1,028,830)	cbm	(2,482,109)	112,063
Futures	Long	OTC	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Mar/22	(536,893)	cbm	(760,371)	50,752
Subtotal - ethanol futures long position					(1,707,863)	cbm	(3,586,024)	166,791
Physical fixed	Short	CHGOETHNL	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Dec/21	491,570	cbm	1,321,322	(58,583)
Physical fixed	Long	CHGOETHNL	Ethanol	Apr/21 to Mar/22	(605,624)	cbm	(1,638,506)	49,695
Subtotal - ethanol physical fixed short position					(114,054)	cbm	(317,184)	(8,888)
Subtotal - futures and physical fixed ethanol					33,506	cbm	142,208	(22,890)
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Gasoline	Apr/21 to Dec/21	526,926	cbm	1,274,922	(171,588)
Futures	Short	ICE	Gasoline	May/21 to Dec/22	186,030	cbm	368,639	(32,518)
Futures	Short	CME	Gasoline	Apr/21 to Jun/21	22,260	cbm	1,250	(463)
Options	Short	ICE	Gasoline	Apr/21 to Sept/21	715,500	cbm	61,104	(51,723)
Options	Short	NYMEX	Gasoline	May/21 to Nov/21	298,920		68,424	(162,519)
Subtotal - Gasoline futures long position					1,749,636	cbm	1,774,339	(418,811)
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Gasoline	Apr/21 to Feb/22	(262,668)	cbm	(702,058)	40,864
Futures	Long	CME	Gasoline	Apr/21 to Jun/21	(22,260)	cbm	(905)	809
Futures	Long	ICE	Gasoline	May/21 to Dec/22	(186,030)	cbm	(369,972)	33,365
Options	Long	ICE	Gasoline	Apr/21 to Sept/21	(588,300)	cbm	(56,274)	44,054

Options	Long	NYMEX	Gasoline	May/21 to Feb/22	(306,870)	cbm	(67,604)	25,914
Subtotal - Gasoline futures short position					(1,366,128)	cbm	(1,196,813)	145,006
Subtotal - Gasoline futures					383,508	cbm	577,526	(273,805)
Physical fixed	Short	CCEE/OTC	Energy	Apr/21 to Dec/32	18,457,918	mhw	3,897,848	(199,577)
Physical fixed	Long	CCEE/OTC	Energy	Apr/21 to Dec/32	(18,457,918)	mhw	(3,602,026)	396,098
Subtotal - futures and physical fixed energy					-		295,822	196,521
Futures	Short	NYMEX	Heating Oil	Apr/21 to Jun/21	337,137	cbm	660,207	(20,995)
Subtotal heating oil/jet futures purchased					337,137	cbm	660,207	(20,995)
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Heating Oil	Apr/21 to Jun/21	(96,195)	cbm	(244,778)	742
Futures	Long	NYMEX	Jet	Apr/21	(795)	cbm	(2,150)	(33)
Subtotal heating oil/jet short position					(96,990)	cbm	(246,928)	709
Subtotal heating oil/gasoline					240,147	cbm	413,279	(20,286)
Net exposure of commodity derivatives as at March 31, 2021							12,031,708	(1,103,642)
Net exposure of commodity derivatives as at March 31, 2020							6,097,400	1,905,331

(d) Foreign exchange rate risk

This derives from the possibility of fluctuations in exchange rates used by the Group for revenue from exports, imports, debt flows and other assets and liabilities in foreign currency. The Group uses derivative operations to manage cash flow risks denominated in US dollars, net of other cash and cash equivalent flows. The derivatives positions used to hedge against the exchange rate risk are as follows:

					Exchange rate risk: foreign exchange derivatives outstanding as of March 31, 2021		
Derivatives	**Long/ Short**	**Market**	**Contract**	**Maturity**	**Notional (US$ thousand)**	**Notional (R$ thousand)**	**Fair value (R$ thousand)**
Futures	Short	B3	Commercial dollar	Apr/21 to May/21	456,000	2,597,969	27,602
Futures	Short	CME	Euro	Apr/21 to June/21	48,750	277,743	3,574
Options	Short	B3	Foreign Exchange Options	Jul/22 to Oct/22	7,866	44,816	(21)
Subtotal - futures short position					512,616	2,920,528	31,155
Futures	Long	B3	Commercial dollar	Apr/21	(366,000)	(2,085,212)	(17,902)
Futures	Long	CME	Commercial Euro	Apr/21 to Jun/21	(48,750)	(277,743)	(1,718)
Options	Long	B3	Commercial dollar	Apr/21	(114,366)	(651,578)	2,000
Subtotal - futures long position					(529,116)	(3,014,533)	(17,620)
Subtotal - futures long/short positions					(16,500)	(94,005)	13,535
Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	Mar/21 to Jun/21	3,831,866	21,831,290	(537,457)
Forward	Long	OTC/Cetip	NDF	Mar/21 to Jul/21	(2,382,194)	(13,572,075)	138,971
Subtotal - forward - long/short positions					1,449,672	8,259,215	(398,486)
Locked-in exchange	Short	OTC	Locked-in exchange	Jun/21 to Sept/21	18,723	106,669	3,271
Locked-in exchange	Long	OTC	Locked-in exchange	Jun/21 to Sept/21	(10,723)	(61,094)	(1,771)
Subtotal - Locked-in Exchange short position					8,000	45,575	1,500
Exchange swap	Short	OTC	Exchange swap	Oct/21 to Jan/27	524,497	2,988,217	(1,475,395)
Exchange swap	Long	OTC	Exchange swap	Oct/21 to Jan/27	(2,595,148)	(14,785,340)	4,711,315
Subtotal - foreign exchange swap					(2,070,651)	(11,797,123)	3,235,920
Net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives on March 31, 2021					(629,479)	(3,586,338)	2,852,469
Net exposure of foreign exchange derivatives on March 31, 2020					(1,937,439)	(10,072,161)	2,295,627

On March 31, 2021, the summary of quantitative data on the Group's net exposure, considering the parity of all currencies to US$, is presented below:

	2021	
	R$	US$ (in thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	3,491,898	612,904
Restricted cash (Note 5)	965,482	169,463
Interest rate swap (Note 6)	1,049,386	184,190
Related parties (Note 11.a)	(622,209)	(109,211)
Suppliers (Note 16)	(3,378,398)	(592,982)
Loans and financing (Note 18)	(15,245,867)	(2,675,981)
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	(391,249)	(68,673)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.d) (1)		629,479
Net foreign exchange exposure		(1,850,811)
Derivatives settled in the month following the closing (2)		(25,250)
Net foreign exchange exposure as of March 31, 2021 (3)		(1,876,061)
Net foreign exchange exposure as of March 31, 2020 (3)		(1,197,993)

(1) This refers to the notional foreign exchange derivative transactions.
(2) Maturity in April 2021, whose settlement was given by PTAX on the last closing day of the month., quoted at R$ 5.70.
(3) The net foreign exchange exposure, this will be substantially offset by probable future revenues of export products and/or import products.

(e) Hedge accounting effect

The Group formally designates its operations subject to hedge accounting for the purpose of hedging cash flows. The main hedges designated are sugar revenue, ethanol revenue, as applicable, cost of by-products import and foreign currency debt.
Impacts recognized in the Group's equity and the estimated realization in statement of income are as follows:

			March 31, 2021			
			Realization years			
Instruments	Market	Risk	2020/21	2021/22	From 2022 onwards	Total
Futures	OTC / ICE	Sugar#11	6,041	(722,668)	(274,704)	(991,331)
Futures	B3 / NYMEX / OTC	Ethanol	-	(277,432)	-	(277,432)
Futures	NYMEX	Gasoline	(889)	-	-	(889)
Options	ICE	Sugar#11	-	(5,027)	(14,682)	(19,709)
Forward	OTC	FX	(12,876)	(585,142)	(9,097)	(607,115)
Swap	Debt	FX	-	-	(1,010,580)	(1,010,580)
Export Prepayments	Debt	FX	-	-	(85,316)	(85,316)
			(7,724)	(1,590,269)	(1,394,379)	(2,992,372)
(-) Deferred taxes			2,626	540,691	474,090	1,017,407
Effect on equity			(5,098)	(1,049,578)	(920,289)	(1,974,965)

			March 31, 2020			
			Realization years			
Instruments	**Market**	**Risk**	**2020**	**2021/22**	**From 2022 onwards**	**Total**
Futures	OTC / ICE	*Sugar#11*	569,144	292,919	-	862,063
Futures	B3 / NYMEX / OTC	Ethanol	303,960	-	-	303,960
Options	ICE	Sugar#11	135,346	-	-	135,346
Forward	OTC	Foreign exchange	(1,106,647)	(294,100)	-	(1,400,747)
Swap	Debt	Foreign exchange	-	-	(924,299)	(924,299)
Export Prepayments	Debt	Foreign exchange	-	-	(72,851)	(72,851)
			(98,197)	(1,181)	(997,150)	(1,096,528)
(-) Deferred taxes			33,387	402	339,031	372,820
Effect on equity			(64,810)	(779)	(658,119)	(723,708)

Changes in other comprehensive income balances for the year ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Cash flow hedge

	2021	**2020**	**2019**
Beginning balance	(723,708)	(269,669)	7,851
Movements occurred in the year:			
Fair value of commodity futures designated as hedge accounting	(2,468,391)	1,496,013	501,929
Fair value loss on forward exchange contracts designated as hedge accounting	(359,400)	(1,615,639)	(135,403)
Exchange-rate change on debt contracts designated as hedge accounting	(98,755)	(650,356)	(324,944)
Income (loss) from commodities reclassified to operating income (loss) and other	1,030,702	82,045	(462,067)
Total movements occurred during the year (before deferred taxes)	(1,895,844)	(687,937)	(420,485)
Effect of deferred taxes on equity valuation adjustments	644,587	233,898	142,965
	(1,251,257)	(454,039)	(277,520)
End balance	(1,974,965)	(723,708)	(269,669)

Fair value hedge

RCSA designates at fair value the inventory and highly probable purchases of oil by-products with pegged derivatives. Risk management is primarily intended for recognizing inventory at a floating price, as RCSA's sales revenue will be upon sale of products to its clients. Hedge accounting aims to minimize any type of mismatching in statement of income for the year, causing both the derivatives and the inventory to be recorded at fair value, with the change being recognized under Cost of products sold and services rendered, whose positive impact in the year ended March 31, 2021 was R$ 244,942 (negative impact of R$ 234,927 in 2020 and positive impact of R$ 20,937 in 2019). At March 31, 2021, in the statement of financial position, the fair value measurement balance of inventories is increased by R$ 47,779 (decreased by R$ 197,163 in 2020).

(f) Interest rate risk

The Group monitors fluctuations in variable interest rates related to certain debts, especially those linked to Libor and, when necessary, uses derivative instruments to minimize these risks. The positions of derivative financial instruments used to hedge against the interest rate risk are as follows:

Interest rate risk: Interest derivatives outstanding at March 31, 2021

Derivatives	Long/ Short	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (US$ thousand)	Notional (R$ thousand)	Fair value (R$ thousand)
Interest rate swap	Long	OTC	Interest rate swap	Dec/21 to Jun/30	(707,692)	(4,031,929)	365,288
Subtotal interest swap					(707,692)	(4,031,929)	365,288
Net exposure of interest derivatives as of March 31, 2021					(707,692)	(4,031,929)	365,288
Net exposure of interest derivatives as of March 31, 2020					(589,288)	(3,063,533)	194,958

(g) Credit risk

A substantial part of the Group's sales is made to a select group if highly qualified counterparties.

Credit risk is managed by specific rules for client acceptance, credit analysis and establishment of exposure limits per client, including, when applicable, requirement of letter of credit from first-tier banks and capturing security interest on loans granted. Management considers that the credit risk is substantially covered by the allowance for expected credit losses.

Individual risk limits are established based on internal or external ratings, according to the limits determined by the Group management. The use of credit limits is regularly monitored. No credit limit was exceeded in the year, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by the counterparties at an amount higher than that already provisioned.

The Group operates commodity derivatives in the New York - NYBOT and NYMEX, Chicago - CBOT and CME and London - LIFFE commodity futures and options markets, as well as in the over the counter (OTC) market with selected counterparties. Also, the Group operates commodity exchange rate derivatives and over-the-counter contracts registered with B3, mainly with the main local and international banks considered Investment Grade by international rating agencies.

Guarantee margins (Restricted Cash, Note 5) - Derivative transactions on commodity exchanges (NYBOT, NYMEX, LIFFE and B3) require guarantee margins. The total combined consolidated margin deposited at March 31, 2021 amounts to R$ 1,065,144 (R$ 160,610 at March 31, 2020), of which R$ 99,662 (R$ 33,178 at March 31, 2020) in restricted short-term investments and R$ 965,482 (R$ 127,432 at March 31, 2020) in margin on derivative transactions.

The Group's derivative transactions in over the counter do not require a guarantee margin.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is mitigated through the conservative distribution of investment funds and CDBs that make up the item. The distribution follows strict criteria for allocation and exposure to counterparties, which are the main local and international banks considered, in their majority, as Investment Grade by the international rating agencies.

(h) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is that in which the Group may encounter difficulties in honoring the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or with another financial asset. The Group's liquidity management approach is to ensure, as much as possible, that there will always be sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations upon maturity, under normal or stress conditions, without experiencing unacceptable losses or damaging its reputation.

As part of the liquidity management process, management prepares business plans and monitors their execution, discussing the positive and negative cash flow risks and assessing the availability of financial resources to support its operations, investments and refinancing needs.

The table below states the main financial liabilities contracted by maturity:

	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Loans and financing (1)	3,025,522	2,499,072	11,420,783	12,723,878	29,669,255
Suppliers (Note 16)	10,911,172	-	-	-	10,911,172
Third party and related party lease liabilities (1)	1,495,414	1,377,928	2,648,935	1,980,485	7,502,762
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.b)	4,105,942	222,945	47,013	22,947	4,398,847
Related parties (Notes 1 and 2)	1,387,710	-	-	602,395	1,990,105
	20,925,760	4,099,945	14,116,731	15,329,705	54,472,141

(1) Undiscounted contractual cash flows.

(2) Except related parties lease liabilities.

(i) Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount for which a financial instrument may be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than a forced sale or settlement. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value are described below.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, other financial assets, suppliers, related parties and other short-term obligations approximates the respective carrying amount, mostly due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of other long-term assets and liabilities does not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

The fair value of the Group's financial instruments payable is close to the carrying amount, since they are subject to variable interest rates and there was no significant change in the Group's credit risk.

Derivatives measured by valuation techniques with observable market data refer mostly to interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodities forward contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forwards and swap pricing models, using present value calculation. The models include various inputs, including in connection with the creditworthiness of the counterparties, spot and forward foreign exchange rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the hedged commodity.
The consolidated financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

		Book value		Market value	
	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents, except investments (Note 3)	Loans and receivables	3,266,748	5,767,050	3,266,748	5,767,050
Interest earnings bank deposits (Note 3)	Fair value through profit or loss	3,246,057	2,834,610	3,246,057	2,834,610
Securities (Note 4)	Fair value through profit or loss	134,940	39,145	134,940	39,145
Restricted cash (Note 5)	Loans and receivables	965,482	127,432	965,482	127,432
Restricted financial investments (restricted cash) (Note 5)	Fair value through profit or loss	99,701	83,638	99,701	83,638
Trade accounts receivable (Note 6)	Loans and receivables	4,233,142	3,297,337	4,233,142	3,297,337
Derivatives financial instruments (Note 27.b) (2)	Fair value through profit or loss	6,512,962	8,144,396	6,512,962	8,144,396
Related parties (Note 11.a)	Loans and receivables	2,056,765	2,052,743	2,056,765	2,052,743
Other financial assets (Note 10)	Loans and receivables	264,323	573,041	264,323	573,041
		20,780,120	22,919,392	20,780,120	22,919,392
Financial liabilities					
Loans and financing (Note 18) (1)	Amortized cost	(5,875,573)	(8,297,302)	(5,875,573)	(8,297,302)
Loans and financing (Note 18) (1)	Fair value through profit or loss	(18,167,325)	(17,030,068)	(18,568,900)	(17,030,068)
Derivative financial instruments (Note 27.b) (2)	Fair value through profit or loss	(4,398,847)	(3,748,480)	(4,398,847)	(3,748,480)
Suppliers (Note 16)	Amortized cost	(10,911,172)	(10,227,015)	(10,911,172)	(10,227,015)
Related parties (Note 11.a)	Amortized cost	(2,923,822)	(2,535,301)	(2,923,822)	(2,535,301)
		(42,276,739)	(41,838,166)	(42,678,314)	(41,838,166)

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments by the valuation technique, to wit:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: techniques using inputs that have a significant effect on the fair value recorded that are not based on observable market data.

Financial instruments measured at fair value as of March 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Interest earnings bank deposits (Note 3)	-	3,246,057	3,246,057
Securities (Note 4)	-	134,940	134,940
Restricted financial investments (restricted cash) (Note 5)	-	99,701	99,701
Derivative financial assets (Note 27.b)	2,213,435	4,299,527	6,512,962
Loans and financing (Note 18)	-	(18,568,900)	(18,568,900)
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 27.b)	(3,497,590)	(901,257)	(4,398,847)
Total as of March 31, 2021	(1,284,155)	(11,689,932)	(12,974,087)
Total as of March 31, 2020	1,597,447	(11,274,207)	(9,676,760)

(j) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis of the financial instruments' fair value, according to the types of risk considered significant by the Group, is presented below.

Assumptions for sensitivity analysis

The Group adopted three scenarios for its sensitivity analysis, one probable and two (possible and remote) that may have adverse effects on the fair value of its financial instruments. The probable scenario was defined based on the commodities futures market curves for sugar, oil *(heating oil),* ethanol and the US dollar on March 31, 2021, corresponding to the balance of the derivatives' fair value on that date. Possible and remote adverse scenarios were defined considering adverse impacts of 25% and 50% on sugar price curves and US dollar, which were calculated based on the probable scenario.

Sensitivity table

(1) Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments

			Impact on profit or loss (*)			
	Risk factor	Probable Scenario	Possible scenario +25%	Fair value balance	Remote scenario +50%	Fair value balance
Price risk						
Commodity derivatives						
Futures contracts and options:						
Purchase and sale commitments	Sugar price increase	(991,483)	(2,618,251)	(3,609,734)	(5,236,501)	(6,227,984)
Purchase and sale commitments	Gasoline price increase	(270,143)	(125,177)	(395,320)	(250,354)	(520,497)
Purchase and sale commitments	Ethanol price increase	(14,279)	(135,533)	(149,812)	(271,067)	(285,346)
Purchase and sale commitments	Diesel and gasoline price increase	(24,258)	(161,296)	(185,554)	(322,592)	(346,850)
Purchase and sale commitments	Electric power price increase	196,521	27,589	224,110	55,178	251,699
		(1,103,642)	(3,012,668)	(4,116,310)	(6,025,336)	(7,128,978)
Currency risk						
Exchange rate derivatives						
Futures contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	R$/US$ exchange rate decrease	13,535	(8,124)	5,411	(16,246)	(2,711)
Forward and Locked-in exchange contracts:						
Purchase and sale commitments	R$/US$ exchange rate decrease	(377,386)	(2,747,017)	(3,124,403)	(5,494,035)	(5,871,421)
Purchase and sale commitments	AR$/US$ exchange rate fall	(19,600)	(118,504)	(138,104)	(237,008)	(256,608)
FX swaps:						
Purchase and sale commitments	R$/US$ exchange rate decrease	3,235,920	(2,844,444)	391,476	(5,688,888)	(2,452,968)
		2,852,469	(5,718,089)	(2,865,620)	(11,436,177)	(8,583,708)
Interest rate risk						
Interest derivatives						
Swap contracts, lock, DI, and NDF	Write-off in interest rate	365,288	9,600	374,888	19,900	385,188
		365,288	9,600	374,888	19,900	385,188
Total		2,114,115	(8,721,157)	(6,607,042)	(17,441,613)	(15,327,498)

(*) Result projected to occur in up to 12 months from March 31, 2021.

As of March 31, 2021, the commodity and foreign exchange futures curves used in the sensitivity analysis were as follows:

		Scenarios		
	Position	Probable	Possible	Remote
Sugar price increase – R$/ton	Short	1,898	2,372	2,847
Gasoline price increase – R$/m³	Short	2,114	2,643	3,172
Ethanol price increase – R$/m³	Long	2,377	2,472	3,566
Diesel price increase – R$/m³	Short	2,663	3,329	3,995
Electric power price increase – R$/mwh	Short	220,20	275,25	330,30
Exchange rate increase - R$/US$	Short	5,78	7,23	8,67
Exchange rate decrease - AR$/US$	Long	24,53	18,40	12,27
Exchange rate decrease - R$/US$	Long	5,78	4,34	2,89
Interest rate decrease - % p.y.	Long	2,65	1,99	-1,33

(2) Foreign exchange exposure, net

The probable scenario considers the position on March 31, 2021. The effects of the possible and remote scenarios that would be posted to the combined consolidated statement of income as foreign exchange gains (losses) are as follows:

		Effect of exchange-rate changes			
Net foreign exchange exposure as of March 31, 2021		**Possible scenario +25%**	**Remote scenario +50%**	**Possible scenario -25%**	**Remote scenario -50%**
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	3,491,898	872,975	1,745,949	(872,975)	(1,745,949)
Restricted cash (Note 5)	965,482	241,371	482,741	(241,371)	(482,741)
Accounts receivable from abroad (Note 6)	711,078	177,770	355,539	(177,770)	(355,539)
Related parties (Note 11.a)	(622,209)	(155,552)	(311,105)	155,552	311,105
Suppliers (Note 16)	(3,378,398)	(844,600)	(1,689,199)	844,600	1,689,199
Loans and financing (Note 18)	(15,245,867)	(3,811,467)	(7,622,934)	3,811,467	7,622,934
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	(391,249)	(97,812)	(195,625)	97,812	195,625
Impact on statement of income for the year		(3,617,315)	(7,234,634)	3,617,315	7,234,634

As of March 31, 2021, the rates used in the aforementioned sensitivity analysis were as follows:

	R$/US$
Probable, balances	5.70
Possible scenario +25%	7.12
Remote scenario +50%	8.55
Possible scenario -25%	4.27
Remote scenario - 50%	2.85

(3) Interest rate sensitivity

As of March 31, 2021, the probable scenario considers the weighted average floating interest rate of on loans and financing, and for short-term investments and restricted cash, the CDI accumulated over the past 12 months. In both cases, simulations were performed with an increase and decrease of 25% and 50%. The combined consolidated results of this sensitivity analysis are presented below:

		Interest rate sensitivity			
	Probable Scenario	**Possible scenario +25%**	**Remote scenario +50%**	**Possible scenario -25%**	**Remote scenario -50%**
Interest earnings bank deposits	71,155	17,789	35,578	(17,789)	(35,578)
Securities	2,999	750	1,499	(750)	(1,499)
Interest earning bank deposits (restricted cash)	2,216	554	1,109	(554)	(1,109)
Loans and financing	(953,324)	(238,331)	(476,662)	238,331	476,662
Additional impact in income (loss) for the year	(876,954)	(219,238)	(438,476)	219,238	438,476

As of March 31, 2021, the rates used in the sensitivity analysis were as follows:

		Scenarios			
	Probable Scenario	**Possible scenario +25%**	**Remote scenario +50%**	**Possible scenario -25%**	**Remote scenario -50%**
CDI accumulated – % p.y.	2,20	2,74	3,29	1,65	1,10
Post-fixed interest on loans and financing – % p.y.	4,02	5,03	6,04	3,02	2,01

(k) Capital management

The Group's objective when managing its capital structure is to ensure the continuity of its operations and finance investment opportunities, maintaining a healthy credit profile and offering an adequate return to its shareholders.

The Group has a relationship with the main local and international rating agencies, as shown below:

Agency	**Scale**	**Rating**	**Outlook**	**Date**
Fitch	National	AAA (bra)	Stable	05/28/2020
	Global	BBB	Negative	05/28/2020
Moody's	National	Aaa.Br	Stable	12/09/2020
	Global	Baa3	Stable	12/09/2020
Standard & Poor's	National	brAAA	Stable	06/29/2020
	Global	BBB-	Stable	06/29/2020

The Raízen Group monitors its capital through a combined treasury management of its business, using a leverage ratio represented by debt divided by equity.

The Group's net debt is calculated as the total of loans and financing with the market, net of cash and cash equivalents, investments and trade notes held as collateral for debt items and derivative financial instruments taken out to hedge the indebtedness.

Financial leverage ratios on March 31, 2021 and 2020 were calculated as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Third party capital		
Loans and financing (Note 18)	24,444,473	25,327,370
(-) Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	(6,512,805)	(8,601,660)
(-) Securities (Note 4)	(134,940)	(39,145)
(-) Financial investments linked to financing (Note 5)	(39)	(50,460)
(-) National Treasury Certificates - CTN (Note 10)	(24,206)	(297,459)
(-)Foreign exchange and interest rate swaps and other derivatives (Note 27.b)	(3,601,208)	(3,369,934)
	14,171,275	12,968,712
Own capital		
Equity		
Attributable to Group's shareholders	12,129,956	11,364,386
Interest of non-controlling shareholders	368,436	365,717
	12,498,392	11,730,103
Total own capital and third-parties	26,669,667	24,698,815
Leverage ratio	53,14%	52,51%

28. Retirement supplementation plan and other employee benefits

(a) Pension fund

Defined contribution

The Group sponsors the Retirement Plan Raiz, administered by Raízprev - Entidade de Previdência Privada, a closed nonprofit supplementary pension plan entity.

The Entity has administrative, equity and financial autonomy, and its objective is to administer and provide private pension plans, as defined in the Benefit Plan Regulations.

The Group has legal and contractual obligations that could give rise to the need to make additional extraordinary contributions in case of shortfall.

In the year ended March 31, 2021, the contribution recognized as an expense totaled R$ 21,439 (R$ 21,405 in 2020).

Pension and health plan of Raízen Argentina

Raízen Argentina granted pension plans to non-union employees with defined and non-financed benefit. These plans are effective but closed to new participants since the end of 2014. The healthcare coverage of retired employees is an inherited and frozen benefit, whose cost is equally apportioned between the Company and the former employees.

(b) Profit sharing

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing based on a methodology that considers previously defined goals for employees. The Group recognizes a provision when it is contractually bound or when there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

29. Insurance

The Group has an insurance and risk management program that provides coverage and protection compatible with its assets and operation.

The insurance coverage taken out is based on a careful study of risks and losses carried out by local insurance advisors, and the types of insurance taken out are considered sufficient by management to cover claims, if any, considering the nature of the activities of the Grupo, which are described below:

Insurance type	Coverage	Insured amount
Operational risks	Fire, lightning, explosion, among others	1,698,099
General civil liability (1)	Third-party claims	320,000
		2,018,099

(1) Includes the amounts of CHF 15,000 thousand and US$ 10,000 thousand, equivalent to R$ 89,521 and R$ 56,973 referring to the coverage taken out exclusively for Raízen Trading e Raízen Argentina, respectively.

30. Business combinations

(1) Transactions carried out in the year ended March 31, 2021

(i) RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda.

As of December 31, 2020, RESA completed the price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by RESA in the process of acquisition of Nova América Agrícola Ltda.

The main differences between preliminary and final gains on bargain purchase are shown below:

Changes	Total
Fair value of net assets	364,019
(-) Total cost of acquisition	(162,434)
Preliminary gain on bargain purchase	**201,585**
(-) Advance to supplier	(7,092)
(-) Property, plant, and equipment (Note 12.b)	(4,355)
(=) Final adjustments - bargain purchase (Note 11.b and 24)	**(11,447)**
Final gain on bargain purchase	**190,138**

(2) Transactions carried out in the year ended March 31, 2020

(i) Raízen Biomassa S.A.

On October 1, 2019, RESA and Cosan entered into an agreement for purchase and sale of shares and other covenants for acquisition by RESA of 81.5% of the shares held by Cosan in Raízen Biomassa S.A. ("Biomassa"), formerly named Cosan Biomassa S.A. for R$ 1.00 (one real) each, assuming the debts of Biomassa. The debts have collaterals of Cosan, which were transferred to Raízen after the acquisition was completed.

The Biomassa Share Purchase and Sale Agreement was entered into on October 1, 2019 and the transaction was completed on December 2, 2019, after the covenants were fully implemented. The fair value was considered based on the balances of Biomassa on such date.

Biomassa is engaged in the production and sale of bagasse pellets and sugarcane straw. Sales of pellets represented R$ 9.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2018. Thus, despite being an embryonic market, RESA is capable of generating outputs.

Through this investment, RESA aims to capture synergies that were suppressed, and insert the company in the business of producing and selling sugarcane Biomass pellets and straw, consolidating Raízen's position as an integrated player in the Energy sector.

The preliminary fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date of Biomassa is presented below. The difference between the amount paid and the net assets at fair value resulted in the recognition of bargain purchase.

Captions	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	154
Derivative financial instruments	4,729
Inventories	18,421
Recoverable taxes	20,186
Other receivables	1,817
Deferred income tax and social contribution	62,242
Property, plant and equipment	141,267
Intangible assets	264
Right of use	24
Loans and financing	(212,426)
Suppliers	(1,808)
Related parties	(10,784)
Other liabilities	(1,554)
Lease liabilities	(34)
Net assets (i)	22,498
Raízen interest (81.5%)	(18,336)
(-) Cost of acquisition	-
Bargain purchase (Note 25)	(18,336)

(i) Minority interest (18.5%) equivalent to R$ 4,162.

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the significant assets acquired were as follows:

Assets acquired	Valuation technique
Property, plant and equipment	Market comparison and cost technique: the valuation model considers the market prices quoted for similar items, when available, and depreciated replacement costs, when applicable. The depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments of physical deterioration, as well as the functional and economic obsolescence. The fair value of property, plant and equipment items on the acquisition date amounted to approximately R$ 141,267, which represented an adjustment of around R$ 49,318.

Other assets acquired and liabilities assumed were analyzed and the respective accounting balances reflect the respective fair values.

(ii) RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda.

On October 25, 2019, RESA entered into a Share Purchase and Sale Agreement with Nova América Agrícola Ltda., which provides for the terms and conditions for the acquisition of RZ Agrícola Caarapó Ltda. shares held by Nova América Agrícola Ltda. (100% of the capital) for R$ 162,434.

The preliminary fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date of RZ Agrícola Caarapó is presented below. The difference between the amount paid and the net assets at fair value resulted in the recognition of gain on bargain purchase.

Captions	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	167
Accounts receivable	1,311
Inventories	15,079
Biological assets	46,595
Other receivables	12,613
Judicial deposits	1,696
Deferred income tax and social contribution	7,293
Property, plant and equipment	314,004
Suppliers	(10,057)
Payroll and related charges payable	(3,426)
Taxes payable	(1,295)
Other liabilities	(13,463)
Provision for legal disputes	(6,498)
Net assets	364,019
(-) Cost of acquisition	162,434
Bargain purchase (Note 25)	(201,585)

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the significant assets acquired were as follows:

Assets acquired	Valuation technique
Property, plant and equipment	Market comparison and cost technique: the valuation model considers the market prices quoted for similar items, when available, and depreciated replacement costs, when applicable. The depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments of physical deterioration, as well as the functional and economic obsolescence. The fair value of property, plant and equipment items on the acquisition date amounted to approximately R$ 314 million, which represented an adjustment of around R$ 29 million.

Other assets acquired and liabilities assumed were analyzed and the respective accounting balances reflect the respective fair values.

(iii) Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries - Acquisition of downstream (DS) business from Shell Argentina

On October 1, 2018, RCSA completed the acquisition of DS business from Shell in Argentina, through the purchase of 100% of the shares issued by Shell Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A. and by Energina Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A., shares that were previously held by Shell Group, starting to operate in that country as Raízen Argentina. This transaction amounted to US$ 988,081 thousand, totaling R$ 3,917,438.

In accordance with IFRS 3/CPC 15 -- Business combination, the fair value of preliminary assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date of Raízen Argentina and subsidiaries is presented below. The difference between the amount paid and the net assets at fair value resulted in the recognition of a goodwill based on expected future profitability amounting to R$ 221,898.

In the year ended March 31, 2020, RCSA completed the price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by RCSA in the acquisition process of Raízen Argentina. Significant differences between the preliminary goodwill and the final goodwill were determined based on new information on facts and circumstances existing on the acquisition date, and are presented in the changes below:

Movement	Amount
Net assets	3,605,064
Cost of acquisition cost	3,917,438
Adjustment to present value of considerations payable	(109,420)
	3,808,018
Preliminary goodwill	202,954
Property, plant and equipment	186
Intangible assets	(30)
Deferred taxes	(53)
	103
Adjustment to present value of considerations payable	18,841
Adjustments in goodwill	18,944
Final goodwill	221,898

The amount of goodwill based on expected future profitability may be deductible for tax purposes, depending on RCSA's future evaluations.

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the significant assets acquired were as follows:

Assets acquired	Valuation technique
Property, plant and equipment (**)	Market comparison and cost technique: the valuation model considers the market prices quoted for similar items, when available, and depreciated replacement costs, when applicable. The depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments of physical deterioration, as well as the functional and economic obsolescence. In the final allocation, fair value of property, plant and equipment items on acquisition date totaled R$ 3,616,125 (R$ 3,616,311 on March 31, 2019), which represented surplus value of R$ 366,461 (R$ 366,647 on March 31, 2019) to be depreciated based on assets' useful lives of approximately 13 years.
Intangible assets (*) / (**)	Contractual relations with clients: Technique Multi-period earning excess method ("MEEM"), this model estimates fair value based on business unit future cash flow discounts. Cash flows considered revenues from projected clients' portfolio and their related costs and expenses in the 180-month period. In the final allocation, the fair value of contractual relations totaled R$ 232,558 (R$ 232,532 on March 31, 2019), fully recognized as surplus value to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the referred to period.
	Latam-pass contract: Technique Multi-period earning excess method ("MEEM"), this model estimates fair value based on business unit future cash flow discounts. Cash flows considered revenues associated to said contract and its related costs and expenses over the contract term of 87 months. In the final allocation, the fair value of this contract totaled R$ 36,010 (R$ 36,007 on March 31, 2019), fully recognized as surplus value to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the referred to period.

(*) Intangible assets identified by appraisers in applying the acquisition method.

(**) In the final allocation, on the referred to surplus values, deferred tax liabilities were recorded in the amount of R$ 216,226 (R$ 216,279 on March 31, 2019).

31. Cash flow supplementary information

(a) Reconciliation of changes in equity with cash flows from financing activities (FCF)

(Assets)/Liabilities	Financial investments linked to financing (Note 5)	Loans and financing (Note 18) (2)	Lease liabilities	Related parties (1)	Dividends and Dividends and interest on own capital payable	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2020	(50,460)	25,029,911	4,411,784	916,848	95,542	30,403,625
Transactions with impact in FCF						
Funding, net of expenditures	-	3,584,510	-	-	-	3,584,510
Amortization of principal	-	(5,897,175)	-	-	-	(5,897,175)
Interest amortization	-	(854,601)	-	-	-	(854,601)
Amortization of lease liabilities		-	(1,388,175)	(171,358)		(1,559,533)
Payment of dividends and interest on own capital and preferential shares	-	-	-	-	(47,979)	(47,979)
Financial investments linked to financing	51,974	-	-	-	-	51,974
Other	-	-	-	4,259	-	4,259
	51,974	(3,167,266)	(1,388,175)	(167,099)	(47,979)	(4,718,545)
Other movements that do not affect the FCF						
Net interest, inflation adjustments, and exchange-rate changes	(1,823)	2,514,602	372,469	67,706	-	2,952,954
Change financial instruments fair value (Notes 18 and 26)	-	(63,163)	-	-	-	(63,163)
Allocation of dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	(1,525)	182,690	181,165
Addition, write-off, remeasurement of lease liabilities and other		-	1,638,582	296,805		1,935,387
Effect foreign currency translation and other	270	106,183	40,534	(4,095)	(22,071)	120,821
	(1,553)	2,557,622	2,051,585	358,891	160,619	5,127,164
Balance as of March 31, 2021	(39)	24,420,267	5,075,194	- 1,108,640	208,182	30,812,244

(Assets)/Liabilities	Financial investments linked to financing (Note 5)	Loans and financing (Note 18)	Lease liabilities	Related parties (1)	Dividends and interest on own capital payable	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2019	(57,846)	16,742,358	-	300,559	37,553	17,022,624
Transactions with impact in FCF						
Funding, net of expenditures	-	7,352,092	-	-	-	7,352,092
Amortization of principal	-	(3,529,607)	-	-	-	(3,529,607)
Interest amortization	-	(844,765)	-	-	-	(844,765)
Amortization of lease liabilities	-	-	(1,114,229)	(145,737)		(1,259,966)
Payment of dividends and interest on own capital and preferential shares	-	-	-	(129,412)	(2,508,353)	(2,637,765)
Financial investments linked to financing	10,182	-	-	-	-	10,182
Other	-	-	-	2,317	-	2,317
	10,182	2,977,720	(1,114,229)	(272,832)	(2,508,353)	(907,512)
Other movements that do not affect the FCF						
Net interest, inflation adjustments, and exchange-rate changes	(2,796)	4,462,210	334,365	63,719	-	4,857,498
Change financial instruments fair value (Notes 18 and 26)	-	229,969	-	-	-	229,969
Issuance (redemption) and allocation of disproportionate dividends	-	-		(1,416)	-	(1,416)
Allocation of dividends and interest on own capital	-	-	-	-	2,587,276	2,587,276
Initial adoption of IFRS 16 (CPC 06 (R2)) (Note 2.4.1)	-	-	3,630,867	720,759	-	4,351,626
Business combinations	-	212,426	36	-	-	212,462
Addition, write-off, remeasurement of lease liabilities and other	-	-	1,422,323	101,823	-	1,524,146
Effect foreign currency translation and other	-	405,228	138,422	4,236	(20,934)	526,952
	(2,796)	5,309,833	5,526,013	889,121	2,566,342	14,288,513
Balance as of March 31, 2020	(50,460)	25,029,911	4,411,784	916,848	95,542	30,403,625

(1) Comprised of financial transactions, preferred shares and lease liabilities (Note 11.a).

(b) Transactions not involving cash

	2021	2020	2019
Investment transactions not involving cash			
Installments receivable for the sale of shares and the formation of a joint venture	113,206	123,439	-
Installment payable due to purchase of Raízen Argentina	-	-	(1,959,945)
Right of use	(2,034,050)	(1,767,862)	-
Depreciation and amortization of agricultural assets capitalized as property, plant and equipment	(83,412)	(91,962)	(81,957)
Interest capitalized in property plant and equipment assets (Note 14 and 26)	(54,819)	(38,021)	(30,825)
Depreciation of agricultural assets capitalized as biological assets	(28,791)	(20,870)	(23,288)
Additions to property, plant and equipment and other, net	(23,579)	(3,980)	(122,302)
	(2,111,445)	(1,799,256)	(2,218,317)

32. Subsequent Events

Renewal of Right to Use of "Shell" Brand

On May 20, 2021, the Company celebrated the renewal of the License agreement for the use of the "Shell" Brand with Shell Brands International AG. With this renewal, the Company maintains the right to use the "Shell" Brand, in the fuel distribution and related activities sector in Brazil, for a minimum period of 13 (thirteen) years, which may be renewed in certain cases, subject to compliance with certain conditions set out in the contract.

* * *

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Raizen Fuels Finance S.A.
16, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453, Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Raízen S.A.
Avenida Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, 222, Block 2,
Room 321,
Rio de Janeiro, State of Rio de Janeiro
CEP 22631-455, Brazil

Raízen Energia S.A.
Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 4100, 11th floor,
São Paulo, State of São Paulo
CEP 04538-132, Brazil

TRUSTEE, REGISTRAR, PAYING AGENT AND TRANSFER AGENT

The Bank of New York Mellon
240 Greenwich Street – 7E
New York, New York 10286
United States

LEGAL ADVISORS

TO RAÍZEN FUELS FINANCE S.A., RAÍZEN S.A. AND RAÍZEN ENERGIA S.A.

as to United States Law

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP
Av. Juscelino Kubitschek, 1455
12th floor
04543-011 São Paulo, SP
Brazil

as to Brazilian Law

Stocche Forbes Advogados
Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 4100,
9th floor
04538-132 São Paulo, SP
Brazil

as to Luxembourg Law

Loyens & Loeff Luxembourg SARL
18-20, rue Edward Steichen,
L-2540 Luxembourg,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

TO THE INITIAL PURCHASERS

as to United States Law

Milbank LLP
Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 4100, 5th floor
São Paulo, SP 04538-132
Brazil

as to Brazilian Law

Pinheiro Neto Advogados
Rua Hungria, 1100
São Paulo, SP 01455-906
Brazil

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S/S Ltda.
Praia de Botafogo, 370 – 8th floor
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 22.250-040
Brazil

LISTING AGENT

Loyens & Loeff Luxembourg SARL
18-20, rue Edward Steichen
L-2540 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg


raízen