

# Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements

Paraná Xisto S.A.

June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2025 and 2024

# Contents

1	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9
2	RESTRICTED DEPOSITS	g
3	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	g
4	RELATED PARTIES	11
5	INVENTORIES	11
6	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	13
7	TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	16
8	ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS	16
9	LEASES (CONSOLIDATED)	16
10	PROVISION FOR DECOMMISSIONING OF AREAS	18
11	TAXES	19
12	EQUITY	21
13	SALES REVENUE	22
14	COSTS AND EXPENSES BY NATURE	23
15	NET FINANCE INCOME (COSTS)	24
16	PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES	
17	RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	25
18	EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD	28

# Statements of financial position

June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

		Consolidated		Individual
Assets	Note	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Current				·
Cash and cash equivalents	1	7.271	3.640	18.559
Accounts receivable	3	16.521	16.521	22.275
Intercompany loans	4	54.760	54.431	76
Inventories	5	51.018	51.018	57.947
Leases	9.1	384	384	367
Income and social contribuition taxes	11.1	22.291	22.291	11.811
Taxes and contribuitions	11.2	5.412	5.055	2.327
Other current assets		24.635	24.595	10.164
Prepaid expenses		3.286	3.286	3.067
		185.578	181.221	126.593
Non-current				
Restricted deposits	2	24.121	24.121	18.266
Deferred tax assets	11.1	45.041	45.041	68.435
Taxes and contribuitions	11.2	18.456	18.456	11.938
Intercompany loans	4	58.918	70.867	68.870
Leases	9.1	2.456	2.456	2.383
Other non-current assets		112	112	-
Property, plant and equipment	6.1	128.543	128.543	106.007
Intangible assets	6.2	22.351	22.351	21.401
		299.998	311.947	297.300
Total assets		485.576	493.168	423.893

# Statements of financial position

June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

		Consolidated		Individual
Liabilities and equity		Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Current				
Trade accounts payable	7	73.468	73.105	51.435
Advances from customers	8	74.700	74.700	28.188
Lease liability	9.2	4.101	4.101	1.936
Income and social contribution taxes	11.1	9.464	9.464	5.938
Tax installment	11.1	6.969	6.969	3.011
Taxes and contributions	11.2	36.750	36.750	38.992
Labor and social obligations		8.931	8.931	7.763
Provision for decommissioning of areas	10	5.287	5.287	14.256
Other liabilities		3.003	3.003	6.974
		222.673	222.310	158.493
Non-current liabilities				_
Trade accounts payable	7	584	584	-
Lease liability	9.2	1.760	1.760	988
Provision for decommissioning of areas	10	45.997	45.997	75.543
Accrual for investment loss		-	12.742	-
Tax installment	11.1	10.908	10.908	9.034
Taxes and contributions	11.2	17.632	17.632	32.034
Intercompany loans	4	7.379	2.592	-
Provision for contingencies		16.349	16.349	6.418
Other liabilities		1.669	1.669	168
		102.278	110.233	124.185
Equity	12			
Subscribed capital		267.823	267.823	267.823
Unpaid capital		1.508	1.508	1.508
Legal reserve		3.573	3.573	587
Accumulated loss		- 115.032	- 115.032 -	128.703
Other comprehensive Income (loss)		2.753	2.753	-
· · · · · ·		160.625	160.625	141.215
Total liabilities		485.576	493.168	423.893

Individual and Consolidated Statements of profit or loss June 30, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of reais)

	_	Consolidated		Individual
	Note	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Revenue	13	95.088	95.088	143.897
Cost of goods sold	14.1	(113.432)	(113.432)	(93.509)
Gross profit		(18.344)	(18.344)	50.388
Expenses				
Selling	14.2	(2.503)	(2.503)	(9.882)
General and administrative	14.3	(15.682)	(13.238)	(10.895)
Equity method		-	(2.903)	-
Other operating income (expenses)	14.4	2.601	2.601	2.060
		(15.584)	(16.043)	(18.717)
Income (loss) before finance income (costs) and taxes		(33.928)	(34.387)	31.670
Net finance income (costs)	15	(2.229)	(1.770)	(5.174)
Finance costs		(2.856)	(3.697)	(9.303)
Finance income		627	1.927	4.129
Profit (losses) before taxes		(36.157)	(36.157)	26.496
Income and social contribution taxes		-	<u>-</u>	472
Current income and social contribution taxes		-	-	-
Deferred income and social contribution taxes		-	-	472
Net income (loss)		(36.157)	(36.157)	26.968

Individual and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (loss) June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Profit (loss)	(36.157)	(36.157)	26.968
Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in			
subsequent periods:	2.753	2.753	_
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(33.404)	(33.404)	26.968

Statements of Changes in Equity June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

	Paid-in capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Accumulated losses	Profit / Loss for the year	Other comprehensive income	Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2022	209.444	1.508	624	(54.975)	-	-	156.601
Capital contribuition	58.379	-	-	-	-	-	58.379
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(93.848)	-	(93.848)
Appropriation of loss	-	-	-	(93.848)	93.848	-	<u>-</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2023	267.823	1.508	624	(148.822)	-	-	121.133
Net income	-	-	-	-	59.018	_	59.018
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-		(227)	(227)
Appropriation of income	-	-	-	59.018	(59.018)	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	267.823	1.508	624	(89.805)	-	(227)	179.923
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(22.278)	-	(22.278)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2.980	2.980
Appropriation of loss	-	-	-	(22.278)	22.278	-	-
Balance as of June 30, 2025	267.823	1.508	624	(112.083)	-	2.753	160.625

# Individual and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

	Consolidated	Individual	Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income (loss) for the year	(36.670)	(36.670)	26.969
Equity pickup	-	2.723	-
Provision for obsolescence and net realizable value	(367)	(367)	(447)
Provision for contingencies	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	6.408	6.408	14.183
Finance income (expenses)	278	278	-
	(30.351)	(27.628)	40.705
(Increase) decrease in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade accounts receivables	16.856	16.856	(10.498)
Taxes recoverables	(2.488)	(3.212)	(7.625)
Restricted deposits	(4.267)	(4.267)	161
Inventories	7.760	7.760	(2.984)
Other assets	(11.845)	(11.785)	(4.936)
Prepaid expenses	1.694	1.694	2.292
Lease receivables	11	11	10
Trade accounts payables	17.375	17.684	2.814
Labor and social obligations	2.066	2.066	985
Tax obligations	(14.991)	(14.991)	6.579
Lease payables	(753)	(754)	(910)
Other liabilities	17.274	17.274	118
	28.692	28.336	(13.994)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	(1.659)	708	26.711
PPE aquisition	(37.913)	(37.913)	(12.108)
Cash flow from investment activities	(37.913)	(37.913)	(12.108)
Loan / intercompany loan and interests received/paid	5.566	5.266	(8.112)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	5.566	5.266	(8.112)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34.006)	(31.939)	6.491
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of quarter	41.277	35.579	12.068
Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter	7.271	3.640	18.559
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(34.006)	(31.939)	6.491
• •	•	•	

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

## 1 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Cash and banks	7.271	3.640	1.875
Financial investiments	-	-	16.684
Total	7.271	3.640	18.559

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, available bank deposits and short-term financial investments with high liquidity, which meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents recommended in accounting practice.

## **Accounting practice**

They represent cash, available bank deposits and short-term financial investments with high liquidity, readily convertible into a known amount of cash and with an insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2 Restricted deposits

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Restricted deposits	24.121	24.121	18.266
Total	24.121	24.121	18.266

The Company, maintains deposits in financial institutions to comply with the requirements of ANP Resolution No. 854/2021. These investments have restricted cash characteristics and are only moved annually, based on the ANP's review of the amount of the environmental liabilities and determination of the amount to be maintained as a restricted deposit.

In Q2 2025 the Company started a process to change the guarantee, due to it and an additional amount of R\$ 3,967 was deposited. The Company maintained the amount of R\$24,121 deposited as collateral for the letter as of June 30, 2025

#### 3 Accounts receivable

	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Accounts receivables	16.521	16.521	22.275
Total	16.521	16.521	22.275

The Company and its subsidiary have no history of losses on trade receivables and, therefore, as of June, 2025 and 2024, no allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables has been recognized.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

#### **Accounting practice**

Accounts receivable are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration to be received, which is unconditional from a customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required for the payment of the consideration to become due), and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for short-term accounts receivables using a provision matrix.

The Company bases this on unadjusted historical credit loss experience when such information represents the best reasonable and supportable information, or adjusted based on currently observable data to reflect the effects of current and future conditions, provided such data is available without undue cost or effort.

In general, for other receivables, the Company recognizes a provision equal to the 12-month ECL; however, when the credit risk of the financial instrument increases significantly from its initial recognition, the provision is recognized at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL.

When assessing a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of default on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default on the financial instrument at its initial recognition date.

Regardless of the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk, the Company presumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, except when reasonable and supportable information available demonstrates otherwise.

The Company assumes that the credit risk of accounts receivables has not increased significantly since initial recognition when they are considered to have low credit risk at the reporting date. Low credit risk is determined based on external credit ratings and internal assessment methodologies.

In the absence of a dispute or other issues that may result in suspension of collection, the Company considers default to have occurred when the counterparty fails to fulfill its legal obligation to pay its debts when due or, depending on the instrument, when the payment under the contract is past due for 90 (ninety) days or more.

ECL is the weighted average of historical credit losses, adjusted for their respective default risks, as applicable to the weightings. Credit loss on a financial asset is measured as the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the Company and all cash flows the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

# 4 Related parties

Transactions with related parties are segregated between loans and checking account between the companies and the amounts are as follows:

		Consolidated				Individual
	Receivable	Payable	Receivable		Payabl	e
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Loans	113.678	7.379	125.298	68.946	- 360	-
Checking account	-	-	-	-	2.952	
Total	113.678	7.379	125.298	68.946	2.592	-
Current	54.760	7.379	54.431	76	2.592	-
Noncurrent	58.918	-	70.867	68.870	-	
Total	113.678	7.379	125.298	68.946	2.592	-

## 5 Inventories

		Consolidated and individua		
		Q2 2025	Q2 2024	
Finished goods	(i)	8.651	10.942	
Finished goods held by third parties	(ii)	160	14.881	
In-process products	(iii)	4.038	4.812	
Materials and supplies	(iv)	38.795	29.997	
Provision for inventory obsolescence		(705)	(2.238)	
Provision for adjustments to net realizable value		80	(447)	
Total		51.018	57.947	

<sup>(</sup>i) Includes fuel oil, LPG, sulfur, naphtha, shale water and fuel gas

<sup>(</sup>ii) Includes OTE fuel oil and naphtha stored in third-party tanks. In 2023, the company entered into a lease agreement for storage tanks to store fuel oil at Terin, located at the Port of Paranaguá (PR).

<sup>(</sup>iii) Shale oil and oily water

<sup>(</sup>iv) Includes operating materials and sludge acquired from third parties

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

The provision for inventory obsolescence at the end of the fiscal year is as follows:

	Consolidated and individual		
	Q2 2025		
Opening balance of the provision	705	2.238	
Recognition	-	-	
Reversal	=	-	
Closing balance of the provision	705	2.238	

The provision for adjustments to net realizable value at the end of the fiscal year is as follows:

	Consolidated ar	Consolidated and individual		
	Q2 2025	Q2 2024		
	•	_		
Opening balance	80	1.600		
Recognition	-	447		
Reversal	-	(1.600)		
Closing balance	80	447		

Crude oil inventories may be marketed in their raw state, as well as consumed in the production process of their by-products.

Work-in-process products are composed of product streams that have already gone through at least one processing unit but still need to be processed, treated, or converted to be made available for sale.

Materials and supplies mainly represent production inputs and operating materials that will be used in the Company's activities and are presented at average purchase cost.

Inventories are adjusted to their realizable value by means of provisions for adjustment to market value and other provisions, when necessary. The classification of losses due to obsolescence and provisions for adjustment to realizable value in the statement of profit or loss are presented under cost of goods sold.

#### **Accounting practice**

Inventories are measured at their weighted average cost of purchase or production and are adjusted to their net realizable value when the latter is lower than the items' carrying amount.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and expenses necessary to make the sale. Changes in selling prices after the reporting date are considered in the calculation of net realizable value to the extent that they confirm the conditions existing at the reporting date.

Materials and supplies are measured at average purchase cost, provided that such cost does not exceed replacement cost.

Provisions for obsolescence of materials and supplies are determined with reference to specific inventory items, through periodic reviews to determine the extent of any need for a provision. The classification of obsolescence losses in the statement of profit or loss is presented under cost of goods sold.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

# 6 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

# 6.1 Property, plant and equipment

The consolidated property, plant and equipment is presented as follows:

	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Assets under construction	Stripping costs	Right-of- use assets	Advance payments	Total
Balance as of December, 31 2023	476	40.526	61.240	7.656	-	3.828		113.726
Additions	-	-	2.877	20.106	5.195	6.193	8	34.379
Write-offs	-	-	- 293	-	-	-	-	- 293
Transfers	-	-	7.421	- 9.005	-	-	-	- 1.584
Depreciation	-	- 2.228	- 43.601	-	-	- 3.305	-	- 49.134
Balance as of December, 31 2024	476	38.298	27.644	18.757	5.195	6.716	8	97.094
Cost	476	42.922	165.360	18.757	5.195	13.856	8	246.574
Accumulated depreciation	-	- 4.624	- 137.716	-	-	- 7.140	-	- 149.480
Balance as of December, 31 2024	476	38.298	27.644	18.757	5.195	6.716	8	97.094
Additions	-	-	1.136	49.006	-	66	11	50.219
Transfers	-	-	16.031	- 16.031	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	- 1.021	- 16.032	-	-	- 1.717	-	- 18.770
Balance as of June, 30 2025	476	37.277	28.779	51.732	5.195	5.065	19	128.543
Cost	476	42.922	182.527	51.732	5.195	13.922	19	296.793
Accumulated depreciation	-	- 5.645	- 153.748	-	-	- 8.857	-	- 168.250
Balance as of June, 30 2025	476	37.277	28.779	51.732	5.195	5.065	19	128.543

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

#### **Accounting practice**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition or buildup cost, which also includes directly attributable costs necessary to place the asset into working condition, and, when applicable, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, no indicators of impairment of property, plant and equipment were identified.

Expenditures on major planned maintenance carried out to restore or maintain the original performance standards of industrial units are recognized in property, plant and equipment when the campaign period exceeds twelve months and the campaigns are foreseeable. These expenditures are depreciated over the expected period until the next major maintenance. Maintenance expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as expenses or cost of goods sold in the statement of profit or loss, depending on the asset's allocation and use.

Spare parts and replacement components with a useful life greater than one year and that can only be used in connection with items of property, plant and equipment are recognized and depreciated together with the main asset.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets.

Development costs are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, if the product or process is technically and commercially viable, if future economic benefits are probable, and if the Company has the intention and sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. In 2024, the Company began the development of a new mine called Rio das Pedras, which is not yet in operation. Development costs incurred in fiscal year 2024 amounted to R\$ 5,195.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Company reviews the estimated residual value and expected useful life of the assets at least annually. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety, and environmental legislation in assessing the estimated residual value and expected useful life of the assets.

Right-of-use assets are presented as part of property, plant and equipment and, based on the useful lives of their respective underlying assets and the characteristics of the lease agreements (term, transfer of asset, or exercise of purchase option), are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the contractual periods.

The residual value, useful life, and depreciation methods of the assets are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year and adjusted prospectively when applicable.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

# 6.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are presented as follows:

	C = ft	T-4-1	
	Software	under development	Total
Balance as of December, 31 2023	16.495	556	17.051
Additions	776	6.179	6.955
Write-offs	(1.338)	-	(1.338)
Transfers	7.780	(6.195)	1.585
Amortization	(1.467)	-	(1.467)
Balance as of December, 31 2024	22.246	540	22.786
Cost	24.062	540	24.602
Accumulated amortization	(1.816)	-	(1.816)
Balance as of December, 31 2024	22.246	540	22.786
Additions	-	254	254
Amortization	(689)	-	(689)
Balance as of June, 30 2025	21.557	794	22.351
Cost	24.062	794	24.856
Accumulated amortization	(2.505)	-	(2.505)
Balance as of June, 30 2025	21.557	794	22.351

# **Accounting practice**

Intangible assets are measured at historical acquisition cost or at fair value when acquired in a business combination, net of accumulated amortization and, if applicable, accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the assets, which is reviewed at each statement of financial position date.

There were no indicators that the carrying amount of intangible assets exceeded their recoverable amount as of June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

# 7 Trade accounts payable

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Domestic	72.521	72.521	51.435
Foreign	1.532	1.169	0
Total	74.053	73.690	51.435
Current	73.468	73.105	51.435
Noncurrent	584	584	0

## 8 Advances from customers

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Advances from customers	74.700	74.700	28.188
Total	74.700	74.700	28.188

# 9 Leases (Consolidated)

# 9.1 Lease receivables (lessor)

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, changes in the lease contract recognized as an asset by the Company are presented as follows:

					Consolidated
	03/31/2025		Receipts	Interest income	06/30/2025
Lease receivables	2.851	-	102	91	2.840
Total	2.851	-	102	91	2.840
Current	385				384
Non-current	2.467				2.456

				Consolidated
	03/31/2024	Receipts	Interest income	06/30/2024
Lease receivables	2.759 -	98	88	2.750
Total	2.759	(98)	88	2.750
Current	367			367
Non-current	2.393			2.383

The finance lease receipts are detailed as follows:

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of reais)

	Q2 2025
2025	21
2026	50
2027	56
2028	63
2029 onwards	2.650
As of June 30	2.840

The finance lease is represented by the lease agreement for the research and development facilities owned by the Company, entered into with Petrobras, and has a term of 20 years, with installments due monthly.

# 9.2 Lease liability (lessee)

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, changes in lease contracts recognized as liabilities are as follows:

						Consolidated
	03/31/2025	Principal payment	Interest payment	Accrued interest	Remeasurements	06/30/2025
Lease payables	6.614	(820)	(159)	159	66	5.861
Total	6.614	(820)	(159)	159	66	5.861
Current	4.072					4.101
Non-current	2.542					1.760

						Cons	olidated
	03/31/2024	Principal payment	Interest payment	Accrued interest	Transfers	06/3	0/2024
Lease payables	3.834	- 1.136	226				2.924
Total	3.834	(1.136)	226		-	-	2.924
Current	2.776						1.936
Non-current	1.058						988

As of June 30, 2025, the lease contract cash flows by maturity are as follows:

	Q2 2025
2025	2.283
2026	3.047
2027	394
2028 onwards	137
As of June 30	5.861

# **Accounting practice**

#### For contracts in which the Company is the lessee

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of lease payments, excluding projected future inflation, and take into account taxes recoverable, non-cancelable terms, and extension options when reasonably certain.

The payment flows are discounted using the Company's nominal incremental financing rate, as the interest rates implicit in third-party lease contracts are typically not readily determinable.

Remeasurements of the lease liability generally reflect changes resulting from contractual indices or rates, as well as changes in lease terms due to new expectations concerning extensions or terminations.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

Interest incurred updates the lease liability and is classified as a financial expense, while payments reduce the carrying amount of the liability.

Payments associated with short-term leases (with a term of 12 months or less) or variable lease payments are recognized as expenses over the lease term.

#### For contracts in which the Company is the lessor

When the Company is the lessor under a contract classified as a finance lease, a receivable is recognized in an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, which consists of the lease payments receivable and any unguaranteed residual value for which the Company is responsible, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Credit loss on a financial asset is measured as the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the Company and all cash flows the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

#### 10 Provision for decommissioning of areas

The Company has legal obligations related to the remediation of areas impacted by oil shale mining activities and to ensure the safe future use of the project area. The rehabilitation of degraded areas is systematically conducted throughout the operational life of the mines. As a result, the damage caused during mine preparation for the start of production is largely remediated in the subsequent years.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company has provisioned an amount of R\$ 51,284 for decommissioning of areas

	Consolidated an	Consolidated and individual		
	Q2 2025	Q2 2024		
Provision for decommissioning of areas	39.437	73.213		
Provision for environmental expenses	11.847	16.586		
Total	51.284	89.799		
Current	5.287	14.256		
Noncurrent	45.997	75.543		

As of June 30, 2025, the provisioned balance refers to amounts recognized by the company for environmental compensation obligations assumed by the Company in the course of its operations, in compliance with Resolution 854/2021 of the National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP), which aims to ensure the environmental remediation of areas impacted by mining activities.

Changes in the provision between June 30 2025 and 2024 reflect the periodic reassessment process of expected future expenditures by Management and the best estimate of disbursements to be made by the Company for the recovery of decommissioned areas, in addition to environmental remediation expenses incurred concurrently with the Company's production process. Changes in the provision due to the passage of time and revisions of estimated future expenditures are reviewed and adjusted by the Company at each year-end.

#### **Accounting practice**

The recognition of legal obligations for environmental remediation of areas impacted by oil shale mining activities occurs as the mine development and production activities are carried out. The environmental damage substantially originates from the production phase of the mines and considering that overburden removal takes place almost concurrently with shale extraction, the recognition of the provision for related environmental remediation is recorded as part of production costs. Estimates are reviewed periodically based on current information on costs and expected remediation plans.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the asset corresponding to the environmental liability was fully depreciated, and consequently, changes in the estimated costs for environmental remediation incurred during 2025 and 2024 were recognized in liabilities with a corresponding impact on profit or loss.

The effects of the present value adjustment of the provision are recognized as finance income (costs).

#### 11 Taxes

# 11.1 Income and social contribution taxes

-	Consolidated							
- -	Ativo cire	culante	Ativo não o	irculante	Passivo ci	rculante	Passivo não	circulante
Current	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Income tax	16.286	8.480	-	-	6.935	4.384	-	-
Social contribuition	6.005	3.331	-	-	2.529	1.554	-	-
	22.291	11.811	-	-	9.464	5.938	-	-
Installments								
Income tax paid in installments	-	-	_	-	5.263	2.328	8.291	6.983
Social contribuition paid in installments	_	_	-	_	1.706	684	2.617	2.051
	-	-	-	-	6.969	3.011	10.908	9.034
Deferred tax								
Income tax	-	-	33.118	50.320	-	-	-	-
Social contribuition	-	-	11.922	18.115	-	-	-	-
	-	-	45.041	68.435	-	-	-	-
Total	22.291	11.811	45.041	68.435	16.433	8.949	10.908	9.034

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

#### **Accounting practice**

Income and social contribution tax expenses for the year are recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless they relate to items directly recognized in equity, and include both current and deferred taxes. These taxes are calculated based on rates of 15%, plus a 10% surtax on taxable profit computed on the Company's accounting records ('lucro real') for income tax purposes, and 9% on taxable profit ('lucro real') for social contribution purposes, considering the offsetting of income and social contribution tax losses, limited to 30% of taxable profit ('lucro real') for the year.

#### **Current income and social contribution taxes**

These are calculated based on taxable profit determined according to applicable legislation and the rates in effect at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainties regarding the treatment of income taxes are assessed periodically, taking into account the likelihood of acceptance by the tax authority.

Current income and social contribution taxes are presented net when there is a legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts and when there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Deferred income and social contribution taxes

Deferred taxes are generally recognized on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, and are measured using the rates expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, including unused tax losses and credits, to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be used, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred income and social contribution taxes are presented net when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different taxable entities that intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

#### 11.2 Other taxes and contributions

	Consolidado								
	Ativo circulante		Ativo não o	Ativo não circulante Passivo circul		rculante	Passivo não	não circulante	
	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	
State VAT (ICMS)	809	699	3.559	933	128	3.128	-	-	
Federal contribution taxes on gross revenue for Social Integration Program (PIS) and for Social Security Financing									
(COFINS)	-	-	14.897	11.005	236	3.272	-	-	
Royalties Tax on Financial Transactions	-	-	-	-	1.251	1.396	-	-	
(IOF)	-	-	-	-	(98)	-	-	-	
ICMS paid in installments	-	-	-	-	34.141	29.955	17.632	32.034	
Withholding Income Tax	4.246	1.628	-	-	761	1.185	-	-	
Other	357	-	-	-	332	57	-	-	
Total	5.412	2.327	18.456	11.938	36.750	38.992	17.632	32.034	

# 12 Equity

#### 12.1 Subscribed capital

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, the subscribed and paid-in share capital in the amount of R\$267,823 is represented by 267,822,941 common, registered shares with no par value. There were no movements in the share capital during the quarters ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

# **Accounting practice**

Capital is represented by common shares. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are presented as a deduction from equity, as capital transactions, net of tax effects.

#### 12.2 Income reserves

#### Legal reserve

The legal reserve is constituted annually by allocating 5% of the net income for the year and may not exceed 20% of the Company's capital. The purpose of the legal reserve is to ensure the integrity of capital and may only be used to offset losses or increase capital through a resolution made at the shareholders' meeting.

As of June 30, 2025 and 2024, no legal reserve was set up.

#### 12.3 Dividends

Net income for the year, adjusted in accordance with applicable legislation, shall be allocated as follows, subject to approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting:

- (i) a portion corresponding to 5% (five percent) of net income shall be allocated to the legal reserve, which shall not exceed 20% (twenty percent) of the Company's capital;
- (ii) a portion of the remaining net income may be allocated to contingency reserves, with the purpose of offsetting, in future periods, a decrease in income arising from contingencies rated as probable loss;
- (iii) a portion of the net income resulting from government grants or donations for investment may be allocated to the tax incentive reserve;

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

- (iv) any portion of the contingency reserve constituted in previous years and related to actual or unrealized losses, if any, must be reversed;
- (v) from the remaining balance, after the deductions and reversals indicated and as provided by applicable legislation, a portion corresponding to 25% (twenty-five percent) shall be distributed to shareholders as mandatory dividends;
- (vi) all or part of the remaining balance, after deductions, reversals, and payment of mandatory dividends, may be retained to execute the capital budget, if the proposal to do so is approved by the Company's management; and
- (vii) any remaining balance, if applicable, must be distributed to shareholders as additional dividends.

No dividends were paid by the Company during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, as the Company recorded losses in both years.

# 12.4 Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Due to the translation of the financial statements of its subsidiary, whose functional currency is the Canadian Dollar, other comprehensive income (loss) was recognized.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded at the functional currency exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing exchange rate on the reporting date.

All differences are recorded in the statement of profit or loss, except for the foreign exchange variation arising from the translation of the subsidiary's statement of financial position. This difference is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Charges and tax effects related to the foreign exchange differences on these monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

## 13 Sales revenue

		Consolidated
	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Gross sales revenues	126.643	211.015
(-) Sales returns	(316)	(143)
(-) Commercial discounts	(3.868)	(6.202)
Sales taxes (*)	(27.371)	(60.773)
Net sales revenues	95.088	143.897
Net revenue by product		
Fuel Oil	72.391	107.631
Gas	11.022	19.442
Naphtha	3.591	7.233
LPG	7.841	2.370
Sulfur	151	7.003
Shale water	92	219
Total	95.088	143.897

<sup>(\*)</sup> Includes PIS, COFINS and ICMS.

#### **Accounting practice**

The Company evaluates contracts with customers that will be subject to revenue recognition and identifies the distinct goods and services promised in each contract.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

Performance obligations are defined as promises to transfer a product or service (or a group of products or services) that is distinct, or a series of distinct products or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Company measures revenue at the amount of consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Transaction prices are based on contractually stated prices, which reflect the Company's pricing methodologies and policies based on market parameters.

The Company grants rebates to customers based on contractual clauses when pre-determined volume thresholds are reached. These rebates are considered a form of variable consideration and are estimated and recognized as a reduction in revenue at the time the sale is recognized, taking into account the likelihood that customers will achieve the pre-determined volumes that entitle them to such rebates. The rebates granted are presented as deductions from gross revenue in the statement of profit or loss for the year.

Revenue is recognized when a good is transferred—that is, when the customer obtains control over it—thus satisfying the performance obligation. This generally occurs at specific points in time upon delivery of the product.

## 14 Costs and expenses by nature

#### 14.1 Cost of goods sold and services rendered

	Co	nsolidated
Cost of goods sold	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Raw materials, supplies, contracted services, and other	(68.563)	(59.857)
Idle capacity costs	(25.174)	-
Depreciation	(5.257)	(13.681)
Royalties	(1.708)	(4.083)
Freight	(296)	(3.176)
Storage	(3.150)	(1.973)
Personnel expenses	(9.283)	(10.738)
Total	(113.432)	(93.509)

#### **Accounting practice**

The cost of goods and services sold for the goods sold includes the recording of production costs—comprising the cost of direct materials and labor, and a proportional share of indirect manufacturing overhead based on the normal operating capacity of the respective products sold—and includes royalty costs arising from shale production.

## 14.2 Selling expenses

		Consolidated
Selling expenses	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Storage	(3.690)	(2.485)
Freight	(1.761)	(1)
Personnel	(492)	(525)
Contracted services	(277)	(319)
Depreciation	(8)	(7)
Other	34	(9.030)
Total	(2.503)	(9.882)

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

#### 14.3 General and administrative expenses

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Professional services	(8.039)	(5.595)	(3.681)
Personnel expenses	(3.979)	(3.979)	(3.608)
Asset write-offs	-	-	-
Consulting fees	-	-	-
Rentals	(1.133)	(1.133)	(1.067)
Depreciation and amortization	(380)	(380)	(494)
Utilities and services	(51)	(51)	(303)
General expenses	(955)	(955)	(412)
Maintenance	(1.145)	(1.145)	(1.330)
Total	(15.682)	(13.238)	(10.895)

# 14.4 Other operating income (expenses), net

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Rental income	1.337	1.337	813
Other	1.264	1.264	1.248
Total	2.601	2.601	2.060

# 15 Net finance income (costs)

	Consolidated		Individual
Finance income	Q1 2025	Q1 2025	Q1 2024
Foreign exchange gains	(417)	598	-
Income from financial investments	682	682	774
Interest income from leases	91	91	88
Interest income from loans	-	291	2
Other finance income	271	265	3.265
	627	1.927	4.129
Finance expense			
Lease finance costs	(159)	(159)	(99)
Interest expenses	(2.394)	(2.394)	(8.837)
Foreign exchange losses	(31)	(871)	(10)
IOF expenses	-	-	-
Other	(272)	(272)	(357)
	(2.856)	(3.697)	(9.303)
Net finance income (expense)	(2.229)	(1.770)	(5.173)

# 16 Provision for contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions in amounts sufficient to cover losses considered probable and for which a reliable estimate can be made.

Legal proceedings that represent present obligations for which the outflow of resources is not probable, or for which a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, are not recognized but are disclosed, unless the likelihood of an outflow is remote.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

As of June 30, 2025, labor lawsuits for which the likelihood of loss is considered probable by management and its internal and external legal advisors totaled R\$ 614

In 2024, the Company recognized a provision for tax risks in the amount of R\$ 6,768 (R\$ 4,034 in 2023), related to the payment of ICMS tax on triangular oil sales operations involving inventories stored at third-party locations. Based on opinions and technical assessments from the Company's legal advisors, in the event of legal disputes regarding this matter, the likelihood of loss and disbursement by the Company is deemed probable, and thus, the corresponding amount was recognized as a contingent tax liability.

Finally, the Company is involved in other legal proceedings for which Management, based on the assessment of its internal and external legal advisors, has not recognized provisions for contingencies. As of June 30, 2024, neither the parent company nor the consolidated group had any cases for which the likelihood of loss was considered possible.

The amounts of provision for contingencies are shown below.

			Consolidated
	Labor	Tax	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2024	-	6,418	6,418
Balance as of June 30, 2025	-	16,349	16,349

Changes in the provision for contingencies during the fiscal year are as follows:

		Consolidated
	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Opening balance	6,418	6,418
Additions	7,382	-
Monetary adjustments	3,163	-
Write-offs	(614)	
Closing balance	16,349	6,418

#### **Accounting practice**

The Company recognizes provisions for losses referring to legal and administrative proceedings when, based on technical assessments from its legal advisors and Management's judgment, the disbursement of future cash is considered probable and the other conditions for recognizing a provision are met.

Contingent liabilities with a probable risk of loss that cannot be reliably measured, and those with a possible risk of loss, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognized, but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. If the inflow of economic benefits is virtually certain, the related asset is no longer considered contingent and its recognition is appropriate.

#### 17 Risk Management and Financial Instruments

#### 17.1 Financial Instruments

The Company engages in operations involving financial instruments. Management of these instruments is carried out through operational strategies and internal controls aimed at ensuring liquidity and profitability. The control policy consists of ongoing monitoring of the contractual conditions in comparison with current market conditions.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

As of June 30, 2025, the Company did not engage in investments for speculation purposes. The results are in line with the policies and strategies defined by the Company's Management.

All financial instrument transactions are recognized in the individual and consolidated financial statements, as shown below,

#### 17.2 Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments are measured at amortized cost, except for the contingent consideration from the acquisition of a subsidiary, which is measured at fair value. The fair values of these financial instruments are equivalent to their carrying amounts.

	Consolidated		Individual
	Q2 2025	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Assets	7.271	3.640	17.549
Accounts receivable	16.521	16.521	17.450
Related parties	54.760	54.431	72
Leases	2.840	2.840	2.641
Other assets	24.747	24.707	3.888
Prepaid expenses	3.287	3.287	2.003
Restricted deposits	24.121	24.121	19.596
	133.548	129.548	63.199

	Consolidated		Individual Q2 2024	
Liabilities	Q2 2025	Q2 2025		
Suppliers	73.467	73.105	35.821	
Leases	7.379	2.592	4.656	
Related parties	9.048	4.261	-	
Other liabilities	1.669	1.669	7.202	
	91.564	81.628	47.679	

# 17.3 Risk management

The Company's risk management is conducted by its executive officers, based on the corporate risk management policy established by the parent company. This policy aims to ensure a proper balance between growth and return objectives and the Company's level of exposure to risks—whether inherent to its own operations or arising from the external environment in which it operates—so that, through the effective allocation of the Company's physical, financial, and human resources, the Company can achieve its strategic goals.

The Company's operations are subject to the following risk factors:

#### 17.3.1 Credit risk

The credit risk management policy aims to minimize the possibility of non-collection of sales made and amounts invested, deposited, or guaranteed with financial institutions and counterparties, by conducting credit analysis, granting, and management using quantitative and qualitative parameters.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from financial institutions in relation to cash management. Management believes the credit risks associated with cash and cash equivalents are reduced due to operations being conducted with Brazilian financial institutions with recognized liquidity.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

#### 17.3.2 Liquidity risk

The Company primarily uses its resources for working capital expenditures. Historically, its needs have been met through internally generated funds, short-term debt, sales transactions, and capital contributions from the parent company when necessary. These sources of funds, combined with the Company's financial position, are expected to continue supporting compliance with the capital requirements established at the corporate level. All of the Company's financial liabilities have maturities of less than one year, except for lease obligations, loans, and loan agreements.

#### 17.4 Market risk

#### 17.4.1 Interest rate risk

This arises from the possibility that the Company may incur gains or losses due to fluctuations in interest rates applicable to its financial assets and liabilities. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had no material exposure to interest rate risk, since its financing agreements carry fixed interest rates.

#### 17.4.2 Oil and Derivatives Price Risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in international oil prices. This commodity is affected by macroeconomic and geopolitical factors beyond the Company's control.

#### 17.4.3 Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk in foreign operations due to differences in the currencies involved in loans, borrowings, and intercompany agreements, primarily in USD – U.S. dollars. Foreign exchange rate risk refers to changes in foreign exchange rates that could cause the Company to incur unexpected losses, resulting in a reduction of assets or an increase in liabilities. As of June 30, 2024, the Company had the following net exposure to foreign exchange differences in assets and liabilities from transactions denominated in foreign currency (USD):

Consolidated	06/30/2025		
Intercompany receivables	329		
Intercompany payables	(7.379)		
Net foreign exchange exposure	(7.050)		

#### Sensitivity analysis

Based on the financial instruments denominated in U.S. dollars as of June 30, 2024, the Company performed a sensitivity analysis for a potential appreciation (depreciation) of the exchange rate (R\$/USD) by 25% and 50%. The balances considering the exchange rate variations are presented in the table below.

		US\$ rise		US\$ fall	
	06/30/2025	25%	50%	-25%	-50%
					_
Exchange rate fluctuation (US\$)	(7.050)	(8.812)	(10.575)	(5.287)	(3.525)

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements June 30, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of reais)

# 18 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the Period ended June 30, 2025, The shareholders of Forbes & Manhattan Resources Inc. have entered into a definitive agreement with Questerre Energy Corporation ("Questerre") to sell to Questerre 100% of Parana Xisto S.A. ("PX Energy") by way of a sale of the shares of Forbes & Manhattan Resources Inc. and Forbes Participações Ltda.