



JBS S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for three-year period ended December 31, 2024.

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Consolidated statements of financial position
In thousands of United States dollar - US\$

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5,613,672	4,569,517
Margin cash	3	136,554	132,461
Trade accounts receivable	4	3,735,540	3,390,856
Inventories	5	5,015,989	5,101,230
Biological assets	6	1,608,223	1,712,153
Recoverable taxes	7	637,728	919,120
Derivative assets		84,468	87,795
Other current assets		288,842	323,194
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		17,121,016	16,236,326
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Recoverable taxes	7	1,412,455	1,744,275
Biological assets	6	518,234	531,477
Related party receivables	8	77,355	118,554
Deferred income taxes	9	651,178	774,861
Derivative assets		–	81,940
Other non-current assets		268,737	319,226
		2,927,959	3,570,333
Investments in equity-accounted investees		38,312	56,601
Property, plant and equipment	10	11,780,880	12,918,249
Right of use assets	11.1	1,596,873	1,705,710
Intangible assets	12	1,803,199	1,985,595
Goodwill	13	5,417,134	6,105,020
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		23,564,357	26,341,508
TOTAL ASSETS		40,685,373	42,577,834

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

Consolidated statements of financial position
In thousands of United States dollar - US\$

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade accounts payable	14	5,465,513	5,257,053
Supply chain finance	14	728,710	948,066
Loans and financing	15	2,084,225	891,570
Income taxes	16	233,027	83,247
Other taxes payable	16	113,734	144,002
Payroll and social charges	17	1,435,751	1,297,181
Lease liabilities	11.2	335,681	352,627
Dividends payable	18	358,621	400
Provisions for legal proceedings	19	280,804	197,440
Derivative liabilities		165,979	144,251
Other current liabilities		455,020	581,123
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		11,657,065	9,896,960
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and financings	15	17,242,571	19,107,567
Income and other taxes payable	16	406,655	94,368
Payroll and social charges	17	352,718	490,503
Lease liabilities	11.2	1,398,348	1,488,600
Deferred income taxes	9	1,095,291	1,360,257
Provisions for legal proceedings	19	216,659	315,953
Derivative liabilities		100,087	
Other non-current liabilities		81,615	115,840
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		20,893,944	22,973,088
EQUITY	20		
Share capital - common shares		13,177,841	13,177,841
Capital reserve		(180,586)	(186,009)
Other reserves		(37,470)	(36,413)
Profit reserves		4,211,944	3,623,632
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(10,077,264)	(7,554,007)
Attributable to company shareholders		7,094,465	9,025,044
Attributable to non-controlling interest		1,039,899	682,742
TOTAL EQUITY		8,134,364	9,707,786
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		40,685,373	42,577,834

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	Note	2024	2023	2022
NET REVENUE		77,182,547	72,918,123	72,613,910
Cost of sales	26	(65,594,321)	(64,950,972)	(61,070,237)
GROSS PROFIT		11,588,226	7,967,151	11,543,673
Selling expenses	26	(4,827,284)	(4,594,334)	(4,681,689)
General and administrative expenses	26	(2,278,392)	(2,315,074)	(2,290,031)
Other income	26.1	84,525	148,625	311,057
Other expenses	26.1	(189,254)	(122,228)	(99,619)
NET OPERATING EXPENSES		(7,210,405)	(6,883,011)	(6,760,282)
OPERATING PROFIT		4,377,821	1,084,140	4,783,391
Finance income	22	719,370	584,216	808,612
Finance expense	22	(2,389,133)	(1,937,621)	(2,050,310)
NET FINANCE EXPENSE		(1,669,763)	(1,353,405)	(1,241,698)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax		2,945	9,537	11,800
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES		2,711,003	(259,728)	3,553,493
Current income taxes	9	(870,474)	(69,460)	(515,264)
Deferred income taxes	9	127,081	197,453	105,308
TOTAL INCOME TAXES		(743,393)	127,993	(409,956)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		1,967,610	(131,735)	3,143,537
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Company shareholders		1,766,870	(198,869)	2,997,488
Non-controlling interest		200,740	67,134	146,049
		1,967,610	(131,735)	3,143,537
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share - common shares (US\$)	23	0.80	(0.09)	1.34

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

	Note	2024	2023	2022
Net income (loss)		1,967,610	(131,735)	3,143,537
Other comprehensive income				
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to statement of income:				
Gain (loss) on net investment in foreign operations	20 e.1	(1,948,544)	179,612	137,499
Gain (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustments		(421,856)	560,954	(660,075)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge	27	796	6,873	(48,526)
Deferred income tax on gain (loss) on cash flow hedge		(202)	(1,744)	16,499
Other fair value adjustments through other comprehensive income		(2,786)	(13,143)	(6,360)
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income:				
Gains associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations		18,272	11,181	13,405
Income tax on gain associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations		(4,636)	(2,837)	(3,364)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(2,358,956)	740,896	(550,922)
Comprehensive Income (loss)		(391,346)	609,161	2,592,615
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Company shareholders		(756,387)	567,326	2,506,090
Non-controlling interest		365,041	41,835	86,525
Total comprehensive income		(391,346)	609,161	2,592,615

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

Note	Capital reserves						Profit reserves			Other comprehensive income			Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Premium on issue of shares	Capital transaction (1)	Stock options	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Legal Reserve	Reserve for investments	Tax-incentive reserve	VAE	FCTA	Retained earnings (loss)			
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2022	13,177,841	36,321	(154,198)	10,145	(33,747)	(619,298)	455,474	2,963,982	–	92,305	(8,024,668)	–	7,904,157	660,795	8,564,952
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	47,776	–	(110,117)	–	–	–	2,997,488	2,997,488	146,049	3,143,537
Loss on foreign currency translation adjustments (4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(523,602)	(12,339)	(598,282)	(61,793)	(660,075)	
Gain on net investment in foreign operations (2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	137,499	–	137,499	–	137,499	
Loss on cash flow hedge (5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32,027)	–	–	(32,027)	–	(32,027)
Valuation adjustments to equity in subsidiaries(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,514)	–	–	(6,514)	154	(6,360)
Loss associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,926	–	–	7,926	2,115	10,041
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	47,776	–	(110,117)	–	(30,615)	(386,103)	2,985,149	2,506,090	86,525	2,592,615
Purchase of treasury shares(1)	20 d1	–	–	–	–	(719,393)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(719,393)	–	(719,393)
Sale of treasury shares	20 d1	–	–	–	–	169,408	–	(1,903)	–	–	–	–	167,505	–	167,505
Cancellation of treasury shares	20 d1	–	–	–	–	1,121,507	–	(1,121,507)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based compensation	24	–	6,219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,219	1,396	7,615
Realization of other reserves	20 c	–	–	–	(1,430)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,430	–	–	–
Proposed interim dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(450,767)	(450,767)	–	(450,767)
Distribution of proposed interim dividends	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(422,033)	(422,033)	–	(422,033)
Prescribed dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3
Constitution legal reserve	20 d3	–	–	–	–	–	148,129	–	–	–	–	(148,129)	–	–	–
Constitution of investments statutory reserve	20 d4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,694,844	–	–	–	(1,694,844)	–	–	–
Purchase of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation treasury shares repurchase	–	–	(91,605)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(91,605)	(98,139)	(189,744)	
Dividends to non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,002)	(5,002)	
Acquisitions of non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,034	3,034	
Constitution of tax-incentive reserve	20 d5	–	–	–	–	–	–	(496,545)	767,354	–	–	(270,809)	–	–	–
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,639)	(2,639)	
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2022	13,177,841	36,321	(239,584)	10,145	(35,177)	–	603,603	2,928,754	767,354	61,690	(8,410,771)	–	8,900,176	645,970	9,546,146

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

Consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

In thousands of United States dollar - US\$



Note	Share capital	Capital reserves			Profit reserves			Other comprehensive income			Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
		Premium on issue of shares	Capital transaction ⁽¹⁾	Stock options	Other reserves	Legal Reserve	Reserve for investments	Tax-incentive reserve	VAE	FCTA				
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2023	13,177,841	36,321	(239,584)	10,145	(35,177)	603,603	2,928,754	767,354	61,690	(8,410,771)	—	8,900,176	645,970	9,546,146
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(198,869)	(198,869)	67,134	(131,735)
Gains on foreign currency translation adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618,297	(30,467)	587,830	(26,876)	560,954
Gain on net investment in foreign operations ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179,612	—	179,612	—	179,612
Loss on cash flow hedge, net of tax ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,129	—	—	5,129	—	5,129
Valuation adjustments to equity in subsidiaries ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,143)	—	—	(13,143)	—	(13,143)
Gain associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,767	—	—	6,767	1,577	8,344
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,247)	797,909	(229,336)	567,326	41,835	609,161
Share-based compensation	24	—	—	7,109	—	—	—	—	—	(1,588)	—	5,521	1,392	6,913
Realization of other reserves	20 c	—	—	—	(1,236)	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	—	—	—
Distribution of interim dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(447,979)	(447,979)	—	(447,979)
Constitution of investments statutory reserve	20 d4	—	—	—	—	(696,226)	—	—	—	—	696,226	—	—	—
Dividends to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,318)	(6,318)	(6,318)
Constitution of tax-incentive reserve	20 d5	—	—	—	—	—	20,147	—	—	—	(20,147)	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(137)	—	(137)	(137)
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2023	13,177,841	36,321	(232,475)	10,145	(36,413)	603,603	2,232,528	787,501	60,443	(7,614,450)	—	9,025,044	682,742	9,707,786
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2024	13,177,841	36,321	(232,475)	10,145	(36,413)	603,603	2,232,528	787,501	60,443	(7,614,450)	—	9,025,044	682,742	9,707,786
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,766,870	1,766,870	200,740	1,967,610	1,967,610
Gain (Losses) on foreign currency translation adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,108,541)	—	(2,108,541)	159,997	(1,948,544)
Losses on net investment in foreign operations ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(421,856)	—	(421,856)	—	(421,856)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge, net of tax ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594	—	—	594	—	594	594
Other fair value adjustments through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,787)	—	—	(2,787)	—	—	(2,787)
Gain associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,333	—	—	9,333	4,304	13,637	13,637
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,140	(2,530,397)	1,766,870	(756,387)	365,041	(391,346)	(391,346)
Share-based compensation	24	—	—	13,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,037	2,756	15,793
Realization of other reserves	20 c	—	—	—	(1,057)	—	—	—	—	—	1,057	—	—	—
Distribution of interim dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(1,179,620)	—	—	—	—	(1,179,620)	—	—	(1,179,620)
Prescribed dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5
Legal Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	88,396	—	—	—	—	(88,396)	—	—	—
Constitution of investments statutory reserve	20 d4	—	—	—	—	—	1,017,205	—	—	—	(1,017,205)	—	—	—
Acquisition of Non-Controlling Interest in Diamond Valley Pork	—	—	(7,614)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,614)	(5,710)	(13,324)	
Dividends to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,293)	(4,293)	
Constitution of tax-incentive reserve	20 d5	—	—	—	—	—	—	662,331	—	—	(662,331)	—	—	—
Business acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(674)	(674)	
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	37	
BALANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 2024	13,177,841	36,321	(227,052)	10,145	(37,470)	691,999	2,070,113	1,449,832	67,583	(10,144,847)	—	7,094,465	1,039,899	8,134,364

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the purchase of PPC treasury shares and share-based payment expenses incurred from subsidiaries.

⁽²⁾ Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments (FCTA) and exchange variation in subsidiaries

⁽³⁾ Mainly related to derivative financial instruments.

⁽⁴⁾ Refers to the net investment on foreign operations of intercompany balances between JBS S.A. and its indirect subsidiaries JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l.. Thus, since the balances are an extension of that entity's investment, they are considered as equity instruments.

⁽⁵⁾ Refers to the hedge accounting mainly in the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos.

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



	Note	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss)		1,967,610	(131,735)	3,143,537
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	6. 10. 11. 12	2,189,547	2,149,066	1,907,921
Expected credit losses	4	12,856	9,906	9,230
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees		(2,945)	(9,537)	(11,800)
Gain on sales of assets		(8,856)	(14,033)	(18,816)
Tax expense	9	743,393	(127,993)	409,956
Net finance expense	22	1,669,764	1,353,405	1,241,698
Share-based compensation		15,794	6,913	7,615
Provisions for legal proceedings	19	47,229	106,117	43,773
Impairment of goodwill and property, plant and equipment	10 and 13	28,264	30,250	19,846
Net realizable value inventory adjustments	5	13,957	(6,100)	13,164
DOJ (Department of Justice) and antitrust agreements	19	253,731	102,500	101,447
Fair value adjustment of biological assets	6	(158,600)	85,015	(36,107)
Leniency agreement		—	—	(103,346)
Gain from bargain purchase		—	—	(46,897)
Extemporaneous Litigation		61,016	—	—
Extemporaneous Reversal of Tax Credits		58,654	—	—
		6,891,414	3,553,774	6,681,221
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Trade accounts receivable		(333,628)	624,752	(269,553)
Inventories		(377,443)	480,524	(458,223)
Recoverable taxes		45,351	137,678	(708,996)
Other current and non-current assets		(7,606)	(40,938)	151,246
Biological assets		(520,541)	(529,365)	(864,782)
Trade accounts payable and supply chain finance		344,542	(787,017)	253,184
Taxes paid in installments		(60,993)	(48,091)	(78,029)
Other current and non-current liabilities		62,362	249,454	(124,872)
DOJ and Antitrust agreements payment		(170,573)	(90,300)	(167,046)
Income taxes paid		(348,666)	(70,918)	(1,039,421)
		(1,367,195)	(74,221)	(3,306,492)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Cash provided by operating activities		5,524,219	3,479,553	3,374,729
Interest paid		(1,486,820)	(1,288,172)	(930,882)
Interest received		192,150	187,393	136,697
		4,229,549	2,378,774	2,580,544
Net cash flows provided by operating activities				
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1,480,298)	(1,502,137)	(2,172,596)
Purchases of intangible assets	12	(10,585)	(8,983)	(8,386)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		47,216	71,980	48,765
Additional investments in equity-accounted investees		—	—	(2,066)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(5,829)	(3,529)	(378,853)
Dividends received		10,672	12,593	2,669
Related party transactions		21,171	1,039	760
Others		—	20,625	(25,857)
		(1,417,653)	(1,408,412)	(2,535,564)
Cash used in investing activities				
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from loans and financing		2,976,300	9,035,710	8,011,638
Payments of loans and financing		(2,990,311)	(7,091,698)	(7,473,186)
Derivative instruments received (settled)		(231,969)	(12,745)	(261,739)
Margin cash		20,099	(26,602)	109,732
Dividends paid		(759,301)	(447,979)	(872,802)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		(4,296)	(5,859)	(5,002)
Purchase of Diamond Pork treasury shares		(7,614)	—	(189,744)
Purchase of treasury shares		—	—	(719,393)
Sales of treasury shares		—	—	167,505
Payments of leasing contracts		(417,752)	(428,745)	(434,488)
		(1,414,844)	1,022,082	(1,667,479)
Cash provided (used in) by financing activities				
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents				
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(352,896)	50,642	(15,419)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period		1,044,155	2,043,086	(1,637,918)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		4,569,517	2,526,431	4,164,349
		5,613,672	4,569,517	2,526,431
Non-cash transactions:	Note	2024	2023	2022
Non-cash additions to right of use assets and lease liabilities	11.2	504,963	483,698	483,201
Capitalized interest	10	31,695	68,164	(70,788)
Dividends Prescribed and payable		5	696	—
Interim dividends	18	379,637	—	—
Non-Cash additions to PP&E		12,529	—	—
Cancellation of treasury shares	20	—	—	(1,121,507)

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



Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollar)

1 Background information

JBS S.A ("JBS"), is a corporation with its headquarters office in Brazil, at Avenue Marginal Direita do Tietê, nº. 500, Vila Jaguara, in the City of São Paulo, and is controlled by J&F Investimentos S.A. Consolidated financial statements comprise JBS and its subsidiaries (collectively, the 'Group') as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, that were authorized by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2024. The Group has its shares publicly traded and listed on the "Novo Mercado" segment of the São Paulo Stock Exchange (B3 - Brasil, Bolsa Balcão) under the ticker symbol "JBSS3". In addition, American Depository Receipts related to shares issued by JBS are also publicly traded in the United States of America under the symbol "JBSAY".

The Group operates in the processing of animal protein, such as beef, pork, lamb and chicken, and operates in the production of convenience foods and other products. In addition, it sells leather, hygiene and cleaning products, collagen, metal packaging, biodiesel, among others. The Group has a broad portfolio of brands including Seara, Doriana, Pilgrim's, Moy Park, Primo, Adaptable Meals, Friboi, Maturatta and Swift.

These financial statements include the Group's operations in Brazil as well as the activities of its subsidiaries. Below is a summary of the Group's main operating activities by entity and geographic location, as well as the ownership percentage of interest in the main subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024.

Main activities Group:

Description	Activities	Units	Country
JBS S.A. (JBS, Company)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beef processing: slaughtering, refrigerating, industrializing and production of canned beef by-products. - Leather production, processing and commercialization. - Production and commercialization of steel cans, plastic resin, soap base for production, soap bar, biodiesel, glycerin, olein, oily acid, collagen and wrapper derived from cattle tripe; industrial waste management; purchase and sale of soybeans, tallow, palm oil, caustic soda, stearin; transportation services; dog biscuits; electric power production, cogeneration and commercialization. - Distribution centers and harbors. 	69 16	Brazil

Main activities in Brazil:

Description	Activities	Units	Country	Participation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Seara Alimentos Ltda. (Seara Alimentos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chicken and pork processing: raising, slaughtering and processing of broiler chickens and hogs; production and commercialization of beef and food products; and production of pet food and concentrates. - Distribution centers, transportation services and harbors. - Direct sales to customers of beef and by-products in stores named "Mercado da Carne". 	50 27 528	Brazil	Indirect Indirect Direct	100% 50% 100%	100% 50% 100%	100% 50% 100%
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda (Meat Snacks)	- Beef Jerky production.	2					
JBS Confinamento Ltda. (JBS Confinamento)	- Cattle fattening services.	10					
Via Rovigo Indústria, Comércio e Distribuição de Produtos Alimentícios S.A (Pot Of)	Manufacturing of frozen ready-made meals and food products. Wholesale trade of general food products.	1		Indirect	51%	—	—



Main activities outside of Brazil:

Description	Activities	Units	Country	Participation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
JBS USA Holding Lux, S.à.r.l. (JBS USA)	- Beef processing: slaughtering, refrigerating, industrializing and, production of by-products; - Transportation services.	56	Australia, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States of America.	Indirect	100%	100%	100%
	- Pork processing: raising, slaughtering, industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations.	64					
	- Chicken processing: raising, slaughtering and processing of broiler chickens, production and commercialization of by-products derived and prepared meal from processing operations.	159					
	- Fishing processing: raising, slaughtering, industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations.	2					
	- Plant based processing: industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations.	3					
	- Trading fresh and processed beef, pork, lamb, chicken and fish products for the European market.	1	United Kingdom	Indirect	100%	100%	100%
JBS Global (UK) Ltd. (JBS Global UK)	- Trading operations for the European market; cooked frozen meat commercialization; logistic operations; warehousing.	1	Belgium	Direct	100%	100%	100%
JBS Toledo NV (Toledo)	Production and commercialization of bresaola, Prosciutto di San Daniele D.O.P. (raw ham) and Prosciutto di Parma D.O.P. (raw ham) and pork products: ham, cooked ham, mortadella, among others.	9	Italy and United States of America.	Indirect	100%	100%	100%
Conceria Priante (Priante)	- Semi-finished and finished leather production.	1	Italy	Direct	100%	100%	100%
JBS Leather International (Leather International)	- Wet blue, semi-finished and finished leather production.	7	Argentina, Germany, China, Mexico, Uruguay and Vietnam.	Direct	100%	100%	100%
Seara Holding Europe B.V. (Seara Holding)	- Animal protein products trading, industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations.	14	China, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Singapore.	Indirect	100%	100%	100%

1.1 Main events that occurred during the year:

1.1.1 Non-material acquisitions:

The Group has defined acquisitions with total assets exceeding US\$50 million as material for the purposes of disclosing business combinations. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, there were no significant acquisitions warranting disclosure in the business combination explanatory note. However, the Group carried out smaller-scale acquisitions, as detailed below:

Acquisition of Via Rovigo Indústria, Comércio e Distribuição de Produtos Alimentícios S.A. (Pot Of)

On March 12, 2024, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. acquired control of Via Rovigo Indústria, Comércio e Distribuição de Produtos Alimentícios S.A., a company specialized in the manufacturing and distribution of frozen foods and ready-to-eat meals. The transaction was completed through the subscription and payment of 376,154 registered common shares and acquisition of 480,006 common shares. As a result of this transaction, Seara now holds 51% of the company's share capital.

Acquisition of Mada Araújo Asset & Port Management Ltda.

On May 24, 2024, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. acquired control of Mada Araújo Asset & Port Management Ltda. (JBS Terminais), acquiring 70% of its equity interest. The company operates as a temporary lessee of part of the Port of Itajaí – SC, having been selected in Public Selection Process No. 01/2023-ANTAQ to temporarily operate a public area and infrastructure designated for handling and storage of containerized and general cargo. Following the acquisition, the company's corporate name was changed to JBS Terminais Ltda.

Acquisition of Agro Alfa Indústria e Comércio Ltda.

On May 29, 2024, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. acquired 100% of the equity interest in Agro Alfa Indústria e Comércio Ltda., an agribusiness company specializing in the processing, manufacturing, and commercialization of animal-based products, by-products, meals, and oils.

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1.2 Subsequent events:

1.2.1 New Senior Notes Issuances (Bonds): On January 6, 2025, the Company, through its indirect subsidiaries JBS USA Holding Lux S.a.r.l, JBS USA Food Company, and JBS USA Foods Group Holdings, Inc. ("Issuers") announced the pricing of its senior notes to be offered in the international market, totaling US\$1.75 billion. The issuance was divided into two series: US\$1.0 billion with an interest rate of 5.95% per year and maturing in 2035, and US\$0.75 billion with an interest rate of 6.375% per year and maturing in 2055. The offering was completed on January 21, 2025, subject to customary closing conditions. Additionally, the Issuers have entered into a registration rights agreement, committing to register an exchange offer with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and complete it within 365 days. The proceeds were raised to be used for short-term debt repayment and other corporate purposes.

1.2.2 Investment in Mantiqueira Alimentos Ltda.: On January 27, 2025, the Company entered into an investment agreement with Mantiqueira Alimentos Ltda., to acquire 48.5% of its total share capital and 50% of its voting shares (joint venture). Mantiqueira Alimentos Ltda. operates in the organic egg industry, producing eggs without antibiotics or hormones from free-range hens. With a workforce of over 3,000 employees, the company achieves an annual production of approximately 4 billion eggs. This transaction marks the Company's entry into the egg sector, aligning with its strategy of diversification and expansion of its global protein platform. On February 26, 2025, the acquisition was approved without restrictions by CADE (Administrative Council for Economic Defense). The completion of this transaction is subject to the fulfillment of the precedent conditions applicable to transactions of this nature.

1.2.3 Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRA): On January 28, 2025, an offering of three series of Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRAs) was made, issued by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. and guaranteed by JBS S.A., with maturities scheduled for 2035, 2045, and 2055, totaling a principal amount of US\$130,000. The completion of the offering took place on March 6, 2025. The funds raised will be used to finance the purchase of grains.

1.2.4 Change in JBS S.A Structure: On February 13, 2025, the Company announced that Gilberto Xandó, President of JBS Brasil, has taken on the role of President of Wild Fork North America, an indirect subsidiary of JBS Investments Luxembourg. Wild Fork offers more than 700 products in its physical and online stores, including not only proteins but also side dishes, ready meals, vegetables, bread, desserts, seasonings, and sauces. Gilberto Tomazoni will continue to serve as the President of JBS Brasil in addition to his other responsibilities.

1.2.5 Conditional Partial Redemption of JBS USA's 5.500% Senior Notes due 2030: On March 21, 2025, JBS USA Food Company sent a conditional notice of redemption to redeem US\$850.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.500% Senior Notes due 2030 (the "2030 Notes"). The redemption is conditioned upon the payment by Pilgrim's Pride to its shareholders of a special cash dividend of \$6.30 per share, which will be payable on or around April 17, 2025. The redemption is expected to occur on May 1, 2025, subject to the payment of the cash dividend by Pilgrim's Pride being satisfied. The redemption price for the 2030 Notes will be equal to 102.750% of the principal amount of the 2030 Notes to be redeemed plus, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

1.2.6 Proposal to Pay Dividends: On March 25, 2025, JBS S.A.'s board of directors approved a proposal to distribute dividends from profit reserves with respect to the 2024 fiscal year in the amount of R\$4.4 billion (equivalent to US\$716.4 million considering the exchange rate on December 31, 2024), corresponding to R\$2.00 (equivalent to US\$0.32 considering the exchange rate on December 31, 2024) per common share. These dividends are subject to approval at JBS S.A.'s annual general shareholders' meeting expected to be held on April 29, 2025.

2 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

2.1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the consolidation are prepared using the functional currency of the main economic environment it operates.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S dollar (US\$). The Group selected the US\$ as its presentation currency to facilitate a more direct comparison to other competitors.

2.2 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies other than an entity's functional currency are initially measured in the functional currency of the entity using the exchange rate effective at the date of each transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income, under the caption "Finance income" or "Finance expense".

2.3 Translation of subsidiaries financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are prepared using each subsidiary's respective functional currency. The results and financial position of all entities with a functional currency different from its ultimate parent's functional currency (R\$) have been translated to R\$ and then these financial statements have been translated from the parent's functional currency (R\$) into the Group's presentation currency (US\$). As follows:

- i. assets and liabilities are translated at the current rate at the date of each closing period;
- ii. income and expenses are translated at the average rate at the date of each closing period; and
- iii. all exchange rate translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and are presented in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as foreign currency translation adjustments.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The Group consolidates all entities it controls. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to or has rights to variable returns resulting with its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that the control is obtained by the Group. Consolidation is discontinued from the date that control ceases.

Investments in equity-accounted investees are recognized using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but does not exercise effective control. Joint ventures are all entities over which the Group shares control with one or more parties.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Group. Intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses transactions between group companies are eliminated in consolidation.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of consolidated subsidiaries not owned by the Group and is presented in the consolidated financial statements as a part of shareholder's equity. The net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests is presented in the statement of income.

When the Group acquires or disposes of non-controlling interest of an entity that it already controls, any gains or losses arising from the difference between the amount paid or received and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest on a per share basis is recognized in shareholder's equity under the caption "Capital transactions".

2.5 New standards, amendments and interpretations

Standards, amendments and interpretations recently issued and adopted by the Group



IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments issued in 2020 and 2023 aim to clarify the requirements for determining whether a liability is classified as current or non-current and mandate new disclosures for non-current liabilities subject to covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Group has monitored the amendments and has not identified any impacts resulting from this amendment.

IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Financing Arrangements ("Supplier Financing")

Starting on January 1, 2024, the changes aim to increase transparency and comparability of financial information in supplier financing arrangements, which involve financing suppliers through a financial institution. Companies will be required to disclose the terms and conditions of transactions with suppliers, the exposure to risk drawn in the cash flow statement, and the factors affecting liquidity risk related to these operations. The Group adjusted the disclosure in the explanatory notes according to the standard's requirements.

b. New accounting standards or amendments not yet effective.

IAS 21 - Effect of changes in exchange rates and translation of financial statements

Starting from January 1, 2025, this amendment establishes accounting requirements for situations where a functional currency cannot be converted into other currencies. In such cases, the Company must use the most recent observable exchange rate to translate the results and financial position of foreign operations into its presentation currency. The entity should also disclose this exchange rate, the date it was observed, and the reasons why the currency is non-exchangeable. The Group is monitoring discussions, and so far, no impacts have been identified due to this change.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements.

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard and will adjust its disclosures in the annual financial statements in accordance with the standard's requirements once it becomes effective.

2.6 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and judgment by management in the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgments: Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Net revenue – transfer of control (note 21);
- Share-based compensation (note 24);
- Deferred and current income taxes – uncertain tax treatments (note 9)

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties: Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Fair value measurement for biological assets (note 6);
- Recognition and recoverability of deferred income taxes assets (note 9);
- Impairment of financial assets (note 4);
- Key assumptions underlying the impairment test of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill (note 10, 12 and 13);
- Key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources related to the provision for legal proceedings (note 19);
- Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (note 27).

The Group periodically reviews the estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

3 Cash and cash equivalents and margin cash

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Group considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an immaterial risk of changes in fair value to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair values. They comprise cash on hand, bank balances, and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of change in fair value.

Margin Cash

The Group is required to maintain cash balances with a broker as collateral for exchange-traded futures contracts. These balances are classified as restricted cash as they are not available for use by the Group to fund daily operations. The balance of restricted cash also includes investments in Treasury Bills, as required by the broker, to offset the obligation to return cash collateral. The bills hedge inflation (or deflation) risk when held to maturity. The cash is redeemable when the contracts are settled, therefore they are not considered as cash and cash equivalents.

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	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at banks	2,197,822	1,830,814
CDB (bank certificates of deposit) and National Treasury Bills (<i>Tesouro Selic</i>) ⁽¹⁾	3,415,850	2,738,703
	5,613,672	4,569,517
Margin cash		
Margin cash (Restricted cash)	104,220	18,191
Investments in Treasury Bills	32,334	114,270
	136,554	132,461
Total	5,750,226	4,701,978

⁽¹⁾ CDBs are held at financial institutions and earn interest based on floating rates and are pegged to the Brazilian overnight interbank lending rate (*Certificado de Depósito Interbancário - CDI*). *Tesouro Selic* are bonds purchased from financial institutions having conditions and characteristics that are similar to CDB's.

The availability of revolving credit facilities for JBS USA was US\$2.9 billion as of December 31, 2024 (US\$2.9 billion as of December 31, 2023). In Brazil, the availability of revolving credit facilities was US\$500,000 as of December 31, 2024 (US\$450,000 as of December 31, 2023).



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4 Trade accounts receivable

Trade accounts receivable correspond to amounts owed by customers in the ordinary course of business. If the receivable is due within one year or less the account receivable is classified as a current asset, otherwise the receivable is classified as a non-current asset. Accounts receivables are presented at amortized cost less any impairment. Accounts receivable denominated in currencies other than the entities' functional currency are remeasured using the exchange rate in effect at the end of the reporting period. The age of accounts receivable along with the expected credit losses and present value adjustment are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current receivables		
Domestic sales	1,994,667	1,920,310
Foreign sales	1,176,603	852,566
Subtotal	3,171,270	2,772,876
Overdue receivables:		
From 1 to 30 days	444,687	397,753
From 31 to 60 days	61,314	93,175
From 61 to 90 days	20,603	29,490
Above 90 days	130,845	188,300
Expected credit losses	(89,060)	(84,913)
Present value adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(4,119)	(5,825)
Subtotal	564,270	617,980
Trade accounts receivable, net	3,735,540	3,390,856

⁽¹⁾ The receivables are adjusted to present value using the interest rates applicable to the Group contracts present value using interest rates directly related to customer credit profiles.

The weighted average discount rate used to calculate the present value of trade accounts receivable on December 31, 2024, was 0.46% per transaction, and 1.2% per transaction at December 31, 2023. Realization of the present value adjustment is recognized as deduction item to sales revenue.

The Group carries out credit assignment transactions with financial institutions, which these institutions acquire credits held against certain third-party customers in the domestic and foreign markets. The assignment transactions are negotiated with a transfer of the risks and benefits to the financial institutions - described within note 8 related party transactions.

Within trade accounts receivable, the diversity of the portfolio significantly reduces overall credit risk. To further mitigate credit risk, parameters have been put in place when credit is provided to customers such as requiring minimum financial ratios, analyzing the operational health of customers, and reviewing references from credit monitoring entities.

The Group does not have any customer that represents more than 10% of its trade receivables or revenues.

Expected credit losses are estimated based on an analysis of the age of the receivable balances and the client's current credit rating status. The Group writes-off accounts receivables when it becomes apparent, based upon age or customer circumstances, that such amounts will not be collected. The resulting bad debt expense is recognized in the statement of income within "Selling Expenses". Below are the changes in the allowance for expected credit losses:

Changes in expected credit losses:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	(84,913)	(82,636)	(82,318)
Additions	(17,195)	(9,906)	(9,230)
Write-offs/Reversals	7,684	9,580	10,351
Exchange rate variation	5,364	(1,951)	(1,439)
Balance at the end of the period	(89,060)	(84,913)	(82,636)



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5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of the average cost of acquisition or production and their net realizable value. In the case of finished products and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity, such as purchased raw materials, livestock purchase costs, livestock grow out costs (primarily feed, livestock grower pay and catch and haul costs), labor, manufacturing and production overheads. Biological assets are reclassified to work in progress inventory at the time of slaughter based on their carrying amounts, which is historical cost as described in accounting policies in Note 6 - Biological assets.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished products	3,018,302	3,096,459
Work in process	492,015	586,036
Raw materials	847,909	759,035
Supplies	657,763	659,700
	5,015,989	5,101,230

As of December 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized the net recognized adjustments to the net realizable value of inventories, including additions and write-offs recorded in the cost of goods sold, in the amounts of US\$(13,957) and US\$6,097, respectively.

6 Biological assets

The Group's live animals consist of chickens, cattle, hogs and fish and are segregated into consumables and bearer assets. The animals classified as consumables are those intended for slaughtering to produce in-natural meat or processed and by-products. Until they reach the appropriate weight for slaughtering, they are classified as immature. The slaughtering and production processes occur in a very short period of time and, as a consequence, only live animals transferred to slaughter are classified as mature. The animals designated as bearer assets (breeder chickens, hogs, fish), are those which are intended to produce other biological assets. Until they reach the age of reproduction they are classified as immature and when they are able to start the reproductive cycle are classified as mature.

Biological assets (live animals) are measured at their fair value, using the cost or income approach technique to live animals, depending on the nature and location of the asset (live animals). In determining the fair value of live animals, all losses inherent to the breeding process are already considered. For assets kept for production the cost is amortized over time, considering the reduction already recognized during its life cycle.

The fair value measurement of biological assets falls under Level 2 for assets where the availability of prices for similar assets in active markets or observable data that are not directly the prices of the specific asset exist and Level 3 for asset with unobservable inputs such as weight, storage costs, medications, among others.

The fair value of live animals may fluctuate due to increases or decreases in feed costs, storage costs, and integrated producer costs. For forests, changes may occur due to variations in discount rates, wood prices, or tree age.

Chicken and eggs:

Current (consumable) - are broiler chickens that will be slaughtered upon maturity. Broiler chickens remain in development for a period of 30 to 48 days to produce fresh meat and/or commercialized products. Eggs are kept in hatcheries from 21 to 25 days.

Non-current (bearer assets) - are breeder chickens that are set aside for breeding and have an estimated useful life of 68 weeks (476 days). The animals in this category are segregated between mature, when they are in the breeding stage and immature when they are under development. The costs associated to breeder chickens are accumulated up to the production stage (immature) and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce eggs (mature). Amortization of the mature hen is included under the caption "Cost of sales" in the statement of income.

Cattle:

Current (consumable) - are owned cattle in feedlots and grass-fed cattle which remains under development for 90 to 120 days.

Non-current (bearer assets) - are breeder bulls that are set aside for breeding and have an estimated useful life of 5 years (1,825 days). The costs associated to breeder bulls are accumulated up to the production stage (immature) and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce new assets (cattle). Amortization of mature bulls is included under the caption "Cost of sales" in the statement of income.

Hogs:

Current (consumable) - are hogs that will be slaughtered upon maturity. Hogs remain in development for a period of 170 to 175 days to produce fresh meat and/or industrialized products.

Non-current (bearer assets) - are hogs that are set aside for breeding which have an estimated useful life of 27 months (810 days). The costs associated with breeder hogs are accumulated up to the production stage and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce new assets (hogs). Amortization of breeder hogs is included under the caption "Cost of sales" in the statement of income.

Fish and eggs:

Current (consumable) - Refers to live finfish weighing more than approximately 1kg that are destined slaughter after the maturation period. Finfish at this stage are measured at fair value less cost to sell.

Non-current (developing stage) - Refers to eggs, juveniles, smolt and live finfish below approximately 1kg. The estimated time period for eggs to develop to fish being placed at sea is approximately 24 months. These biological assets are measured at cost.

Non-current (bearer assets) - Refers to breed stock that are set aside for breeding which have an estimated useful life of 36 months (1,095 days). The costs associated with breed stock fish are accumulated up to the production stage and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce new assets. Amortization of breed stock fish is included under the caption "Cost of goods sold" in the statement of income.

Current biological assets (consumable):	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Quantity (thousands)	Amount	Quantity (thousands)
Chicken and eggs	598,232	553,455	685,465	560,414
Cattle	68,789	64	62,556	19
Hogs	731,104	8,153	776,125	8,516
Lamb	189	1	126	1
Fish (biomass - kg)	209,909	23,525	187,881	21,678
Total current	1,608,223		1,712,153	

Non-current biological assets (bearer assets):	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Quantity (thousands)	Amount	Quantity (thousands)
Mature chickens (breeding stage)	204,160	26,052	211,021	23,745
Immature chickens (in development) and eggs	189,763	16,362	182,741	16,867
Cattle	2,225	1	2,534	1
Hogs	106,793	680	116,160	670
Mature fish (biomass - kg)	1,178	51	2,343	84
Immature fish (biomass - kg) and eggs	12,372	574	14,140	514
Eucalyptus forests (hectares)	1,743	938	2,538	1,057
Total non-current	518,234		531,477	
Total of biological assets:	2,126,457		2,243,630	

Changes in biological assets:

	Current			Non-current		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,712,153	1,861,106	1,327,675	531,477	501,958	402,297
Business combination	—	(24,542)	171,362	—	—	38,020
Increase by reproduction (born) and cost absorption including death	10,680,387	12,721,303	12,143,982	1,366,906	818,182	775,306
Reduction for slaughter, sale or consumption	(12,129,791)	(13,522,290)	(12,545,787)	(67,825)	(66,503)	(82,344)
Purchases	435,186	397,946	536,267	235,677	180,727	164,921
Fair value adjustments	158,788	(85,715)	36,102	(189)	700	4
Reclassification from non-current to current	913,073	307,195	292,149	(913,073)	(307,195)	(292,149)
Exchange rate variation	(161,573)	57,150	(100,644)	(45,443)	12,426	602
Amortization	—	—	—	(589,296)	(608,818)	(504,699)
Balance at the end of the period	1,608,223	1,712,153	1,861,106	518,234	531,477	501,958

7 Recoverable taxes

Recoverable taxes as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Value-added tax on sales and services – ICMS / IVA / VAT / GST	650,728	919,634
Social contribution on billings - PIS and COFINS	960,161	502,397
Withholding income tax - IRRF / IRPJ	16,176	1,196,502
Excise tax – IPI	404,673	22,004
Reintegra	7,657	8,905
Other	10,788	13,953
	2,050,183	2,663,395
Current	637,728	919,120
Non-current	1,412,455	1,744,275
	2,050,183	2,663,395

Value-added tax on sales and services (ICMS/ IVA / VAT / GST): Refers to excess credits derived from purchases of raw materials, packaging and other materials over tax charges due on domestic sales, since exports are exempt. Since these credits do not expire, the Group expects to recover the total amount of the tax credit, including Brazilian ICMS credits from other states (based on the difference between the statutory rate of tax and the effective rate for ICMS collection in the state of origin) either through offsetting tax charges on domestic sales or through purchases of fixed assets, packaging, electricity, and other vendors.

Social contribution on billings - PIS and COFINS: Refers to value added taxes (non-cumulative PIS and COFINS credits) arising from purchases of raw materials, packaging and other materials used in products sold in markets outside of Brazil. Such credits do not expire and can be offset against other federal taxes, such as income taxes, or used to settle, administrative or judicial proceedings. The Group started to offset the PIS and COFINS credits generated, starting in August 2018 with social security debts.

Withholding income tax - IRRF/IRPJ: Refers mainly to income tax paid by foreign subsidiaries, Brazilian withholding income tax on short-term investments, and income tax and social contribution prepayments made based on estimates. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of US\$1.61 billion (US\$1.89 billion as of December 31, 2023) relates to income tax credits from foreign subsidiaries, which have no expiration period. Additionally, US\$760,622 (US\$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2023) corresponds to provisions for income taxes on the taxable profits of foreign subsidiaries due to disputes over the taxation of earnings from affiliates in countries with international treaties. As a result, the net amount for the Group, representing the difference between the tax credit and the provision, is US\$857,517 (US\$886,126 as of December 31, 2023).

Excise tax – IPI: Refers to value added taxes incurred upon the production of goods in Brazil. The rates may differ according to the type of product, volume or selling price. These credits do not expire and can be used to pay other federal taxes or reimbursed in cash.

Reintegration of the Special Tax Values - Reintegra: Refers to tax incentives for exports which can be fully or partially reimbursed in cash. Tax credit amounts are calculated by multiplying the statutory rate by gross revenue from the export of certain commercial products. These credits do not expire and can be offset against other federal taxes, such as income taxes, or reimbursed in cash.

8 Related party transactions

The main balances and transactions between related parties are presented and described below. Amounts charged include borrowing costs, interest and management fees, when applicable. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 1.1 1- Reporting entity. The J&F Investimentos S.A. is the ultimate controller party of the Group.

Related party receivables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
J&F Investimentos S.A. ⁽¹⁾	77,355	117,930
Flora Produtos de Higiene e Limpeza S.A. - Associate	—	624
	77,355	118,554

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the agreement entered into between JBS S.A. and J&F Investimentos S.A. and certain former executives of the Group, which represents the definitive settlement of the dispute subject to Arbitration CAM n° 186/21, whereby J&F agreed to liquidate in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreement. On December 27, 2024, the JBS S.A received the amount of US\$19,339 million as a result of this settlement.

Other financial transactions in the Group

The Group entered into an assignment agreement with Banco Original S.A., direct subsidiary of the parent Group J&F, pursuant to which Banco Original S.A. acquires trade accounts receivables of certain or our customers in Brazil and abroad. The assignments are at the face value of the receivable less the discount applied by Banco Original through a transfer without recourse to JBS S.A. of all of the associated risks and benefits of such trade accounts receivables. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group incurred in a loss from the sale of the receivables of US\$ 102,453 (US\$ 97,325 and US\$72,635 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively), recognized as financial expenses.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group held investments with Banco Original, of US\$303,195 (US\$781,523 as of December 31, 2023), recognized as cash and cash equivalents. The cash investments and cash equivalents have similar rates of return as CDIs (Certificado de Depósito Interbancário). For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group earned interest from these investments of US\$33,065 (US\$26,205 and US\$1,448 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively), recognized as finance income.



The Group is the sponsor of Institute J&F, a youth-directed business school, whose goal is to educate future leaders by offering free, high-quality education. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group made donations of US\$18,223 (US\$22,535 and US\$34,625 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively), recognized as general and administrative expenses.

JBJ Agropecuária Ltda., or JBJ, a related party, supplies cattle to the Group's slaughterhouses. Transactions with JBJ are recurrent and conducted in the normal course of The Group's business, in accordance with its needs and JBJ's capacity to deliver cattle. JBJ shared transportation services from the Group. The value of the transactions varies in accordance with the number of animals processed and pursuant to market conditions. As of December 31, 2024, the total amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable were US\$ 311 (US\$878 as of December 31, 2023) and US\$ 478 (US\$ 401 as of December 31, 2023). For the year ended December 31, 2024, the total net revenue to JBJ was US\$4,956 (US\$5,039 and US\$12,844 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively) and the total amount of purchases made by JBJ from the Group for the year ended December 31, 2024, was US\$243,418 (US\$349,543 and US\$658,638 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively).

The Group has commitments to purchase cattle for future delivery signed with certain suppliers, including the related party JBJ, guaranteeing the acquisition of cattle for a fixed price, or to be fixed, with no cash effect on the Group until the cattle are delivered. Based on these future delivery contracts. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has these commitments agreements in the amount of US\$48,318 (US\$61,926 as of December 31, 2023).

On December 30, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its Hygiene and Beauty operations to its related party, Flora Produtos de Higiene e Limpeza S.A. The transaction includes the selling of assets and operations related to the manufacturing and commercialization of hygiene and beauty products, as per the terms agreed upon by the parties. The sale price was set at US\$ 50,869 million, subject to working capital adjustments. The transaction will be completed upon the fulfillment of the precedent conditions stipulated in the agreement. The Group did not classify the operation as discontinued or the asset as held for sale as of December 31, 2024, as it does not represent a separately significant business line.

On June 26, 2024, the Group entered into an agreement with Âmbar Hidroenergia Ltda, to form a consortium with the objective of pooling the assets, technical resources, and financial resources of the consortium members for the joint exploitation of power plants aimed at generating electricity. The participation in the consortium was defined as 99% for JBS S.A. and 1% for Âmbar Hidroenergia Ltda.

No expense for doubtful accounts or bad debts relating to related-party transactions were recorded during the for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Remuneration of key management

The Group's key management is comprised of its executive officers and members of the Board of Directors. The aggregate amount of compensation received by the Company's key management for the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was:

	2024	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	8,989	8,179	7,678
Variable cash compensation ⁽¹⁾	23,390	18,658	18,727
Share-based payments	–	7,217	6,863
	32,379	34,054	33,268

⁽¹⁾ The JBS S.A typically approves its executives' profit-sharing program at the end of February each year, based on the results of the prior year. Accordingly, the profit-sharing amount presented in these financial statements reflects the actual payments made during the year ended December 31, 2024, related to prior periods

The Chief Executive Officer, the Administrative and Control Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Executive Officer are employed under the Brazilian employment contract regime referred to as CLT (Consolidation of Labor Laws), which sets legal prerogatives for employee benefits.

Except for those described above, the Board of Directors members are not party to any employment contract or any other contracts for additional employee benefits such as post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits or termination benefits that do not conform to Brazilian Labor Law.

9 Income taxes

Current taxes

The Group and its subsidiaries, located both in Brazil and abroad, are taxed in accordance with the tax legislation in effect in each country. The Group analyzes the results of each subsidiary to apply the relevant income tax legislation, in order to comply with treaties signed by Brazil and to avoid double taxation.

The current income tax charge is calculated using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and recognizes an accrual, if needed, for probable payments of income tax.

In accordance with the technical interpretation IFRIC23, the Management assessed the relevant tax decisions, identifying any differences in relation to the tax positions adopted by the Group. Based on this analysis, and considering legal opinions and applicable jurisprudence, a provision amounting to US\$ 759 million was recognized, pertaining to divergences in the taxation of profits from subsidiaries abroad in countries with international treaties. This provision was recorded, reducing the recoverable taxes line item to reflect the potential future realization of this value.

The Company periodically reviews its tax positions where there are uncertainties regarding the applied tax treatment and, whenever necessary, adjusts the provision in accordance with changes in the current regulatory and jurisprudential environment.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax is recognized using the asset and liability method, for temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be utilized. Such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented net in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against liabilities and when they are related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Foreign subsidiaries' income before taxes, except for the foreign exchange, is taxed in Brazil at the statutory nominal rate of 34%. Income tax paid by a foreign subsidiary can be deducted up to the amount of tax payable in Brazil in relation to the foreign income.

The Group's tax calculations relate to uncertainties due to judgment used to calculate tax liabilities in the application of complex and evolving tax regulations across the tax jurisdictions where it operates. Additionally, judgment is required to determine the appropriate tax treatment for certain significant transactions and restructurings in the Group. The Group analysis of unrecognized deferred tax assets contains uncertainties based on judgment used to apply the more likely than not recognition and measurement thresholds.

Changes in tax laws and rates might impact recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. However, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from the current estimate of the tax liabilities or a change in the effective tax rate in a given financial statement period could be materially impacted. An unfavorable tax settlement would require an outflow of the Group's cash and generally result in an increase in the effective tax rate in the period of resolution. A favorable tax settlement would generally be recognized as a reduction in the effective tax rate in the period of resolution.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred income taxes assets	651,178	774,861
Deferred income taxes liabilities	(1,095,291)	(1,360,257)
	(444,113)	(585,396)

Realization of deferred income tax and social contribution

Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences will be realized as they are settled or realized. The period of settlement or realization of such differences is imprecise and is linked to several factors that are not under the control of the Group.

In estimating the realization of deferred tax assets, constituted on tax losses and negative basis of social contribution, the Group considers its adjusted budget and strategic plan, based on estimates of the main tax additions and exclusions. Based on this estimate, the Group believes that it is probable that these deferred tax credits will be realized.

a. Composition of deferred tax income and social contribution

a.1 The current balance of benefits related to the tax effects of accumulated tax losses and negative social contribution bases unrecognized by subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, was US\$ 531,305 (US\$786,180 as of December 31, 2023). These amounts originate from companies that do not have a history of profitability or sufficient future profit projections to support their recognition.

	Balance at January 1, 2024	Statement of income	Exchange variation	Other Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2024
Tax Loss and Negative Social Contribution Base	840,172	(23,641)	(136,885)	(372)	679,274
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	38,086	8,701	(4,483)	1	42,305
Provisions for contingencies	125,393	(8,595)	(22,310)	—	94,488
Fair Value Adjustment	(70,257)	(30,997)	(4,583)	—	(105,837)
Inventory valuation	(148,818)	66,559	(1,248)	—	(83,507)
Hedge Operations ⁽²⁾	(25,365)	69,993	1,597	(265)	45,960
Tax Credits - Foreign Subsidiaries	23,684	(14,851)	(36)	—	8,797
Provision for Work Accident Insurance - Foreign Subsidiaries	7,927	1,163	(126)	—	8,964
Pension Plan - Foreign Subsidiaries	11,956	(7,497)	(1,104)	(147)	3,208
Trade accounts payable accrual	230,959	22,747	(3,891)	39	249,854
Non-Deductible Interest Portion - U.S. Tax Reform	211,958	64,576	3,037	—	279,571
Right of use assets	25,417	4,104	(3,592)	37	25,966
Other Temporary Differences	68,889	(2,555)	(11,406)	(2,032)	52,896
Goodwill amortization	(851,839)	(41,842)	166,304	—	(727,377)
Business Combinations	(444,250)	(26,269)	4,602	—	(465,917)
Realization of other reserves	(115,640)	2,435	25,092	—	(88,113)
Cut Off Adjustments (sales)	618	15,678	(1,019)	—	15,277
Accelerated depreciation and amortization	(514,286)	31,273	3,091	—	(479,922)
Deferred taxes, net	(585,396)	130,982	13,040	(2,739)	(444,113)

	Balance at January 1, 2023	Statement of income	Exchange variation	Other Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2023
Tax Loss and Negative Social Contribution Base	649,164	161,447	29,561	—	840,172
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	31,572	4,768	1,746	—	38,086
Provisions for contingencies	137,347	(19,555)	7,601	—	125,393
Fair Value Adjustment	(79,680)	15,130	(5,707)	—	(70,257)
Inventory valuation	(54,902)	(100,031)	6,115	—	(148,818)
Hedge Operations ⁽²⁾	8,209	(32,848)	(138)	(588)	(25,365)
Tax Credits - Foreign Subsidiaries	13,196	10,438	21	29	23,684
Provision for Work Accident Insurance - Foreign Subsidiaries	6,139	1,806	(18)	—	7,927
Pension Plan - Foreign Subsidiaries	10,485	3,755	(59)	(2,225)	11,956
Trade accounts payable accrual	241,040	(13,775)	3,694	—	230,959
Non-Deductible Interest Portion - U.S. Tax Reform	76,563	135,106	289	—	211,958
Right of use assets	22,583	2,163	671	—	25,417
Other Temporary Differences	105,696	(31,586)	(10,629)	6,026	69,507
Goodwill amortization	(785,958)	(11,297)	(54,584)	—	(851,839)
Business Combinations	(441,428)	(185)	(2,637)	—	(444,250)
Realization of other reserves	(110,379)	3,246	(8,507)	—	(115,640)
Accelerated depreciation and amortization	(586,839)	74,790	(2,237)	—	(514,286)
Deferred taxes, net	(757,192)	203,372	(34,818)	3,242	(585,396)

	Balance at January 1, 2022	Statement of income	Exchange variation	Other Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2022
Tax Loss and Negative Social Contribution Base	431,501	194,061	23,100	502	649,164
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	26,260	3,817	1,495	—	31,572
Provisions for contingencies	97,506	32,822	7,019	—	137,347
Present Value Adjustment - Customers	(45,506)	(31,852)	(2,322)	—	(79,680)
Inventory valuation	72,060	(131,120)	4,158	—	(54,902)
Hedge Operations ⁽²⁾	(27,002)	21,888	(1,435)	14,758	8,209
Tax Credits - Foreign Subsidiaries	13,438	(245)	55	(52)	13,196
Provision for Work Accident Insurance - Foreign Subsidiaries	39,203	(32,812)	(252)	—	6,139
Pension Plan - Foreign Subsidiaries	21,677	(5,484)	(171)	(5,537)	10,485
Trade accounts payable accrual	264,851	(25,124)	1,313	—	241,040
Non-Deductible Interest Portion - U.S. Tax Reform	5,894	70,455	214	—	76,563
Right of use assets	6,072	16,003	508	—	22,583
Other Active Temporary Differences	23,495	36,416	46,979	(1,194)	105,696
Goodwill amortization	(705,645)	(35,984)	(44,329)	—	(785,958)
Business Combinations	(473,421)	42,827	(1,089)	(9,745)	(441,428)
Provision for Customer Returns - Foreign Subsidiaries	(33,416)	33,285	131	—	—
Realization of other reserves	(106,120)	3,097	(7,356)	—	(110,379)
Accelerated depreciation and amortization	(492,570)	(96,067)	1,798	—	(586,839)
Deferred taxes, net	(881,723)	95,983	29,816	(1,268)	(757,192)

⁽¹⁾ Changes in deferred tax balance sheet accounts that do not directly impact the income statement are presented in a specific column in the notes to the financial statements. These adjustments mainly refer to deferred taxes on cash flow hedge transactions recognized in other comprehensive income, the settlement of a transaction with the Brazilian Federal Tax Authority involving deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards and negative bases, amounts related to the merger of Avetec, employee benefits recognized by the subsidiary Seara Alimentos, and the pension plan in the United States of America.

⁽²⁾ The hedge and hedge accounting operations are demonstrated in footnote 27 - Risk management and financial instruments.

b. Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expense:

	2024	2023	2022
Profit (loss) before taxes	2,711,003	(259,728)	3,553,493
Brazilian statutory corporate tax rate	(34)%	(34)%	(34)%
Expected tax benefit (expense)	(921,741)	88,308	(1,208,188)
Adjustments to reconcile taxable income tax expense (benefit):			
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	1,001	3,243	4,013
Non-taxable tax benefits ⁽¹⁾	203,381	461,726	447,843
Difference of tax rates on taxable income from foreign subsidiaries	167,945	(16,299)	317,989
Transfer pricing adjustments	(952)	(12,265)	(34,145)
Profits taxed by-foreign jurisdictions ⁽²⁾	(203,735)	(203,986)	(266,049)
Deferred income tax not recognized	(40,230)	(372,932)	94,238
Withholding tax expense	—	—	(172)
Non-taxable interest - Foreign subsidiaries	671	140,284	129,703
Donations and social programs expenses ⁽³⁾	(891)	(7,524)	(114)
Research and development benefit	4,141	—	—
SELIC interest on tax credits	26,029	6,521	5,127
J&F Leniency expenses refund	—	—	35,138
Other permanent differences	20,988	40,917	64,661
Current and deferred income tax benefit (expense)	(743,393)	127,993	(409,956)
Current income tax	(870,474)	(69,460)	(515,264)
Deferred income tax	127,081	197,453	105,308
Effective income tax rate	(743,393)	127,993	(409,956)
	(27.42)%	49.28 %	(11.54)%

According to IAS 12, the average effective tax rate is calculated by the ratio between the tax expense (income) and accounting profit. However, it is important to highlight that this rate can be influenced by operations that impact the tax expense (income) but have no direct relation to the net income for the period. Examples of such operations include the effects of unrecognized deferred taxes, income tax, and social contribution on the realization of the revaluation reserve.

⁽¹⁾ The Group recognizes grants given by Brazilian state governments as a presumed credit, partial and full reduction of the ICMS calculation base of certain goods in its production chain, in accordance with the regulations of each state. The amounts appropriated from these tax incentives as revenue in the statement of income are excluded from the calculation of taxes on income, when the requirements set forth in current legislation are achieved. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group recorded the amount of government subsidies in the amount of US\$ 516,770 (US\$1,400,450 for the year ended December 31, 2023), of which US\$516,770 relates to presumed VAT tax credit (US\$582,488 for the year ended December 31, 2023). The exclusion of this tax benefit from the income tax and social contribution calculation base on net income reflected a tax gain for the year ended December 31, 2024 of US\$ 174,410 referring to the presumed credit (US\$198,433 for the year ended December 31, 2023).

⁽²⁾ According to Law No. 12,973/14, the income from foreign subsidiaries must be taxed at the Brazilian statutory tax rate of 34%, and the income tax paid abroad by these subsidiaries may be used to compensate income taxes to be paid in Brazil. The results obtained from foreign subsidiaries are subject to taxation by the countries where they are based, according to applicable rates and legislation (profits taxed by-foreign jurisdictions included in the reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expense). The Group analyzes the results of each subsidiary for the application of its income tax legislation, in order to respect the treaties signed by Brazil and avoid double taxation.

⁽³⁾ Refers to the donations, as described in Note 26 – Expenses by nature.

Global Minimum Tax

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an international organization composed of 38 member countries that work together to create international standards and seek solutions for various social, economic, and environmental challenges. These solutions range from improving economic performance and creating jobs to promoting sound education and combating international tax evasion.

Regarding the fight against tax evasion, the BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) project was created in 2013. This initiative is a collaboration between the G20 (group of the twenty largest economies) and the OECD. The goal of the BEPS project is to implement 15 measures to combat tax evasion, improve the coherence of international tax rules, and ensure a more transparent tax environment on the international stage. The project aims to prevent the abuse of tax regulations that result in the erosion of the tax base, mainly through profit shifting to more favorable or zero-tax jurisdictions.

Pillar II is part of one of the OECD's latest initiatives, known as BEPS 2.0. It aims to address tax-related issues arising from changes in business models in a globalized environment. The objective of Pillar II is to create a global minimum tax system for multinational companies with an annual global turnover exceeding EUR 750 million. This additional taxation aims to balance the global collection of income taxes from these companies and ensure the payment of a minimum effective global rate of 15% per jurisdiction where the multinational group operates.

From the 2024 calendar year onward, Pillar II rules came into effect in various jurisdictions, impacting multinationals operating in these markets. However, during the first three years of implementation, transitional rules (Safe Harbor) were established to simplify the calculation of the effective tax rate per jurisdiction, facilitating the adaptation of multinational groups to the new requirements.

Since the Group operates in several jurisdictions that adopted the global minimum tax from 2024, including Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, the Company assessed the potential impact of these regulations. Based on current assessments, the Company has not identified any significant tax exposure resulting from this tax.

Transfer Pricing

Transfer pricing regulations in Brazil have undergone significant changes with the enactment of Law No.14,596/2023 and Normative Instruction RFB No.2,132/2023, with the aim of aligning the country with international practices, such as the OECD guidelines. This new regulation, mandatory from the 2024 calendar year onwards, modifies the calculation methods and required documentation for transactions between related companies, directly impacting how multinational companies must determine and report their transfer pricing adjustments. For the 2024 calendar year, the Company evaluated the impacts of this change and measured the necessary adjustments, to ensure compliance with the requirements established by this new regulation.

10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the purchase of the items and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, those components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these costs will flow to the Group and they can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced items or parts are recognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of income in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated to their residual values. Land and construction in progress is not depreciated.

The Group assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When future undiscounted cash flows of assets are estimated to be insufficient to recover their related carrying value, the Group compares the asset's estimated future cash flows, discounted to present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate, to its current carrying value and records a provision for impairment as appropriate.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if needed, at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any change in estimates is accounted for prospectively.

Annually, the Group tests the recoverability of its assets that were identified as having any indicator of impairment using the concept of value in use through discounted cash flow models. The tests for recoverability of assets are applied at the end of each fiscal year on December 31, follow by indications of impairment during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2024 the Group recognized impairment in property, plant and equipment in the amount of US\$26,414 (US\$23,491 and US\$3,559 for the year December 31, 2023 and 2022) related to the indirect subsidiary Planterra Foods Company, located at United States, due the closing of its operations

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within the statement of income. The Group's construction in progress relates to investments for expansion, modernization and adaptation of plants for the purposes of increasing productivity and obtaining new certifications required by the regulatory authorities. When these assets are completed and placed in service, they are transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences.

As of December 31, 2024 the Group has entered several purchase commitments for machinery and equipment, vehicles and construction in progress in the amount of US\$281,548 (US\$388,325 as of December 31, 2023).

	Useful life	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net amount	
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	5 to 60 years	6,056,821	(2,074,344)	3,982,477	4,305,145
Land	—	1,069,392	—	1,069,392	1,209,739
Machinery and equipment	3 to 30 years	9,303,273	(5,265,077)	4,038,196	4,310,590
Facilities	10 to 30 years	1,053,308	(370,960)	682,348	764,036
Computer equipment	2 to 15 years	500,079	(312,915)	187,164	166,291
Vehicles (land and air)	3 to 35 years	451,401	(175,819)	275,582	272,663
Construction in progress	—	1,238,785	—	1,238,785	1,636,719
Others	2 to 25 years	758,202	(451,266)	306,936	253,066
		20,431,261	(8,650,381)	11,780,880	12,918,249

Changes in property, plant and equipment:

	Balance at January 1, 2024	Acquired in business combination	Additions net of transfers ⁽¹⁾	Disposals	Depreciation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2024
Buildings	4,305,145	656	389,071	(13,426)	(249,719)	(449,250)	3,982,477
Land	1,209,739	887	44,368	(4,535)	—	(181,067)	1,069,392
Machinery and equipment	4,310,590	1,387	773,330	(26,273)	(651,884)	(368,954)	4,038,196
Facilities	764,036	8	150,793	(483)	(52,546)	(179,460)	682,348
Computer equipment	166,291	12	97,172	(2,952)	(61,550)	(11,809)	187,164
Vehicles (land and air)	272,663	26	100,767	(13,116)	(44,931)	(39,827)	275,582
Construction in progress	1,636,719	826	(209,062)	(4,609)	—	(185,089)	1,238,785
Other	253,066	62	112,978	(1,197)	(42,804)	(15,169)	306,936
	12,918,249	3,864	1,459,417	(66,591)	(1,103,434)	(1,430,625)	11,780,880

	Balance at January 1, 2023	Acquired in business combination ⁽³⁾	Additions net of transfers ⁽¹⁾	Disposals	Depreciation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2023
Buildings	3,779,963	4	680,142	(32,725)	(263,669)	141,430	4,305,145
Land	1,056,590	—	118,254	(14,345)	—	49,240	1,209,739
Machinery and equipment	3,832,826	10,180	989,430	(37,382)	(610,850)	126,386	4,310,590
Facilities	575,290	—	184,128	(2,783)	(44,024)	51,425	764,036
Computer equipment	116,263	—	90,951	(710)	(44,804)	4,591	166,291
Vehicles (land and air)	214,898	—	99,659	(8,736)	(43,559)	10,401	272,663
Construction in progress	2,124,483	—	(558,747)	(4,046)	—	75,029	1,636,719
Other	215,050	(15)	77,369	(9,105)	(36,973)	6,740	253,066
	11,915,363	10,169	1,681,186	(109,832)	(1,043,879)	465,242	12,918,249

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	Balance at January 1, 2022	Acquired in business combination ⁽²⁾	Additions net of transfers	Disposals	Business combination adjustment	Depreciation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2022
Buildings	3,500,837	120,213	360,757	(3,900)	5	(235,102)	37,154	3,779,964
Land	944,922	81,496	25,770	(5,316)	—	—	9,718	1,056,590
Machinery and equipment	3,569,854	90,861	738,953	(6,308)	75	(569,888)	9,279	3,832,826
Facilities	487,028	854	86,100	(92)	—	(32,225)	33,625	575,290
Computer equipment	121,960	705	39,875	(4,299)	—	(41,298)	(679)	116,264
Vehicles (land and air)	180,960	12,306	61,945	(7,497)	12	(34,571)	1,743	214,898
Construction in progress	1,218,888	4,990	892,255	(980)	—	—	9,330	2,124,483
Other	183,840	6,198	61,123	(1,557)	12	(34,968)	400	215,048
	10,208,289	317,623	2,266,778	(29,949)	104	(948,052)	100,570	11,915,363

⁽¹⁾ Additions for each category includes transfers from construction in progress during the period.

⁽²⁾ Refers to the acquisitions completed during the first half of 2022, such as King's and Rivalea during the first quarter and, BioTech, during the second quarter.

⁽³⁾ Refers to the business combination adjustment of the acquisition of TriOak acquired for the year ended 2022 financial year.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the amount of capitalized interest added to construction in progress and included in additions was US\$27,262 (US\$68,164 and US\$70,788 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively). For the year ended December 31, 2024, the capitalization rate used was 9.90% p.a., in Brazil and 4.90% p.a. in the United States (4.40% p.a., in Brazil and 4.40% p.a. in the United States; and 7.05% p.a., in Brazil and 3.70% p.a. in the United States for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively)

11 Leases

The Group recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently, at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment and adjusted for certain remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid at the start date, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. When the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used as discount rate.

The Group when measuring and remeasuring its lease liabilities and the right of use, used the discounted cash flow technique without considering projected future inflation in the flows to be discounted. Such prohibition generates relevant distortions in the information to be provided, given the current reality of long-term interest rates in the Brazilian economic environment.

The nature of the expenses related to these leases is recognized as cost of depreciation of right of use assets. Financial expenses on lease obligations are recognized and demonstrated as interest expense.

The Group uses the optional exemption to not recognize a right of use asset and lease liability for short term (less than 12 months) and low value leases. The average discount rate used for measuring lease liabilities was 5.16% as of December 31, 2024 (5.85% and 7.30% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively).

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11.1 Right of use asset

	range of lease terms	Cost	Accumulated amortization	December 31, 2024	Net amount	December 31, 2023
Growing facilities	1 to 13 years	1,195,077	(562,810)	632,267	805,370	
Buildings	2 to 30 years	923,663	(284,682)	638,981	532,104	
Vehicles (land)	1 to 20 years	420,404	(231,368)	189,036	223,720	
Machinery and equipment	1 to 10 years	244,946	(138,349)	106,597	90,101	
Operating plants	1 to 11 years	18,257	(9,635)	8,622	19,695	
Land	1 to 30 years	39,270	(23,271)	15,999	19,186	
Computer equipment	1 to 5 years	22,178	(16,807)	5,371	15,534	
		2,863,795	(1,266,922)	1,596,873		1,705,710

Changes in the right of use asset:

	Balance at January 1, 2024	Additions ⁽³⁾	Terminated contracts	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2024
Growing facilities	805,370	98,774	(26,827)	(156,494)	(88,556)	632,267
Buildings	532,104	269,599	(17,259)	(93,897)	(51,566)	638,981
Vehicles (land)	223,720	47,390	(2,241)	(72,809)	(7,024)	189,036
Machinery and equipment	90,101	81,335	(5,233)	(47,299)	(12,307)	106,597
Operating plants	19,695	(108)	(4,035)	(4,099)	(2,831)	8,622
Land	19,186	727	(16)	(2,597)	(1,301)	15,999
Computer equipment	15,534	455	—	(8,327)	(2,291)	5,371
	1,705,710	498,172	(55,611)	(385,522)	(165,876)	1,596,873

	Balance at January 1, 2023	Acquired in business combination ⁽²⁾	Additions	Terminated contracts	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2023
Growing facilities	823,989	(10,552)	146,905	(16,458)	(167,078)	28,564	805,370
Buildings	426,996	—	190,185	(26,573)	(83,876)	25,372	532,104
Vehicles (land, air and sea)	201,655	—	94,448	(884)	(72,532)	1,033	223,720
Machinery and equipment	104,890	—	33,933	(1,120)	(51,140)	3,538	90,101
Operating plants	18,706	—	6,061	(138)	(6,317)	1,383	19,695
Land	19,641	—	1,438	(24)	(2,604)	735	19,186
Computer equipment	9,216	—	10,728	4	(5,225)	811	15,534
	1,605,093	(10,552)	483,698	(45,193)	(388,772)	61,436	1,705,710

	Balance at January 1, 2022	Acquired in business combination ⁽¹⁾	Adjustment in business combination ⁽²⁾	Additions	Terminated contracts	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2022
Growing facilities	610,411	143,298	—	224,140	(39,393)	(130,460)	15,993	823,989
Buildings	396,209	63	—	127,081	(4,310)	(63,189)	(28,858)	426,996
Vehicles (land, air and sea)	220,607	585	—	84,994	(8,486)	(88,730)	(7,315)	201,655
Machinery and equipment	124,304	1,743	—	37,953	(4,349)	(54,279)	(482)	104,890
Operating plants	20,358	—	—	6,269	(4,396)	(4,492)	967	18,706
Land	19,698	824	48	2,761	(14)	(2,754)	(922)	19,641
Computer equipment	12,007	—	—	3	(52)	(3,482)	740	9,216
Furniture and appliances	15	—	—	—	(14)	(3)	2	—
	1,403,609	146,513	48	483,201	(61,014)	(347,389)	(19,875)	1,605,093

⁽¹⁾ Refers to Rivalea's, which was acquired during the first quarter of 2022.

⁽²⁾ Refers to the business combination adjustment of the acquisition of TriOak acquired during the 2022 financial year.

⁽³⁾The amount of US\$7,687 in additions refers to the acquisition of immaterial business combinations during the year by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda.

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11.2 Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Undiscounted lease payments	2,135,128	2,262,433
Present value adjustment	(401,099)	(421,206)
	<u>1,734,029</u>	<u>1,841,227</u>
Breakdown:		
Current liabilities	335,681	352,627
Non-current liabilities	1,398,348	1,488,600
	<u>1,734,029</u>	<u>1,841,227</u>

Changes in the lease liability:

	Balance at January 1, 2024	Additions ⁽¹⁾	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2024
Lease liability	1,841,227	504,963	104,177	(473,098)	(60,463)	(182,777)	1,734,029
	Balance at January 1, 2023	Business Combination Adjustment	Additions	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	Balance at December 31, 2023
Lease liability	1,721,833	(10,401)	421,921	73,463	(354,947)	(7,456)	(3,186)
	Balance at January 1, 2022	Acquired in business combination ⁽²⁾	Additions	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	Balance at December 31, 2022
Lease liability	1,506,043	146,446	489,251	82,403	(434,488)	(61,302)	(6,520)

⁽¹⁾ The amount of US\$8,522 in additions refers to the acquisition of immaterial business combinations during the year by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda.

⁽²⁾ Refers to Rivalea's, which was acquired during the first quarter of 2022.

The non-current portion of the lease liability schedule is as follows:

	December 31, 2024
2026	291,280
2027	234,888
2028	182,274
2029	156,817
2030	133,687
Maturities after 2030	726,570
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	1,725,516
Less: Imputed Interest	(327,168)
Present Value of Lease Liabilities	1,398,348

12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at acquisition cost and subsequently reduced by accumulated amortization and impairment losses, when applicable. Intangible assets are recognized when there is evidence of generating future economic benefits, considering their economic and technological viability, mainly consisting of brands and patents, customer base, exploitation rights, supplier supply contracts, software, and others.

Intangible assets with defined useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method or a method that reflects the economic benefit of the intangible asset. Amortized intangible assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is not recoverable. The residual value of intangible items is immediately written down to their recoverable amount when the residual balance exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell an asset and its value in use.

The carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, relating to brands and patents and rights to exploit water use, is tested for recoverable amount annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment loss in the recoverable amount of these assets. If there is an impairment loss, it is recognized against the carrying amount of the asset.

The Group considers that certain brands and patents have an indefinite useful life due to their historical performance and the Group's expected use. The acquired brands do not have legal or contractual limits linked to their use and are not dependent on the useful life of any asset or group of assets that have existed independently for a considerable time before the acquisitions. These brands are not related to sectors subject to technological obsolescence or other forms of value deterioration.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value based on valuation methodologies and techniques that often involve the use of a third-party valuation firm's expertise to calculate estimates of discounted cash flows. Intangible assets are composed as follows:

	Useful life	Net amount	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trademarks	Undefined	1,025,095	1,092,793
Trademarks	2 to 20 years	293,519	341,183
Software	2 to 15 years	30,611	24,941
Water rights	Undefined	11,302	11,391
Customer relationships	3 to 20 years	408,149	486,166
Supplier contract	7 to 17 years	20,548	28,077
Other	2 to 17 years	13,975	1,044
		1,803,199	1,985,595

Changes in intangible assets:

	Balance at January 1, 2024	Additions ⁽¹⁾	Disposals	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2024
Amortizing:						
Trademarks	341,183	689	–	(28,920)	(19,433)	293,519
Software	24,941	19,045	(28)	(6,294)	(7,053)	30,611
Customer relationships	486,166	–	–	(72,137)	(5,880)	408,149
Supplier contracts	28,077	–	–	(3,715)	(3,814)	20,548
Others	1,044	14,566	(506)	(232)	(897)	13,975
Non-amortizing:						
Trademarks	1,092,793	563	–	–	(68,261)	1,025,095
Water rights	11,391	214	–	–	(303)	11,302
	1,985,595	35,077	(534)	(111,298)	(105,641)	1,803,199

	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2023
Amortizing:						
Trademarks	315,912	35,496	–	(24,166)	13,941	341,183
Software	21,079	7,527	(12)	(5,121)	1,468	24,941
Customer relationships	549,705	2,370	(2,434)	(74,213)	10,738	486,166
Supplier contracts	30,509	–	–	(3,822)	1,390	28,077
Others	833	501	(28)	(275)	13	1,044
Non-amortizing:						
Trademarks	1,050,106	367	–	–	42,320	1,092,793
Water rights	11,347	–	–	–	44	11,391
	1,979,491	46,261	(2,474)	(107,597)	69,914	1,985,595

	Balance at January 1, 2022	Acquired in business combination	Additions	Disposals	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2022
Amortizing:							
Trademarks	335,452	21,138	6	–	(22,230)	(18,454)	315,912
Software	16,609	57	8,081	–	(4,503)	835	21,079
Customer relationships	645,509	2,804	–	1,099	(76,529)	(23,178)	549,705
Supplier contracts	32,967	–	–	–	(3,773)	1,315	30,509
Others	1,001	556	38	–	(746)	(16)	833
Non-amortizing:							
Trademarks	1,107,993	3,793	331	834	–	(62,845)	1,050,106
Water rights	11,595	–	–	–	–	(248)	11,347
	2,151,126	28,348	8,456	1,933	(107,781)	(102,591)	1,979,491

⁽¹⁾ The amount of US\$10,782 in additions refers to the acquisition of immaterial business combinations during the year by the indirect subsidiary, Seara Alimentos Ltda.



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13 Goodwill

Changes in goodwill:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	6,105,020	5,828,691	5,823,418
Acquired in business combination ⁽¹⁾	2,851	-	18,725
Business combinations adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	11,842	5,955
Disposal	-	-	(16,358)
Exchange rate variation	(690,737)	264,487	(15,049)
Balance at the end of the period	5,417,134	6,105,020	5,823,418

⁽¹⁾ Refers to non-material acquisitions in business combinations of the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda.

⁽²⁾ Refers to the business combination adjustment in TriOak.

Goodwill represents the positive difference between consideration paid to purchase a business and the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity. Goodwill is recognized as an asset and included in "Goodwill" in the Statement of Financial Position. Goodwill is related to an expectation of future earnings of the acquired subsidiary after assets and liabilities are combined with the Group and cost savings resulting from synergies expected to be achieved upon the integration of the acquired business.

Goodwill is an indefinite lived asset and is required to be tested for impairment annually or whenever there is evidence of a decline in fair value. Assets and liabilities are grouped into CGU's (Cash generating units) for impairment testing purposes. Any impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income and cannot be reversed.

Upon the sale of a business, the goodwill or corresponding portion of goodwill is included in the calculation of profit or loss on disposal.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Group tested the recoverability of each CGU group containing goodwill to determine the recoverable amount (value in use or fair value) through discounted cash flow models. The determination of the recoverable amount involves using assumptions, such as revenue growth margins, costs and expenses, capital expenditures, working capital requirements terminal growth and discount rates.

Management projects cash flows for a maximum period of 5 years for the CGU of Brazil Beef and USA Pork, to better reflect the long cycle of each group when it refers to the useful life of the animals used in production. The terminal value was assigned based on an expected growth rate of perpetuity for the CGU groups. The weighted average rate of the cost of capital (WACC), used as the discount rate, was estimated on a post-tax basis based on the historical industry performance for each CGU group and external sources of information regarding market risks.

For the purposes of impairment testing CGUs have been aggregated into the following groups representing the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and that have significant amounts of goodwill allocated to them:

CGUs	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Brazil Beef	1,464,710	1,873,448
Seara	602,869	766,970
USA Pork	694,534	694,534
Moy Park ⁽¹⁾	-	777,583
Pilgrim's Food Masters (PFM) ⁽¹⁾	-	336,683
Australia Smallgoods	283,441	310,598
Australia Meat	256,395	280,915
PPC - Fresh Poultry ⁽¹⁾	401,396	-
PPC - Brands & Snacking ⁽¹⁾	262,431	-
PPC - Fresh Pork/Lamb ⁽¹⁾	202,512	-
PPC - Food Service ⁽¹⁾	173,125	-
PPC - Meals ⁽¹⁾	58,178	-
Others CGUs without significant goodwill ⁽²⁾	1,017,543	1,064,289
Total	5,417,134	6,105,020

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the goodwill impairment test did not indicate impairment loss in any of the CGU groups.

⁽¹⁾ On July 1, 2024, the Company effectively completed the reorganization of the cash-generating units (CGU) Moy Park and Pilgrim's Food Masters, driven by restructuring initiatives at its indirect subsidiary, Pilgrim's Pride Corporation ("PPC") in Europe. The purpose of these activities is to integrate core operations and reallocate processing capacities across production facilities, resulting in the closure of some facilities in Europe. As a result of this reorganization, the Company reassigned assets and liabilities to the applicable CGUs and allocated goodwill using the relative net assets approach. The new CGUs are Fresh Pork/Lamb, Fresh Poultry, Food Service, Meals, and Brands & Snacking. As at December 31, 2024 the total carrying amount of these CGUs is US\$1,097,642. The Company then performed an impairment test on the CGUs on both a pre- and post reorganization basis. There was no impairment recognized as a result of this test.

⁽²⁾ They comprise about 19 Cash Generating Units (CGUs) that, due to their lower values, were allocated to the 'other' category as shown.

The Company additionally assessed if its reorganization indicated that any carrying amounts of its non-goodwill intangible assets might not be recoverable. The reorganization did not result in any change in business use for any of the intangible assets and therefore, the Company determined that no indicators were present that required the annual test of the recoverability of the asset group-level carrying amounts of its intangible assets.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below.

	December 31, 2024									
	Brazil Beef	Seara	USA Pork	Australia Smallgoods	Australia Meat	PPC - Fresh Poultry	PPC - Brands & Snacking	PPC - Fresh Pork/ Lamb	PPC - Food Service	PPC - Meals
Discount rate (pre tax)	14.4%	16.1%	9.5%	8.4%	8.4%	14.5%	14.6%	14.7%	14.8%	14.9%
Terminal value growth rate	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Estimated growth rate (average for the next 5 years)	6.2%	14.1%	1.5%	8.8%	2.3%	10.6%	6.1%	4.7%	2.8%	3.4%

	December 31, 2023						
	Brazil Beef	Seara	USA Pork	Moy Park	Pilgrim's Food Masters (PFM)	Australia Smallgoods	Australia Meat
Discount rate (pre tax)	13.5%	15.8%	9.8%	14.0%	13.0%	9.0%	9.1%
Terminal value growth rate	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%	2.0%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%
Estimated growth rate (average for the next 5 years)	7.2%	13.2%	2.8%	7.4%	6.3%	8.6%	2.3%

Operation	Revenue source	Specific operating costs
Brazil Beef	Sales from the beef operation in Brazil.	Historical performance and price trends of raw materials, especially cattle and international freight.
Seara	Sales from pork, poultry, and prepared foods operations.	Historical performance and price trends of primary raw materials and international freight.
USA Suínos	Sales from pork operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
Austrália Smallgoods	Sales from Primo Foods Pty Ltd and related operations.	Historical performance and hog price trends.
Australia Meat	Sales from beef operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Fresh Poultry	Sales from fresh chicken operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Brands & Snacking	Sales from branded and snack food operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Fresh Pork/Lamb	Sales from pork, lamb, and value-added operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Food Service	Sales from food service operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Meals	Sales from frozen entrees.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.

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14 Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable correspond to the amounts owed to suppliers in the ordinary course of business. If the payment period is equivalent to one year or less, the amount is classified as current liabilities, otherwise the corresponding amount is classified as non-current liabilities. Accounts payable are recognized initially at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable by major type of supplier is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Domestic:		
Commodities	1,961,391	1,761,470
Materials and services	3,138,734	3,123,140
Finished products	81,608	38,061
Present value adjustment	(9,685)	(19,642)
	5,172,048	4,903,029
Foreign:		
Commodities	20,357	31,354
Materials and services	271,481	320,691
Finished products	1,627	1,979
	293,465	354,024
Total trade accounts payable	5,465,513	5,257,053
Supplier financing:		
Domestic	718,884	940,344
Foreign	9,826	7,722
Total supplier financing	728,710	948,066
Total	6,194,223	6,205,119

Supplier financing

The Group engage in supplier financing operations with top-tier financial institutions alongside domestic suppliers. It should be noted that, apart from a relaxation of terms, there were no operational or commercial changes in the process. Additionally, this transaction does not impact the prices set by the suppliers, which remain unchanged compared to the pre-operation values.

The primary objective of the agreement is to optimize payment processing and enable the advancement of receivables to participating suppliers, compared to the original invoice due date. For the Company, this operation does not result in a significant extension of payment terms compared to those previously agreed upon with non-participating suppliers, but it offers the advantage of early receipt to those involved. Additionally, the Company does not incur additional interest on the amounts owed. Therefore, the amounts involved in the transaction are recorded as accounts payable, maintaining the same nature and function as the Company's other obligations, and are classified as current liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Maturity Date Range:

	Consolidated
Trade Payables under Supplier Financing Agreement (days after the invoice date)	10 - 120
Comparable Trade Payables (days after the invoice date)	1 - 120

Commitment to Purchase for Future Delivery

The Group has commitments to purchase cattle for future delivery signed with certain suppliers, in which the Group guarantees the acquisition of cattle for a fixed price, or to be fixed, with no cash effect on the Group until the cattle are delivered. Based on these future delivery contracts, JBJ has already advanced this operation with the banks under the supply chain finance method. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of this transaction was US\$58,944 (US\$61,926 at December 31, 2023), this operation is recognized as supply chain finance.

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15 Loans and financing

Loans and financing are initially recognized at fair value upon receipt of the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Below is a schedule showing the Group's loans and financing instruments by foreign and local currency. Local currency indicates loans denominated in the functional currency of the borrower. All borrowings denominated in currencies other than the presentation currency (Brazilian Reais) are translated to presentation currency each reporting period. Current amounts include accrued but unpaid interest at period-end. Premiums, discounts and transaction costs are amortized to finance expense using the effective interest method.

Debt Registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): On October 25, 2024, following the declaration of effectiveness by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Company announced commencement of the acceptance period for the Exchange Offer of the 13 existing series of debt securities ("Old Bonds"), unregistered with the SEC, for new registered debt securities ("New Bonds").

Type	Average annual interest rate	Currency	Index	Payment terms / non-current debt	Current		Non-current	
					December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Foreign currency								
ACC - Advances on exchange contracts	5.94%	USD	—	2025	1,015,010	52,158	—	—
Prepayment	5.69%	USD	SOFR	2025 - 27	100,296	5,531	—	174,346
FINIMP - Import Financing	6.03%	USD and EUR	Euribor	2025	614	31,291	—	647
White Stripe credit facility	8.45%	USD and CAD	—	—	—	2,892	—	—
Working capital - Dollar	7.49%	USD	SOFR	2030	6,238	362	2,223	2,553
CRA - Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates	5.36%	USD	—	2029	719	442	65,189	38,464
Scott credit facilities	2.20%	USD	—	2030	—	—	—	1,815
Export credit note	6.96%	USD	SOFR	2025	102,367	—	—	—
Others	7.03%	Several	Several		3,584	—	1,691	—
					1,228,828	92,676	69,103	217,825
Local currency								
FINAME ⁽¹⁾	6.00%	BRL	—	2025	5	478	—	6
Prepayment	7.09%	GBP, USD	BoE, SOFR	2025	—	54,906	—	60,000
Notes 2.50% JBS Lux 2027 ⁽¹⁾	2.50%	USD	—	2027	11,458	11,542	990,319	986,220
Notes 5.13% JBS Lux 2028 ⁽¹⁾	5.13%	USD	—	2028	19,085	19,219	889,288	886,398
Notes 6.5% JBS Lux 2029 ⁽¹⁾	6.50%	USD	—	2029	934	1,084	69,842	77,885
Notes 3.00% JBS Lux 2029 ⁽¹⁾	3.00%	USD	—	2029	7,399	7,458	588,860	586,210
Notes 5.50% JBS Lux 2030 ⁽¹⁾	5.50%	USD	—	2030	31,312	31,910	1,241,293	1,239,931
Notes 3.75% JBS Lux 2031 ⁽¹⁾	3.75%	USD	—	2031	1,489	1,563	488,985	495,338
Notes 3.00% JBS Lux 2032 ⁽¹⁾	3.00%	USD	—	2032	3,750	3,833	982,670	980,341
Notes 3.63% JBS Fin 2032 ⁽¹⁾	3.63%	USD	—	2032	16,096	16,729	955,546	984,472
Notes 5.75% JBS Lux 2033 ⁽¹⁾	5.75%	USD	—	2033	23,621	29,469	1,626,266	2,001,095
Notes 6.75% JBS Lux 2034 ⁽¹⁾	6.75%	USD	—	2034	30,068	30,900	1,485,757	1,576,065
Notes 4.38% JBS Lux 2052 ⁽¹⁾	4.38%	USD	—	2052	16,188	16,309	887,691	887,237
Notes 6.50% JBS Lux 2052 ⁽¹⁾	6.50%	USD	—	2052	8,106	8,396	1,526,099	1,527,284
Notes 7.25% JBS Lux 2053 ⁽¹⁾	7.25%	USD	—	2053	8,038	18,669	883,217	883,214
Notes 4.25% PPC 2031	4.25%	USD	—	2031	7,577	8,972	844,203	984,404
Notes 3.50% PPC 2032	3.50%	USD	—	2032	10,413	10,500	892,253	891,184
Notes 6.25% PPC 2033	6.25%	USD	—	2033	30,285	43,924	966,001	984,018
Notes 6.88% PPC 2034	6.88%	USD	—	2034	4,201	7,639	486,078	484,577
Working capital - Reais	10.99%	BRL	TJLP	2028	—	5,081	—	16,331
Working capital - Euros	3.78%	EUR	Euribor	2025 - 28	21,789	17,249	8,684	10,186
Export credit note	13.48%	BRL	CDI	2025 - 30	858	2,913	847	214,735
CDC - Direct Consumer Credit	15.29%	BRL	—	2028	9,346	21,296	815	9,020
Livestock financing - Pre	11.01%	BRL	—	2025	341,493	242,928	—	—
CRA - Agribusiness Receivables Certificate	6.85%	BRL	CDI and IPCA	—	11,415	149,060	1,218,300	2,013,297
Credit line - Scott	7.69%	USD, EUR	—	2025 - 37	—	20,087	—	529
Credit line - Beardstown Pace	3.65%	USD	—	2025	—	6,689	—	64,700
JBS Australia Confinement Agreement	2.76%	AUD	—	2050	—	993	—	34,053
Commercial Paper	5.10%	—	—	2028	202,144	—	—	—
Others	6.63%	Several	Several		38,327	9,098	140,454	11,012
					855,397	798,894	17,173,468	18,889,742
					2,084,225	891,570	17,242,571	19,107,567

⁽¹⁾Corresponds to the Debt Registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 25, 2024.

Average annual interest rate: Refers to the weighted average nominal cost of interest at the reporting date. The loans and financings are fixed by a fixed rate or indexed to rates: CDI, IPCA, TJLP (the Brazilian government's long-term interest rate), and EURIBOR (Euro Interbank Offered Rate), among others.

The availability of revolving credit facilities for JBS USA was US\$2.9 billion as of December 31, 2024 (US\$2.9 billion as of December 31, 2023). In Brazil, the availability of revolving credit facilities was US\$500 million as of December 31, 2024 (US\$450,000 as of December 31, 2023).

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The non-current portion of the principal payment schedule of loans and financing is as follows:

	Maturity	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
2025		—	171,228
2026		37,853	18,998
2027		1,008,400	1,193,540
2028		982,940	1,102,778
2029		705,753	34,417
2030		1,365,829	—
Maturities after 2030		<u>13,141,796</u>	<u>16,586,606</u>
		<u><u>17,242,571</u></u>	<u><u>19,107,567</u></u>

15.1 Guarantees and contractual restrictions ("covenants")

The Group was in compliance with all of its debt covenant restrictions at December 31, 2024.

Type	Issuer and guarantors	Covenants / Guarantees	Events of default
JBS USA Revolving Credit Facility	Issuer: -JBS USA Holding Lux S.à.r.l.; -JBS USA Food Company; -JBS Australia Pty. Ltd.; -JBS Food Canada ULC Guarantors: -JBS S.A.; -JBS Global Luxembourg S.à.r.l.; -JBS Global Meat Holdings Pty. Limited.	Usual and customary for investment grade facilities of this type and subject to customary exceptions, but limited to: (i) incurrence of "priority debt", (ii) liens; (iii) fundamental changes, (iv) sale lease-backs, (v) sales of all or substantially all of the assets of the Borrowers and their subsidiaries, (vi) changes in line of business and (vii) changes in fiscal year. The credit agreement also require compliance with a maximum total debt to capitalization of 55.0% (the "Financial Maintenance Covenant"). The Borrowers may give collateral cure notice to the administrative agent, electing to provide full unconditional guarantee perfected by first priority security interest in substantially all US assets. From and after the collateral cure date the financial maintenance covenant shall no longer be in effect, availability under the Revolving Credit Facility shall be limited to collateral coverage and there shall be limitations on 1) liens, 2) indebtedness, 3) sales and other dispositions of assets, 4) dividends, distributions and other payments in respect of equity interest, 5) investments, acquisitions, loans and advances, and 6) voluntary prepayments, redemptions or repurchases of unsecured subordinated material indebtedness. In each case, clauses 1 to 6 are subject to certain exceptions which can be material.	The facility contains customary events of default. (1)
Notes 2.50% JBS Lux 2027			
Notes 5,13% JBS Lux 2028			
Notes 6,50% JBS Lux 2029			
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2029			
Notes 5,50% JBS Lux 2030			
Notes 3,75% JBS Lux 2031			
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2032			
Notes 3,63% JBS Lux 2032			
Notes 5,75% JBS Lux 2033			
Notes 6,75% JBS Lux 2034			
Notes 4,38% JBS Lux 2052			
Notes 6,50% JBS Lux 2052			
Notes 7,25% JBS Lux 2053			
Notes 4,25% PPC 2031			
Notes 3,50% PPC 2032	Issuer: -Pilgrim's Pride Corporation.	These notes contain restrictive covenants applicable to the Group including limitation on liens, limitation on sale and leaseback transactions, limitation on merger, consolidation and sale of assets. These limitations are subject to certain exceptions, which can be material.	The notes customary events of default. (1)
Notes 6,25% PPC 2033	Guarantor: -Pilgrim's Pride Corporation of West Virginia, Inc. ;	These notes contain restrictive covenants applicable to the Issuer and its Significant subsidiaries including limitation on liens, limitation on sale and leaseback transactions, limitation on merger, consolidation and sale of assets. These limitations are subject to certain exceptions, which can be material.	The notes customary events of default. (1)
Notes 6,88% PPC 2034			

PPC Revolving Credit Facility	<p>Borrowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pilgrim's Pride Corporation; -To-Ricos Ltd. -To-Ricos Distribution, LTD. 	<p>On October 4, 2023, PPC and certain of its subsidiaries entered into an unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement with CoBank, ACB as administrative agent and other involved lenders that replaced the 2021 U.S. Credit Facility. The credit agreement increased its availability under the revolving loan commitment from US\$800.0 million to US\$850.0 million, in addition to changes to clauses and the extension of the maturity date from August 2026 to October 2028.</p> <p>The RCF (Revolving Credit Facility) also requires compliance with a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.50:1.00 (the "Financial Maintenance Covenant"). The Borrowers may give collateral cure notice to the administrative agent, electing to provide full unconditional guarantee perfected by first priority security interest in substantially all U.S. assets. From and after the collateral cure date the financial maintenance covenant shall no longer be in effect, availability under the RCF shall be limited to collateral coverage, may be subject to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio if utilization is above 80% and there shall be limitation on 1) liens, 2) indebtedness, 3) sales and other dispositions of assets, 4) dividends, distributions, and other payments in respect of equity interest, 5) investments, acquisitions, loans and advances, and 6) voluntary prepayments, redemptions or repurchases of unsecured subordinated material indebtedness. In each case, clauses 1 to 6 are subject to certain exceptions which can be material.</p>	<p>The facility also contains customary events of default. (1)</p>
Moy Park Holdings (Europe) Limited Revolving Credit Facility	<p>Borrowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Moy Park Limited -Pilgrim's Pride Limited -Pilgrim's Food Masters UK Limited - Pilgrim's Food Masters Ireland Limited - Pilgrim's Shared Services Limited <p>Guarantors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moy Park Limited - Moy Park Holdings (Europe) Limited - Consumer Foods Van Sales Limited - Onix Investments UK Limited - Rollover Limited - Oakhouse Limited - Attleborough Foods Limited - Noon Products Limited - Spurway Foods Limited - Pilgrim's Pride Limited 	<p>The RCF requires compliance with a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.00:1.00 and Leverage ratio shall not exceed 3.00:1.00 as applicable to borrowers.</p> <p>Customary covenants that may limit Moy Park Holdings (Europe) Limited ability and the ability of Borrowers or Guarantors to, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the company; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity. 	<p>The facility also contains customary events of default. (1)</p>
Primo ANZ credit facility	<p>Borrowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primo Foods Pty Ltd. <p>Guarantors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industry Park Pty Ltd; -Primo Foods Pty Ltd; -Australian Consolidated Food Holdings Pty Limited; -Australian Consolidated Food Investments Pty Limited; -Primo Group Holdings Pty Limited; -Primo Meats Pty Ltd; -Hans Continental Smallgoods Pty Ltd; -P& H Investments 1 Pty Ltd; -Hunter Valley Quality Meats Pty Limited; -Seven Point Pork Pty Ltd; -P&H Investments 2 Pty Ltd; -Primo Retail Pty Ltd; -Primo Meats Admin Pty Ltd; -Premier Beehive Holdco Pty Ltd; -Premier Beehive NZ. 	<p>Customary covenants that may limit Primo's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the Group; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity. 	<p>The facility also contains customary events of default. (1)</p>
Huon credit facility	<p>Borrowers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huon Aquaculture Group Limited <p>Guarantors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Industry Park Pty Ltd; -Huon Aquaculture Group Limited; -Huon Aquaculture Company Pty Ltd; -Springs Smoked Seafoods Pty Ltd ; -Springfield Hatcheries Pty Ltd; -Huon Ocean Trout Pty Ltd; -Meadow Bank Hatchery Pty Ltd; -Morrison's Seafood Pty Ltd; -Southern Ocean Trout Pty Ltd; -Huon Shellfish Co Pty Ltd; -Spring Smoked Salmon Pty Ltd; -Huon Salmon Pty Ltd; -Huon Smoked Salmon Pty Ltd; -Huon Smoked Seafoods Pty Ltd; -Huon Seafoods Pty Ltd; -Huon Tasmanian Salmon Pty Ltd. 	<p>Customary covenants that may limit Huon's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the Group; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity. 	<p>The facility also contains customary events of default. (1)</p>

Credit facility JBS Australia & Rivalea	Borrowers: -JBS Australia Pty Limited; -Rivalea (Australia) Pty Ltd. Guarantors: -JBS Australia Pty Limited; -Diamond Valley Pork Pty Ltd; -Oxdale Dairy Enterprise Pty Ltd; -Rivalea (Australia) Pty Ltd Industry Park Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit JBS Australia's and Rivalea's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the Group; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility	Borrowers: -Andrews Meat Industries Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit JBS AMI ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the Group; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility	Borrowers: -White Stripe Foods Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit JBS WSF ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the Group.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility Mexico	Borrowers: -Pilgrim's Pride, S. de R.L. de C.V. Guarantors: -Avicola Pilgrim's Pride de México, S.A. de C.V.	Customary covenants that may limit the Borrower's ability to realize new investments and be a guarantor for third party loans, change the general nature of the core business of the company or line of business and initiate the liquidation process. These limitations are subject to certain exceptions, which may be material	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Commercial Paper	Issuer: JBS USA Holding Lux S.A. (JBS Lux); JBS USA Food Company (JBS USA); -JBS USA Foods Group Holdings, Inc. (JBS USA) Guarantor: JBS S.A. (JBS S.A.); JBS Global Luxembourg S.à r.l (JBS Global Lux); JBS Global Meat Holdings Pty. Limited (JBS Global Meat)	On December 10, 2024, the Group began issuing commercial paper allowing us to borrow funds for up to 397 days at competitive interest rates which vary based on the term of the notes. As of December 31, 2024, outstanding borrowings were \$202.1 million, net of the related discount on issuance. The weighted average interest rate on the commercial paper outstanding was 5.1% with maturities of less than 30 days.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
8° issuance of debentures CRA	Borrowers: JBS S.A	Standard contractual restrictions that may limit the Group's ability, among other things, to: -create liens; -sell or transfer to third parties all or substantially all assets; -carry out spin-offs, mergers or incorporations of the Group and/or its Subsidiaries by third parties; -pay dividends if the issuer is in default with respect to any of its pecuniary obligations under the indenture	The facility contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
9° issuance of debentures CRA			
10° issuance of debentures CRA			
11° issuance of debentures CRA			
1° issuance of Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA)	Borrowers: Seara Alimentos Ltda. Guarantors: JBS S.A	Standard contractual restrictions that may limit the Group's ability, among other things, to: -create liens; -sell or transfer to third parties all or substantially all assets; -carry out spin-offs, mergers or incorporations of the Group and/or its Subsidiaries by third parties; -pay dividends if the issuer is in default with respect to any of its pecuniary obligations under the indenture	The facility contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Customary events of default include failure to perform or observe terms, covenants or other agreements in the facility, defaults on other indebtedness if the effect is to permit acceleration, failure to make a payment on other indebtedness unless waived or extended within the applicable grace period, entry of unsatisfied judgments or orders against the issuer or its subsidiaries and certain events related to bankruptcy and insolvency matters.

The Group was in compliance with all of its debt financial covenant restrictions at December 31, 2024 and until the date that these financial statements were approved.

15.2 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
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	Note	Balance at January 1, 2024	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2024
Loans and financing	15	(19,999,137)	1,209,621	(515,870)	(21,410)	(19,326,796)
Lease liability	11	(1,841,227)	473,098	(104,177)	(261,723)	(1,734,029)
Derivative liabilities		(56,456)	233,008	(477,887)	119,737	(181,598)
Margin cash	3	132,461	(21,099)	59,006	(33,814)	136,554
Profit reserves		(3,587,219)	(1,179,620)	—	592,365	(4,174,474)
Non-controlling interest		(682,742)	(4,296)	—	(352,861)	(1,039,899)
Total		(26,034,320)	710,712	(1,038,928)	42,294	(26,320,242)

	Note	Balance at January 1, 2023	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2023
Loans and financing	15	(17,700,148)	(907,975)	(1,322,258)	(68,756)	(19,999,137)
Lease liability	11	(1,721,833)	354,947	(70,277)	(404,064)	(1,841,227)
Derivative liabilities		1,267	12,745	(8,639)	(61,829)	(56,456)
Margin cash	3	130,209	(26,602)	28,854	—	132,461
Profit reserves		(4,264,534)	(447,979)	—	1,125,294	(3,587,219)
Non-controlling interest		(645,970)	(6,318)	—	(30,454)	(682,742)
Total		(24,201,009)	(1,021,182)	(1,372,320)	560,191	(26,034,320)

	Note	Balance at January 1, 2022	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2022
Loans and financing	15	(16,578,829)	187,123	(1,141,271)	(167,171)	(17,700,148)
Lease liability	11	(1,506,043)	434,488	(75,883)	(574,395)	(1,721,833)
Derivative liabilities		(10,444)	261,739	(250,028)	—	1,267
Margin cash	3	223,162	(109,732)	16,779	—	130,209
Treasure shares		619,298	551,888	—	(1,171,186)	—
Profit reserves		(3,385,709)	872,802	—	(1,751,627)	(4,264,534)
Non-controlling interest		(660,796)	103,141	—	(88,315)	(645,970)
Total		(21,299,361)	2,301,449	(1,450,403)	753,416	(24,201,009)

(1) The values presented as non-cash transactions refer to lease liabilities, allocation of net profit, and provisions.

16 Income and other taxes payable

Income and other taxes payable are comprised of the following:

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taxes payable in installments		44,426	67,980
PIS / COFINS tax payable		15,378	32,835
ICMS / VAT / GST tax payable		37,868	35,335
Withholding income taxes ⁽¹⁾		346,785	10,527
Others		75,932	91,693
Subtotal		520,389	238,370
Income taxes payable		233,027	83,247
Total		753,416	321,617
Breakdown:			
Current liabilities		346,761	227,249
Non-current liabilities		406,655	94,368
		753,416	321,617

(1) During corporate restructuring of the indirect subsidiary JBS USA, the Company analyzed and concluded there is withholding tax (WHT) uncertainty in the jurisdiction of Luxembourg. The Company assessed the tax uncertainty in accordance with IFRIC 23, which provides guidance on the accounting and measurement of uncertain tax liabilities, and recognized a tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2024, in the amount of US\$ 338,320.



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17 Payroll and social charges

Payroll and social charges are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Social charges in installments	356,545	489,520
Bonus and vacation along with related social charges	804,551	736,138
Salaries and related social charges	561,990	503,400
Others	65,383	58,626
	1,788,469	1,787,684
Breakdown:		
Current liabilities	1,435,751	1,297,181
Non-current liabilities	352,718	490,503
	1,788,469	1,787,684

Labor taxes payable in installments: In December 2022, the Supreme Federal Court (STF), in a favorable decision regarding Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI No. 4,395), declared the subrogation of the collection of social security contributions related to the Rural Worker Assistance Fund (FUNRURAL) from slaughterhouses, consumer companies, consignees, or production-acquiring cooperatives unconstitutional. As of December 31, 2024, the Group have recorded a provision of US\$240,447 (US\$353,000 as of December 31, 2023) under the heading "Social Charges Installments" related to FUNRURAL installments. Since 2018 to date, the Group and its subsidiaries settled the FUNRURAL payments installment in the total amount of US\$251,349 in cash or through compensation of federal taxes recoverable.

The Group is still waiting for the final approval by STF regarding this matter, which will include among others, the definition of the period for which the decision will take effect.

18 Dividends payable

The Group's bylaws requires the payment of dividends equal to at least 25% of the annual net income attributable to company shareholders, after the allocation of 5% for the legal reserve. The Group recognizes a liability at year-end for the minimum unpaid yearly dividend amount. Dividends payable are recognized as a liability at December 31 of each year.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Declared dividends on 2020 - Residual	-	-
Declared dividends on 2021 - Residual	10	5
Declared dividends on 2022 - Residual	7	12
Declared dividends on 2023 - Residual	291	8
Declared dividends on 2024 - Residual	107	373
Interim dividends	358,206	-
Subtotal	358,621	398

The residual amount of dividends corresponds to the unpaid dividends due to a lack of updated payment information. This pending information related to some minority shareholders precludes the Group from fully paying the dividends declared. The Group sends notification to such shareholders to update their payment information so the amount can be paid. The reversal of dividends is absorbed under the caption "Profit reserves" due to the non-distribution after three years period. The liability will be maintained as a short-term obligation during the legal period, as once the registration is updated, the settlement is automatic.

On August 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends related to profit reserves, totaling US\$ 717 million, corresponding to US\$0,32 per common share. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on October 7, 2024.

On November 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends related to profit reserves, totaling US\$ 358 million, corresponding to US\$0,16 per common share. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on January 15, 2025.

The approved dividends per share were:

	2024	2023
Approved dividends	1,074,617	458,165
Number of outstanding shares of share capital– ordinary shares	2,218,116,370	2,218,116,370
Dividends per share - US\$	0.48	0.21

The Company distributed dividends based on the balance of profit reserves, amounting to a total of US\$1,07 billion. The interim dividends were credited towards the mandatory minimum dividends for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
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19 Provisions for legal proceedings

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires Management to make estimates and assumptions regarding civil, labor and tax matters which affect the valuation of assets and liabilities at the reporting date, as well as the revenues and expenses during the reported period. Due to the uncertain nature of tax legislation, as well as litigation, the assessment of potential liabilities requires significant judgment from the Management and the outcome may differ when liabilities are actually realized.

The Group is subject to lawsuits, investigations and other claims related to employment, environmental, product, taxes and other matters. Management is required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes, as well as the amount of estimated losses, for these matters.

Provisions are recognized as liabilities and administrative expenses, when losses are considered probable (i.e. more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation) and the amount can be reliably measured.

Where it is not probable that a present obligation exists, the Group discloses a contingent liability, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, in which case no provision or disclosure is made.

Additions, reversals and changes in the estimates of the provisions are presented as operating expenses, mainly within the General and administrative expenses line in the statements of income. Indexations are presented under the Finance expenses line in the statements of income. Exchange rate variations are presented as part of the foreign currency translation adjustments in the Statements of other comprehensive income.

The Company is engaged in several judicial and administrative proceedings, mainly in Brazil. The assessment of the likelihood of losses in these cases considers the available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, case law, the most recent court decisions and their relevance, as well as the opinions of internal lawyers. Provisions are adjusted for inflation and recorded under Net financial income (expenses). The average time to conclude the lawsuits are: labor approximately 2.5 year; civil approximately 4 years and tax and social security: between 5 to 10 years.

The Group is party to several lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business for which provisions are recognized for these deemed probable based on estimated costs determined by management as follows:

Breakdown:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current liabilities	280,804	197,440
Non-current liabilities	216,659	315,953
	497,463	513,393

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023				
	Labor	Civil	Tax and Social Security	Total	Labor	Civil	Tax and Social Security	Total
Brasil	87,075	59,796	68,516	215,387	107,940	73,502	133,006	314,448
USA	-	280,804	-	280,804	-	197,439	-	197,439
Others jurisdictions	52	44	1,176	1,272	64	48	1,394	1,506
Total	87,127	340,644	69,692	497,463	108,004	270,989	134,400	513,393

19.1 - Labor - Changes in provisions:

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2024	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates				Balance at December 31, 2024
			Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	
Brazil	107,940	65,901	(69,751)	6,913	(23,928)	87,075
Other jurisdictions	64	5	(4)	-	(13)	52
Total	108,004	65,906	(69,755)	6,913	(23,941)	87,127

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates				Balance at December 31, 2023
			Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	
Brazil	99,187	61,302	(68,781)	9,864	6,368	107,940
Other jurisdictions	83	(467)	(669)	(210)	1,327	64
Total	99,270	60,835	(69,450)	9,654	7,695	108,004

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates				Balance at December 31, 2022
			Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	
Brazil	96,512	47,500	(61,130)	18,618	(2,313)	99,187
Other jurisdictions	39	271	(269)	(8,996)	9,038	83
Total	96,551	47,771	(61,399)	9,622	6,725	99,270

Labor legal proceedings (probable loss):

Brazil

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the provision classified as probable is US\$87,075 (US\$107,940 as of December 31, 2023). The potential loss associated with these proceedings, as assessed with the assistance of legal advisors, is classified as probable. There is a large quantity of individually low value lawsuits filed by former employees of the Company seeking overtime payments and payments relating to their exposure to health hazards, commuting time, alleged work accidents and recovery time.



19.2 - Civil - Changes in provisions:

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2024	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2024
Brazil	73,502	15,941	(19,414)	6,551	(16,784)	59,796
USA	197,439	259,515	(176,150)	—	—	280,804
Other jurisdictions	48	6	(4)	—	(6)	44
Total	270,989	275,462	(195,568)	6,551	(16,790)	340,644

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2023
Brazil	48,539	28,407	(21,032)	14,234	3,354	73,502
USA	174,239	113,500	(90,300)	—	—	197,439
Other jurisdictions	22	1,102	(3,008)	758	1,174	48
Total	222,800	143,009	(114,340)	14,992	4,528	270,989

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2022
Brazil	41,291	5,377	(5,231)	4,325	2,777	48,539
USA	239,838	101,446	(167,045)	—	—	174,239
Other jurisdictions	6	8	(23)	4	27	22
Total	281,135	106,831	(172,299)	4,329	2,804	222,800

Civil legal proceedings (probable loss):

Brazil

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the provision classified as probable is US\$59,796 (US\$73,502 as of December 31, 2023). The potential loss associated with these proceedings, as assessed with the assistance of legal advisors, is classified as probable. There is a large quantity of individually low value lawsuits mainly related to indemnity for collective moral damage, moral damage for improper protest, repairing damages for poultry partnership or pigs integration, cancellation of industry or trade mark complaints and consumer contracts - product quality.

United States

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the provision classified as probable is US\$280,804 (US\$197,439 as of December 31, 2023). The main lawsuits are described below:

Broiler antitrust Litigation

Between September 2, 2016 and October 13, 2016, a series of federal class action lawsuits were filed with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the "Illinois Court") against PPC and other defendants by and on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers of broiler chickens alleging violations of antitrust and unfair competition laws and styled as In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litigation, Case No. 1:16-cv-08637 (the "Broiler Antitrust Litigation"). The complaints seek, among other relief, treble damages for an alleged conspiracy among defendants to reduce output and increase prices of broiler chickens from the period of January 2008 to the present. PPC has entered into agreements to settle all claims made by the three certified classes for an aggregate total of US\$195.5 million, each of which has received final approval from the Illinois Court and paid in 2021. PPC continues to defend itself against the direct-action plaintiffs as well as parties that have opted out of the class settlements (collectively, the "Broiler Opt Outs"). PPC will seek reasonable settlements where they are available. To date, the group has recognized an expense of US\$582.5 million, including a US\$45.0 million incremental increase in the year ended December 31, 2024, to cover settlements with various Broiler Opt Outs and paid an aggregate total of US\$512.2 million to Broiler Opt Outs, of which US\$13.6 million was paid in 2024. As of December 31, 2024 the Group has a provision of US\$70.3 million (US\$ 38.9 million as of December 31, 2023) for these settlements. These settlement expenses were recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of income.

On January 27, 2017, a purported class action on behalf of broiler chicken farmers was brought against PPC and other chicken producers in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma alleging, among other things, a conspiracy to reduce competition for grower services and depress the price paid to growers. The complaint was consolidated with several subsequently filed consolidated amended class action complaints and styled as In re Broiler Chicken Grower Litigation, Case No. CIV-17-033. On June 24, 2024, a settlement agreement was reached in the amount of US\$100.0 million. The settlement was paid on October 28, 2024. A US\$71.0 million incremental increase in settlement amount was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2024. These settlement expenses were recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. On January 7, 2025, the Court granted final approval of the group settlement and dismissed the case.

Pork Antitrust Litigation

Between June 28, 2018 and July 23, 2018, a series of purported class action lawsuits were filed against JBS USA, a number of other pork producers, and Agri Stats, Inc. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota (the "Minnesota Court") on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers of pork alleging violations of federal and state antitrust, unfair competition, unjust enrichment, deceptive trade practice, and consumer protection laws, which were consolidated and styled as In re Pork Antitrust Litigation, Case No. 0:18-cv-01776 (the "Pork Antitrust Litigation"). JBS USA has entered into agreements to settle all claims made by the three certified classes, for an aggregate total of US\$57.3 million, each of which has received final approval from the Minnesota Court and was paid in 2021. JBS USA continues to defend itself against the direct action plaintiffs as well as parties that have opted out of the class settlements (collectively, the "Pork Opt Outs"). JBS USA will seek reasonable settlements where they are available. To date, the Group has recognized expense of US\$83.7 million to cover negotiated settlements with various Pork Opt Outs and paid an aggregate total of US\$59.5 million to Pork Opt Outs and as of December 31, 2024 JBS USA has a provision of US\$24.2 million (US\$ 36.7 million as of December 31, 2023) for these settlements. During 2024, the Group recognized expense of US\$3.5 million for negotiated settlements with various Pork Opt Outs and paid US\$16.0 million to Pork Opt Outs. The Group recognized these settlement expenses within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Beef Antitrust Litigation

Between April 23, 2019 and June 18, 2020, a series of purported class action lawsuits were filed against JBS USA, Swift Beef Company, JBS Packerland, Inc., JBS S.A., and certain other beef processors in the Minnesota Court, each alleging, among other things, violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, which were coordinated in the Minnesota Court for pre-trial purposes and styled as In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation, Case No. 0:20-cv-1319 (the "US Beef Antitrust Litigation"). In the US Beef Antitrust Litigation. To date, JBS USA has settled with three of the purported classes, for an aggregate expenses of US\$161.0 million, of which US\$83.5 million remains unpaid as of December 31, 2024 (zero as of December 31, 2023). JBS Food Company's settlements with the putative Direct Purchaser Plaintiff class and the Commercial Indirect Purchaser Plaintiff class have received final approval from the Minnesota Court. JBS USA Food Company's settlement with the putative cattle class is subject to court approval. During 2024, the Group recognized these expenses in the amount of US\$83.5 million (US\$53 million in 2023) within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group continues to defend itself against the remaining classes and the direct-action plaintiffs (those parties that have opted out of the class settlements (collectively, the "Beef Opt Outs")) in the US Beef Antitrust Litigation, but will continue to seek reasonable settlements in the US Beef Antitrust Litigation where available. During 2024, the Group expensed US\$1.7 million (zero in 2023) for negotiated settlements with various Beef Opt Outs and paid all claims made by the plaintiffs in the amount of US\$23.1 million to Beef Opt Outs. These expenses are recognized within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Between February 18, 2022 and March 24, 2022, two purported class action lawsuits were filed in Canada against JBS USA, Swift Beef Company, JBS Packerland, Inc., JBS Food Canada ULC ("JBS Canada"), and a number of other beef processors alleging similar claims to those in the Beef Antitrust Litigation (the "Canadian Beef Antitrust Litigation"). In the Canadian Beef Antitrust Litigation, JBS Food Canada has entered into an agreement to settle all claims made by the plaintiffs for US\$5.5 million, which was paid in 2024, though the agreement is still subject to final approval by the court. During 2024, the Group recognized these expenses in the amount of US\$5.5 million (zero in 2023) within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

US Litigation

On October 20, 2016, Patrick Hogan, acting on behalf of himself and a putative class of certain PPC stockholders, filed a class action complaint in the Colorado Court against PPC and its named executive officers styled as Hogan v. Pilgrim's Pride Corporation, et al., No. 16-CV-02611. The complaint alleges, among other things, that PPC's Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings contained statements that were rendered materially false and misleading. On December 6, 2024, the Group entered into a settlement agreement in principal with the putative class in the amount of US\$41.5 million (zero as of December 31, 2023), which is subject to court approval. No amount was paid and as of December 31, 2024 PPC has a provision of US\$41.5 million (zero as of December 31, 2023) for these settlements. The Group recognized these settlement expenses within the 2024 general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Poultry Workers Class Action

Between August 30, 2019 and October 16, 2019, a series of purported class action lawsuits were filed in the US District Court for the District of Maryland (the "Maryland Court") against PPC and a number of other chicken producers, as well as Webber, Meng, Sahl & Company and Agri Stats, styled as Jien, et al. v. Perdue Farms, Inc., et al., No. 19-cv-02521. The plaintiffs are a putative class of poultry processing plant production and maintenance workers (the "Poultry Workers Class") and allege that the defendants conspired to fix and depress the compensation paid to Poultry Workers Class in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The Group entered into an agreement to settle all claims made by the Poultry Workers Class for US\$29.0 million and expensed and paid the plaintiffs this amount during 2021, though the agreement is still subject to final approval by the Maryland Court. PPC recognizes these settlement expenses within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of income.

Colorado Court Compensation Class Action

On November 11, 2022, a purported class action lawsuit was filed against JBS USA and a number of other meatpackers as well as Webber, Meng, Sahl & Company and Agri Stats, Inc. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado (the "Colorado Court"). The plaintiffs allege that the defendants conspired to fix and depress the compensation paid to pork and beef plant workers in violation of the Sherman Act and seek damages from January 1, 2014 to the present. In 2023 JBS Food Company agreed to settle all claims made by the purported class for \$55.0 million, which has been preliminarily approved by the Colorado Court. The Group recognized these settlement expenses within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of income in 2023, which remains unpaid as of December 31, 2024.

U.S. State Matters

On September 1, 2020, February 22, 2021, and October 28, 2021, the Attorneys General in New Mexico (State of New Mexico v. Koch Foods, et al., D-101-CV-2020-01891), Alaska (State of Alaska v. Agri Stats, Inc., et al., 3AN-21-04632), and Washington (State of Washington v. Tyson Foods Inc., et al., 21-2-14174-5), respectively, filed complaints against PPC and others based on allegations similar to those asserted in the Broiler Antitrust Litigation. On March 9, 2023, the Group entered into an agreement to settle all claims made by the State of Washington for \$11.0 million. The State of Washington claim was paid in the second quarter of 2023. On June 24, 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to settle with the Attorney General in New Mexico for \$5.2 million, and this amount was paid on September 18, 2024. On July 3, 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to settle with the Attorney General in Alaska for \$1.25 million, and this amount was paid on July 10, 2024. These amounts were fully paid in the corresponding years and there is no provision recognized as of December 31, 2024.

On June 29, 2021 and October 25, 2021, the Attorneys General of New Mexico and Alaska, respectively, filed complaints against JBS USA based on allegations similar to those asserted in the Pork Antitrust Litigation. On October 16, 2024, JBS USA entered into a settlement with the Attorney General of Alaska for \$0.8 million. This settlement was recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of income and remains unpaid as of December 31, 2024.

19.3 - Tax and Social Security - Changes in provision:

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2024	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2024
Brazil	133,006	(39,353)	(5,491)	5,631	(25,277)	68,516
Other jurisdictions	1,394	270	–	(218)	(270)	1,176
Total	134,400	(39,083)	(5,491)	5,413	(25,547)	69,692

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2023
Brazil	104,126	4,514	(603)	14,085	10,884	133,006
Other jurisdictions	1,294	259	(101)	2,142	(2,200)	1,394
Total	105,420	4,773	(704)	16,227	8,684	134,400

Jurisdiction	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	Balance at December 31, 2022
Brazil	99,621	(9,671)	(3,018)	10,501	6,693	104,126
Other jurisdictions	758	288	-	39	209	1,294
Total	100,379	(9,383)	(3,018)	10,540	6,902	105,420

Tax and social security legal proceedings (probable loss):

a) Brazil

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the provision classified as probable is US\$68,613 (US\$133,006 as of December 31, 2023), that none of which are individually material. Most of these lawsuits were filed by issues involving Brazilian taxes such as ICMS (Value-added tax on sales and services), PIS/ COFINS (Social contribution on billings) and CSLL (Social Contribution on net income).

Disclosure - possible loss contingent liabilities

Considering management's assessment, supported by the opinion of legal advisors, contingencies listed below have the probability of loss considered as possible (but not more likely than not) and due to this classification, no provisions were recognized:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Labor	211,591	267,044
Civil	334,851	405,148
Tax	5,773,162	5,346,009
Total	6,319,604	6,018,201

Labor:

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of US\$334,851 (US\$267,044 as of December 31, 2023) refers to claims for which losses are possible (i.e. not more likely than not, but more than remote). Most of these lawsuits were filed by former employees of the Company seeking overtime payments and payments relating to their exposure to health hazards, commuting time, alleged work accidents and recovery time. There is no individually significant claim in the total amount of possible losses.

Civil:

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of US\$211,591 (US\$405,148 as of December 31, 2023) refers to civil legal proceedings for which losses are possible (i.e. not more likely than not, but more than remote). Most of these lawsuits are related to indemnity for collective moral damage, moral damage for improper protest, repairing damages for poultry partnership or pork integration, cancellation of industry or trade mark complaints and consumer contracts - product quality. Except for the processes described below, there are no individually relevant processes.

a) United States

US Federal Matters

On December 23, 2020 and October 29, 2021, the Group received civil investigative demands ("CIDs") from the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") related to the fed cattle and beef packing industry. The Group cooperated with the DOJ in producing documents and information pursuant to the CIDs. The Attorneys General for multiple states participated in the investigation and coordinated with the DOJ. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

On February 9, 2022, PPC learned that the DOJ opened a civil investigation into human resources antitrust matters, and on October 6, 2022, PPC learned that the DOJ opened a civil investigation into grower contracts and payment practices and on October 2, 2023, received a CID requesting information from PPC. PPC is cooperating with the DOJ in its investigations and CID. The DOJ has informed PPC that it is likely to file a civil complaint pursuant to at least one of these investigations. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

U.S. State Matters

From February 21, 2017 through May 4, 2021, the Attorneys General for multiple U.S. states have issued civil investigative demands ("CIDs"). The CIDs request, among other things, data and information related to the acquisition and processing of broiler chickens and the sale of chicken products. The group is cooperating with the Attorneys General in these states in producing documents pursuant to the CIDs.

On February 28, 2024, the Attorney General of the State of New York filed a civil complaint against our subsidiaries, JBS Food Company and JBS USA Food Company Holdings, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, alleging that consumers in New York were misled by statements in which JBS Food Company expressed its goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and striving to achieve Net Zero by 2040. The complaint seeks an injunction, disgorgement of profits, civil penalties, attorney's fees and other relief. On January 10, 2025, the New York Court granted the Company's Motion to Dismiss and dismissed the Attorney General's claims against the Company without prejudice.

Tax:

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of US\$5.77 billion (US\$5.35 billion as of December 31, 2023) relates to tax and social security proceedings for which losses are possible (i.e. not more likely than not, but more than remote). These ongoing proceedings refers to disallowed credit of PIS/COFINS (Social contribution on billings), ICMS (Value-added tax on sales and services) and IPI (tax on industrialized products) credits, fines for alleged non-compliance with ancillary obligations, assessments resulting from alleged non-compliance with requirements for deducting state and federal tax benefits. Most of these lawsuits are not individually significant, except the lawsuits described below:

b) Brazil

Profits earned by foreign subsidiaries

Between the calendar years 2006 and 2018, the Company received tax assessments related to the taxation of profits earned abroad, which were allegedly required to be included in the calculation base for Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL). These assessments also included the disallowance of tax payment slips from foreign subsidiaries, based on the argument that they could not have been used to offset IRPJ and CSLL due in Brazil. Additionally, the assessments imposed fines, penalties, and interest charges.

The Company clarifies that a significant portion of the IRPJ and CSLL assessments on foreign profits relates to earnings from subsidiaries located in jurisdictions with which Brazil has tax treaties to avoid double taxation. Moreover, a relevant portion of the assessments concerns formal requirements imposed by tax authorities for consolidating the results of its direct or indirect subsidiaries abroad. The Company disagrees with the criteria applied by the tax authorities and has presented its defense. For nearly all of the amounts assessed, the Company is defending itself in administrative proceedings and awaiting judgment.

As of December 31, 2024, Management considers that, for approximately US\$122,128 (US\$144,575 as of December 31, 2023), the likelihood of loss is remote, while for approximately US\$3,32 billion (US\$2,33 billion as of December 31, 2023), the likelihood of loss is possible.

In accordance with IFRIC/23, management has evaluated relevant tax rulings, identifying any discrepancies concerning the Company's tax positions. Based on this analysis, as well as legal opinions and applicable case law, the Company recognized a provision of US\$759 million related to differing interpretations regarding the taxation of profits from

foreign subsidiaries in countries with international treaties. This provision was recorded by reducing the taxes recoverable line item, reflecting the potential future realization of these amounts.

Tax entries arising from the plea agreement

The Company received infraction notices relating to the period from 2013 to 2016, primarily intended to collect withholding income tax on payments associated with transactions that were subsequently included in a plea agreement. The tax assessment is based on the alleged absence of a valid basis for the payment or the failure to properly identify its beneficiary. No provision was recorded in this case, as both the beneficiary's identification and the rationale for the payment were duly provided to the tax authorities and documented in the plea agreement, which is further corroborated by an independent technical report. The potential loss is estimated at US\$ 151 million.

Disallowance of PIS and COFINS Tax Credits

The Company is a defendant in legal proceedings disputing its right to claim PIS and COFINS tax credits under the non-cumulative regime. The controversy involves several complex issues, including proving that the expenses are essential and relevant to the Company's core economic activities, interpreting tax regulations across various sectors in which the Company operates, and providing documentary evidence of the actual incurrence of the expenses that support the credit claim. The decision not to record a provision is based on the fact that the claimed credits are well-supported by thorough documentation, a point further reinforced by independent technical reports. The potential loss in this matter is estimated at US\$ 302 million.

c) Australia

Australia tax matters

During 2017, the Australian Tax Office ("ATO") opened a review of JBS Australia Pty. Ltd. for income tax years 2015 through 2017 in connection with a corporate reorganization. On September 30, 2020, the ATO issued a tax assessment for income tax year 2015 for an immaterial amount while it continues to investigate tax years 2016 and 2017. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

d) Mexico

Mexico tax matters

On May 12, 2022, the SAT issued tax assessments against Pilgrim's Pride, S. de R.L. de C.V. and Provenex Holdings, LLC in connection with PPC's acquisition of Tyson de México. The Mexican subsidiaries of PPC filed a petition to nullify these assessments. The District Court issued a judgement on January 20, 2025, in which the court now claims that the seller owed tax due to the indirect transfer of Mexican assets in connection with the sale, and that PPC or its subsidiaries should have withheld such taxes, but also noted that only one of the assessments will proceed. PPC will appeal and will continue to defend this matter. The amount under appeal for the remaining assessment is approximately \$269.5 million. No expense has been recorded for this amount at this time, and PPC have submitted an indemnification claim notice pursuant to the definitive agreement to acquire Tyson de Mexico. There can be no assurances as to whether the indemnification claim will be successful or in what amounts.

e) United Kingdom

UK tax matters

In 2019 and 2020, the UK Revenue & Customs Authority (HMRC) opened reviews of the 2017 and 2018 tax returns of Onix Investments UK Ltd in which HMRC evaluated the deductibility of certain interest related expenses incurred by Onix Investments UK Ltd (the "Deductions"). The Deductions total \$7.9 million for tax year 2017 and \$32.1 million for tax year 2018. On April 12, 2024, HMRC concluded that the Deductions should be disallowed and Onix Investments UK Ltd appealed. On October 8, 2024, HMRC issued a Review Conclusion Letter affirming the prior decision to disallow the Deductions. Onix Investments UK Ltd has timely filed a Grounds of Appeal and will continue to defend this matter. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

20 Equity

a. Share capital: The subscribed and fully paid-in capital as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was US\$13,177,841, represented by 2,218,116,370 common shares with no par value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. The Group is authorized to increase its share capital by up to an additional 1,375,853 common, registered, book-entry shares with no par value. According to the bylaws, the Board of Directors will determine the number, price, subscription period, and other conditions for the issuance of shares. The Group may grant stock options to Directors, employees, or individuals who provide services to the Company, or to directors, employees, or individuals who provide services to companies under its control.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Quantity	US\$ thousand	Quantity	US\$ thousand	Quantity	US\$ thousand
Initial balance	2,218,116,370	13,177,841	2,218,116,370	13,177,841	2,373,866,570	13,177,841
Cancellation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(155,750,200)	-
Final balance	2,218,116,370	13,177,841	2,218,116,370	13,177,841	2,218,116,370	13,177,841

b. Capital reserves:

b1. Premium on issue of shares: Refers to the difference between the subscription price that the stockholders pay for the shares and their fair value;

b2. Capital transaction: Includes transactions resulting from equity changes resulting from the repurchase of PPC shares and the compensation plan with shares of subsidiaries.

c. Other reserves: Refers to revaluations of fixed assets prior to IFRS adoption. Other reserves are transferred to retained earnings in proportion with the realization of revalued assets through depreciation, disposal and retirement.

d. Profit reserve:

d1. Treasury shares:

Treasury share activity were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	
	Quantity	US\$ thousand
Balance at the beginning of the period	80,062,600	619,298
Purchase of treasury shares	97,687,600	719,393
Disposal of treasury shares	(22,000,000)	(169,408)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(155,750,200)	(1,121,507)
Exchange variation	-	(47,776)
Balance at the end of the period	-	-

During the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, there were no transactions related to share repurchases.

For the year ended at 31 December, 2024 there were no treasury shares transactions.

d2. Dividends: On August 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends related to profit reserves, totaling US\$ 717 million, corresponding to R\$2.00 per common share, based on the shareholder base as of June 30, 2024. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on October 7, 2024.

On November 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends related to profit reserves, totaling US\$ 358 million, corresponding to R\$1.00 per common share. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on January 15, 2025.

The Company distributed dividends based on the balance of profit reserves, amounting to a total of US\$1.07 billion. The interim dividends were credited towards the mandatory minimum dividends for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

d3. Legal reserve: In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law and the Group's by-laws, 5% of the net profits must be allocated for each fiscal year to the legal reserve until the aggregate amount of the reserve equals 20% of the share capital.

d4. Investments statutory: Consists of the remaining balance of the net income accumulated over time after the computation of the legal reserve and dividend distribution. The purpose of this reserve is to provide funds for the investment in operating assets, absorb losses and repurchase of the own shares (to remain in treasury or cancellation) and this reserve cannot exceed the share capital.

d5. Tax incentive reserve: The Company and its subsidiaries have subsidies granted by state governments in the form of presumed credit, partial or full reduction of the ICMS tax base for certain goods in their production chain, in accordance with the regulations of each State.

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of government subsidies used by the Group and its subsidiaries amounted to US\$1.28 billion.

e. Other comprehensive income: Composed by gain (loss) on cash flow hedge, gains associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, valuation adjustments to equity in subsidiaries, gain (loss) on net investment in foreign operations and gain (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustments. In the financial statement which includes the foreign entity, such exchange variations must be recognized, initially, in other comprehensive income in a specific equity account, and must be transferred from equity to the income statement when the net investment is written off.

e1. Net investment in foreign operations: The Group has certain intercompany loans balances with a foreign subsidiary which will not be settled through cash but with equity transactions, such as capital increase or reduction. Therefore, these balances are an extension of the subsidiary's investment, thus they are considered as net investment on foreign operations. The exchange variation is recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of net investment, during the period.

f. Non-controlling interest: Material non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2024 consisted of the 17.6% (17.5% as of December 31, 2023) of PPC common stock not owned by JBS USA. JBS USA's voting rights in PPC are limited to 82.4% as of December 31, 2024 (82.5% as of December 31, 2023) of the total. The profit allocated to the PPC non-controlling interest was US\$199.9 million, and US\$67.1 million and US\$69 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The accumulated non-controlling interest in PPC was US\$880.8 million as of December 31, 2024 (US\$728.5 million as of December 31, 2023). Below are the PPC total net sales, net income, cash provided by operations, total assets and total liabilities for the years indicated.

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	2024	2023	2022
Net Revenue	17,878,291	17,362,217	17,468,377
Net Income	1,087,200	322,317	746,538
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,990,100	677,877	669,863
Total assets	10,650,576	9,810,361	9,255,769
Total liabilities	6,397,180	6,465,784	6,402,493
Total equity	4,253,396	3,344,577	2,853,276

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21 Net revenue

The vast majority of the Group's revenue is derived from contracts which are based upon a customer ordering our products. Revenues are recognized when there is a contract with the customer, the transaction price is reliably measurable and when the control over the goods sold is transferred to the customer. The Group accounts for a contract, which may be verbal or written, when it is approved and committed by both parties, the rights of the parties are identified along with payment terms, the contract has commercial substance and collectability is probable. While there may be master agreements, the contract is only established when the customer's order is accepted by the Group.

The Group evaluates the transaction for distinct performance obligations, which are the sale of its products to customers. Each performance obligation is recognized based upon a pattern of recognition that reflects the transfer of control to the customer at a point in time, which is upon destination (customer location or port of destination), which faithfully depicts the transfer of control and recognition of revenue. There are instances of customer pick-up at the Group's facility, in which case control transfers to the customer at that point and the Group recognizes revenue. The Group's performance obligations are typically fulfilled within days to weeks of the acceptance of the order.

The measurability of the transaction price can be impacted by variable consideration i.e. discounts, rebates, incentives and the customer's right to return products. Some or all of the estimated amount of variable consideration is included in the transaction price but only to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. This is usually at the point of dispatch or on delivery of the products. This varies from customer to customer according to the terms of sale. However, due to the nature of our business, there is minimal variable consideration.

Shipping and handling activities are performed before a customer obtains control of the goods and its obligation is fulfilled upon transfer of the goods to a customer. Shipping and handling costs are recorded within cost of sales. The Group may incur incremental costs to obtain or fulfill a contract such as broker expenses which are not expected to be recovered. The amortization period for such expenses is less than one year; therefore, the costs are expensed as incurred and included in deductions from sales.

The Group receives payments from customers based on terms established with the customer. Payments are typically due within 25 days of delivery for domestic accounts and 39 days for international accounts.

The Group disaggregates its revenues by (i) domestic sales, (ii) export sales and (iii) segment information:

- (i) Domestic sales refers to internal sales of each geographical location;
- (ii) Export sales refers to external sales of each geographical location;
- (iii) Segment information as disclosed in Note 25.

The Group also disaggregated its revenues between Brazil, Seara, Beef North America, Pork USA, Chicken Pilgrim's Pride, Australia and Others to align with our segment presentation in Note 25.

Revenue by significant category are as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Domestic sales	57,186,180	54,501,282	53,478,460
Export sales	19,996,367	18,416,841	19,135,450
NET REVENUE	77,182,547	72,918,123	72,613,910

Contract balances - Advances from customers

Customer advance revenues are related to payments received in advance of satisfying the performance obligation under the contract. Moreover, a contract liability is recognized when the Group has an obligation to transfer products to a customer from whom the consideration has already been received. The recognition of the contractual liability occurs at the time when the consideration is received and settled. The Group recognizes revenue upon fulfilling the related performance obligation. Contract liabilities are presented as advances from customers in the balance sheet.

The following table provides information about trade accounts receivable and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	Note	2024	2023
Trade accounts receivable	4	3,735,540	3,390,856
Contract liabilities		(151,947)	(324,598)
Total customer contract revenue		3,583,593	3,066,258



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22 Net finance expense

Net finance expense includes (i) interest payable on lease liabilities and borrowings and direct issue costs; (ii) results from the daily settlements of future contracts used to protect assets and liabilities, as well as the fair value adjustments for derivative instruments that are described within Note 27 - Risk management and financial instruments, (iii) interest receivable on funds invested which is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues using effective interest method; and (iv) gains and losses associated with transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

	2024	2023	2022
Gains / (losses) from exchange rate variation ⁽³⁾	138,377	57,525	415,570
Fair value adjustments on derivatives	(502,644)	82,928	(343,573)
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(1,647,112)	(1,732,928)	(1,342,486)
Interest income ⁽²⁾	453,731	326,442	268,418
Bank fees and others ⁽³⁾	(112,115)	(87,372)	(239,627)
	(1,669,763)	(1,353,405)	(1,241,698)
Finance income	719,370	584,216	808,612
Finance expense	(2,389,133)	(1,937,621)	(2,050,310)
	(1,669,763)	(1,353,405)	(1,241,698)

⁽¹⁾ For the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 the amount of US\$1,152,892, US\$1,183,852 and US\$909,942, respectively, refers to interest expenses from loans and financings.

⁽²⁾ For the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 the amount of US\$97,980, US\$117,866 and US\$110,677, respectively, refers to interest income from present value adjustments. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2024, the amount of US\$182,812 (US\$105,839 and US\$68,478 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively), refers to interest income from short-term investments.

⁽³⁾ Includes indexation for legal expenses

23 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic: Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding common shares purchased and held as treasury shares (shares in thousands).

Diluted: Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) of the period attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for the effects of all potential common shares that are dilutive and adjusted for treasury shares held.

	2024	2023	2022
Net income (loss) attributable to Company shareholders	1,766,870	(198,869)	2,997,488
Weighted average common shares	2,218,116	2,218,116	2,254,345
Weighted average - treasury shares	-	-	(23,933)
Weighted average - common shares outstanding	2,218,116	2,218,116	2,230,412
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share - (US\$)	0.80	(0.09)	1.34

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24 Share-based compensation

JBS and Seara - Share Based Compensation Plan

In the variable compensation plan, the Company's directors and executive officers receive compensation based on the Company's share price, which is paid on a deferred basis—one-third per year over three years.

These plans consist of cash settlement, as there is no actual trading of the Company's shares, nor the issuance and/or transfer of shares for the settlement of the plan. The determination of the unit value equivalent to the number of shares used as the calculation basis is defined with reference to the eligible participant's monthly salary, a salary multiple, and the average closing price of the Company's common shares traded on the B3 stock exchange over the last 30 trading sessions prior to the disclosure of the annual results.

An amount of US\$10,704 as of December 31, 2024 (US\$8,217 as of December 31, 2023) was recognized under "General and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

PPC - Share Based Compensation Plan

PPC operates an employee performance-based compensation plan, which provides for the granting of share-based awards to directors and other employees of PPC, members of the Board of Directors and any consultants. The awards granted consist of "incentive stock options," which are nonqualified stock options (NSO), appreciation shares, restricted stock awards ("RSAs") and restricted stock units ("RSUs").

Share-based awards are converted into shares of PPC common stock shortly after the award is granted. The cost of remuneration to be recognized in the case of granting shares is determined by multiplying the number of awards granted by the closing price of a common share of PPC on the award grant date. Share-based awards (phantom shares) are converted into cash shortly after the award is granted. The cost of compensation to be recognized in the case of cash payment is determined by first multiplying the number of awards granted by the closing price of a share of PPC common stock on the award grant date. However, the same is adjusted on each subsequent date (i.e., expiration date, vesting date or period end date) by multiplying the number of awards granted by the closing price of a share of PPC common stock on that date. The President of the PPC establishes the criteria for granting options and selecting employees. The number of grantable shares authorized by the plan is limited to 2% of PPC's share capital.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the expenses recognized related to compensation plans with payment in shares and cash were US\$11,684 and (US\$1,480), respectively US\$5,728 and US\$1,888 respectively for the year ended December 31, 2023).

During 2024, the liability-based awards in PPC' Europe and Mexico segments for the 2023 performance year were determined to have not met the performance threshold for payout, therefore PPC reversed the prior and current year recognized compensation costs related to these awards.

The following table presents the changes of restricted stock units ("RSUs"):

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Number	Price	Number	Price
Equity-based compensation, paid in shares				
Initial balance	911	22.40	993	22.00
Grants	979	26.80	324	23.67
Exercised	(187)	21.76	(378)	22.25
Shares reissued	(131)	21.70	(28)	24.99
Ending balance	1,572	25.27	911	22.4
Equity-based compensation, cash-settled				
Initial balance	242	27.66	377	23.8
Grants	—	—	158	24.21
Exercised	—	—	(196)	25.27
Cancelled	(218)	34.32	(97)	22.81
Ending balance	24	45.92	242	27.66

There were no changes to premiums in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The total fair values of equity awards and equity-based awards were US\$7,100 on December 31, 2024 (US\$9,300 on December 31, 2023), no liability-based awards were vested during 2024 (US\$5,600 on December 31, 2023), respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to all unexercised share-based awards was US\$9,000 (US\$10,161 on December 31, 2023), whose cost must be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.91 years (1.93 years on December 31, 2023). As of December 31, 2024, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to all nonvested liability-based awards was immaterial (US\$4,100 on December 31, 2023), the cost of which must be recognized over a weighted average period of 1 year (1.73 years on December 31, 2023).

Historically, PPC has issued new shares, rather than treasury shares, for the share-based award.

The expected life of stock options is based on historical data and current expectations that are not necessarily indicative of exercises that may occur in the future. Expected volatility reflects the premise that historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may not be the case.

25 Operating segments

The Group's Management has defined operating segments based on the reports that are used to make strategic decisions, analyzed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) - our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), there are seven reportable segments: Brazil, Seara, Beef North America, Pork USA, Pilgrim's Pride, Australia and Others. The segment performance is evaluated by the CODM, based on Adjusted EBITDA.

Adjusted EBITDA consists of profit or loss before taxes, applying the same accounting policies described in these financial statements, except for the following adjustments as described below: exclusion of financial income and expenses, exclusion of depreciation and amortization expenses, exclusion of profit sharing from equity investments, net of taxes, exclusion of expenses with antitrust agreements described in explanatory note 19, exclusion of donations and social programs, exclusion J&F leniency expenses, exclusion of asset impairments, exclusion fiscal payments and installments, exclusion of expenses related to restructuring projects, exclusion of expenses incurred as a result of the floods in Rio Grande do Sul, exclusion of extemporaneous litigation, write-off tax credits, and exclusion of some other income (expenses).

Brazil: this segment includes all the operating activities of the Group, mainly represented by slaughter facilities, cold storage and meat processing, fat, feed and production of beef by-products such as leather, collagen and other products produced in Brazil. Revenues are generated from the sale of products predominantly to restaurant chains, food processing companies, distributors, supermarket chains, wholesale supermarket and other significant food chains.

Seara: this segment includes all the operating activities of Seara and its subsidiaries, mainly represented by chicken and pork processing, production and commercialization of food products and value-added products. Revenues are generated from the sale of products predominantly to restaurant chains, food processing companies, distributors, supermarket chains, wholesale supermarket and other significant food chains.



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Beef North America: this segment includes JBS USA beef processing operations in North America and the plant-based businesses in Europe. Beef also sells by-products to the variety meat, feed processing, fertilizer, automotive and pet food industries and also produces value-added meat products including toppings for pizzas. Finally, Sampco LLC imports processed meats and other foods such as canned fish, fruits and vegetables to the US and Vivera produces and sells plant-based protein products in Europe.

Pork USA: this segment includes JBS USA's pork operations, including Swift Prepared Foods. Revenues are generated from the sale of products predominantly to retailers of fresh pork including trimmed cuts such as loins, roasts, chops, butts, picnics and ribs. Other pork products, including hams, bellies and trimmings, are sold predominantly to further processors who, in turn, manufacture bacon, sausage, and deli and luncheon meats. In addition, revenues are generated from the sale of case ready products, including the recently acquired TriOak business. As a complement to our pork processing business, we also conduct business through our hog production operations, including four hog farms and five feed mills, from which, JBS Lux will source live hogs for its pork processing operations.

Pilgrim's Pride: this segment includes PPC's operations, including Moy Park, Tulip and Pilgrim's Consumer Foods as well, mainly represented by chicken processing, production and commercialization of food products and prepared foods in the United States of America, Mexico, United Kingdom and France. The fresh chicken products consist of refrigerated (non-frozen) whole or cut-up chicken, either pre-marinated or non-marinated, and pre-packaged chicken in various combinations of freshly refrigerated, whole chickens and chicken parts. The prepared chicken products include portion-controlled breast fillets, tenderloins and strips, delicatessen products, salads, formed nuggets and patties and bone-in chicken parts. These products are sold either refrigerated or frozen and may be fully cooked, partially cooked or raw. In addition, these products are breaded or non-breaded and either pre-marinated or non-marinated. The segment also generates revenue from the sale of prepared pork products through PPL, a subsidiary acquired by PPC in October 2019. The segment includes PPC's PFM subsidiary, acquired in September 2021, and generates revenues from branded and private label meats, meat snacks, food-to-go products, and ethnic chilled and frozen ready meals.

Australia: This segment includes our fresh, frozen, value-added and branded beef, lamb, pork and fish products in Australia and New Zealand. The majority of our beef revenues from our operations in Australia are generated from the sale of fresh beef products (including fresh and frozen chuck cuts, rib cuts, loin cuts, round cuts, thin meats, ground beef, offal and other products). This segment also sells value-added and branded beef products (including frozen cooked and pre-cooked beef, corned cooked beef, beef cubes and consumer-ready products, such as hamburgers and sausages). This segment also operates lamb, pork, and fish, processing facilities in Australia and New Zealand including Huon and Rivalea businesses. JBS Australia also generates revenues through their cattle hoteling business. We sell these products in the countries where we operate our facilities, which we classify as domestic sales, and elsewhere, which we classify as export sales.

Others: Includes certain operations not directly attributable to the primary segments, such as corporate expenses, international leather operations and other operations in Europe. There are no revenues arising out of transactions with any single customer that represents 10% or more of the total revenues. The Group manages its loans and financing and income taxes at the corporate level and not by segment.

The information by operating segment are as follows:

	2024									
	Brazil	Seara	Beef North America	Pork USA	Pilgrim's Pride	Australia	Others	Total reportable segments	Elimination (*)	Total
Net revenue	12,590,503	8,774,541	24,285,826	8,115,549	17,863,075	6,648,051	526,323	78,803,868	(1,621,321)	77,182,547
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	964,993	1,538,634	247,278	1,071,208	2,703,375	664,256	3,452	7,193,196	(1,325)	7,191,871
2023										
	Brazil	Seara	Beef North America	Pork USA	Pilgrim's Pride	Australia	Others	Total reportable segments	Elimination (*)	Total
Net revenue	11,141,171	8,272,546	23,303,052	7,713,828	17,347,956	6,209,012	893,459	74,881,024	(1,962,901)	72,918,123
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	469,250	364,494	114,236	526,949	1,536,039	454,707	(5,207)	3,460,468	(2,583)	3,457,885
2022										
	Brazil	Seara	Beef North America	Pork USA	Pilgrim's Pride	Australia	Others	Total reportable segments	Elimination (*)	Total
Net revenue	11,414,350	8,324,233	22,069,092	8,153,051	17,455,092	6,323,297	842,036	74,581,151	(1,967,241)	72,613,910
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	468,933	896,744	2,081,676	756,284	2,084,557	443,880	(7,887)	6,724,187	(2,182)	6,722,005

^(*) Includes intercompany and intersegment transactions.

⁽¹⁾ The Adjusted EBITDA is reconciled with the consolidated profit (loss) before taxes, as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Profit (loss) before taxes	2,711,003	(259,728)	3,553,493
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	(2,945)	(9,537)	(11,800)
Net finance expense	1,669,763	1,353,405	1,241,698
Depreciation and amortization	2,189,547	2,149,066	1,907,923
Antitrust agreements ⁽¹⁾	253,731	102,500	101,447
Donations and social programs ⁽²⁾	22,467	18,166	23,942
J&F Leniency expenses refund ⁽³⁾	–	–	(93,786)
Impairment of assets ⁽⁴⁾	–	26,268	17,396
Restructuring ⁽⁹⁾	95,556	52,235	–
Fiscal payments and installments ⁽⁶⁾	81,766	–	–
Rio Grande do Sul floods ⁽⁵⁾	19,313	–	–
Extemporaneous litigation ⁽⁷⁾	61,016	–	–
Reversal of tax credits ⁽⁸⁾	58,654	–	–
Other operating income (expense), net ⁽¹⁰⁾	32,000	25,510	(18,308)
Elimination	1,325	2,583	2,182
Total Adjusted EBITDA for operating segments	7,193,196	3,460,468	6,724,187

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the Agreements entered by JBS USA and its subsidiaries as described in Note 19 – Provisions for legal proceedings.



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⁽²⁾ Refers to the donations, for Instituto J&F and Fundo Amazônia.

⁽³⁾ Refers to the amount that J&F agreed to pay to JBS in connection with the settlement agreement between the parties to Arbitration Proceeding No. 186/21, net of PIS/COFINS social contribution tax

⁽⁴⁾ Refers to the impairment of assets related to Planterra's plant on December 31, 2023.

⁽⁵⁾ This refers to the loss incurred as a result of the floods that occurred in Rio Grande do Sul.

⁽⁶⁾ This refers to the special payment program for installment plans of tax processes with penalty exemption and interest reduction.

⁽⁷⁾ This refers to extemporaneous litigation arising from debts of companies acquired by the Group and recognizes these settlement expenses within general and administrative.

⁽⁸⁾ This refers to the reversal of ICMS credits on sales operations disallowed in the state of Santa Catarina.

⁽⁹⁾ Refers to multiple restructuring initiatives, primarily those in the indirect subsidiary Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (PPC), which are registered as Other expenses, as well as other non-significant restructuring projects that are registered as General and administrative expenses.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Refers to various adjustments, mainly abroad, such as expenses related to acquisitions, insurance indemnities, among others.

Below is net revenue and total assets based on geography, presented for supplemental information.

	2024							
	North and Central America ⁽²⁾	South America	Australia	Europe	Others	Total	Intercompany elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue	45,104,352	21,658,326	6,105,791	5,999,271	375,961	79,243,701	(2,061,154)	77,182,547
Total assets	18,488,384	13,926,766	4,827,633	5,002,706	309,238	42,554,727	(1,869,354)	40,685,373
2023								
	North and Central America ⁽²⁾	South America	Australia	Europe	Others	Total	Intercompany elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue	43,121,198	18,160,466	5,771,385	5,979,750	264,904	73,297,703	(379,579)	72,918,124
Total assets	19,639,926	17,674,813	3,764,222	5,297,784	2,088,346	48,465,091	(5,887,257)	42,577,834
2022								
	North and Central America ⁽²⁾	South America	Australia	Europe	Others	Total	Intercompany elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue	42,934,979	19,022,041	6,373,122	5,588,847	189,715	74,108,704	(1,494,794)	72,613,910
Total assets	28,967,943	16,883,845	3,611,682	5,036,017	2,158,279	56,657,766	(16,772,255)	39,885,511

⁽¹⁾ Includes intercompany and intersegment transactions.

⁽²⁾ Including the holdings located in Europe that are part of the North American operation.

26 Expenses by nature

The Group's policy is to present expenses by function in the statement of income. Expenses by nature are disclosed below:

	2024	2023	2022
Cost of sales			
Cost of inventories, raw materials and production inputs	(55,402,817)	(55,435,841)	(52,469,159)
Salaries and benefits	(8,260,103)	(7,641,355)	(6,951,628)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,931,401)	(1,873,776)	(1,649,450)
	<u>(65,594,321)</u>	<u>(64,950,972)</u>	<u>(61,070,237)</u>
Selling			
Freight and selling expenses	(3,637,983)	(3,848,089)	(3,970,687)
Salaries and benefits	(715,562)	(302,395)	(242,342)
Depreciation and amortization	(71,114)	(63,990)	(62,188)
Advertising and marketing	(319,018)	(313,736)	(337,873)
Net impairment losses	(10,588)	(7,748)	(2,477)
Commissions	(73,019)	(58,376)	(66,122)
	<u>(4,827,284)</u>	<u>(4,594,334)</u>	<u>(4,681,689)</u>
General and administrative			
Salaries and benefits	(903,731)	(1,247,927)	(1,297,972)
Fees, services purchased and general expenses ⁽²⁾	(911,428)	(735,386)	(670,385)
Depreciation and amortization	(187,035)	(211,095)	(196,288)
DOJ - department of justice and Antitrust agreements ⁽²⁾	(253,731)	(102,500)	(101,446)
Donations and social programs ⁽¹⁾	(22,467)	(18,166)	(22,891)
JBS Fund For The Amazon	-	-	(1,049)
	<u>(2,278,392)</u>	<u>(2,315,074)</u>	<u>(2,290,031)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Refers to donations made to Instituto J&F regarding improvements on school's building, the social program "Fazer o Bem Faz Bem" created by the Group to support actions for social transformation where the Group is present and donations to the JBS Fund For The Amazon.

⁽²⁾ Includes additions, reversals and changes in estimates of legal expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group incurred expenses with internal research and development, in the amount of US\$1,185 (US\$5,135 and US\$8,311 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022).

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, other income (expenses) includes gain (losses) of sale of assets, insurance recovery, asset impairment expenses, restructuring expenses, among others.

26.1 - Other income and expenses

Other income: For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group recognized other income in the amount of US\$ 84,525 (US\$148,625 and US\$311,057 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), that mainly relates to results on sale of assets totaling US\$22,467 (US\$19,617 and US\$40,554 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), insurance recovery totaling US\$50 (US\$21,305 and US\$16,182 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), tax refund and extemporaneous tax credit totaling US\$6,993 (US\$48,825 and US\$51,532 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), leniency expenses refund zero (zero and US\$93,786 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), among other non-significant items.

Other expenses: For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group has recorded other expenses amounting to US\$189,254 (US\$122,228 and US\$99,619 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), that mainly related to PPC restructuring expenses totaling US\$93,388 (US\$44,338 and US\$30,466 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), loss on the sale of assets totaling US\$16,859 (US\$37,652 and US\$27,396 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022), reversal of tax extemporaneous credits amounting to US\$58,654, among other non-significant items.

Restructuring related expenses

In the year ended December 31, 2024 the Group recognized US\$96,616 (US\$53,275 for the year in 2023 and zero in 2022), related to restructuring expenses, of which US\$ 93,388 relates to the subsidiary PPC, as described below.

In 2022, PPC began restructuring initiatives in its European operations. Additional restructuring initiatives also commenced in 2023 and 2024. The purpose of the ongoing restructuring activities is to integrate central operations and reallocate processing capacities between production facilities resulting in closures of some facilities in the European operations.

The following table provides a summary of PPC's estimates of timelines and costs associated with these restructuring initiatives by major type of cost:

	Moy Park	Pilgrim's Pride Ltd.	Pilgrim's Food Masters	Pilgrim's Europe Central	Total
Earliest implementation date	2022	2022	2022	2024	
Expected predominant completion date	2023	2024	2025	2025	
Costs incurred and expected to be incurred:					
Employee-related costs	11,103	21,814	37,145	43,236	113,298
Asset impairment costs	3,481	15,938	14,949	1,824	36,192
Contract termination costs	248	144	846	1,747	2,985
Other exit and disposal costs ⁽¹⁾	6,135	7,920	16,265	3,807	34,127
Total exit and disposal costs	20,967	45,816	69,205	50,614	186,602
Costs incurred since earliest implementation date:					
Employee-related costs	11,103	21,814	37,145	27,956	98,018
Asset impairment costs	3,481	15,938	14,949	1,824	36,192
Contract termination costs	248	144	846	1,747	2,985
Other exit and disposal costs ⁽¹⁾	6,135	7,920	15,783	1,166	31,004
Total exit and disposal costs	20,967	45,816	68,723	32,693	168,199

⁽¹⁾ Comprised of other costs directly related to the restructuring initiatives, including Moy Park flock depletion, the write-off of Pilgrim's Pride Ltd. prepaid maintenance costs and Pilgrim's Food Masters consulting fees.

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During the year ended December 31, 2024, PPC recognized the following expenses and paid the following cash related to each restructuring initiative:

	2024		
	Provisions	Expenses	Cash Outlays
Pilgrims Europe Central	4,204	32,692	26,490
Pilgrim's Food Masters	7,123	40,735	25,909
Pilgrim's Pride Ltd.	571	20,066	4,678
Moy Park	1,784	(105)	869
Total	13,682	93,388	57,946

The following table reconciles liabilities and reserves associated with each restructuring initiative from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024 and from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2023. Ending liability balances for employee termination benefits and other charges are reported in accrued payroll and social charges in the Consolidated Statements of financial position. The ending reserve balance for inventory adjustments is reported in inventories, net in the Consolidated Statements of financial position. The ending reserve balance for asset impairments is reported in property, plant and equipment, net in the Consolidated Statements of financial position.

	Liability reserve as of December 31, 2023	Restructuring charges incurred	Cash payments and disposals	Currency translation	Liability reserve as of December 31, 2024
Severance	3,651	46,474	(45,267)	(77)	4,781
Contract termination	1,597	2,854	(2,684)	(49)	1,718
Asset impairment	359	29,392	(29,655)	(5)	91
Other	4,631	14,663	(12,050)	(152)	7,092
Total	10,238	93,383	(89,656)	(283)	13,682

	Liability reserve as of December 31, 2022	Restructuring charges incurred	Cash payments and disposals	Currency translation	Liability reserve as of December 31, 2023
Severance	6,142	25,619	(28,363)	253	3,651
Contract termination	922	1,109	(707)	273	1,597
Asset impairment	3,007	5,270	(8,392)	474	359
Other	6,526	12,340	(13,900)	(335)	4,631
Total	16,597	44,338	(51,362)	665	10,238

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27 Risk management and financial instruments

Financial instruments:

The Group recognizes financial assets and liabilities at fair value upon initial recognition, except for trade accounts receivable that are measured at the transaction price and subsequently classified at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss based on the business model for asset management and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets or liabilities are recognized on the trade date.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them:

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. In this category the Group classifies mainly "CDBs and treasury bills" and "Derivative financial instruments".
2. Amortized cost: Represent financial assets and liabilities which Group's business model is to maintain financial assets in order to receive contractual cash flows and that exclusively constitute principal and interest payments on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized when the asset is written off, modified or due to changes in the expected credit losses. In this category the Group classifies mainly "Trade accounts receivable", "Cash and cash equivalents", "Trade accounts payable" and "Loans and financing".

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented net in the balance sheet when there is a legal right to offset the amounts recognized and there is an intention to liquidate them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right should not be contingent on future events and should be applicable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

The Group uses the measurement principles described in Note 2.6 – Significant accounting judgements and estimates at each statement of financial position date for each classification type of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾			
Financial investments	3	3,350,654	2,642,258
National treasury bills	3	65,197	96,446
Margin cash	3	32,334	114,270
Derivative assets		84,468	169,736
Amortized cost ⁽²⁾			
Cash at banks	3	2,197,822	1,830,814
Margin cash	3	104,220	18,191
Trade accounts receivable	4	3,735,540	3,390,856
Related party receivables	8	77,355	118,554
Total		9,647,590	8,381,125
Liabilities			
Amortized cost			
Loans and financing	15	(19,326,796)	(19,999,137)
Trade accounts payable and supply chain finance	14	(6,194,223)	(6,205,119)
Lease		(1,734,029)	(1,841,227)
Other financial liabilities		(56,872)	(104,043)
Fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative liabilities		(266,066)	(144,251)
Total		(27,577,986)	(28,293,777)

⁽¹⁾ CDBs are updated at the contractual rate but have a short-term and the counterparties are financial institutions, and their carrying amount is approximate to fair value. National treasury bill are measured at fair value.

⁽²⁾ Loans and receivables are classified as amortized cost. The trade accounts receivable are short-term and net of expected losses.

Fair value of assets and liabilities through profit or loss: The Group determine fair value measurements in accordance with the hierarchical levels that reflect the significance of the inputs used in the measurement, with the exception of those maturing in the short term, equity instruments without an active market and contracts with discretionary characteristics that the fair value cannot be measured reliably, according to the following levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1, in which prices are quoted for similar assets and liabilities, either directly by obtaining prices in active markets or indirectly through valuation techniques that use data from active markets;

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets						
Financial investments	—	3,350,654	3,350,654	206,650	2,435,608	2,642,258
National treasury bills	65,197	—	65,197	210,716	—	210,716
Margin Cash	32,334	—	32,334	—	—	—
Derivative assets	—	84,468	84,468	—	169,736	169,736
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	—	266,066	266,066	—	144,251	144,251

Fair value of assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost: The fair value of the Notes under Rule 144-A and Regulation S, are estimated using the closing sale price of these securities informed by a financial newswire on December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, considering there is an active market for these financial instruments. The book value of the remaining fixed-rate loans approximates fair value since the interest rate market, the Group's credit quality, and other market factors have not significantly changed since entering into the loans. The book value of variable-rate loans and financings approximates fair value given the interest rates adjust for changes in market conditions and the quality of the Group's credit rating has not substantially changed. For all other financial assets and liabilities, book value approximates fair value due to the short duration of the instruments. The following details the estimated fair value of the notes:

Description	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Principal	Price (% of the Principal)	Fair value	Principal	Price (% of the Principal)	Fair value
Notes 2,50% JBS Lux 2027	1,000,000	94.98%	949,770	1,000,000	92.10%	920,960
Notes 5,13% JBS Lux 2028	899,740	99.50%	895,205	900,000	99.66%	896,931
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2029	599,957	91.20%	547,161	600,000	88.24%	529,440
Notes 6,5% JBS Lux 2029	69,906	100.52%	70,273	77,973	99.27%	77,406
Notes 5,5% JBS Lux 2030	1,249,685	99.77%	1,246,786	1,250,000	98.55%	1,231,875
Notes 3,75% JBS Lux 2031	493,000	88.93%	438,435	500,000	86.45%	432,250
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2032	1,000,000	83.22%	832,210	1,000,000	81.66%	816,560
Notes 3,625% JBS Lux 2032	968,780	87.96%	852,178	1,000,000	85.60%	856,030
Notes 5,75% JBS Lux 2033	1,661,675	99.54%	1,654,048	2,050,000	99.35%	2,036,736
Notes 6,75% JBS Lux 2034	1,507,046	105.85%	1,595,148	1,600,000	105.27%	1,684,368
Notes 4,375% JBS Lux 2052	900,000	110.50%	994,482	900,000	74.36%	669,204
Notes 6,50% JBS Lux 2052	1,548,000	101.53%	1,571,731	1,550,000	100.71%	1,560,989
Notes 7,25% JBS Lux 2053	900,000	74.94%	674,487	900,000	109.34%	984,060
Notes 4,25% PPC 2031	855,725	92.24%	789,303	1,000,000	90.27%	902,650
Notes 3,5% PPC 2032	900,000	86.34%	777,033	900,000	84.47%	760,203
Notes 6,25% PPC 2033	980,000	102.16%	1,001,178	1,000,000	102.90%	1,029,020
Notes 6,875% PPC 2034	500,000	106.73%	533,650	499,999	108.05%	540,230
	16,033,514		15,423,078	16,727,972		15,928,912

Finance income (expense) by category of financial instrument:

	2024	2023	2022
Fair value through profit or loss	(256,499)	204,573	(277,875)
Amortized cost	(1,413,264)	(1,566,845)	(963,823)
Total	(1,669,763)	(1,362,272)	(1,241,698)

Risk management:

The Group during the regular course of its operations is exposed to market, credit and liquidity risks. These exposures are managed by the Risk Management Department, following the Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy defined by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department is responsible for identifying all the risk factors that may cause adverse financial results for the Group and proposing strategies to mitigate those risks. Their proposals are submitted to the Risk Management Committee for submission to the Board of Directors, who supervises the implementation of new solutions, noting limitations of scope and guidelines of the Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy.

Below are the risks and operations to which the Group is exposed and a sensitivity analysis for each type of risk, consisting in the presentation of the effects in the finance income (expense), net, when subjected to possible changes, of 25% to 50%, in the relevant variables for each risk. For each probable scenario, the Group utilizes the Value at Risk Methodology (VaR), for the confidence interval (C.I.) of 99% and a horizon of one day.

a Market Risk:

The exposure to market risk is monitored, especially the risks related to foreign exchange, interest rates and commodity prices, which directly affect the value of financial assets and liabilities, future cash flows and net investments in foreign subsidiaries. In these cases, Group may use financial hedge instruments, including derivatives, with the approval by the Board of Directors.

It is the responsibility of the Risk Management Department to ensure that other areas are within the risk exposure limits set by Management to protect against volatility in price, centralize the exposures and apply the Financial and Commodities Risk Management policy.

The Risk Management Department uses proprietary and third-party information systems specially developed to control and manage market risk, applying stress scenario and Value at Risk analysis (VaR) to measure Group's net exposure as well as the cash flow risk with the B3 and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

a1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is related to potentially adverse results that Group may realize from changes in interest rates, which may be caused by economic crisis, changes in sovereign monetary policy, or market movements. The Group primarily has assets and mainly liabilities exposed to variable interest rates like the CDI Interbank Deposit Certificate), IPCA (Extended National Consumer Price Index) and TJLP (Long Term Interest Rate), among others. The Group's Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy does not define the proportion between float and fixed exposures, but the Risk Management Department monitors market conditions and may propose to the Risk Management Committee strategies to rebalance the exposure.

The quantitative data referring to the risk of exposure to the Group's interest rates on December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are in accordance with the Financial and Commodity Risk Management Policy of the Group and are representative of the exposure incurred during the period. The main exposure to financial risks as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are shown below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net exposure to the CDI rate:		
CRA - Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates	-	(60,676)
Credit note - export	(1,704)	(217,648)
Rural - Credit note - Prefixed	-	(1,208)
Related party transactions	527	624
CDB-DI (Bank certificates of deposit)	790,370	943,526
Margin cash	132,687	31,566
Subtotal	921,880	696,184
Derivatives (Swap)	(1,285,133)	(1,427,374)
Total	(363,253)	(731,190)
Net exposure to the IPCA rate:		
Treasury bills	35,127	27,716
CRA - Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates	(1,163,028)	(2,101,681)
Margin cash	3,867	51,751
Related party transactions	77,336	117,930
Subtotal	(1,046,698)	(1,904,284)
Derivatives (Swap)	906,886	1,423,667
Total	(139,812)	(480,617)
Assets exposure to the CPI rate:		
Margin cash	-	49,144
Total	-	49,144
Liabilities exposure to the SOFR rate:		
Export credit note	(102,367)	-
Prepayment	(100,296)	(280,971)
Prepayment - exchange agreement	(2,599)	(2,915)
Total	(205,262)	(283,886)
Liabilities exposure to the TJLP rate:		
Working Capital	-	(771)
Total	-	(771)

Sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2024:

Contracts exposure	Risk	Current scenario	Scenario (I) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (II) Interest rate variation - 50%		Scenario (III) Interest rate variation - 100%	
			Rate	Effect on income	Rate	Effect on income	Rate	Effect on income
CDI	Increase	12.15%	12.22%	(271)	18.23%	(23,388)	24.30%	(46,775)
				(271)		(23,388)		(46,775)
Contracts exposure	Risk	Current scenario	Scenario (I) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (II) Interest rate variation - 25%		Scenario (III) Interest rate variation - 50%	
			Rate	Effect on income	Rate	Effect on income	Rate	Effect on income
IPCA	Increase	4.87%	4.88%	(10)	6.09%	(1,805)	7.31%	(3,608)
SOFR	Increase	4.37%	4.37%	(11)	5.46%	(2,378)	6.56%	(4,753)
				(21)		(4,183)		(8,361)

Instrument	Risk factor	Maturity	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023				
			Notional	Fair value (Asset) - US\$	Fair value (Liability) - US\$	Fair value	Notional	Fair value (Asset) - US\$	Fair value (Liability) - US\$	
Swap	CDI	2024	—	—	—	—	181,769	189,067	(189,571)	(504)
	IPCA	2024	—	—	—	—	111,031	142,472	(111,625)	30,847
	IPCA	2027	158,004	162,453	(171,479)	(9,026)	79,937	94,520	(85,402)	9,118
	IPCA	2028	—	—	—	—	91,298	108,777	(100,034)	8,743
	IPCA	2030	—	—	—	—	289,179	350,639	(328,591)	22,048
	IPCA	2031	189,071	212,403	(224,840)	(12,437)	288,874	333,981	(326,029)	7,952
	IPCA	2032	183,123	192,464	(216,650)	(24,186)	87,821	103,620	(105,459)	(1,839)
	IPCA	2034	127,416	124,373	(135,650)	(11,277)	—	—	—	—
	IPCA	2036	—	—	—	—	18,824	23,487	(24,650)	(1,163)
	IPCA	2037	189,239	215,192	(263,254)	(48,062)	214,822	266,169	(267,639)	(1,470)
	IPCA	2038	142,320	143,557	(159,263)	(15,706)	—	—	—	—
	IPCA	2039	20,854	20,363	(21,830)	(1,467)	—	—	—	—
	IPCA	2044	80,745	79,880	(92,168)	(12,288)	—	—	—	—
			1,090,772	1,150,685	(1,285,134)	(134,449)	1,363,555	1,612,732	(1,539,000)	73,732

a2. Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk relates to potentially adverse results that the Group may face from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates from economic crisis, sovereign monetary policy alterations, or market movements.

The Risk Management Department enters into transaction with derivative instruments previously approved by the Board of Directors to protect financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow from commercial activities and net investments in foreign operations. The Board of Directors has approved the use of future contracts, NDFs (non deliverable forwards), DFs (Deliverable forwards), and swaps that may be applied to hedge loans, investments, cash flows from interest payments, export estimate, acquisition of raw material, and other transactions, whenever they are quoted in currencies different than the entity's functional currency. The primary exposures to exchange rate risk are in US Dollars (US\$), Euro (€), British Pound (£), Australian Dollars (AU\$), Canadian dollar and Chinese Renminbi Yuan.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and other positions exposed to foreign currency risk at December 31, 2024, and 2022 are presented below along with the notional amounts of derivative contracts intended to offset the exposure, in accordance with the Group's Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy. The exposure is related to Brazilian Real.

	USD		EUR		GBP		MEX	AUD		CAD		CNY	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
OPERATING													
Cash and cash equivalents	1,639,584	1,570,813	50,341	68,154	16,097	20,102	271,503	90	42	483	550	7,051	5,506
Trade accounts receivable	1,073,398	579,651	165,016	147,839	65,684	49,743	134,113	543	241	14,387	8,106	2,964	5,885
Sales orders	1,062,765	916,595	78,854	73,564	54,370	217,509	—	—	—	2,896	68	7,197	4,316
Trade accounts payable	(297,536)	(174,781)	(78,268)	(74,963)	(16,271)	(15,846)	(267,433)	(2,535)	(320)	—	—	—	—
Purchase orders	(83,493)	(56,710)	(8,928)	(18,012)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating subtotal	3,394,718	2,835,568	207,015	196,582	119,880	271,508	138,183	(1,902)	(37)	17,766	8,724	17,212	15,707
FINANCIAL													
Margin cash	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances to customers	(4,683)	(111,368)	(1,562)	(12,621)	(191)	(511)	—	—	—	—	—	(118)	(2,696)
Loans and financing	(1,290,871)	(306,798)	(614)	(3,218)	—	—	—	—	—	(585)	(379)	—	—
Financial subtotal	(1,295,334)	(418,166)	(2,176)	(15,839)	(191)	(511)	—	—	—	(585)	(379)	(118)	(2,696)
Operating financial subtotal	2,099,384	2,417,402	204,839	180,743	119,689	270,997	138,183	(1,902)	(37)	17,181	8,345	17,094	13,011
Total exposure	2,099,384	2,417,402	204,839	180,743	119,689	270,997	138,183	(1,902)	(37)	17,181	8,345	17,094	13,011
DERIVATIVES													
Future contracts	1,840	(250,788)	(85,595)	(137,070)	(34,095)	(44,142)	—	—	—	(8,000)	—	(21,600)	(11,727)
Deliverable Forwards (DF's)	(664,084)	(398,024)	70,949	67,303	(26,785)	(14,369)	—	2,760	2,846	(29,612)	82,182	—	(5,503)
Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDF's)	(417,158)	(1,306,760)	(19,559)	5,071	(6,262)	(97,124)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total derivatives	(1,079,402)	(1,955,572)	(34,205)	(64,696)	(67,142)	(155,635)	—	2,760	2,846	(37,612)	82,182	(21,600)	(17,230)
NET EXPOSURE IN US\$	1,019,982	461,830	170,634	116,047	52,547	115,362	138,183	858	2,809	(20,431)	90,527	(4,506)	(4,219)

⁽¹⁾ There is no exposure in 2024 as we have changed the functional currency of the indirect subsidiary, PPC Mexico.

a2.1. Sensitivity analysis and derivative financial instruments breakdown:

a2.1.1 US Dollar (amounts in thousands of US\$):

Exposure of US\$	Risk	Current exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%	
			Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income
Operating	Appreciation	6.1923	6.0748	(68,290)	5.2635	(539,693)	4.3346	(1,079,393)
Financial	Depreciation	6.1923	6.0748	26,056	5.2635	205,924	4.3346	411,850
Derivatives	Depreciation	6.1923	6.0748	21,713	5.2635	171,596	4.3346	343,195

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Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Quantity	Notional (US\$)	Fair value
Future Contract	American dollar	Long	4,765	1,840	12	52,199	(250,788)	(2,078)

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (US\$)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Notional (US\$)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value
Deliverable Forwards	American dollar	Short	(664,084)	(664,084)	(16,868)	(398,024)	(398,024)	29,150
Non-Deliverable Forwards	American dollar	Short	(417,158)	(417,158)	(950)	(1,306,760)	(1,306,760)	13,975

a2.1.2 € - EURO (amounts in thousands of US\$):

Exposure of US\$	Risk	Current exchange	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%		
			Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate
Operating	Appreciation	6.4363	6.3203	(3,956)	5.4709	(32,910)	4.5054	(65,820)			
Financial	Depreciation	6.4363	6.3203	42	5.4709	346	4.5054	692			
Derivatives	Depreciation	6.4363	6.3203	654	5.4709	5,438	4.5054	10,875			

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (EUR)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Notional (EUR)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value
Future Contract	Euro	Long	2,074	(85,595)	49	(5,600)	(137,070)	513
Deliverable Forwards	Euro	Short	68,259	70,949	2,376	60,885	67,303	(1,885)
Non-Deliverable Forwards	Euro	Long	(18,818)	(19,559)	420	4,587	5,071	513

a2.1.3 £ - British Pound (amounts in thousands of US\$):

Exposure of US\$	Risk	Current exchange	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%		
			Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate
Operating	Appreciation	7.7620	7.6173	(2,368)	6.5977	(19,058)	5.4334	(38,116)			
Financial	Depreciation	7.7620	7.6173	4	6.5977	30	5.4334	61			
Derivatives	Depreciation	7.7620	7.6173	1,326	6.5977	10,674	5.4334	21,348			

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (GBP)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Notional (GBP)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value
Future Contract	British pound	Short	1,219	(34,095)	12	(1,470)	(44,142)	221

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (GBP)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Notional (GBP)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value
Deliverable Forwards	British pound	Short	(21,368)	(26,785)	(675)	(2,333)	(14,369)	202
Non-Deliverable Forwards	British pound	Short	(4,996)	(6,262)	(128)	(15,771)	(97,124)	(579)

a2.1.4 AUD - Australian Dollar (amounts in thousands of US\$):

Exposure of US\$	Risk	Current exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%		
			Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate
Operating	Depreciation	3.8392	3.7729	35	3.2633	302	2.6874	605			
Derivatives	Appreciation	3.8392	3.7729	(50)	3.2633	(439)	2.6874	(878)			
December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023			December 31, 2023			December 31, 2023		
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	Notional (AUD)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Notional (AUD)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	Notional (AUD)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value
Deliverable Forwards	Australian dollar	Long	4,452	2,760	2	4,190	2,846	(1)			

Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollar)

a2.1.5 CAD - Canadian Dollar (amounts in thousands of US\$):

Exposure of US\$	Risk	Current exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%	
			Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income
Operating	Appreciation	4.3047	4.3762	247	4.9504	2,231	5.5961	4,461
Financial	Depreciation	4.3047	4.3762	(10)	4.9504	(88)	5.5961	(176)
Derivatives	Depreciation	4.3047	4.3762	(625)	4.9504	(5,642)	5.5961	(11,284)

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (CAD)	Fair value	Notional (CAD)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	
Future Contract	Canadian dollar	Long	(800)	(8,000)	—	—	—	—
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (CAD)	Fair value	Notional (CAD)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	
Deliverable Forwards	Canadian dollar	Long	(42,597)	(29,611)	(675)	139,339	105,115	5,053

a2.1.6 CNY - Yuan (amounts in thousands of US\$):

Exposure of US\$	Risk	Current exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%	
			Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income	Exchange rate	Effect on income
Operating	Appreciation	0.8483	0.8644	327	0.9756	2,582	1.1028	5,164
Financial	Depreciation	0.8483	0.8644	(2)	0.9756	(18)	1.1028	(35)
Derivatives	Depreciation	0.8483	0.8644	(410)	0.9756	(3,240)	1.1028	(6,480)
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (CNY)	Fair value	Notional (CNY)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	
Future Contract	Chinese Renminbi Yuan	Long	158,000	(21,600)	(3)	(1,500)	(15,000)	68
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (CNY)	Fair value	Notional (CNY)	Notional (US\$)	Fair value	
Non Deliverable Forwards	Chinese Renminbi Yuan	Long	—	—	—	(50,000)	(7,038)	82

b. Commodity price risk

The Group operates globally (the entire livestock protein chain and related business) and during the regular course of its operations is exposed to price fluctuations in feeder cattle, live cattle, lean hogs, corn, soybeans, and energy, especially in the North American, Australian and Brazilian markets. Commodity markets are characterized by volatility arising from external factors including climate, supply levels, transportation costs, agricultural policies and storage costs, among others. The Risk Management Department is responsible for mapping the exposures to commodity prices of the Group and proposing strategies to the Risk Management Committee, in order to mitigate such exposures.

Biological assets are a very important raw material used by the Group. In order to maintain future supply of these materials, the Group participates in forward contracts to anticipate purchases with suppliers. To complement these forward purchases, the Group uses derivative instruments to mitigate each specific exposure, most notably futures contracts, to mitigate the impact of price fluctuations - on inventories and sales contracts. The Group takes the historical average amount spent on materials as an indication of the operational value to be protected by firm contracts.

b.1 Position balance in commodities (cattle) and corn (grain) contracts of JBS S.A.:

Given the nature of its operations, the Group is exposed to volatility in cattle prices and corn, where price fluctuations arise from factors beyond the Group's control, such as climate, cattle supply, transportation costs and agricultural policies among others. Forward purchases of cattle can be negotiated at floating (prices marked at the delivery day current price) or fixed prices. The Group may use future contracts traded at the B3 to balance these exposures.

The factors that influence the commodity price risk reduction strategy are the timing of term contracts for cattle purchases considering any negotiated values and terms.

The Group's exposure to cattle price fluctuation as of December 31, 2024, are presented below in accordance with the Group's Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy and are representative of the exposure at each period end.

Exposure in Commodities (Cattle)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
DERIVATIVES		
Future contracts	111	(101)
Subtotal	111	(101)
NET EXPOSURE	111	(101)

Exposure in Corn (Grain)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
DERIVATIVES		
Future contracts	15	(46)
Subtotal	15	(46)
NET EXPOSURE	15	(46)



Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollar)

Sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2024:

Exposure	Risk	Current price (USD per head)	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 25%		Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 50%	
			Price	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income
Derivatives	Cattle depreciation	44	44	(2)	33	(29)	22	(59)

Exposure	Risk	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 25%		Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 50%	
		Price	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income
Derivatives	Corn depreciation	(1.07)%	–	25%	(4)	50 %	(8)

Derivatives financial instruments breakdown:

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional	Fair value	Quantity	Notional	Fair value
Future Contracts	Commodities (Cattle)	Long	6,548	111	(2,718)	(6)	(101)	–
December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023			December 31, 2023		
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	Quantity	Notional	Fair value	Quantity	Notional	Fair value
Future Contracts	Grain	Long	4,161	15	(1)	(7)	(46,724)	930

b2. Position balance in commodities (grain) derivatives financial instruments of Seara Alimentos:

Seara Alimentos is exposed to price volatility of grain, which changes based on factors beyond the management's control, such as climate, the supply volume, transportation costs, agricultural policies and others.

Seara Alimentos, in accordance with its policy of inventory management, started the strategy of managing the risk of grain's price by actively monitoring the Group's grains needs, including expectations of future consumption, anticipated purchases, combined with future market operations, by hedging with grain futures on B3, CME and Over the Counter (OTC), through Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDFs), in order reduce price volatility.

Management's estimate of the exposure risk to grain's price changes at Seara Alimentos at December 31, 2024, 2023 and, 2022 are presented below in accordance with the Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy and are representative of the exposure incurred during the period.

EXPOSURE in Commodities (Grain)	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Operating	Derivatives	NET EXPOSURE	Operating	Derivatives	NET EXPOSURE	Operating	Derivatives	NET EXPOSURE
Purchase orders			57,260		114,097				224,766
Subtotal			57,260		114,097				224,766
DERIVATIVES									
Future contracts			17,769		–				(948)
Non-Deliverable Forwards			–		–				(30,990)
Subtotal			17,769		–				(31,938)
NET EXPOSURE			75,029		114,097				192,828

Sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2024:

Exposure	Risk	Scenario (i) VaR 99% C.I. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Price variation - 25%		Scenario (ii) Price variation - 50%	
		Price (USD per tonne)	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income
Operating	Depreciation	(1.066)%	(647)	(25.00)%	(15,171)	(50.00)%	(30,343)
Derivatives	Appreciation	(1.066)%	(201)	(25.00)%	(4,708)	(50.00)%	(9,416)

Derivatives financial instruments breakdown:

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional	Fair value	Quantity	Notional	Fair value
Future contracts	Commodities (Grains)	Short	2,788	17,769	84	–	–	–

b3. Hedge accounting of Seara Alimentos:

b3.1. Hedge accounting:

The Group applies hedge accounting for grain purchases by the subsidiary Seara Alimentos, aiming at bringing stability to the results. The designation of these instruments is based on the guidelines outlined in the Financial and Commodity Risk Management Policy defined by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollar)

Financial instruments designated for hedge accounting were classified as cash flow hedge. The effective amount of the instrument's gain or loss is recognized under "Other comprehensive income (expense)" and the ineffective amount under "Financial income (expense), net", and the accumulated gains and losses are reclassified to profit and loss or to the statement of financial position when the object is recognized, adjusting the item in which the hedged object was recorded.

In these hedge relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness are the effect of the counterparties and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the forward foreign exchange contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in exchange rates; changes in commodities prices; and changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

Below are the effects on the statement of income, after the adoption of hedge accounting:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Statements of income:		
Cost of sales before hedge accounting adoption	(6,585,192)	(7,798,858)
Derivatives operating income (loss)	(787)	31,693
Currency	–	1,441
Commodities	(787)	30,252
Cost of sales with hedge accounting	(6,585,979)	(7,767,165)
 Financial income (expense), net excluding derivatives		
Derivatives financial income (expense), net	(246,602)	(77,411)
Currency	(90,340)	14,405
Commodities	(79,296)	39,968
Interest	(10,760)	(24,357)
Financial income (expense), net	(336,942)	(63,006)

Below are the effects on other comprehensive income (expense), after the adoption of hedge accounting:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial instruments designated as hedge accounting:		
Currency	324	(537)
Commodities	324	(576)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge	779	7,882
Deferred income tax on hedge accounting	–	–
Total of other comprehensive income (expense)	779	7,882

	December 31, 2023	OCI	December 31, 2024
Hedge cash flow movement			
Hedge accounting operations at the parent company	(549)	735	186
(-) Income Tax	187	(250)	(63)
Impact of Hedge Operations on Subsidiaries	(362)	485	123

Below are the effects on the statement of financial position, after the adoption of hedge accounting:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Statement of financial position:		
Derivative (liabilities)/assets	84	–
Financial instruments designated as hedge accounting:		
Commodities	84	–
Derivative (liabilities)/assets	69	4,473
Financial instruments not designated as hedge accounting:		
Exchange	69	4,977
Interest	–	(504)
Other comprehensive income (expense)	306	(550)
Currency	–	39
Commodities	306	(589)
Inventories	20	6,577
Currency	–	136
Commodities	20	6,441

Notes to the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollar)

Open amounts in statement of financial position of derivative assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets:		
Not designated as hedge accounting	84	—
Interest	—	—
Current assets	153	4,977
(Liabilities):		
Designated as hedge accounting	—	750
interest	—	750
Not designated as hedge accounting	—	—
Currency	—	504
interest	—	504

b4. Position balance in commodities derivatives financial instruments of JBS USA:

Exposure in Commodities	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
OPERATIONAL		
Firm contracts of cattle purchase	3,699,290	3,230,355
Subtotal	3,699,290	3,230,355
DERIVATIVES		
Deliverable Forwards	8,534,720	389,130
Subtotal	8,534,720	389,130
NET EXPOSURE	12,234,010	3,619,485

Sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2024:

Exposure	Risk	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Price variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Price variation - 30%	
		Price (US\$ per head)	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income	Price	Effect on income
Operating	Depreciation	(2.10)%	(82,215)	(15.00)%	(588,093)	(30.00)%	(1,176,185)
Derivatives	Appreciation	(2.10)%	(189,681)	(15.00)%	(1,356,802)	(30.00)%	(2,713,605)

Derivatives financial instruments breakdown:

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (US\$)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (US\$)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
Deliverable Forwards	Commodities (Cattle)	Short	1,378,279	8,534,720	(60,240)	80,377	389,130	(1,982)

c. Credit risk

The Group is potentially subject to credit risk related to accounts receivable, financial investments and derivative contracts. For the receivable account the Financial and Commodities Risk Policy significantly understand the diversification of the portfolio contribute significantly to the reduction of credit, but also sets parameters for the credit granting observing the measures, financial and operational, supported by consultations with agencies that also monitor credit. The impairment of these financial assets is carried out based on credit analyses. If the counter party of a financial transaction is a financial institution (financial investments and derivative contracts), the Group establishes exposure limits set by the Risk Management Committee, based on the risk ratings of specialized international agencies.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the losses are expected based on the client's operational history and credit.

Category	% Equity	Maximum horizon
AAA	2.00	5 years
AA	1.00	3 years
A	0.50	2 years
BBB	0.25	1 year

The information about the exposure to weighted average loss rate, gross carrying amount, impairment losses recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

December 31, 2024	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit loss
Cash and cash equivalents	—	5,613,672	—
Margin cash	—	136,554	—
Trade accounts receivable	2.38%	3,735,540	(89,060)
Related party receivables	—	77,355	—
	—	9,563,121	(89,060)



d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's working capital management and obligations to pay interest and principal on its financing, especially debt instruments. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not have available liquidity to meet its financial obligations when they are due.

The Group's key management personnel manage liquidity risk primarily by assessing the Group's overall leverage by monitoring the net debt ratio. This ratio compares the Group's net debt (total loans and financing less the total of cash and cash equivalents) to "Adjusted EBITDA" for the preceding 12 months. The Group's working capital management strategy includes maintaining its leverage at or below its target leverage ratio in order to ensure that the Group can meet its financial obligations while achieving efficiency in its cost of funding.

The leverage ratio is shown below:

Leverage indicator (USD)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		1.89x		4.42x

The table below shows the contractual obligation amounts from financial liabilities of the Group according to their maturities:

	December 31, 2024					December 31, 2023				
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 4 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 4 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade accounts payable and supply chain finance	6,194,223	—	—	—	6,194,223	6,205,119	—	—	—	6,205,119
Loans and financing	2,084,225	2,029,192	2,071,582	13,141,797	19,326,796	891,570	171,228	1,212,538	17,723,802	19,999,138
Estimated interest on loans and financing ⁽¹⁾	2,458,318	2,440,620	839,949	5,670,017	11,408,904	1,362,896	1,052,488	1,910,116	7,390,262	11,715,762
Derivatives liabilities (assets)	165,979	100,087	—	—	266,066	144,251	—	—	—	144,251
Other liabilities	16,297	16,351	—	24,224	56,872	21,162	20,914	—	61,967	104,043
Payments of leases	335,681	574,118	235,423	588,807	1,734,029	(2,796)	293,444	442,272	1,108,307	1,841,227
Total	11,254,723	5,160,368	3,146,954	19,424,845	38,986,890	8,622,202	1,538,074	3,564,926	26,284,338	40,009,540

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest on all loans and financing outstanding. Payments are estimated for variable rate debt based on effective interest rates at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Payments in foreign currencies are estimated using the December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 exchange rates.

The Group has future commitment for purchase of grains and cattle whose balances at December 31, 2024 is US\$33,5 billion (December 31, 2023 is US\$35.6 billion).

The Group has securities pledged as collateral for derivative transactions with the commodities and futures whose balance at December 31, 2024 is US\$28,687 (US\$13,575 at December 31, 2023). This guarantee exceeds the amount of the collateral.

The indirect subsidiary JBS USA and its subsidiaries, has securities pledged as collateral for derivative transactions with the commodities and futures whose balance at December 31, 2024 is US\$104,000 (US\$67,335 at December 31, 2023). This guarantee exceeds the amount of the collateral.

Also, the direct subsidiary Seara Alimentos has securities pledged as collateral for derivative transactions with the commodities and futures whose balance at December 31, 2024 is US\$3,867 (US\$51,751 at December 31, 2023). This guarantee exceeds the amount of the collateral.

As disclosed in Note 15 Loans and financing, the Group has multiple bank loans that contains a loan covenants. A future breach of covenant may require the Group to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the above table.

The interest payments on variable interest rate loans and bond issues in the table above reflect market forward interest rates at the reporting date and these amounts may change as market interest rates change. The future cash flows on derivative instruments may be different from the amount in the above table as interest rates and exchange rates or the relevant conditions underlying the derivative change. Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

e. Risks linked to climate change and the sustainability strategy

In view of the Group's operations, there is inherent exposure to risks related to climate change. Certain Group assets, including biological assets that can be measured at fair value, may be impacted by climate change which is considered in the preparation process of these financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, Management considered as main risk the data and assumptions highlighted below:

- (i) possible impacts on the determination of fair value in biological assets due to the effects of climate change, such as temperature rise, scarcity of water resources, may impact some assumptions used in accounting estimates related to the Company's biological assets, as follows:
 - losses of biological assets due to heat waves and droughts which occur with greater frequency and intensity;
 - reduction in the expected growth of our biological assets due to natural disasters, fires, pandemics or changes in rainfall patterns; and
 - interruption in the production chain due to adverse weather events, causing power outages, fuel shortages, disruption of transportation channels, among other things.

- (ii) structural changes and their impacts on the business, such as:
 - regulatory and legal: regulation and legislation arising from Brazilian and/or international authorities that encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy and/or with greater biodiversity and that increase the risk of litigation and/or commercial restrictions related to the alleged contribution, even if indirect, for the intensification of climate change;
 - reputational: related to customers' perceptions and the society in general regarding the positive or negative contribution of an organization to a low carbon economy.



JBS S.A.

Financial statements and Independent auditors' report

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023



HUON

Friboi

Swift

Pilgrim's

RICHMOND

Seara

Bare

Swift.

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MEALS**

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Management Report

2024





MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

**Gilberto Tomazoni,
CEO Global JBS**

Our 2024 financial results reaffirm the positive outlook we held for the year. We closed the period with record net revenue of R\$ 417 billion, a 15% increase compared to 2023. EBITDA reached R\$ 39 billion, more than double the previous year's figure, with a consolidated margin of 9.4%. These results reflect the strength of our global multi-protein platform and the precision of our operational strategy, which enables us to capitalize on opportunities across varied market cycles and geographies.

With a sharp focus on operational excellence, we realigned underperforming businesses. Despite headwinds in the U.S. market, JBS Beef North America delivered results that outperformed 2023. In Brazil, Seara posted a strong recovery, reaching a 19.8% margin in the fourth quarter. This performance reflects gains from the commercial and operational improvements made throughout the year —though we still see room for improvement, particularly in pricing, product mix, and premium categories. Seara has already issued R\$ 2.3 billion in Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRAs), including a 30-year note in February 2025—the longest-term debt ever issued in Brazil's capital markets.

Reinforcing the strength of our global platform, last year marked the second-largest free cash flow generation in our history, driven by robust performance in chicken and pork. JBS USA Pork remained steady throughout the year, achieving a 13.5% margin in the fourth quarter—nearly seven percentage points higher than the same period in 2023.

Pilgrim's recorded the best performance in its history, with EBITDA margins expanding from 9.8% in 4Q23 to 14.7% in 4Q24. While chicken consumption in the Northern Hemisphere typically softens during this time of year, demand in the U.S. remained strong across both retail and foodservice. Pilgrim's success was driven by the disciplined execution of its key customer strategy and a well-diversified portfolio, allowing the business to navigate a favorable market environment with agility and strength.

Our geographic and protein diversification also allowed us to benefit from the favorable cattle cycles in Australia and Brazil, even as margins in the U.S. remained under pressure due to the region's cattle dynamics. In Australia, where the cycle is expected to remain positive in the coming quarters, we posted a 9.9% margin, for the year, supported by growing exports—especially to the U.S. In Brazil, JBS posted a 7.7% margin, for the year, driven by record beef volumes, growth in both domestic and international markets, productivity gains, and new export certifications.

As previously reported, we significantly reduced our leverage, bringing it down from 4.42x to 1.89x in USD terms between the fourth quarters of 2023 and 2024. JBS continues to deliver sustainable value to shareholders. In October 2024, we distributed US\$815 million in dividends. In January 2025, we followed with an additional US\$ 0.17 per share, totaling US\$ 382 million. Given the company's strong cash position and low leverage, management has proposed, for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting, the distribution of R\$4,4 billion , equivalent at R\$ 2 per share, to be paid following shareholder approval. Additionally, last Friday, we announced the full repayment of US\$ 850 million in bonds maturing in 2030.

We remain focused on unlocking long-term value through the dual listing of our shares in Brazil and the United States. This initiative will strengthen our corporate governance and expand our investor base, attracting institutional investors with significant capital allocation capabilities. We firmly believe this move will drive lasting value for our shareholders, team members, and areas around the world where we operate.



MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

**Gilberto Tomazoni,
CEO Global JBS**

Our global diversification strategy remains intact, supported by continuous investment in innovation and brand development, allowing us to build a more resilient and higher-value portfolio. We're also advancing in research and biotechnology to develop innovative products and solutions that enhance the productivity of our portfolio and support the development of alternative proteins. In Brazil, we're building the JBS Biotech Innovation Center, our new hub for biotechnology research and development.

In 2025, we entered the egg category through the acquisition of a 50% stake in Mantiqueira, the largest table egg producer in South America. We also announced US\$ 200 million in capital investments to upgrade two of our largest beef processing facilities in the U.S., aiming to enhance efficiency and add value. In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, we're preparing to open our third halal value-added products facility in the Middle East. And in Brazil, we are finalizing construction of a new pork processing plant and a prepared foods facility.

We're also moving forward with our investment plan in Nigeria. In partnership with the government and local entrepreneurs, we are developing sustainable local supply chains to expand food production. Nigeria is one of the fastest-growing populations in the world, expected to reach 400 million by 2050, up from more than 250 million today, according to UN projections. Our goal is to support the country in its efforts to combat food insecurity.

Every day, we are working to build a more resilient company—one that delivers strong financial performance across all market cycles. But our strength goes beyond scale. It lies in our commitment to innovation, our ability to adapt, and our relentless pursuit of excellence, always with a sharp focus on execution. We will continue to invest in our unique platform, driving performance, growth, and long-term value for all stakeholders.

About JBS and Highlights

2024



COMPANY PROFILE



JBS S.A. is a food company with more than 70 years of tradition and a global leader in the processing of animal protein. With operations in 25 countries, the Company serves more than 320 thousand clients in approximately 180 countries through a diversified portfolio of products and brands.

Headquartered in Brazil, it has around 280 thousand employees – in production platforms and commercial offices around the world. The structure includes prepared foods, beef, pork, lamb, fish, poultry, plant-based, alternative protein, eggs and leather processing facilities, in addition to cattle and sheep feedlots.

In addition to the food sector, the Company also operates in segments related to the value chain, such as leather, personal care and cleaning products, collagen, metal packaging, casings, biodiesel, transportation, waste management and recycling.

JBS operates through six business units throughout the world, as follows:

- **JBS Brasil:** beef and leather production in Brazil; and New Businesses operations in Brazil.
- **Seara:** poultry and pork processing and production of prepared foods in Brazil.
- **JBS Beef North America:** beef processing and prepared foods in the United States and Canada.
- **Australia:** production of beef, lamb, pork, fish and prepared foods, with operations in Australia and New Zealand.
- **JBS USA Pork:** pork processing and prepared foods in the United States.
- **Pilgrim's Pride:** poultry and pork processing and prepared foods in the United States, Europe, Mexico and Puerto Rico.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION AND SALES PLATFORM

More than 600 production units and sales offices in more than 25 countries

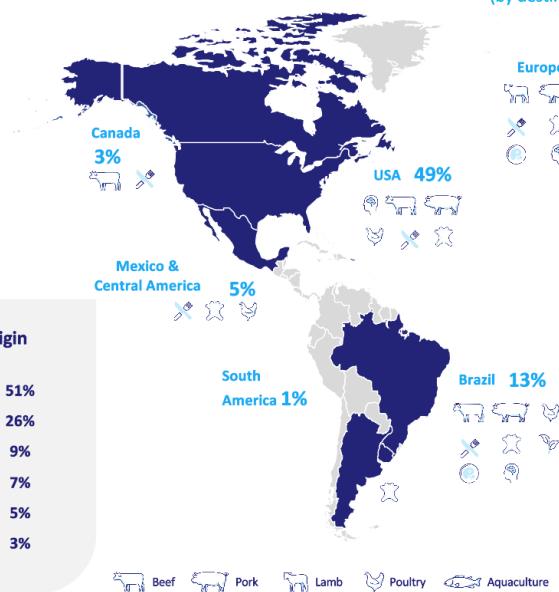
Strategy

Geographic & Protein Diversification

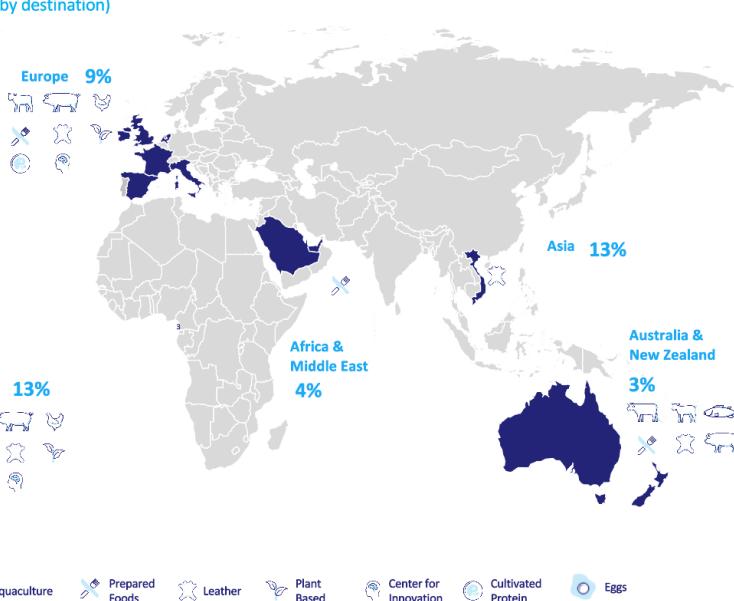


Revenue by Origin

Region	Revenue Share (%)
United States	51%
Brazil	26%
Australia	9%
Europe	7%
Canada	5%
Mexico	3%
South America	1%



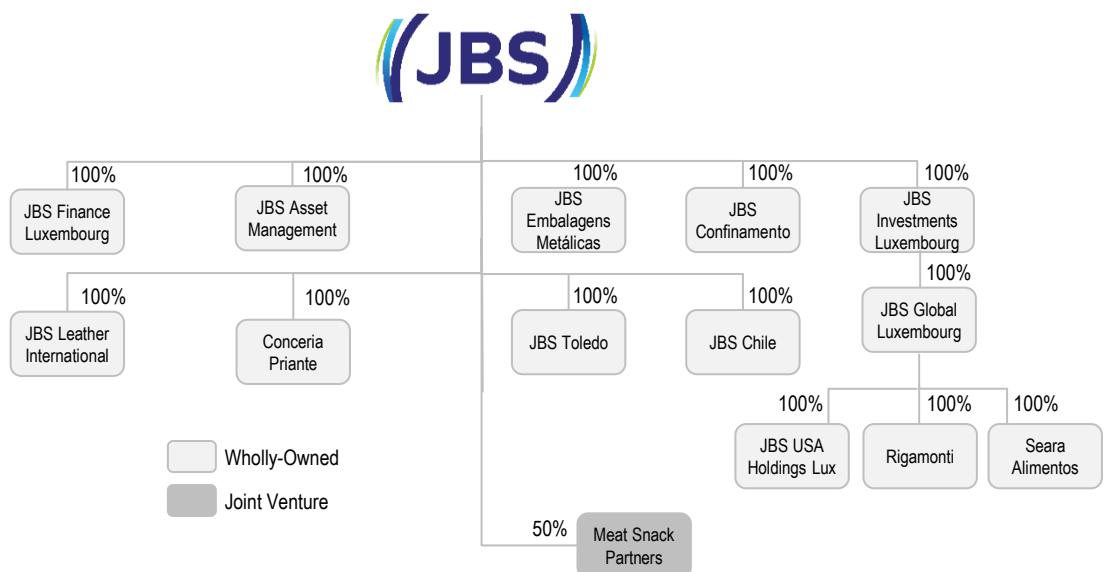
Net revenue 2024 (by destination)



INVESTMENTS AND CORPORATE EVENTS



INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



To enhance the governance structure and ensure transparency in all its relationships, JBS continuously promotes the improvement of its corporate practices, creating an environment of trust with its shareholders, investors and other stakeholders.

The governance structure of JBS comprises: the Board of Directors, the Global Compliance Department, a permanently established Audit Board, and the following committees advising the Board of Directors on specific strategic subjects: Socio-Environmental Responsibility Committee; the Statutory Audit Committee; the Financial and Risk Management Committee; the Governance, Compensation and Nomination Committee; the Related Parties Committee; and the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee.

The Global Compliance Committee was created in 2022 with its primary purpose to help create a more uniform and consistent compliance program across all JBS entities, including Pilgrim's. The Committee is tasked with overseeing continued improvements and enhancements to the compliance program and promoting a company-wide culture of compliance for its employees, stakeholders, business associates and customers.

The Board of Directors is the Company's highest governance body. At the end of 2024 it had 11 members, of which 7 were independent – that is to say the majority of its members are independent.

The Members of the Board of Directors, elected at an Annual General Shareholder's Meeting for a unified two-year term, are responsible for, among other issues, defining business policies and guidelines as well as economic, social and environmental commitments.

The positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company are not held by the same person. Compensation of the CEO and other JBS leaders are performance-based, encouraging sustainable medium and long-term growth at

JBS while incentivizing efforts to reach shortterm targets. Surveys are used to periodically compare compensation packages with the general market practices and make sure compensation is aligned with JBS and shareholders interests.

The company has only common shares, granting equal rights to all shareholders, who also have tag-along rights in the event of changes in JBS' control. In the United States, JBS equity is also traded as Level 1 ADRs (American Depository Receipts) on the OTCQX over-the-counter market. The Investor Relations area is responsible for communications with shareholders and potential investors; this department has a website (<https://ri.jbs.com.br/en/>) and releases the Company's results through conference calls and events attended by capital market agents and specialist media outlets.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jeremiah O'Callaghan	Chairman
José Batista Sobrinho	Member
Joesley Mendonça Batista	Member
Wesley Mendonça Batista	Member
Alba Virginia Pettengill Vacca	Independent Member
Carlos Hamilton Vasconcelos Araújo	Independent Member
Cledorvino Belini	Independent Member
Francisco Sergio Turra	Independent Member
Gelson Luiz Merisio	Independent Member
Kátia Regina de Abreu Gomes	Independent Member
Paulo Bernardo Silva	Independent Member

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Gilberto Tomazoni	Chief Executive Officer
Eliseo Santiago Perez Fernandez	Director of Administration and Control
Guilherme Perboyre Cavalcanti	Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer
Jeremiah O'Callaghan	Director without a specific designation
Wesley Mendonça Batista Filho	Director without a specific designation

ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE

Ethical conduct is essential to maintaining the trust of our consumers, customers, investors, suppliers, employees and other stakeholders, such as government agencies. We operate our business within a framework of compliance, high ethical standards and integrity. We comply with relevant laws, policies and regulations and support open and anonymous communication throughout our organization and value chain.

OUR GLOBAL COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

We believe that an effective compliance program requires ongoing monitoring, oversight, review and analysis. With an experienced team and demonstrated leadership support, JBS aims to continually evaluate, improve and implement its compliance program in line with recognized standards, such as the U.S. Department of Justice's Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs.

In 2022, we appointed Mike Koenig as JBS' Global Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer to harmonize and reinforce the Company's strategy across all global operations and build on existing regional structures and expertise. Koenig reports directly to the Board of Directors and is supported by six specialized Senior Directors, one in each operating region. Under Koenig's leadership, the Global Compliance team disseminates the Codes of Conduct and Ethics, the policies that promote ethical conduct in all of the Company's operations and relationships.

JBS' Regional Senior Compliance Officers also implement additional unique procedures and strategies consistent with the Global Compliance Program.

ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE



NINE PILLARS OF OUR COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The structure of our Compliance Program is based on nine well-established pillars, starting with senior management support. In developing the program, JBS considered guidance from the Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs, the U.S. Department of Justice, two international law firms and specialized forensic companies, as well as well-accepted industry documentation and the experience of our internal Compliance team.

1) Leadership Ethics

JBS promotes a culture of compliance, starting with its leadership teams leading by example. Providing visible assistance, involvement and commitment from leadership is crucial to encouraging employee ethics and compliance.

2) Risk Management

Periodic identification, classification and management of risks allows JBS to understand, minimize and solve problems in addition to improving policies and procedures.

3) Development of Policies and Procedures

Clear and consistent policies and procedures based on risk assessments guide employees in their daily activities. Key policy topics include anti-bribery/anti-corruption (ABAC), antitrust/anti-competition, conflicts of interest, relationships with government officials, and gifts, entertainment and hospitality.

4) Training Programs

JBS offers frequent, engaging and targeted training to all employees in the most appropriate format (in person, online or via video, in 7 languages). All employees also receive mandatory training on the Code of Conduct and Ethics.

5) Whistleblower Channel and Investigations

The JBS Ethics Line is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to all employees in multiple formats and languages, guaranteeing anonymity (for those who choose to do so) and non-retaliation. Communication campaigns promote the use of the Company's reporting channels.

The Compliance team and trained employees (Compliance Ambassadors) conduct internal investigations, and disciplinary measures are recommended and deliberated when necessary.

6) On-Going Communications

JBS distributes general and targeted communication campaigns to increase transparency within the business and reinforce ethics and compliance practices.

7) Implementation of Internal Controls of Compliance

JBS continues to manage and improve advanced control systems for faster and more effective detection and prevention of risky transactions.

8) Effectiveness Evaluation and Monitoring

We consistently monitor our Compliance Program through internal personnel and third parties to ensure its vitality and achieve significant improvements in our systems and practices.

9) Third Party Management

We require third parties to adhere to our highest ethical business standards and comply with applicable laws, regulations, and rules. In addition, we implement external technology to further enhance third-party due diligence and monitoring.

CODES OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT

We require all employees and contractors at all levels of our organization to comply with codes of conduct and ethics to ensure a safe, healthy and positive work environment. Our Codes of Conduct and Ethics provide behavioral standards and guidelines designed to support appropriate workplace conduct, efficient and safe operations, and the well-being of our employees and business partners. The Code includes topics such as: Employee Responsibility, Health and Safety, Equal Employment Opportunities and Workplace Diversity, Harassment, Human Rights, Food Safety, Conflict of Interest, Anti-Corruption Practices, Gifts and Entertainment, Donations; Relationship with Public Agents; Antitrust and Use of Privileged and Confidential Information.

All JBS employees participate in annual training sessions, which can be in person, online and/or in video format. These training sessions cover topics from the Code of Conduct and Ethics, as well as Compliance policies, including harassment, anti-corruption and antitrust. The goal is to provide an overview of these topics, highlighting their importance and the possible consequences of non-compliance.

HUMAN CAPITAL



JBS is made up of a global workforce of more than 280,000 people working primarily in rural communities in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. We are a diverse workforce, have an inclusive culture, prioritize health and safety and seek to improve the socioeconomic status of our employees, and support the communities where we operate.

We work diligently to meet the cultural needs of our employees and encourage our units to evaluate the effectiveness of their actions in order to identify the best approaches for their specific situations.

Our talent acquisition, hiring, training and retention practices meet or exceed the standards set by local laws and our industry. We are committed to hiring and supporting the development of employees of all ages, disability statuses, genders, nationalities, ethnicities, races and sexual orientations. In practice, this means establishing and monitoring KPIs that measure employee satisfaction indicators such as absenteeism, overtime, safety and turnover. We also conduct annual reviews of our people management policies and programs. The combination of these practices makes it easier to make changes as needed, limit the impact on employee experience and ensure operational continuity.

With up to 60 languages spoken at a single JBS facility, we ensure that company materials are available in multiple languages and dialects. Materials include information such as benefits, hiring processes, safety instructions and training opportunities. Our managers reinforce our culture of respect by being available to employees who wish to discuss issues. Additionally, facilities provide phone lines in over 200 languages to create access to critical information for employees.

Our Human Resources (HR) departments operate regionally with the support of our global corporate HR team and have formal processes in place to enable the sharing of information and best practices across the business.

Occupational health and safety

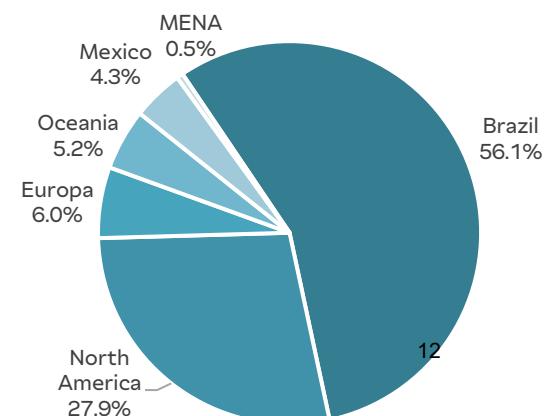
The health and safety of our employees is paramount. We prioritize providing safe working conditions and environments at all JBS facilities. Our commitment begins with our culture of accountability, which empowers each employee to understand and practice Health and Safety guidelines. We reinforce our culture with regular training and development around our Code of Conduct and Ethics and Global Health and Safety Policy.

Our safety governance structure and management approach are guided by our Global Health and Safety Policy and aligned with the relevant regulatory requirements of each country in which we operate. We follow government bodies such as those listed to assess the effectiveness of external safety audit processes, collecting feedback and making adjustments as necessary.

Our Health and Safety principles:

- 1 - Engage, develop and train employees, giving them the responsibility to ensure and promote a safe and healthy work environment;
- 2 - Anticipate and prevent incidents and accidents, assuming that all accidents are avoidable;
- 3 - Drive continuous improvement of our processes, machines and equipment while implementing measures to eliminate or minimize incidents;
- 4 - Ensure compliance with legal requirements, our own Health and Safety programs and other applicable standards; and
- 5 - Develop and disseminate a culture of Health and Safety, individual responsibility and shared vigilance of values, with leaders as role models.

TEAM MEMBERS BY REGION



HUMAN CAPITAL



Hometown Strong

In 2020, JBS USA, JBS Canada and Pilgrim's U.S. launched Hometown Strong, a \$100 million initiative to bring strength and stability to the communities where we live and work. Our facilities management teams have been working with local leaders and organizations to determine how the funds can best help meet immediate and long-term community needs. Projects include donating books and computers to underserved children, building storage facilities for food pantries, funding high school agriculture programs, and developing land for playgrounds, community gardens and employee housing. To date, Hometown Strong has invested in more than 260 projects, with more initiatives to come. To that end, we are excited to provide meaningful investment in projects that will have positive impacts for generations to come.

Better Futures

As part of our Hometown Strong initiative, JBS USA and Pilgrim's USA are working to build the largest free higher education program in rural America: Better Futures. Through this program, our employees and their children have the opportunity to pursue their higher education dreams by earning short-term degrees and trade certificates at technical and community colleges, tuition-free.

We recognize and believe in the transformative power of higher education and the opportunities that come from education, coursework and technical skills training. Better Futures removes a major financial barrier to college and is poised to become the largest free college program in rural America. JBS USA and Pilgrim's advisors will also help employees — many from first-generation American families — navigate the application process, which can be challenging for first-time college applicants. Better Futures provides meaningful investments in the future of our employees, their families and our communities.

J&F Institute

At the company's corporate headquarters in São Paulo, Brazil, JBS supports the J&F Institute, a business-oriented educational center dedicated to empowering young people with the tools and discipline to integrate family, school, business and community while achieving their dreams of creating prosperity for themselves and society. The J&F Institute believes that successful companies consider the growth of individuals within their organizations as the driving force behind business growth and success. These are companies that embed education at the core of their strategy and embrace an unwavering commitment to ongoing education, training and personal development.

With this mission in mind, J&F has implemented socio-educational projects that directly align with JBS's core strategy. This collaboration allows the Institute to adopt an educational model based on a commitment to meeting people's needs, empowering them for success in business and in life.

The J&F Institute model is built on four main pillars that guide all activities: School, Business, Family and Community. These pillars serve as the foundation for a continuous personal transformation of students, through which children advance through both business knowledge and practical learning.

J&F Institute views education as the foundation for success, providing high-quality education from K-12. Driven by the philosophy of lifelong learning ("growing and learning for life"), we strive to take education to the next level, toward higher education and tangible business opportunities. To date, J&F Institute has advanced its mission through two major strategic initiatives:

- Support to Public Schools; providing direct financial, educational and training support to 170 public schools in Brazil and educational and training opportunities for more than 89,000 students and more than 3,500 teachers since the founding of the Institute.
- Basic and Vocational Education (Germinare BUSINESS, Germinare TECH, Germinare VET and Instituto J&F Família). Today, there are over 1,000 active students and approximately 500 young people who have been trained, with 84% of Instituto J&F graduates currently employed in the labor market. It is important to note that Instituto J&F graduates have significantly increased their families' per capita income.

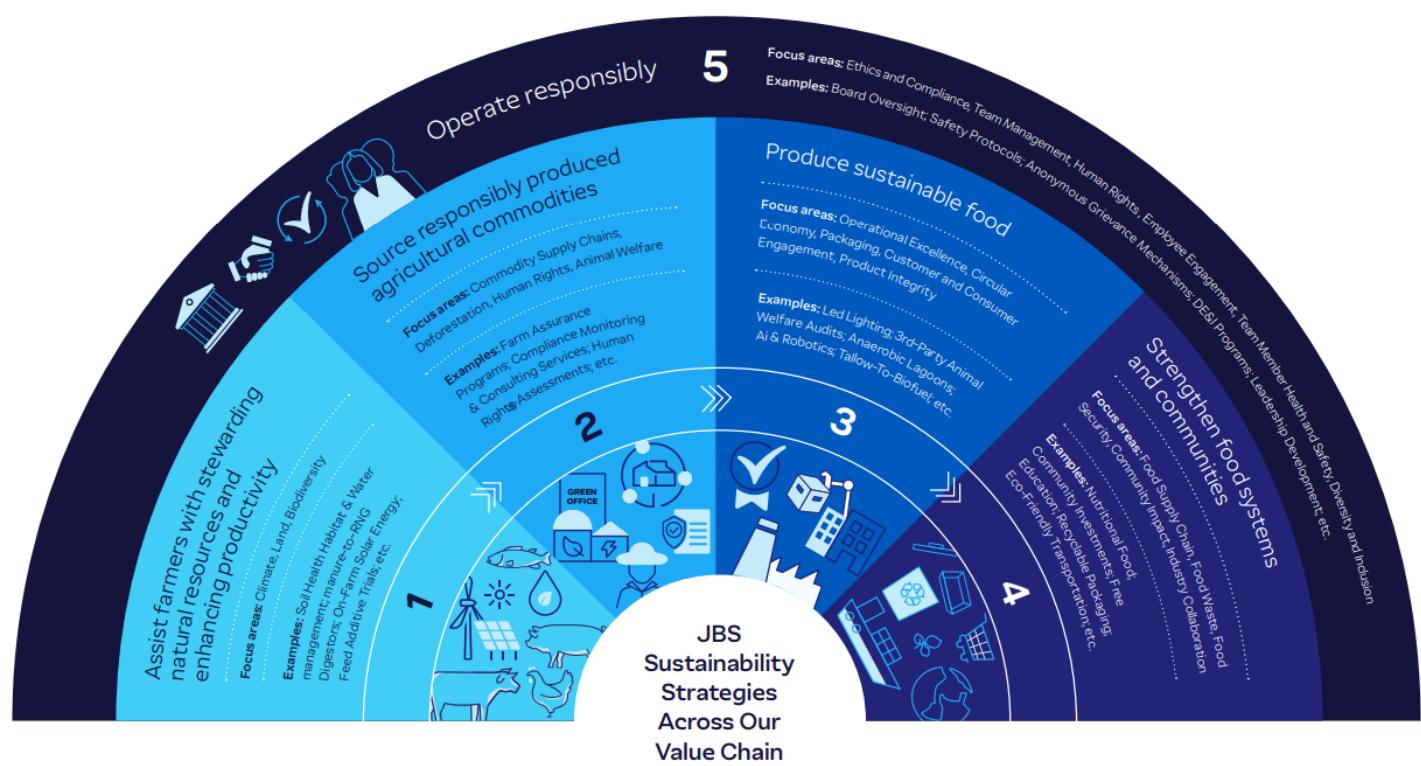
SUSTAINABILITY

At JBS, we have a truly global perspective and are leveraging our scale and influence to help lead sustainable transformation by example. This means recognizing and addressing key factors that impact the present and will shape the future of the industry.

At JBS, we strive to set the food industry standard for producing food profitably and sustainably for a growing population. This means strengthening the sustainability and resilience of not only our own operations, but contributing to the sustainability of the supply chain as a whole, while helping our customers achieve their sustainability goals.

To realize this vision, we have developed a Global Sustainability Strategy that reflects our supply chain connections and addresses our material sustainability themes. This strategy will guide the company's actions on environmental, social and governance issues and will serve as the overarching framework through which all of our sustainability programs and initiatives will be developed.

JBS' sustainability strategy across the value chain can be summarized in 5 major pillars, as illustrated below, namely: (1) helping farmers manage natural resources and increase productivity; (2) Obtaining responsibly produced agricultural commodities; (3) Producing sustainable food; (4) Strengthening food systems and communities; and (5) Responsible operationS.



SUSTAINABILITY



In alignment with our global sustainability strategy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), JBS conducted a robust analysis of materiality and perceptions of key internal and external stakeholders, as well as the different circumstances of our operations around the world. The most critical topics were categorized into four major material themes: (1) Product Integrity; (2) Social Responsibility; (3) Environmental Management; and (4) Animal Welfare.

Product Integrity: The most relevant subject of this topic is traceability, where the main focus is on monitoring the supply chain. JBS has developed a cattle supplier monitoring system that uses public and government databases, satellite imagery and georeferenced data to verify compliance with socio-environmental standards. Our monitoring system covers a significant number of direct cattle suppliers and has blocked almost 13,000 supplier farms in Brazil since its implementation over a decade ago.

Due to privacy laws in Brazil, there is a lack of available information on transactions between indirect cattle suppliers. To overcome this challenge and complement our monitoring system for direct suppliers, JBS also built and deployed the Transparent Livestock Platform, a digital tool to increase visibility into the cattle supply chain for the tens of thousands of farms that sell cattle to our direct suppliers. This free, confidential, and open-sourced online platform uses blockchain technology to extend monitoring from our direct suppliers to their suppliers (producers with whom JBS does not have a direct business relationship but who are a critical part of the supply chain). By 2023, more than 62% of the cattle processed by JBS was enrolled in the platform, with the goal of reaching 100% participation by 2025.

A partir de 2026, todos os fornecedores diretos que desejarem fazer negócios com a JBS devem estar na plataforma.

Social Responsibility: This topic is divided into three major categories: (1) Team Members; (2) Occupational Health and Safety; and (3) Communities. These topics have already been covered in the Human Capital section. It is worth highlighting the Communities category, whose main initiatives are Hometown Strong, J&F Institute and Better Futures.

Environmental Management: JBS' global operations are committed to improving production efficiency, minimizing dependence on natural resources and our overall environmental footprint.

Environmental management at JBS is guided by our Global Environment and Biodiversity Policy. Our facilities worldwide operate in compliance with relevant laws and regulations and, in most cases, in accordance with internally audited Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Our Management Systems are based on ISO 14001 standards.

Environmental performance indicators are monitored daily across JBS operations and reviewed periodically by executive leadership. Committees have been created in all regions to routinely discuss and address environmental issues, ensuring consistent oversight and timely response across the organization.

The company's environmental management structures encourage accountability and promote ownership within our environmental and operations teams. Nearly every JBS facility has an Environmental Manager or Director who oversees the facility's environmental requirements and performance. In addition, corporate environmental teams oversee the performance of multiple facilities and provide individual support to facilities, sharing best management practices and helping to resolve specific issues if they arise.

SUSTAINABILITY



Still on the subject of environmental management, we recently began implementing a global sustainability data management system, Envizi®, across all of the company's operations. The platform will house performance data from each JBS facility related to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, energy, fuel, water, wastewater and residues, as well as Scope 3 emissions and source data.

Having a single system to record environmental indicators will allow us to better assess our performance in real time, compare progress across regions and business units, and identify opportunities for future reductions. The analytical tools and benchmarks from facility targets to global levels will drive continuous improvement and flag irregularities quickly. Additionally, standardized reporting capabilities will increase the frequency of oversight by the JBS Board of Directors and executive leadership.

Animal Welfare: As a leading producer of animal protein, we have a serious responsibility to provide our animals with a good quality of life and humane slaughter. Across all our operations, we incorporate animal welfare practices that demonstrate our respect for the animals on which our business depends. We align our policies, including the JBS Global Animal Welfare Policy, and procedures with local laws and regulations, as well as internationally recognized standards, including the "Five Domains" Model, which is a framework for assessing animal welfare.

We are committed to following animal welfare practices throughout our operations and supply chain to meet the needs of our customers, consumers and society. Most importantly, we must demonstrate our respect for the animals on which our business depends.

Our animal welfare programs are frequently reviewed by animal husbandry and welfare experts from universities around the world. Since 2023, we have had the JBS Animal Welfare Advisory Committee to provide vital oversight and guidance to our comprehensive animal welfare programs, aiming to achieve the highest standards of care and welfare for our animals. This committee is composed of 7 respected university professors and researchers specialized in veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and behavior, nutrition, epidemiology and welfare. One of the main objectives of the committee is to assess and establish a global goal of improving animal welfare throughout the Company.

Financial Performance

2024



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT



According to the UN's World Economic Situation and Prospects 2025, published in January 2025, the world economy has remained resilient through 2024, avoiding economic contraction despite years of multiple continuous shocks and the most sustained inflation-driven episodes of monetary tightening in recent history. Despite continued expansion, the global economy is projected to grow at a slower pace than the 2010–2019 (pre-pandemic) average of 3.2%.

In the near term, global economic growth is expected to remain stable but subdued. The expectation for various countries is that the continued disinflation and monetary easing will boost aggregate demand, however challenges on the supply side could be exacerbated by ongoing conflicts and rising geopolitical tensions.

The possibility of higher tariffs and more trade restrictions could disrupt value chains, undermine manufacturing activities, hinder international investment, affect import prices, and reignite inflationary pressures.

Weakening labor market conditions, a potential increase in protectionist policies, and growing climate risks will weigh on the near-term growth outlook for the global economy. La Niña effects are expected to persist through early 2025, potentially impacting crop yields through extreme weather events.

In Brazil, according to data released by the IBGE on March 7, 2025, GDP grew 3.4% in 2024. The Agriculture sector suffered with a decline due to harsh climate conditions that affected many important crops, in which, according to IBGE's Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA), it led to drops in annual output estimates, where soybean and corn stood out, with decreases of 4.6% and 12.5%, respectively.

The 3.4% growth of the economy in 2024 follows a growth of 3.1% in the Value Added at basic prices that was influenced by Services (3.7%) by Industry (3.3%) and was offset by a decrease in Agriculture (-3.2%). All the activities in Services recorded increases and in the Industry, construction stood out, corroborated by the rise of employment in this activity, production of typical inputs and expansion of credit.

From the perspective of expenditure, Gross Fixed Capital Formation increased by 7.3%, with emphasis on increases in domestic production, imports of capital goods and the expansion of the Development of Software.

Household consumption expenditure increased by 4.8% in the year. Driven by the improvement in labor market, the expansion of credit and income transfer programs created by the government.

Regarding the protein sector, according to the USDA, in 2024, beef production in Brazil grew by 8.2%, maintaining the country as the second largest beef producer in the world, behind only by the United States. Considering data from the Brazilian Foreign Trade Secretariat (SECEX), Brazilian beef exports recorded an increase of 27% in revenue in US dollar, with China, as its main export destination.

In relation to chicken meat, Brazilian production increased by 1%. In exports of fresh chicken meat, Brazil maintained its leadership and, according to SECEX data, showed a 3.1% increase in export volume in 2024, but a decrease of 1.8% in prices in dollar/kg.

For 2025, o USDA projects a growth of 2.6% in beef production and 2.7% in beef exports from Brazil. Regarding chicken, the USDA estimates growth of 1% in production and 3.2% in exports.

THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT



In the US, JBS' main operating region, Real GDP increased by 2.8% in 2024, according to the second estimate released by the Bureau of Economics Analysis report. The increase in GDP in 2024 primarily reflected increases in local and State government spending (mainly driven by salaries spending and defense consumption in the federal level), consumer spending (driven by healthcare spending, recreative goods and vehicle parts) and investments, offset by the increase in imports, that brought a negative impact to the GDP.

Beef production in the United states remained on the same level as in 2023, despite the negative outlook made in the start of 2024; the domestic consumption showed an increase of 2.5%, despite a reduction in the American herd by 1.3%, the reason being mainly by a 17.6% increase in imports, in addition to consumption of already existing inventories. Exports fell 2.8% in the year, primarily to Asian countries, such as South Korea and China, that decreased their import volumes by 4.7% and 5.2%, respectively.

In the US, chicken meat recorded increases of 1.4% in production. Chicken meat in the United States recorded a 1.4% increase in production. Regarding exports, there was a 7.4% reduction, which can be mainly explained by the 3.1% increase in domestic consumption in 2024.

Finally, pork production in the United States increased by 2.4% in 2024, while domestic consumption remained relatively stable. Exports increased by 7.5%, driven mainly by countries such as Mexico and South Korea, which increased by 5.6% and 12.1%, respectively.

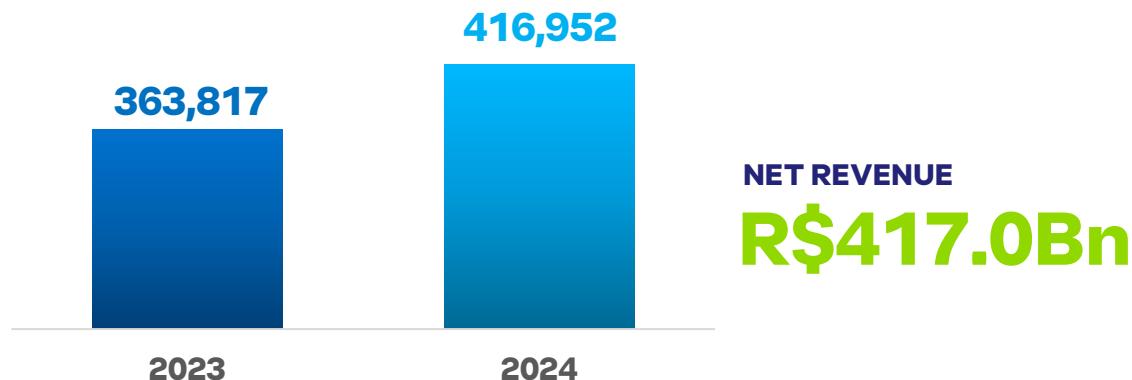
Regarding projections for the year 2025, the USDA estimates a reduction in beef production of 3.9% in the United States, with reductions in both domestic consumption of 2.3% and exports of 12.0%.

In contrast to the negative scenario, the USDA continues to estimate a positive scenario for Australia. As a consequence of American imports, the USDA projects a 2.3% growth in production for 2025, in addition to growth of 1.9% and 3.4% in exports and domestic consumption, respectively.

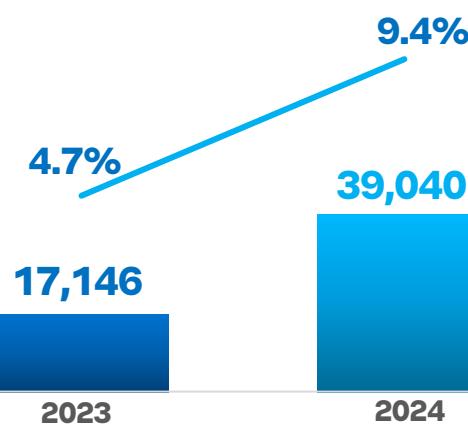
For chicken meat, the USDA projects an increase in production, domestic consumption and exports for the United States of 1.6%, 1.6% and 1.3%, respectively.

Finally, USDA estimates for pork in the United States indicate a 2% increase in production, 1.4% in domestic consumption and 3.4% in exports.

2024 CONSOLIDATED HIGHLIGHTS



ADJUSTED EBITDA
R\$39.0Bn

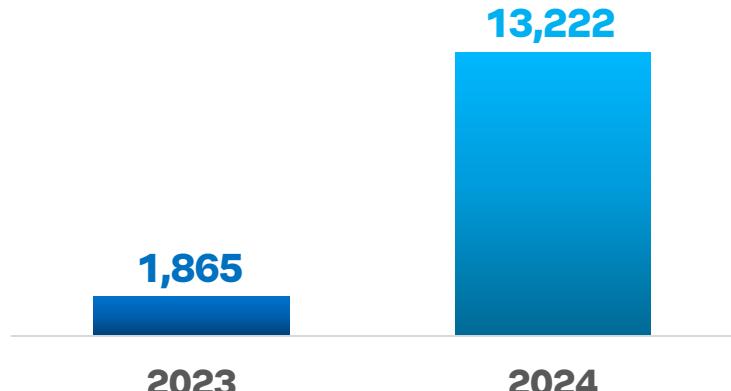


NET RESULTS
R\$9.6Bn

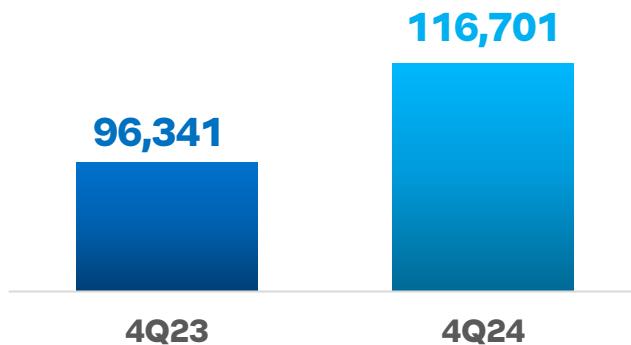
Earnings per share were R\$4.34



FREE CASH FLOW
R\$13.2Bi

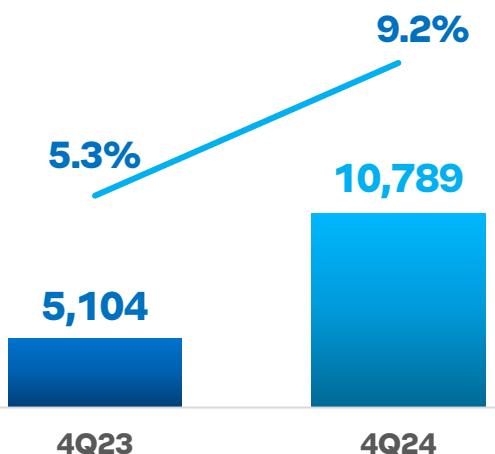


4Q24 CONSOLIDATED HIGHLIGHTS



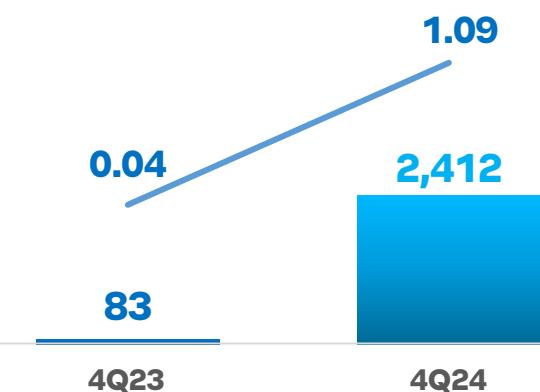
NET REVENUE
R\$116.7Bn

ADJUSTED EBITDA
R\$10.8Bn



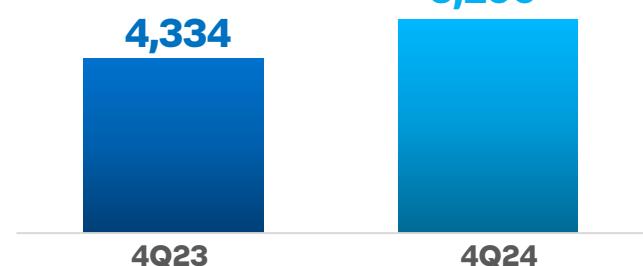
NET RESULTS
R\$2.4Bn

Earnings per share were R\$1,09



FREE CASH FLOW

R\$5.3Bn



4Q24 and 2024 CONSOLIDATED HIGHLIGHTS

R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%		4Q23		Δ%		2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR	4Q24 vs 3Q24	R\$	% NR	4Q24 vs 4Q23	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR	2024 vs 2023
Net Revenue	116,700.7	100.0%	110,497.9	100.0%	5.6%		96,340.7	100.0%	21.1%		416,952.0	100.0%	363,816.5	100.0%	14.6%
Cost of Goods Sold	(99,308.9)	-85.1%	(92,309.5)	-83.5%	7.6%		(85,246.0)	-88.5%	16.5%		(354,179.0)	-84.9%	(324,167.5)	-89.1%	9.3%
Gross Profit	17,391.8	14.9%	18,188.3	16.5%	-4.4%		11,094.8	11.5%	56.8%		62,773.0	15.1%	39,649.0	10.9%	58.3%
Selling Expenses	(7,241.1)	-6.2%	(7,578.8)	-6.9%	-4.5%		(5,977.2)	-6.2%	21.1%		(26,116.5)	-6.3%	(22,941.2)	-6.3%	13.8%
General and Adm. Expenses	(4,177.3)	-3.6%	(1,876.9)	-1.7%	-		(3,440.0)	-3.6%	21.4%		(12,305.3)	-3.0%	(11,547.1)	-3.2%	6.6%
Net Financial Income (expense)	(2,105.2)	-1.8%	(2,002.4)	-1.8%	5.1%		(1,686.9)	-1.8%	24.8%		(8,963.1)	-2.1%	(6,748.0)	-1.9%	32.8%
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	18.6	0.0%	21.6	0.0%	-14.1%		(1.5)	0.0%	-		20.4	0.0%	47.6	0.0%	-57.2%
Other Income (expense)	(327.0)	-0.3%	(113.3)	-0.1%	-		98.6	0.1%	-		(587.8)	-0.1%	141.5	0.0%	-
Profit (loss) before taxes	3,559.8	3.1%	6,638.5	6.0%	-46.4%		87.9	0.1%	-		14,820.6	3.6%	(1,398.1)	-0.4%	-
Income and social contribution taxes	(881.6)	-0.8%	(2,442.8)	-2.2%	-		120.1	0.1%	-		(4,116.6)	-1.0%	668.9	0.2%	-
Minority interest	(266.0)	-0.2%	(353.1)	-0.3%	-24.7%		(125.3)	-0.1%	-		(1,088.1)	-0.3%	(331.8)	-0.1%	-
Net Income (Loss)	2,412.2	2.1%	3,842.5	3.5%	-37.2%		82.6	0.1%	-		9,615.9	2.3%	(1,061.0)	-0.3%	-
Adjusted EBITDA	10,789.0	9.2%	11,939.9	10.8%	-9.6%		5,104.4	5.3%	111.4%		39,039.9	9.4%	17,146.1	4.7%	127.7%
Earnings per Share	1.09		1.73		-37.2%		0.04		-		4.34		n.a.		-

NET REVENUE

In 4Q24, JBS recorded a consolidated net revenue of R\$116.7 billion, which represents an increase of 21% compared to 4Q23.

During the period, around 75% of JBS' global sales were in the domestic markets in which the Company operates and 25% through exports.

In 2024, net revenue reached R\$417 billion (US\$77.2 billion).

ADJUSTED EBITDA

In 4Q24, adjusted EBITDA reached R\$10.8 billion, an annual growth of 111%, while the EBITDA margin reached 9.2%, an increase of 390 basis points compared to the previous year. Except for JBS Australia, which was impacted by higher cattle prices in the quarter, all business units reported growth compared to the same period last year, with highlights for Seara, Pilgrim's and USA Pork.

In 2024, adjusted EBITDA reached R\$39 billion (US\$7.2 billion), with an adjusted EBITDA margin of 9.4%, an increase of 465 basis points, driven by improved profitability across all business units. This result reinforces the strength of the diversified global platform, with strong results in poultry, pork, and prepared products, despite the largest business unit, JBS Beef North America, still going through a challenging cycle.

R\$ Million	4Q24	3Q24	Δ%	4Q23	Δ%	2024	2023	Δ%
Net income for the period (including non-controlling interest)	2,678.1	4,195.7	-36.2%	207.9	1188.1%	10,704.0	(729.1)	-
Financial income (expense), net	2,105.2	2,002.4	5.1%	1,686.9	24.8%	8,963.1	6,748.0	32.8%
Current and deferred income taxes	881.6	2,442.8	-	(120.1)	-	4,116.6	(668.9)	-
Depreciation and amortization	3,248.1	3,010.3	7.9%	2,859.5	13.6%	11,805.3	10,725.4	10.1%
Equity in subsidiaries	(18.6)	(21.6)	-14.1%	1.5	-	(20.4)	(47.6)	-57.2%
(=) EBITDA	8,894.5	11,629.6	-23.5%	4,635.7	-	35,568.7	16,027.7	121.9%
Other income / expenses	87.4	43.0	-	71.3	22.6%	178.6	121.5	46.9%
Restructuring	73.4	171.0	-57.1%	36.7	-	512.6	261.0	96.4%
Asset Impairment	0.0	0.0	-	26.9	-	0.0	135.2	-
Antitrust Agreements	1,009.4	3.9	-	298.7	-	1,430.8	510.2	-
Donations and social projects	25.1	19.9	26.0%	35.1	-28.4%	118.5	90.4	31.1%
Rio Grande do Sul Insurance Claims	0.0	72.6	-	0.0	-	105.1	0.0	-
Tax payments and installments	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	426.6	0.0	-
Untimely litigation	356.5	0.0	-	0.0	-	356.5	0.0	-
Reversal of tax credits	342.7	0.0	-	0.0	-	342.7	0.0	-
(=) Adjusted EBITDA	10,789.0	11,939.9	-9.6%	5,104.4	111.4%	39,039.9	17,146.1	127.7%

NET FINANCIAL RESULT

Net debt financial expense was R\$1.4 billion in 4Q24 and R\$5.2 billion in 2024, corresponding to US\$242 million and US\$970 million, respectively.

R\$ Million	4Q24	3Q24	Δ%	4Q23	Δ%	2024	2023	Δ%
Exchange rate variation	313.9	(381.1)	-	(226.0)	-	712.4	294.6	-
Fair value adjustments on derivatives	(869.9)	303.9	-	690.7	-	(2,677.4)	411.4	-
Interest expense ¹	(2,313.9)	(2,214.9)	4.5%	(2,409.5)	-4.0%	(8,861.2)	(8,647.1)	2.5%
Interest income ¹	843.3	547.2	54.1%	503.6	67.4%	2,466.0	1,627.5	51.5%
Taxes, contribution, fees and others	(78.6)	(257.4)	-69.5%	(245.6)	-68.0%	(603.0)	(434.3)	38.8%
Finance income (expense)	(2,105.2)	(2,002.4)	5.1%	(1,686.9)	24.8%	(8,963.1)	(6,748.0)	32.8%
Interest expenses from loans and financings	(1,685.8)	(1,510.1)	11.6%	(1,627.8)	3.6%	(6,205.2)	(5,888.3)	5.4%
Interest income from investments	272.1	452.0	-39.8%	218.1	24.7%	1,002.3	525.6	90.7%
Net debt financial expense¹	(1,413.7)	(1,058.2)	33.6%	(1,409.7)	0.3%	(5,202.9)	(5,362.7)	-3.0%

¹Includes interest expenses on loans and financing included under the passive interest item, and interest on financial investments included under the financial interest item.

NET RESULTS

JBS reported net profit of R\$2.4 billion in 4Q24 and R\$9.6 billion in 2024. Excluding the non-recurring items described on the previous page, adjusted net profit would have been R\$5.7 billion in the quarter and R\$14 billion in the year.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES AND FREE CASH FLOW

In 4Q24 and 2024, operating cash flow was R\$10.6 billion and R\$30.6 billion, respectively. Free cash flow, after adding property, plant and equipment, interest paid and received, and leasing, was R\$5.3 billion in the quarter and R\$13.2 billion in the year. The Company unwound approximately US\$650 million of receivables discounts in 4Q24 and approximately US\$450 million in the year. Excluding this effect for the quarter and year, free cash flow would have been US\$2.8 billion for 2024 and US\$1.6 billion for the quarter. The strong free cash flow in the periods reflects the strength of the diversified platform, the operational performance of the business units and the financial discipline of the Company.

NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES

In 4Q24 and 2024, the total value of cash flow from JBS' investment activities was R\$2.9 billion and R\$7.7 billion, respectively, with the main investment being the purchase of property, plant and equipment (CAPEX) in both periods.

INDEBTEDNESS

JBS ended the year with R\$35.6 billion in cash and US\$3.4 billion available in revolving credit lines, without collateral, of which US\$2.9 billion at JBS USA and US\$500 million at JBS Brazil, equivalent to R\$20.8 billion at the closing exchange rate for the period. Thus, the Company's total availability was R\$56.4 billion at year end. This availability is enough to honor all our debts until 2032.

At the end of 2024, net debt was US\$13.6 billion (R\$84 billion), a reduction of approximately US\$1.7 billion when compared to the previous year. For the year, leverage in dollars ended at 1.89x.

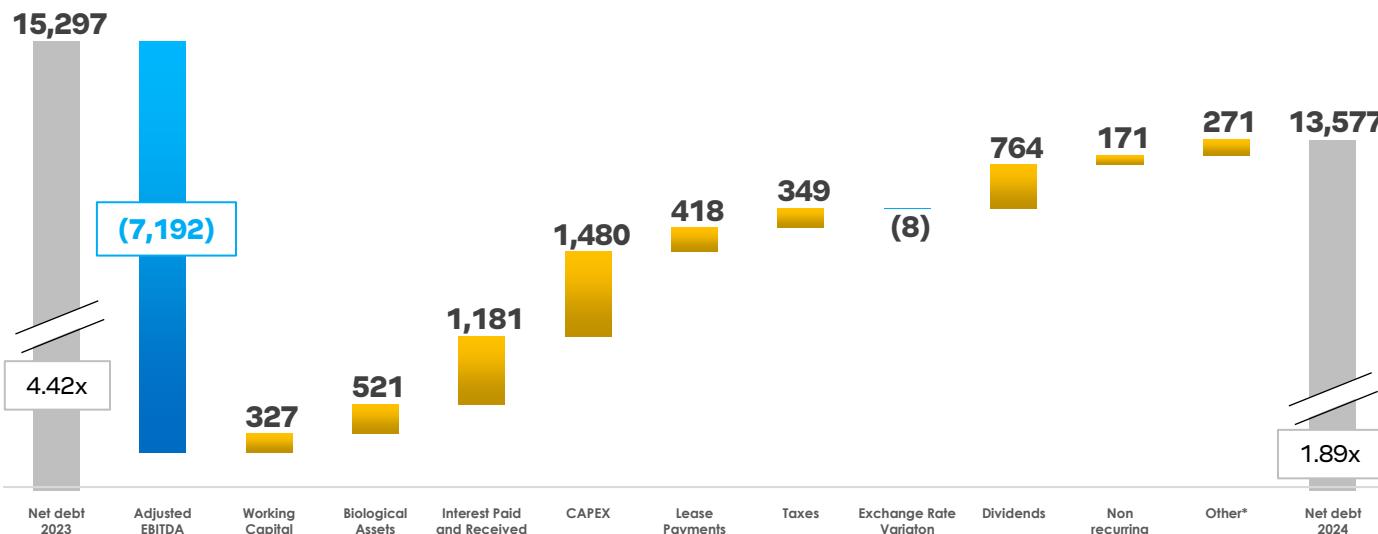
	R\$ Million					US\$ Million				
	4Q24	3Q24	Δ%	4Q23	Δ%	4Q24	3Q24	Δ%	4Q23	Δ%
Gross Debt	119,677.3	103,285.3	15.9%	96,821.8	23.6%	19,326.8	18,958.0	1.9%	19,999.1	-3.4%
(+) Short Term Debt	12,906.1	10,121.3	27.5%	4,316.4	199.0%	2,084.2	1,857.8	12.2%	891.6	133.8%
% of the Gross Debt	11%	10%		4%		11%	10%		4%	
(+) Long Term Debt	106,771.2	93,164.0	14.6%	92,505.5	15.4%	17,242.6	17,100.3	0.8%	19,107.6	-9.8%
% of the Gross Debt	89%	90%		96%		89%	90%		96%	
(-) Cash and Equivalents	35,607.1	28,534.5	24.8%	22,763.7	56.4%	5,750.2	5,237.5	9.8%	4,702.0	22.3%
Net Debt	84,070.2	74,750.7	12.5%	74,058.1	13.5%	13,576.6	13,720.5	-1.0%	15,297.2	-11.2%
Leverage	2.15x	2.24x		4.32x		1.89x	2.15x		4.42x	

NET DEBT BRIDGE

Net Debt for the year ended at US\$13.6 billion, a reduction of US\$1.7 billion year-on-year, driven by the strong cash flow generation throughout the year.

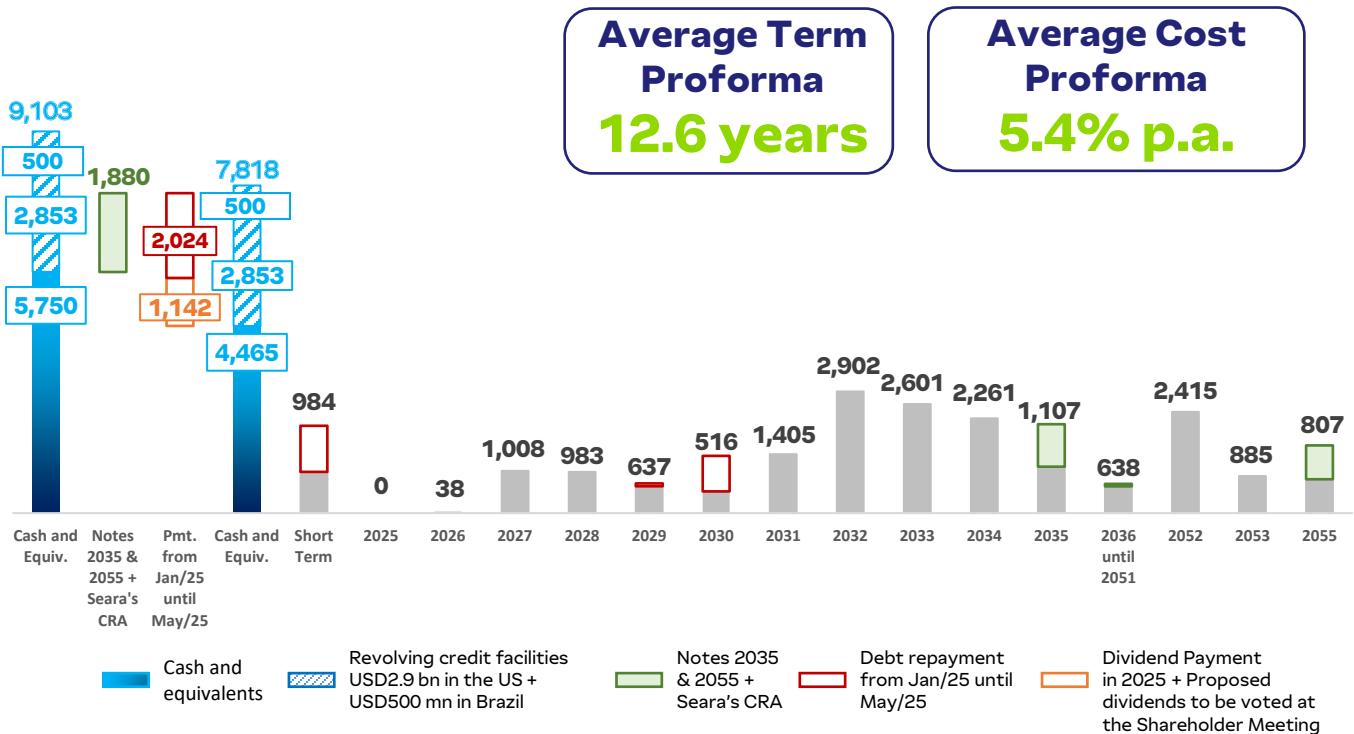
The cash flow was partially impacted by: (i) Capex in the amount of US\$1,480 million; (ii) interest payments in the amount of US\$1,181 million; (iii) US\$521 million in biological assets; (iv) US\$418 million from leasing; (v) US\$349 million in tax payments; and (vi) US\$327 million in working capital.

(US\$ million)

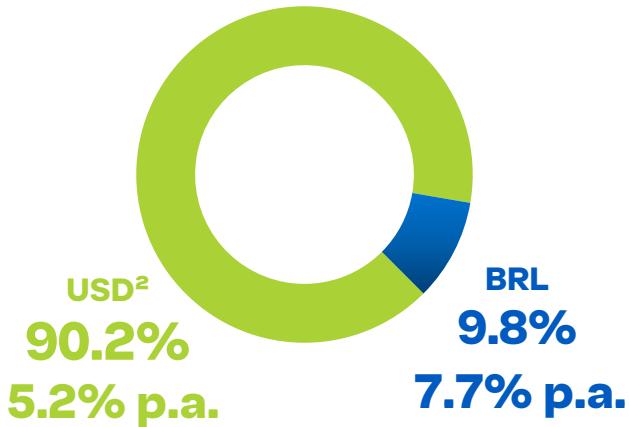


PROFORMA INDEBTEDNESS

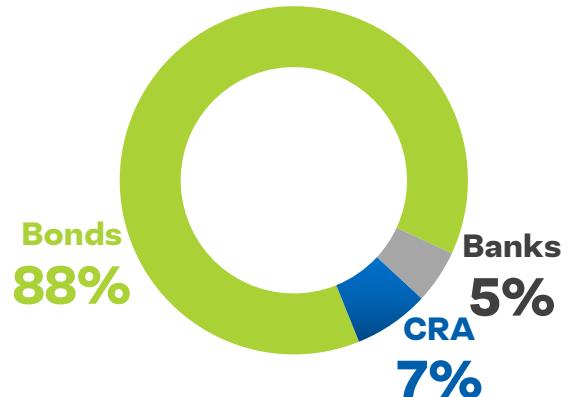
Debt Amortization Schedule (US\$ Million)¹



CURRENCY & COST BREAKDOWN PROFORMA



SOURCE BREAKDOWN PROFORMA



¹ Includes funds available in cash and revolving guaranteed credit lines from JBS USA and JBS Brazil

² Includes debts in other currencies, such as Euros and Canadian Dollars

BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

BUSINESS UNITS – IFRS US\$

Million		4Q24	3Q24	Δ%	4Q23	Δ%		2024	2023	Δ%
Net Revenue										
Seara	R\$	13,292.1	12,166.4	9.3%	10,452.5	27.2%		47,370.9	41,300.3	14.7%
JBS Brazil	R\$	20,334.0	18,058.0	12.6%	14,904.9	36.4%		68,173.1	55,531.8	22.8%
JBS Beef North America	R\$	37,391.6	35,006.2	6.8%	31,072.8	20.3%		131,303.4	116,254.1	12.9%
JBS Australia	R\$	10,314.9	9,896.3	4.2%	8,570.0	20.4%		35,991.8	30,974.3	16.2%
JBS USA Pork	R\$	11,690.3	11,326.4	3.2%	10,413.5	12.3%		43,757.3	38,494.6	13.7%
Pilgrim's Pride	R\$	25,521.9	25,403.9	0.5%	22,412.5	13.9%		96,278.9	86,609.2	11.2%
Others	R\$	664.2	843.6	-21.3%	1,244.6	-46.6%		2,823.5	4,473.9	-36.9%
Eliminations	R\$	-2,508.2	-2,202.8	13.9%	-2,730.1	-8.1%		-8,747.0	-9,821.6	-10.9%
Total	R\$	116,700.7	110,497.9	5.6%	96,340.7	21.1%		416,952.0	363,816.5	14.6%
Adjusted EBITDA										
Seara	R\$	2,627.1	2,557.8	2.7%	670.4	291.9%		8,396.4	1,803.7	365.5%
JBS Brazil	R\$	1,350.4	2,094.4	-35.5%	874.0	54.5%		5,268.7	2,330.7	126.1%
JBS Beef North America	R\$	647.1	650.7	-0.6%	-488.5	-		1,400.5	563.5	148.5%
JBS Australia	R\$	819.0	966.8	-15.3%	883.9	-7.3%		3,577.7	2,241.3	59.6%
JBS USA Pork	R\$	1,583.1	1,368.0	15.7%	966.7	63.8%		5,756.3	2,605.5	120.9%
Pilgrim's Pride	R\$	3,763.2	4,302.6	-12.5%	2,190.6	71.8%		14,629.2	7,639.9	91.5%
Others	R\$	-0.9	-0.5	-	11.1	-		17.9	-25.6	-
Eliminations	R\$	0.0	0.0	-	-3.8	-		-6.7	-12.9	-47.8%
Total	R\$	10,789.0	11,939.9	-9.6%	5,104.4	111.4%		39,039.9	17,146.1	127.7%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin										
Seara	%	19.8%	21.0%	-1.3 p.p.	6.4%	13.4 p.p.		17.7%	4.4%	13.4 p.p.
JBS Brazil	%	6.6%	11.6%	-5.0 p.p.	5.9%	0.8 p.p.		7.7%	4.2%	3.5 p.p.
JBS Beef North America	%	1.7%	1.9%	-0.1 p.p.	-1.6%	3.3 p.p.		1.1%	0.5%	0.6 p.p.
JBS Australia	%	7.9%	9.8%	-1.8 p.p.	10.3%	-2.4 p.p.		9.9%	7.2%	2.7 p.p.
JBS USA Pork	%	13.5%	12.1%	1.5 p.p.	9.3%	4.3 p.p.		13.2%	6.8%	6.4 p.p.
Pilgrim's Pride	%	14.7%	16.9%	-2.2 p.p.	9.8%	5.0 p.p.		15.2%	8.8%	6.4 p.p.
Others	%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1 p.p.	0.9%	-1.0 p.p.		0.6%	-0.6%	1.2 p.p.
Total	%	9.2%	10.8%	-1.6 p.p.	5.3%	3.9 p.p.		9.4%	4.7%	4.7 p.p.

BUSINESS UNITS – USGAAP US\$

Million		4Q24	3Q24	Δ%	4Q23	Δ%		2024	2023	Δ%
Net Revenue										
JBS Beef North America	US\$	6,399.6	6,312.7	1.4%	6,272.9	2.0%		24,285.8	23,303.0	4.2%
JBS Australia	US\$	1,765.5	1,784.5	-1.1%	1,730.1	2.0%		6,648.1	6,209.0	7.1%
JBS USA Pork	US\$	2,000.8	2,042.5	-2.0%	2,102.2	-4.8%		8,115.5	7,713.8	5.2%
Pilgrim's Pride	US\$	4,372.1	4,585.0	-4.6%	4,528.3	-3.5%		17,878.3	17,362.2	3.0%
Adjusted EBITDA										
JBS Beef North America	US\$	82.4	36.7	124.5%	-141.2	-		146.6	12.2	1100.9%
JBS Australia	US\$	104.1	144.3	-27.9%	172.1	-39.5%		582.3	423.7	37.4%
JBS USA Pork	US\$	192.0	210.3	-8.7%	188.3	2.0%		830.6	472.0	76.0%
Pilgrim's Pride	US\$	525.7	660.4	-20.4%	309.5	69.9%		2,213.9	1,034.2	114.1%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin										
JBS Beef North America	%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7 p.p.	-2.3%	3.5 p.p.		0.6%	0.1%	0.6 p.p.
JBS Australia	%	5.9%	8.1%	-2.2 p.p.	9.9%	-4.1 p.p.		8.8%	6.8%	1.9 p.p.
JBS USA Pork	%	9.6%	10.3%	-0.7 p.p.	9.0%	0.6 p.p.		10.2%	6.1%	4.1 p.p.
Pilgrim's Pride	%	12.0%	14.4%	-2.4 p.p.	6.8%	5.2 p.p.		12.4%	6.0%	6.4 p.p.

BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

SEARA

IFRS - R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR		QoQ	R\$	% NR	YoY	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR
Net Revenue	13,292.1	100.0%	12,166.4	100.0%	9.3%	10,452.5	100.0%	27.2%	47,370.9	100.0%	41,300.3	100.0%	14.7%
Cost of Goods Sold	(9,377.8)	-71%	(8,523.7)	-70%	10.0%	(8,691.9)	-83%	7.9%	(34,573.3)	-73%	(35,265.3)	-85%	-2.0%
Gross Profit	3,914.3	29%	3,642.7	30%	7.5%	1,760.6	17%	-	12,797.7	27%	6,035.0	15%	-
Adjusted EBITDA	2,627.1	19.8%	2,557.8	21.0%	2.7%	670.4	6.4%	291.9%	8,396.4	17.7%	1,803.7	4.4%	365.5%

In 4Q24, Seara recorded net revenue of R\$13.3 billion, a 27% increase in the annual comparison. In 2024, net revenue was R\$47.4 billion, a 15% increase year-over-year. The growth is explained by higher prices and volumes, both in the quarter and in the year, in the domestic and international markets. The significant increase of approximately 13 percentage points in the EBITDA margin for both the 4Q24 and 2024, year-over-year, is a consequence of better commercial and operational execution, strong global demand for poultry and pork, and expansion of the value-added portfolio.

Sales in the domestic market, which accounted for 48% of the unit's revenue in 4Q24, totaled R\$6.3 billion, 15% higher than in 4Q23, driven by higher prices and volumes year-over-year. In the year, net revenue was R\$22.7 billion, up 9% in the annual comparison. Despite revenue growth in all categories (poultry, pork and prepared foods), the main highlight was the *in natura* products category in the year. Thus, on average, the *in natura* poultry and pork categories combined grew approximately 20% compared to the same period last year in 4Q24 and 2024. Regarding prepared foods, net revenue increased 11% in 4Q24 and 3% in 2024 in the annual comparison, driven by higher volumes sold. Seara continues with its strategy of winning consumer preference through product quality, innovation, execution and brand strengthening, achieving growth in penetration and repurchase rates.

In the export market, net revenue in 4Q24 in dollars reached US\$1.2 billion, representing an increase of 19% compared to 4Q23. For the year, net revenue was US\$4.6 billion, an increase of 11% in the annual comparison. Both the quarter and the year showed an increase in both dollar prices and volumes sold, driven by strong international demand.



BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

JBS BRASIL

IFRS - R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR		QoQ	R\$	% NR	YoY	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR
Net Revenue	20,334.0	100.0%	18,058.0	100.0%	12.6%	14,904.9	100.0%	36.4%	68,173.1	100.0%	55,531.8	100.0%	22.8%
Cost of Goods Sold	(17,121.5)	-84%	(14,059.8)	-78%	21.8%	(12,302.9)	-83%	39.2%	(56,028.1)	-82%	(47,000.5)	-85%	19.2%
Gross Profit	3,212.5	16%	3,998.2	22%	-19.7%	2,602.0	17%	23.5%	12,145.0	18%	8,531.3	15%	42.4%
Adjusted EBITDA	1,350.4	6.6%	2,094.4	11.6%	-35.5%	874.0	5.9%	54.5%	5,268.7	7.7%	2,330.7	4.2%	126.1%

In 4Q24, JBS Brasil reported net revenue of R\$20.3 billion, 36% higher than 4Q23. For the year, net revenue was R\$68.2 billion, an annual growth of 23%. The significant growth in net revenue in both periods reflects both the growth in volumes sold and prices.

In the export market, net revenue from *in natura* beef grew 49% in 4Q24 and 34% in 2024, in the annual comparison, as a result of the strong growth in volumes sold and the increase in average prices in reais in the periods. In addition to solid international demand, geographic diversification proved to be fundamental in the export market, boosting sales to several strategic regions such as the United States and the United Arab Emirates.

In the domestic market, net revenue from the *in natura* beef category was 21% higher compared to 4Q23, driven by higher prices, which partially offset the sharp increase in cattle prices in the period. In the year, net revenue grew 14%, mainly as a result of higher sales volume. This growth is mainly attributed to strong domestic demand and the favorable cattle cycle, resulting in greater availability of animals for slaughter during 2024.

According to data published by CEPEA-ESALQ, the average price of live cattle during the quarter was approximately R\$319/arroba, a significant increase of 33% compared to 4Q24. In the year, the average arroba was R\$257, stable compared to 2023. The strong demand in the period, especially in the international market, boosted profitability in both periods. In addition, the combination of discipline in execution, productivity gains and focus on new plant approval has optimized processes and contributed to results. Thus, Adjusted EBITDA totaled R\$1.4 billion, with an EBITDA margin of 6.6% in 4Q24 and R\$5.3 billion in 2024, with an EBITDA margin of 7.7%.

Friboi continues to evolve in understanding consumer needs, expanding its portfolio of value-added products and offering even more convenience through its brands. In 2024, the Friboi brand was once again named Top of Mind, solidifying its position as the most remembered and preferred brand among Brazilian consumers in the meat category for the fourth time, and establishing itself as the undisputed leader in the sector.

Friboi

Swift



Note: On March 1, 2020, through a corporate restructuring process, Swift stores were transferred to the direct subsidiary Seara Alimentos. Although the Swift stores are part of the corporate structure of Seara Alimentos, for the purposes of analysis and presentation results, the Company's Management decided to allocate Swift's results to the JBS Brasil operating segment.

BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

JBS BEEF NORTH AMERICA

IFRS - R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR		QoQ	R\$	% NR	YoY	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR
Net Revenue	37,391.6	100.0%	35,006.2	100.0%	6.8%	31,072.8	100.0%	20.3%	131,303.4	100.0%	116,254.1	100.0%	12.9%
Cost of Goods Sold	(35,530.2)	-95%	(33,113.9)	-95%	7.3%	(30,316.8)	-98%	17.2%	(125,408.3)	-96%	(110,645.7)	-95%	13.3%
Gross Profit	1,861.3	5%	1,892.3	5%	-1.6%	756.1	2%	-	5,895.2	4%	5,608.4	5%	5.1%
Adjusted EBITDA	647.1	1.7%	650.7	1.9%	-0.6%	(488.5)	-1.6%	-	1,400.5	1.1%	563.5	0.5%	148.5%

USGAAP ¹ - US\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR		QoQ	US\$	% NR	YoY	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR
Net Revenue	6,399.6	100.0%	6,312.7	100.0%	1.4%	6,272.9	100.0%	2.0%	24,285.8	100.0%	23,303.0	100.0%	4.2%
Cost of Goods Sold	(6,291.9)	-98%	(6,229.5)	-99%	1.0%	(6,369.6)	-102%	-1.2%	(24,011.1)	-99%	(23,106.6)	-99%	3.9%
Gross Profit	107.7	2%	83.2	1%	29.4%	(96.7)	-2%	-	274.7	1%	196.4	1%	39.9%
Adjusted EBIT	27.7	0.4%	(6.4)	-0.1%	-	(189.9)	-3.0%	-	(36.6)	-0.2%	(163.3)	-0.7%	-77.6%
Adjusted EBITDA	82.4	1.3%	36.7	0.6%	124.5%	(141.2)	-2.3%	-	146.6	0.6%	12.2	0.1%	1100.9%

In IFRS and Brazilian Reais, net revenue in 4Q24 was R\$37.4 billion, an increase of 20% compared to 4Q23, with adjusted EBITDA of R\$647.1 million and an EBITDA margin of 1.7%. These results include the impact of the 18% depreciation of the average exchange rate, which went from R\$4.95 in 4Q23 to R\$5.84 in 4Q24. In 2024, net revenue was R\$131.3 billion, an increase of 13% compared to 2023, while adjusted EBITDA was R\$1.4 billion, with a margin of 1.1%. In 2024, the average exchange rate was R\$5.39, an 8% depreciation year-over-year.

In USGAAP and US\$ terms, net revenue was \$6.4 billion in 4Q24, an increase of 2% compared to 4Q23, and adjusted EBITDA was \$82.4 million, with a margin of 1.3%. For the year, net revenue was \$24.3 billion, an increase of 4% compared to 2023, and adjusted EBITDA was \$146.6 million, with a margin of 0.6%.

In the year and the quarter, beef margins in North America continued to be pressured by the cattle cycle, despite strong demand. According to data released by the USDA, both beef cattle prices and cutout prices reached record levels throughout 2024. However, the growth in cattle prices outpaced the growth in cutout prices. Therefore, as cattle represent approximately 85% of the cost of products sold, profitability was pressured during the period.

However, the Company maintains its strategic focus on excellence in operational and commercial execution, to preserve its profitability. Among the ongoing initiatives, the following stand out: optimizing the product portfolio, increasing yield per carcass and maximizing plant efficiency. These measures, implemented in a structured manner, are essential to mitigate the challenges imposed by this more challenging cycle. The improvement in profitability in 2024, despite a more challenging cycle than in 2023, is the result of the successful execution of this strategy.



¹The difference in JBS Beef North America's EBITDA in IFRS and USGAAP, in addition to the exchange rate, is due to the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 16 as of 1Q19 and different inventory accounting criteria: in IFRS, inventories are accounted for at average cost, while in USGAAP they are marked to market. Volume and price calculations do not consider the impact of acquisitions.

BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

JBS AUSTRALIA

IFRS - R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR		QoQ	R\$	% NR	YoY	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR
Net Revenue	10,314.9	100.0%	9,896.3	100.0%	4.2%	8,570.0	100.0%	20.4%	35,991.8	100.0%	30,974.3	100.0%	16.2%
Cost of Goods Sold	(8,892.1)	-86%	(8,326.4)	-84%	6.8%	(7,029.0)	-82%	26.5%	(30,315.8)	-84%	(26,811.8)	-87%	13.1%
Gross Profit	1,422.8	14%	1,569.8	16%	-9.4%	1,541.0	18%	-7.7%	5,676.0	16%	4,162.6	13%	36.4%
Adjusted EBITDA	819.0	7.9%	966.8	9.8%	-15.3%	883.9	10.3%	-7.3%	3,577.7	9.9%	2,241.3	7.2%	59.6%

USGAAP ¹ - US\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR		QoQ	US\$	% NR	YoY	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR
Net Revenue	1,765.5	100.0%	1,784.5	100.0%	-1.1%	1,730.1	100.0%	2.0%	6,648.1	100.0%	6,209.0	100.0%	7.1%
Cost of Goods Sold	(1,638.1)	-93%	(1,610.2)	-90%	1.7%	(1,531.5)	-89%	7.0%	(5,972.1)	-90%	(5,701.3)	-92%	4.7%
Gross Profit	127.4	7%	174.3	10%	-26.9%	198.6	11%	-35.9%	676.0	10%	507.7	8%	33.1%
Adjusted EBIT	81.6	4.6%	122.2	6.8%	-33.2%	147.8	8.5%	-44.8%	495.1	7.4%	332.8	5.4%	48.8%
Adjusted EBITDA	104.1	5.9%	144.3	8.1%	-27.9%	172.1	9.9%	-39.5%	582.3	8.8%	423.7	6.8%	37.4%

Considering results in IFRS and Brazilian Reais, net revenue in 4Q24 was R\$10.3 billion (+20% in the annual comparison) and R\$36 billion, an annual growth of 16% in 2024. Adjusted EBITDA was R\$819 million in 4Q24, with an EBITDA margin of 7.9%, and in the year, adjusted EBITDA was R\$3.6 billion, with an EBITDA margin of 9.9%. These results include the impact of the 18% depreciation of the average exchange rate, which went from R\$4.95 in 4Q23 to R\$5.84 in 4Q24. In 2024, the average exchange rate was R\$5.39, an 8% depreciation year-over-year.

In USGAAP and US\$, net revenue was US\$1.8 billion in 4Q24, 2% higher than 4Q23, and US\$6.6 billion, +7% in the annual comparison, in 2024, with growth driven by a 2% increase in sales volume in the quarter and a 6% increase in the year. Adjusted EBITDA was US\$104.1 million in 4Q24, with an EBITDA margin of 5.9%. For the year, it was US\$582.3 million, with an EBITDA margin of 8.8%.

The strong revenue growth in the beef business, compared to 4Q23 and 2023, reflected the higher volumes sold in exports in the quarterly comparison, in addition to the increase in average prices in both periods, despite the higher cost of cattle, which, according to MLA (Meat & Livestock Australia), increased 47% in the 4Q24 compared to 4Q23, putting pressure on the quarter's profitability. In 2024, the improvement in profitability reflected the operational efficiencies achieved through cost-reduction initiatives and the increase in processed volumes, driven by the greater availability of animals.

The aquaculture business reported a drop in net revenue in the quarter and in the year due to lower volumes sold, given the lower fish processing in the periods following operational disruptions, due to weather consequences.

Net revenue from the pork business grew 13% in 4Q24 and 4% in 2024, compared to the same period last year. Additionally, the improvement in profitability is a result of operational efficiency gains.

At Primo, the prepared foods unit, despite lower volumes sold in the face of continued inflationary pressures, the Company continued to report an increase in the US GAAP EBITDA margin in the quarter and in the year, as a result of operational efficiencies and cost-saving initiatives.



HUON

Rivalea
AUSTRALIA



¹The difference in JBS Australia's EBITDA in IFRS and USGAAP, in addition to the exchange rate, is due to the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 16 from 1Q19 and different accounting criteria for biological assets, in IFRS they are marked to market, while in USGAAP they are a **80**verage cost. Volume and price calculations do not consider the impact of acquisitions.

BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

JBS USA PORK

IFRS - R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR		QoQ	R\$	% NR	YoY	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR
Net Revenue	11,690.3	100.0%	11,326.4	100.0%	3.2%	10,413.5	100.0%	12.3%	43,757.3	100.0%	38,494.6	100.0%	13.7%
Cost of Goods Sold	(9,452.4)	-81%	(9,401.1)	-83%	0.5%	(8,890.0)	-85%	6.3%	(35,647.9)	-81%	(33,584.0)	-87%	6.1%
Gross Profit	2,237.9	19%	1,925.3	17%	16.2%	1,523.5	15%	46.9%	8,109.3	19%	4,910.6	13%	65.1%
Adjusted EBITDA	1,583.1	13.5%	1,368.0	12.1%	15.7%	966.7	9.3%	63.8%	5,756.3	13.2%	2,605.5	6.8%	120.9%

USGAAP ¹ - US\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR		QoQ	US\$	% NR	YoY	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR
Net Revenue	2,000.8	100.0%	2,042.5	100.0%	-2.0%	2,102.2	100.0%	-4.8%	8,115.5	100.0%	7,713.8	100.0%	5.2%
Cost of Goods Sold	(1,806.6)	-90%	(1,825.3)	-89%	-1.0%	(1,916.4)	-91%	-5.7%	(7,257.5)	-89%	(7,237.4)	-94%	0.3%
Gross Profit	194.2	10%	217.2	11%	-10.6%	185.8	9%	4.5%	858.0	11%	476.4	6%	80.1%
Adjusted EBIT	139.1	7.0%	163.7	8.0%	-15.0%	135.5	6.4%	2.7%	638.8	7.9%	307.2	4.0%	107.9%
Adjusted EBITDA	192.0	9.6%	210.3	10.3%	-8.7%	188.3	9.0%	2.0%	830.6	10.2%	472.0	6.1%	76.0%

In IFRS and Brazilian Reais, in 4Q24, net revenue was R\$11.7 billion, an increase of 12% compared to 4Q23, and adjusted EBITDA was R\$1.6 billion, with a margin of 13.5%. These results include the impact of the 18% depreciation of the average exchange rate, which went from R\$4.95 in 4Q23 to R\$5.84 in 4Q24. In 2024, net revenue was R\$43.8 billion, an increase of 14% compared to 2023, while adjusted EBITDA was R\$5.8 billion, with a margin of 13.2%. In 2024, the average exchange rate was R\$5.39, an 8% depreciation year-over-year.

In US GAAP and US\$ terms, net revenue was \$2 billion, down 5% from 4Q23. Adjusted EBITDA totaled \$192 million in 4Q24, with a margin of 9.6%. For the year, net revenue was \$8.1 billion, up 5% from 2023, and adjusted EBITDA was \$830.6 million, with a margin of 10.2%.

In the domestic market, net revenue fell 5% year-over-year in 4Q24, reflecting lower sales volume in the period, as the quarter had one less fiscal week. However, in the year, net revenue grew 5%, reflecting higher prices and volumes, driven by strong demand. Pork consumption is also being favored by the average price of beef, which remains at high levels.

Once again, JBS USA Pork has demonstrated consistency and strength in its results for the year and the quarter. In addition to having efficient assets, the improvement in commercial dynamics, solid operational execution and the expansion of the value-added portfolio boosted profitability.



¹The difference in JBS USA Pork's EBITDA in IFRS and USGAAP, in addition to the exchange rate, is due to the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 16 from 1Q19 and different accounting criteria. In IFRS, biological assets are marked to market and inventories are carried at average cost, while in USGAAP, biological assets are held at average cost and inventories are carried at average cost. Volume and price calculations do not consider the impact of acquisitions.



BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

PILGRIM'S PRIDE CORPORATION

IFRS - R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR		QoQ	R\$	% NR	YoY	R\$	% NR	R\$	% NR
Net Revenue	25,521.9	100.0%	25,403.9	100.0%	0.5%	22,412.5	100.0%	13.9%	96,278.9	100.0%	86,609.2	100.0%	11.2%
Cost of Goods Sold	(20,947.4)	-82%	(20,356.6)	-80%	2.9%	(19,623.7)	-88%	6.7%	(78,822.3)	-82%	(76,595.4)	-88%	2.9%
Gross Profit	4,574.5	18%	5,047.2	20%	-9.4%	2,788.8	12%	64.0%	17,456.6	18%	10,013.8	12%	74.3%
Adjusted EBITDA	3,763.2	14.7%	4,302.6	16.9%	-12.5%	2,190.6	9.8%	71.8%	14,629.2	15.2%	7,639.9	8.8%	91.5%

USGAAP ¹ - US\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%
	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR		QoQ	US\$	% NR	YoY	US\$	% NR	US\$	% NR
Net Revenue	4,372.1	100.0%	4,585.0	100.0%	-4.6%	4,528.3	100.0%	-3.5%	17,878.3	100.0%	17,362.2	100.0%	3.0%
Cost of Goods Sold	(3,818.8)	-87%	(3,901.0)	-85%	-2.1%	(4,207.3)	-93%	-9.2%	(15,565.5)	-87%	(16,243.8)	-94%	-4.2%
Gross Profit	553.3	13%	684.0	15%	-19.1%	321.0	7%	72.3%	2,312.8	13%	1,118.4	6%	-
Adjusted EBIT	413.9	9.5%	549.9	12.0%	-24.7%	197.0	4.4%	110.1%	1,780.3	10.0%	614.3	3.5%	189.8%
Adjusted EBITDA	525.7	12.0%	660.4	14.4%	-20.4%	309.5	6.8%	69.9%	2,213.9	12.4%	1,034.2	6.0%	114.1%

Considering the results in IFRS and Brazilian Reais, PPC reported net revenue of R\$25.5 billion in 4Q24, a 14% increase compared to the same period in the previous year, and an adjusted EBITDA of R\$3.8 billion, with an EBITDA margin of 14.7%. These results reflect the impact of an 18% depreciation in the average exchange rate, which rose from R\$4.95 in 4Q23 to R\$5.84 in 4Q24. In 2024, net revenue reached R\$96.3 billion, an 11% increase compared to 2023, while adjusted EBITDA was R\$14.6 billion (+92% year-over-year), with a margin of 15.2%. In 2024, the average exchange rate was R\$5.39, reflecting an 8% depreciation compared to the previous year.

In US GAAP and US dollars, PPC's net revenue in 4Q24 was US\$4.4 billion, a 4% decrease from 4Q23, and adjusted EBITDA was US\$525.7 million, with a margin of 12%. For the full year of 2024, net revenue was US\$17.9 billion, up 3% from 2023, and adjusted EBITDA reached US\$2.2 billion (+114% vs. 2023), with a margin of 12.4%.

Throughout 2024, the Company's results reflected strong demand for chicken across the various regions where it operates and the successful execution of its strategy, grounded in operational excellence, portfolio diversification, and strengthened partnerships with Key Customers, aimed at delivering even greater value to consumers. A focus on quality, continuous improvement in service levels, and innovation also played a significant role in driving profitability.

In the United States, Pilgrim's benefited from robust chicken demand through the consistent execution of its strategy. Strategic partnerships with Key Customers, expansion of the product portfolio, and operational excellence were critical in boosting results. Additionally, the prepared foods category expanded its market presence, with increased distribution in retail and foodservice channels, particularly through the Just Bare and Pilgrim's brands.

In Mexico, the improvement in profitability stemmed from better market dynamics, increased distribution with Key Customers in retail and foodservice, and greater diversification of the value-added branded product portfolio. Furthermore, given the potential of the Mexican market, the Company continues to invest in capacity expansion and operational excellence.

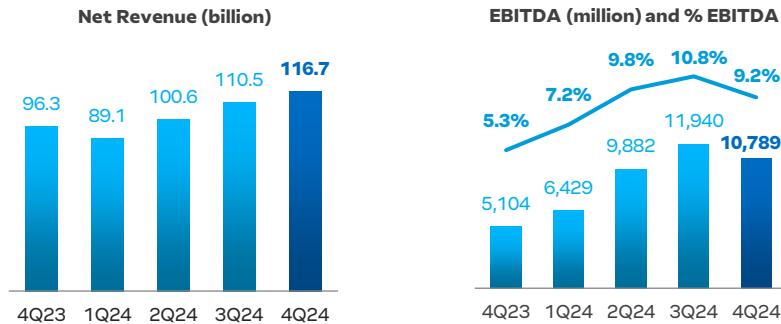
Throughout 2024, Europe continued to report profitability gains, driven by: (i) optimization of the product mix; (ii) increased manufacturing productivity; (iii) the offering of branded products; and (iv) partnerships with Key Customers.



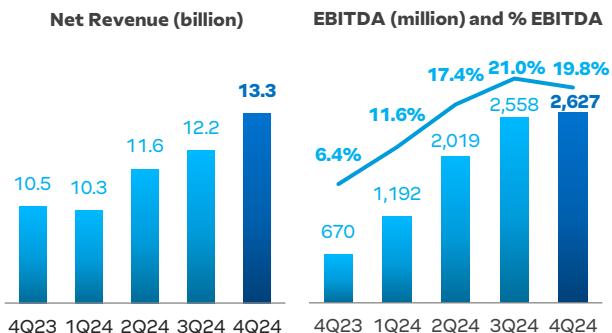
¹The difference in EBITDA between PPC's IFRS and USGAAP results, in addition to the exchange rate, is due to the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 16 as of 1Q19 and different criteria for accounting for the amortization of parent birds: in IFRS, the amortization of the asset biological, due to its longer term nature, is considered an expense subject to adjustment in EBITDA, while in USGAAP the amortization of biological assets is recorded in the Cost of Product Sold and is not adjusted in EBITDA.

BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

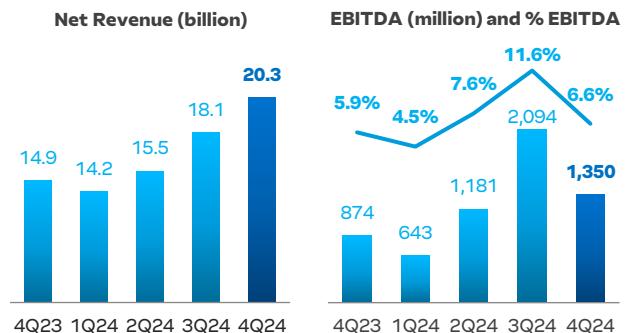
Consolidated (IFRS - R\$)



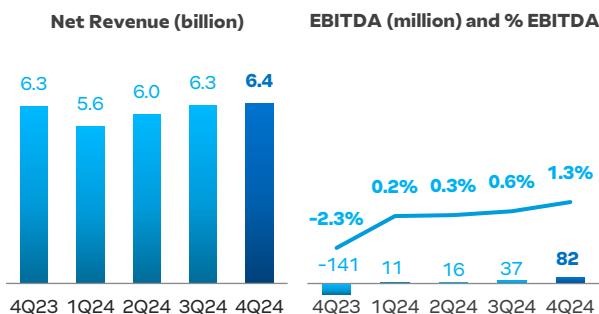
Seara (IFRS - R\$)



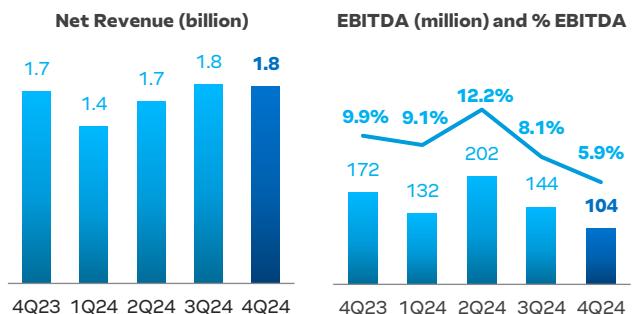
JBS Brasil (IFRS - R\$)



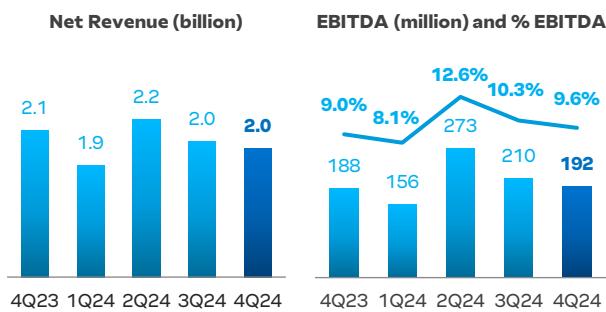
JBS Beef North America (USGAAP - US\$)



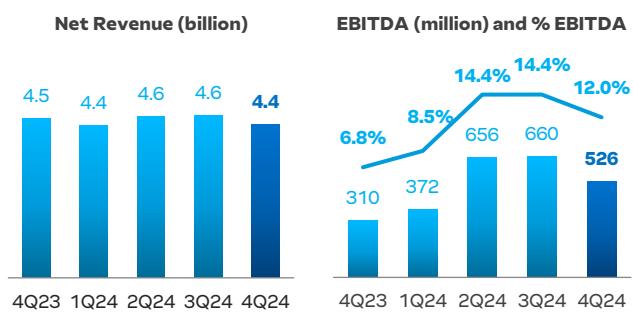
JBS Australia (USGAAP - US\$)



JBS USA Pork (USGAAP - US\$)



Pilgrim's Pride (USGAAP - US\$)



BUSINESS UNITS 4Q24 and 2024

GRAPHIC 1 | JBS EXPORTS IN 2024 AND 2024

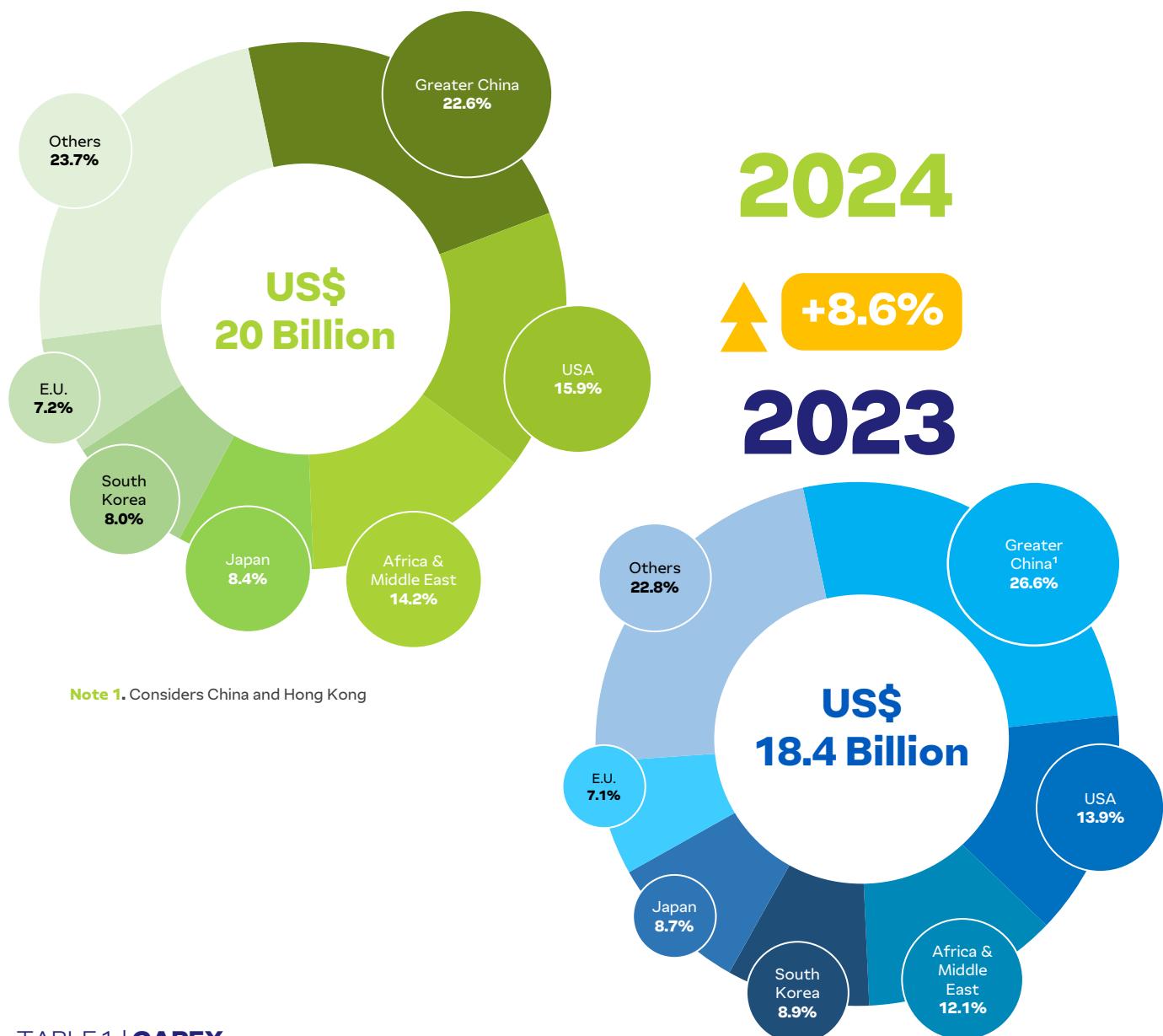


TABLE 1 | CAPEX

R\$ Million	4Q24		3Q24		Δ%	4Q23		Δ%	2024		2023		Δ%	
	R\$	% CAPEX	R\$	% CAPEX		QoQ	R\$	% CAPEX	YoY	R\$	% CAPEX	R\$	% CAPEX	
Total Capex	3,095.1	100.0%	1,779.3	100.0%	74.0%	74.0%	1,990.9	100.0%	55.5%	8,084.6	100.0%	7,492.3	100.0%	7.9%
Expansion	739.4	24%	707.8	40%	4.5%	4.5%	887.5	45%	-16.7%	2,745.1	34%	3,662.3	49%	-25.0%
Maintenance	2,355.7	76%	1,071.5	60%	119.9%	119.9%	1,103.3	55%	113.5%	5,339.4	66%	3,830.0	51%	39.4%

TABLE 2 | COGS BREAKDOWN

4Q24 (%)	Consolidated	JBS Brazil	Seara	JBS Beef North America	JBS Australia	JBS USA Pork	PPC
Raw material (livestock)	77.2%	89.4%	67.5%	88.9%	77.3%	68.5%	48.5%
Processing (including ingredients and packaging)	11.8%	6.2%	20.4%	4.8%	7.5%	15.3%	29.3%
Labor Cost	11.0%	4.4%	12.1%	6.4%	15.2%	16.2%	22.2%

POLÍTICA DE DIVIDENDOS



DIVIDEND PAYMENT HISTORY

The declaration of annual dividends, including dividends in excess of the minimum mandatory dividend, requires approval at the Annual General Shareholders Meeting by a majority vote of the shareholders of JBS and will depend on various factors.

These factors include operational results, financial conditions, cash requirements and future prospects of the Company among other factors that the board of directors and shareholders of JBS deem relevant.

The minimum mandatory dividend of JBS is 25% of net income as provided for in the Corporations Act and by the Company's bylaws, based upon the non-consolidated financial statements.

There were no dividend payments for 2010 and 2011, since the Company recorded losses for these periods.

Durante o exercício de 2024, the Company distributed interim dividends totaling R\$6.64 billion, corresponding to R\$3.00 per share ordinary.

Reference year	Total value (R\$ million)	Value per share (R\$)
31/12/2024	6,654.3	3.000000000
31/12/2023	2,218.1	1.000000000
31/12/2022	4,436.2	2.000000000
31/12/2021	4,884.8	2.001341180
31/12/2020	2,511.1	1.016679600
31/12/2019	1,441.2	0.540595140
31/12/2018	6.0	0.002245720
31/12/2017	126.9	0.046776254
31/12/2016	89.4	0.032977738
31/12/2015	1,102.0	0.405458881
31/12/2014	483.5	0.167379578
31/12/2013	220.1	0.076745337
31/12/2012	170.7	0.059510000
31/12/2009	61.5	0.024361775
31/12/2008	12.3	0.008795000
31/12/2007	17.5	0.012286000

December 31, 2024 (R\$ '000)	
Net Income	9,615,923
Legal reserves – (5%)	(480,796)
Adjusted base for dividend calculation	9,135,127
Mandatory dividends (25%)	2,283,782
Declared dividends	6,654,349

OTHER RELEVANT TOPICS

ARBITRATION CHAMBER

The Company, its shareholders, administrators, members of the Fiscal Council, effective and alternate members, if any, undertake to resolve, through arbitration, before the Market Arbitration Chamber, in accordance with its regulations, any controversy that may arise between them, related to or arising from their condition as issuer, shareholders, administrators, and members of the Fiscal Council, in particular, arising from the provisions contained in Law No. 6,385/76, in

Law of Corporations, in the Company's Bylaws, in the rules issued by the National Monetary Council, the Central Bank of Brazil or the CVM, in addition to those contained in the Novo Mercado Regulation, other B3 regulations and the Novo Mercado Participation Agreement.

RELATIONSHIP WITH EXTERNAL AUDIT

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. was hired by JBS S.A. to provide external audit services related to the examination of the financial statements of JBS S.A., individual and consolidated. The Company's policy in contracting any services not related to external auditing with the independent auditor is based on the principles that preserve the auditor's independence, namely: (a) the auditor should not audit his/her own work, (b) the auditor should not perform managerial functions in his/her client and (c) the auditor should not promote the interests of his/her client.

Audit fees refer to professional services rendered in the audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements, quarterly reviews of the Company's consolidated financial statements, and quarterly reviews of the Company's consolidated financial statements, corporate audits and interim

reviews of certain subsidiaries, as required by appropriate legislation.

Audit-related fees refer to audit services of financial statements traditionally performed by an external auditor.

Non-audit fees correspond mainly to services provided in ESG assurance and tax services to the Company's subsidiaries abroad.

In order to comply with CVM Instruction No. 381/2003, JBS S.A. informs that KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., provider of external audit services to the Company, did not provide other services unrelated to the audit that represented more than 5% (five percent) of the audit fees during the fiscal year 2024.



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Independent auditors' report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of JBS S.A.

São Paulo-SP

Opinion

We have audited the individual and consolidated financial statements of JBS S.A. ("the Company"), referred to as parent company and consolidated, respectively, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and the statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of JBS S.A. as of December 31, 2024, and its individual and consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

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 "Auditors' 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 requirements included in the Brazilian Accountant's Code of Professional Ethics and in the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, 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 year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual company and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Evaluation of income and social contribution tax expenses

See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements

Key audit matters	How the audit addressed this matter
<p>In the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized R\$4.1 billion in the consolidated statement of income (loss) as income and social contribution tax expenses. The Company is domiciled in Brazil and conducts business globally, consequently it is subject to income tax in the many of the jurisdictions which it operates. The income tax expense is an estimate based on the Company's understanding of current tax laws and tax rates and their application to the Company's businesses.</p> <p>Due to the high level of judgment and complexity in assessing the application of tax legislation in many jurisdictions abroad in which the Company operates, including the company's assessment of the effects of certain transactions and changes in the respective tax legislation on income tax, we consider this matter as key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We involved income tax specialists with skills and specialized skill and knowledge in various tax jurisdictions in which the Company operates, who assisted in evaluating the Company's interpretation and application of tax regulations, including the associated income tax consequences of changes in those regulations. They also assisted in assessing certain transactions, including reviewing the underlying documentation and evaluating the impact on the Company's income tax calculations; and• Evaluation whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements consider all significant information about income tax. <p>According to the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we considered the amount of income tax, as well as the related disclosures made by the Company, acceptable, in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, for the year ended December 31, 2024.</p>

Goodwill impairment assessment for certain cash-generating units

See note 14 to the consolidated financial statements

Key audit matters	How the audit addressed this matter
<p>On December 31, 2024, the Company had R\$33.5 billion recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position related to goodwill, of which R\$6.8 billion related to Europe's cash-generating units ("CGUs") within the Company's Pilgrim's Pride subsidiary ("PPC"). On July 1, 2024, the Company completed a reorganization of the CGUs of Europe from its subsidiary PPC. As a result of this reorganization, the Company reassigned assets and liabilities to the related CGUs and allocated goodwill to the company using the relative net assets approach. The Company then performed an interim impairment test on the PPC CGUs on both a pre- and post-reorganization basis. There was no impairment recognized as a result of these tests.</p> <p>Management determined the recoverable amount of the CGUs of the PPC on July 1, 2024 using the fair value method. This method involves significant judgments in determining the key assumptions used in measuring the fair value of these UGCs, such as forecast revenue growth, forecasted margin, discount rates and, terminal growth rates. Moreover, changes in these assumptions could have had an impact on the fair value of the cash generating units. For these reasons, we considered the fair value measurement of certain CGUs of the PPC as key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation the design, implementation and effectiveness of certain key internal controls to determine the recoverable amount of the goodwill of certain CGUs of the PPC as of July 1, 2024, including certain internal controls related to key assumptions, such as forecast revenue growth, forecasted margin, discount rates and, terminal growth rates; • Evaluation the Company's impairment assessments of recoverable amount of the Company on July 1, 2024 by: (i) evaluating forecast revenue and margin growth in relation to the underlying business strategies, growth plans and comparable companies; and (ii) comparing historical revenue growth and margins to forecasts to assess the Company's ability to forecast; • Involvement of corporate finance specialists who assisted in: (i) evaluating the discount rates used by the Company comparing with the discount rates publicly available to comparable companies; and (ii) comparing terminal growth rates with the Company's growth expectations, using publicly available industry and economic data. • Evaluation whether the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements consider all relevant information on the recoverable amounts for certain UGCs. <p>According to the evidence obtained through the procedures summarized above, we considered the recoverable amount of those CGUs containing goodwill, as well as the related disclosures made by the Company, acceptable, in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole for the year ended December 31, 2024.</p>

Other matters

Statements of value added

The individual and consolidated statements of value added (DVA) for the year ended December 31, 2024, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management, and presented herein as supplementary information for IFRS purposes, have been subject to audit procedures jointly performed with the audit of the Company's financial statements. In order to form our opinion, we assessed whether those statements are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their format and contents are in accordance with the criteria determined in the Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Added Value. In our opinion, the statements of added value have been fairly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria determined by aforementioned Technical Pronouncement, and are consistent with the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other information accompanying the individual and consolidated financial statements and the auditors' report

Management is responsible for other information that comprises 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 on this report.

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 that 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 accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from 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 and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 auditing standards 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise

professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient 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 the override of internal control, collusion, forgery, omissions, or intentional misrepresentations.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on 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 auditors' 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 audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We plan and perform group audits to obtain sufficient and complete audit evidence regarding the financial information of the group entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the group's individual and consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising and reviewing the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit and, consequently, for the audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships or other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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, March 25, 2025

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.

CRC 2SP014428/O-6

Original report in Portuguese signed by

Fabian Junqueira Sousa

CRC 1SP235639/O-0

Statements of financial position
In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Note	Company		Consolidated		
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4,525,210	4,458,670	34,761,540	22,122,405	
Margin cash	3	177,636	64,754	845,581	641,283	
Trade accounts receivable	4	5,525,252	2,575,423	23,131,584	16,416,149	
Inventories	5	4,468,478	4,016,197	31,060,507	24,696,583	
Biological assets	6	—	—	9,958,599	8,289,048	
Recoverable taxes	7	1,847,885	1,537,885	3,949,002	4,449,734	
Derivative assets		25,641	42,746	523,049	425,043	
Other current assets		157,081	314,282	1,788,594	1,564,678	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		16,727,183	13,009,957	106,018,456	78,604,923	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Recoverable taxes	7	6,278,786	5,754,089	8,746,343	8,444,560	
Biological assets	6	—	—	3,209,059	2,573,041	
Related party receivables	8	494,269	1,807,878	479,006	573,955	
Deferred income taxes	9	—	—	4,032,292	3,751,335	
Derivative assets		—	396,698	—	396,698	
Other non-current assets		278,961	568,573	1,664,118	1,545,468	
		7,052,016	8,527,238	18,130,818	17,285,057	
Investments in equity-accounted investees, associates and joint venture	10	34,774,762	41,640,588	237,238	274,021	
Property, plant and equipment	11	13,733,213	13,509,618	72,950,746	62,541,120	
Right of use assets	12.1	194,295	135,801	9,888,317	8,257,855	
Intangible assets	13	226,023	204,312	11,165,949	9,612,859	
Goodwill	14	9,085,970	9,085,970	33,544,518	29,556,234	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		65,066,279	73,103,527	145,917,586	127,527,146	
TOTAL ASSETS		81,793,462	86,113,484	251,936,042	206,132,069	

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

Statements of financial position
In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Note	Company		Consolidated		
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Trade accounts payable	15	5,995,099	4,468,136	33,844,098	25,450,974	
Supply chain finance	15	1,994,034	1,466,235	4,512,390	4,589,870	
Loans and financing	16	113,677	1,297,393	12,906,149	4,316,360	
Income taxes	17	—	—	1,442,971	403,022	
Other taxes payable	17	187,836	238,006	704,277	697,157	
Payroll and social charges	18	1,484,449	1,208,139	8,890,600	6,280,042	
Lease liabilities	12.2	79,643	62,454	2,078,637	1,707,172	
Dividends payable	19	2,218,300	160	2,220,687	1,938	
Provisions for legal proceedings	20	—	—	1,738,822	955,866	
Derivative liabilities		327,673	42,513	1,027,793	698,361	
Other current liabilities		1,254,589	1,230,467	2,817,627	2,813,379	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		13,655,300	10,013,503	72,184,051	47,914,141	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Loans and financings	16	6,509,313	11,950,708	106,771,172	92,505,465	
Income taxes and other taxes	17	177,014	232,324	2,518,130	456,865	
Payroll and social charges	18	1,814,171	1,965,664	2,184,137	2,374,674	
Lease liabilities	12.2	144,826	88,576	8,658,990	7,206,761	
Deferred income taxes	9	2,520,549	3,136,770	6,782,370	6,585,412	
Provisions for legal proceedings	20	476,817	559,310	1,341,615	1,529,624	
Related party payables	8	10,834,039	14,459,311	—	—	
Derivative liabilities		618,479	—	619,766	—	
Other non-current liabilities		262,087	356,179	505,385	560,821	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		23,357,295	32,748,842	129,381,565	111,219,622	
EQUITY						
Share capital - common shares	21	23,576,206	23,576,206	23,576,206	23,576,206	
Capital reserve		(747,381)	(773,537)	(747,381)	(773,537)	
Other reserves		24,842	30,513	24,842	30,513	
Profit reserves		18,347,227	15,379,953	18,347,227	15,379,953	
Accumulated other comprehensive income		3,579,973	5,138,004	3,579,973	5,138,004	
Attributable to company shareholders		44,780,867	43,351,139	44,780,867	43,351,139	
Attributable to non-controlling interest		—	—	5,589,559	3,647,167	
TOTAL EQUITY		44,780,867	43,351,139	50,370,426	46,998,306	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		81,793,462	86,113,484	251,936,042	206,132,069	

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

Statements of income for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
NET REVENUE	22	63,367,034	51,434,387	416,952,002	363,816,537
Cost of sales	27	(51,823,064)	(43,403,640)	(354,179,035)	(324,167,540)
GROSS PROFIT		11,543,970	8,030,747	62,772,967	39,648,997
Selling expenses	27	(5,146,439)	(4,052,689)	(26,116,516)	(22,941,168)
General and administrative expenses	27	(3,306,197)	(2,797,753)	(12,305,265)	(11,547,075)
Other expenses	27.1	(22,680)	(22,853)	(1,045,457)	(613,091)
Other incomes	27.1	15,517	28,414	457,688	754,631
NET OPERATING EXPENSES		(8,459,799)	(6,844,881)	(39,009,550)	(34,346,703)
OPERATING PROFIT		3,084,171	1,185,866	23,763,417	5,302,294
Finance income	23	1,998,496	1,752,934	3,885,203	2,913,998
Finance expense	23	(5,613,471)	(4,382,475)	(12,848,343)	(9,661,982)
NET FINANCE EXPENSE		(3,614,975)	(2,629,541)	(8,963,140)	(6,747,984)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	10	8,505,310	43,708	20,352	47,607
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES		7,974,506	(1,399,967)	14,820,629	(1,398,083)
Current income taxes	9	1,025,196	480,742	(4,881,916)	(338,457)
Deferred income taxes	9	616,221	(141,747)	765,281	1,007,395
TOTAL INCOME TAXES		1,641,417	338,995	(4,116,635)	668,938
NET INCOME (LOSS)		9,615,923	(1,060,972)	10,703,994	(729,145)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Company shareholders		9,615,923	(1,060,972)	9,615,923	(1,060,972)
Non-controlling interest		—	—	1,088,071	331,827
		9,615,923	(1,060,972)	10,703,994	(729,145)
Basic and diluted earnings per share - common shares (R\$)	24	4.34	(0.48)	4.34	(0.48)

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

Statements of comprehensive income for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income (loss)		9,615,923	(1,060,972)	10,703,994	(729,145)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gain (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustments		658,421	(611,874)	1,533,769	(741,988)
Gain (loss) on net investment in foreign operations		(2,313,093)	869,554	(2,313,093)	869,554
Gain on cash flow hedge		4,554	37,624	4,554	37,624
Deferred income tax on cash flow hedge		(1,548)	(12,792)	(1,548)	(12,792)
Other fair value adjustments through other comprehensive income		43,762	(63,631)	43,762	(63,631)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gain associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations		63,550	29,234	90,527	35,679
Income tax on gain (loss) associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations		(13,677)	3,527	(16,382)	4,716
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(1,558,031)	251,642	(658,411)	129,162
Comprehensive income (loss)		8,057,892	(809,330)	10,045,583	(599,983)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
Company shareholders		8,057,892	(809,330)	8,057,892	(809,330)
Non-controlling interest		–	–	1,987,691	209,347
8,057,892		(809,330)		10,045,583	(599,983)

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



Statements of changes in equity for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023

In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Note	Share capital	Capital reserves			Profit reserves				Other comprehensive income		Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
			Premium on issue of shares	Capital transaction ⁽¹⁾	Stock options	Other reserves	Legal	Investments statutory	Tax incentive	VAE	FCTA				
DECEMBER 31, 2022		23,576,206	211,879	(1,050,298)	30,464	36,497	2,801,185	11,848,048	4,003,823	174,904	4,711,458	—	46,344,166	3,464,765	49,808,931
Net income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,060,972)	(1,060,972)	331,827	(729,145)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(611,874)	—	(611,874)	(130,114)
Net exchange differences from translation of foreign operations taken to equity		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	869,554	—	869,554	(741,988)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge, net of tax		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,832	—	—	24,832	—	24,832
Gains associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, net of tax		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,761	—	—	32,761	7,634	40,395	
Others comprehensive results		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(63,631)	—	—	(63,631)	—	(63,631)	
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,038)	257,680	(1,060,972)	(809,330)	209,347	(599,983)	
Share-based compensation		—	—	34,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,418	6,737	41,155
Realization of other reserves		—	—	—	—	(5,984)	—	—	—	—	—	5,984	—	—	—
Investments statutory reserve		—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,370,639)	—	—	—	3,370,639	—	—	—
Tax incentive reserve		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97,536	—	—	(97,536)	—	—	—
Dividends distributed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,218,116)	(2,218,116)	—	(2,218,116)
Prescribed dividends		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Dividends to non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(33,015)	(33,015)
Others		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(667)	—	(667)	
DECEMBER 31, 2023		23,576,206	211,879	(1,015,880)	30,464	30,513	2,801,185	8,477,409	4,101,359	168,866	4,969,138	—	43,351,139	3,647,167	46,998,306
Net income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,615,923	9,615,923	1,088,071	10,703,994
Exchange variation in subsidiaries ⁽³⁾		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	658,421	—	—	658,421	875,348	1,533,769
Exchange rate variation in investment ⁽²⁾	21 e1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,313,093)	—	(2,313,093)	—	—	(2,313,093)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge, net of tax ⁽⁵⁾	28a3.2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,006	—	—	3,006	—	—	3,006
Gains associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, net of tax		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,873	—	—	49,873	24,272	74,145	
Other fair value adjustments through other comprehensive income ⁽⁶⁾		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,762	—	—	43,762	—	—	43,762
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96,641	(1,654,672)	9,615,923	8,057,892	1,987,691	10,045,583	
Stock option grant plan	25	—	—	70,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,643	14,958	85,601
Acquisition of Treasury Shares by Diamond Pork		—	—	(44,487)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(44,487)	(33,364)	(77,851)	
Carrying out revaluation reserve	21 c	—	—	—	—	(5,671)	—	—	—	—	—	5,671	—	—	—
Legal reserve	21 d2	—	—	—	—	—	480,796	—	—	—	—	(480,796)	—	—	—
Investments statutory reserve	21 d3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,271,005	—	—	—	(5,271,005)	—	—	—
Reserve of tax incentives in subsidiaries	21 d4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,869,821	—	—	(3,869,821)	—	—	—
Distribution of interim dividends	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,654,348)	—	—	—	(6,654,348)	—	(6,654,348)	
Prescribed dividends		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	28	
Dividends to non-controlling interest		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23,102)	(23,102)		
Purchase of acquired business		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,939)	(3,939)		
Others		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	148	
DECEMBER 31, 2024		23,576,206	211,879	(989,724)	30,464	24,842	3,281,981	7,094,066	7,971,180	265,507	3,314,466	—	44,780,867	5,589,559	50,370,426

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the purchase of PPC treasury shares and share-based payment expenses incurred from subsidiaries.

⁽²⁾ Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments (FCTA) and exchange variation in subsidiaries

⁽³⁾ Mainly related to derivative financial instruments.

⁽⁴⁾ Refers to the net investment on foreign operations of intercompany balances between JBS S.A. and its indirect subsidiaries JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l.. Thus, since the balances are an extension of that entity's investment, they are considered as equity instruments.

⁽⁵⁾ Refers to the hedge accounting mainly in the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos.

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



Statements of cash flows for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income (loss)		9,615,923	(1,060,972)	10,703,994	(729,145)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortization	6, 11, 12 e 13	961,374	857,033	11,805,260	10,725,449
Expected credit losses	4	44,370	29,708	69,151	49,899
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	10	(8,505,310)	(43,708)	(20,352)	(47,607)
Result on the sale of fixed assets		(41,706)	(9,526)	(47,429)	(72,216)
Income tax and social contribution	9	(1,641,417)	(338,995)	4,116,635	(668,938)
Net financial result	23	3,614,975	2,629,541	8,963,140	6,747,984
Share-based compensation		—	—	85,601	34,418
Provisions	20	81,502	236,133	255,784	527,427
Estimated losses for realizable value of inventories	5	10,350	(28,564)	85,717	(29,586)
DOJ and Antitrust agreements	20	—	—	1,430,803	510,230
Gain on bargain purchase		—	—	—	—
Impairment		—	—	152,816	154,797
Indemnity J&F		—	—	—	—
Fair value (market to market) of biological assets	6	—	—	(869,597)	442,841
Extemporaneous Litigation		356,500	—	356,500	—
Extemporaneous Reversal of Tax Credits		—	—	342,697	—
		4,496,561	2,270,650	37,430,720	17,645,553
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Trade accounts receivable		(2,201,915)	1,777,882	(2,015,120)	3,126,268
Inventories		(462,631)	610,963	(1,880,390)	2,345,294
Recoverable taxes		172,585	(547,360)	272,274	660,334
Other current and non-current assets		93,418	(23,428)	35,119	(189,778)
Biological assets		—	—	(2,853,040)	(2,645,955)
Trade accounts payable and supply chain finance		1,497,545	(124,416)	2,463,538	(4,118,275)
Taxes paid in installments		(327,354)	(240,688)	(327,359)	(240,688)
Other current and non-current liabilities		259,317	1,332,132	352,573	1,213,084
DOJ and Antitrust agreements payment		—	—	(979,724)	(442,854)
Income taxes paid		—	—	(1,944,975)	(355,000)
		(969,035)	2,785,085	(6,877,104)	(647,570)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Cash provided by operating activities					
Interest paid		(2,696,626)	(1,821,768)	(8,024,444)	(6,438,252)
Interest received		206,958	302,357	1,027,867	938,932
		1,037,858	3,536,324	23,557,039	11,498,663
Net cash flows provided by operating activities					
Cash flow from investing activities					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	11	(1,196,772)	(862,569)	(8,084,557)	(7,492,311)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		103,021	224,896	259,792	359,703
(Purchases) Proceeds of intangible assets	13	(9,595)	(17,292)	(57,921)	(44,719)
Additional investments in subsidiaries		(2,882,452)	(9,934)	—	—
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	10	—	680	(31,464)	(17,156)
Dividends received		56,883	62,500	56,883	62,500
Related party transactions		13,480,184	(8,952,846)	123,262	5,191
Other		—	—	—	102,511
		9,551,269	(9,554,565)	(7,734,005)	(7,024,281)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities					
Cash flow from financing activities					
Proceeds from loans and financings		2,847,396	14,989,339	16,539,973	44,700,803
Payments of loans and financings		(8,632,027)	(17,558,805)	(15,941,065)	(35,111,656)
Derivatives instruments settled		(825,178)	(62,308)	(1,255,807)	(58,049)
Margin cash		(112,882)	15,680	113,712	(130,759)
Dividends paid	19	(4,436,392)	(2,218,116)	(4,436,392)	(2,218,116)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		—	—	(22,847)	(29,565)
Capital reduction in controlled companies		—	13,184,553	—	—
Acquisition of Treasury Shares by Diamond Pork		(44,487)	—	(44,487)	—
Payments of leasing contracts		(87,627)	(52,232)	(2,250,203)	(2,141,748)
		(11,291,197)	8,298,111	(7,297,116)	5,010,910
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities					
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents					
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		768,610	82,466	4,113,217	(545,045)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period		66,540	2,362,336	12,639,135	8,940,247
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		4,458,670	2,096,334	22,122,405	13,182,158
		4,525,210	4,458,670	34,761,540	22,122,405
Non-cash transactions:					
	Note	Company		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Non-cash additions to right of use assets and lease liabilities CPC 6 and IFRS 16	12	170,681	138,324	2,744,084	2,444,826
Capitalized interests	11	33,364	130,127	168,817	(346,155)
Decrease in share capital subsidiaries through assumption of debt		—	10,063	—	—
Provisioned and prescribed dividends		28	1	28	(3,449)
Interim dividends	19	2,218,116	—	2,218,116	—
Capital reduction in subsidiaries through debt assumption		(18,977,923)	—	—	—
Completion of Construction for Fixed Asset		65,365	—	65,365	—

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



Economic value added the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023

In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue				
Sales of goods and services	64,533,237	52,459,326	421,230,380	367,737,057
Other income (expense)	11,996	38,662	87,188	280,042
Expected credit losses	(44,370)	(29,708)	(68,662)	(49,899)
	64,500,863	52,468,280	421,248,906	367,967,200
Goods				
Cost of services and goods sold	(45,792,237)	(38,919,768)	(253,206,475)	(233,378,966)
Materials, energy, services from third parties and others	(8,760,332)	(7,260,130)	(73,839,426)	(67,754,020)
Loss / Recovery of assets	—	—	—	(27,006)
	(54,552,569)	(46,179,898)	(327,045,901)	(301,159,992)
Gross added value	9,948,294	6,288,382	94,203,005	66,807,208
Depreciation and Amortization	(961,374)	(857,033)	(11,805,260)	(10,724,439)
Net added value generated	8,986,920	5,431,349	82,397,745	56,082,769
Net added value by transfer				
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	8,505,310	43,708	20,352	47,607
Financial income	1,998,496	1,752,934	3,885,203	2,913,998
Others	6,699	3,004	(250,001)	(35,608)
	10,510,505	1,799,646	3,655,554	2,925,997
NET ADDED VALUE TOTAL TO DISTRIBUTION	19,497,425	7,230,995	86,053,299	59,008,766
DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE				
Labor				
Salaries	4,651,028	3,025,499	43,996,070	37,020,838
Benefits	582,682	493,550	8,976,040	7,685,579
FGTS (Brazilian Labor Social Charge)	37,529	198,868	413,034	533,796
	5,271,239	3,717,917	53,385,144	45,240,213
Taxes and contribution				
Federal	(2,385,895)	(508,581)	4,336,331	389,017
State	1,345,259	737,338	3,302,592	2,379,326
Municipal	41,040	24,859	42,391	26,325
	(999,596)	253,616	7,681,314	2,794,668
Capital Remuneration from third parties				
Interests and exchange variation	5,343,496	4,156,784	12,429,405	9,207,319
Rents	44,016	43,716	1,104,208	818,041
Others	222,347	119,934	749,234	1,677,670
	5,609,859	4,320,434	14,282,847	11,703,030
Owned capital remuneration				
Net income (loss) attributable to company shareholders	9,615,923	(1,060,972)	9,615,923	(1,060,972)
Non-controlling interest	—	—	1,088,071	331,827
	9,615,923	(1,060,972)	10,703,994	(729,145)
ADDED VALUE TOTAL DISTRIBUTED	19,497,425	7,230,995	86,053,299	59,008,766

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

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Brazilian reais)

1 Operating activities

JBS S.A ("JBS" or the "Company"), is a corporation with its headquarters office in Brazil, in the City of São Paulo, and is controlled by J&F Investimentos S.A. The Company has its shares publicly traded and listed on the "Novo Mercado" segment of the São Paulo Stock Exchange (B3 - Brasil, Bolsa e Balcão) under the ticker symbol "JBSS3". In addition, American Depository Receipts related to shares issued by JBS are also publicly traded in the United States of America under the symbol "JBSAY". The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the 'Company') for the year ended December 31, 2024 and were authorized by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2025.

These financial statements include the Company's operations in Brazil as well as the activities of its subsidiaries. Below is a summary of the Company's main operating activities by entity and geographic location, as well as the ownership percentage of interest in the main subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

At the Company:

Description	Activities	Units	Country
JBS S.A. (JBS, Company)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beef processing: slaughtering, refrigerating, industrializing and production of canned beef by-products. - Leather production, processing and commercialization. - Production and commercialization of steel cans, plastic resin, soap base for production, soap bar, biodiesel, glycerin, olein, oily acid, collagen and wrapper derived from cattle tripe; industrial waste management; purchase and sale of soy beans, tallow, palm oil, caustic soda, stearin; transportation services; dog biscuits; electric power production, cogeneration and commercialization. - Distribution centers and harbors. 	69 16	Brazil

Consolidated: Main activities in Brazil

Description	Activities	Units	Country	Participation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Seara Alimentos Ltda. (Seara Alimentos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chicken and pork processing: raising, slaughtering and processing of broiler chickens and hogs; production and commercialization of beef and food products; and production of pet food and concentrates. - Distribution centers, transportation services and harbors. - Direct sales to customers of beef and by-products in stores named "Mercado da Carne". 	50 27 528 2 10 1	Brazil	Indirect Indirect Direct Direct	100% 50% 100% 100%	100% 50% 100% 100%
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda (Meat Snacks)	- Beef Jerky production.					
JBS Confinamento Ltda. (JBS Confinamento)	- Cattle fattening services.					
Via Rovigo Indústria, Comércio e Distribuição de Produtos Alimentícios S.A (Pot Of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacture of frozen food and ready meals. - Wholesale of food products in general. 					

Consolidated: Main activities outside of Brazil

Description	Activities	Units	Country	Participation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
JBS USA Holding Lux, S.à.r.l. (JBS USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beef processing: slaughtering, refrigerating, industrializing and production of by-products; - Cattle fattening services; - Transportation services. - Pork processing: raising, slaughtering, industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations. - Chicken processing: raising, slaughtering and processing of broiler chickens, production and commercialization of by-products derived and prepared meal from processing operations. - Fishing processing: raising, slaughtering, industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations. - Plant based processing: industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations. 	56 64 159 2 3 1 1 9 1 7 14	Australia, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States of America. United Kingdom Belgium Italy and United States of America. Italy Argentina, Germany, China, Mexico, Uruguay and Vietnam. China, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Singapore.	Indirect Indirect Indirect Direct Direct Direct Indirect	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
JBS Global (UK) Ltd. (JBS Global UK)	- Trading fresh and processed beef, pork, lamb, chicken and fish products for the European market.					
JBS Toledo NV (Toledo)	- Trading operations for the European market; cooked frozen meat commercialization; logistic operations; warehousing.					
Rigamonti Salumificio SpA (Rigamonti)	'Production and commercialization of bresaola, Prosciutto di San Daniele D.O.P. (raw ham) and Prosciutto di Parma D.O.P.(raw ham) and pork products: ham, cooked ham, mortadella, among others.					
Conceria Priante (Priante)	- Semi-finished and finished leather production.					
JBS Leather International (Leather International)	- Wet blue, semi-finished and finished leather production.					
Seara Holding Europe B.V. (Seara Holding)	- Animal protein products trading, industrializing and commercialization of by-products derived from processing operations.					

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Brazilian reais)

1.1 Key Operational Events During the Fiscal Year:

1.1.1 Non-Material Acquisitions

The Management has defined as material, for the purposes of business combination disclosure, acquisitions with total assets exceeding US\$50 million (equivalent to R\$309.615 as of December 31, 2024). During the year ended December 31, 2024, there were no relevant acquisitions that warranted disclosure in the business combination explanatory note. However, the Company carried out smaller acquisitions, as detailed below:

Acquisition of Via Rovigo Indústria, Comércio e Distribuição de Produtos Alimentícios S.A. (Pot Of)

On March 12, 2024, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. acquired control of Via Rovigo Indústria, Comércio e Distribuição de Produtos Alimentícios S.A., a company specialized in the manufacturing and distribution of frozen foods and ready-to-eat meals. The transaction involved the subscription and payment of 376,154 nominal shares, and 480,006 common shares. With this transaction, Seara became the owner of 51% of the company's share capital.

Acquisition of Mada Araújo Asset & Port Management Ltda.

On May 24, 2024, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. acquired control of Mada Araújo Asset & Port Management Ltda. (JBS Terminals), holding 70% of its shares. The company operates as a temporary leaseholder of part of the Itajaí Port – SC and was selected in the ANTAQ Public Tender Process No. 01/2023 to temporarily operate a public area and infrastructure designated for containerized and general cargo handling and storage. Following the acquisition, the company's corporate name was changed to JBS Terminais Ltda.

Acquisition of Agro Alfa Indústria e Comércio Ltda.

On May 29, 2024, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda. acquired 100% of the share capital of Agro Alfa Indústria e Comércio Ltda., an agro-industrial company specializing in the processing, manufacturing, and commercialization of products, by-products, flours, and animal-based oils.

1.2 Subsequent Events:

New Issuance of Senior Notes (Bonds):

On January 6, 2025, the Company, through its indirect subsidiaries JBS USA Holding Lux S.a.r.l, JBS USA Food Company, and JBS USA Foods Group Holdings, Inc. (together, the "Issuers"), announced the pricing of its senior notes to be offered in the international market, totaling US\$1.75 billion (equivalent to R\$10.83 billion). The issuance was divided into two series: US\$1.0 billion (R\$6.19 billion) with an interest rate of 5.95% per annum maturing in 2035, and US\$750 million (R\$4.64 billion) with an interest rate of 6.375% per annum maturing in 2055. The offering was completed on January 21, 2025. Additionally, the Issuers entered into a registration rights agreement, committing to file an exchange offer with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and complete it within 365 days. The funds raised will be used to repay short-term debts and for other corporate purposes.

Investment in Mantiqueira Alimentos Ltda.:

On January 27, 2025, the Company entered into an investment agreement with Mantiqueira Alimentos Ltda., acquiring 48.5% of its total share capital and 50% of its voting shares. Mantiqueira Alimentos Ltda. is a leader in the cage-free and organic egg segment, employing over 3,000 people and producing approximately 4 billion eggs annually. The transaction marks the Company's entry into the egg sector, aligned with its strategy of diversifying and expanding its global protein platform. On February 26, 2025, the acquisition was approved without restrictions by the CADE (Administrative Council for Economic Defense). The closing of the transaction is subject to the fulfillment of precedent conditions applicable to transactions of this nature.

Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRA):

On January 28, 2025, three series of Agribusiness Receivables Certificates (CRAs) were issued by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda., guaranteed by JBS S.A., with maturities scheduled for 2035, 2045, and 2055, totaling a principal amount of R\$805 million. The offering was completed on March 6, 2025. The funds raised will be used to finance the purchase of grains.

Change in the Structure of JBS S/A:

On February 13, 2025, the Company announced that Gilberto Xandó, President of JBS Brazil, assumed the position of President of Wild Fork North America, an indirect subsidiary of JBS Investments Luxembourg. Wild Fork offers over 700 products in its physical and online stores, including proteins, side dishes, ready-to-eat meals, vegetables, bread, desserts, seasonings, and sauces. Gilberto Tomazoni assumed the dual role of President of JBS Brazil.

Conditional Partial Redemption of JBS USA's 5.500% Senior Notes due 2030:

On March 21, 2025, JBS USA Food Company sent a conditional notice of redemption to redeem US\$850.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.500% Senior Notes due 2030 (the "2030 Notes"). The redemption is conditioned upon the payment by Pilgrim's Pride to its shareholders of a special cash dividend of \$6.30 per share, which will be payable on or around April 17, 2025. The redemption is expected to occur on May 1, 2025, subject to the payment of the cash dividend by Pilgrim's Pride being satisfied. The redemption price for the 2030 Notes will be equal to 102.750% of the principal amount of the 2030 Notes to be redeemed plus, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Proposal to Pay Dividends:

On March 25, 2025, JBS S.A.'s board of directors approved a proposal to distribute dividends from profit reserves with respect to the 2024 fiscal year in the amount of R\$4.4 billion (equivalent to US\$716.4 million considering the exchange rate on December 31, 2024), corresponding to R\$2.00 (equivalent to US\$0.32 considering the exchange rate on December 31, 2024) per common share. These dividends are subject to approval at JBS S.A.'s annual general shareholders' meeting expected to be held on April 29, 2025.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared and are presented in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil (BRGAAP), based on the provisions of the Brazilian Corporate Law, pronouncements, guidance, and interpretations issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee – CPC, standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission – CVM, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The accounting practices adopted in Brazil require the presentation of the Statement of Value Added (DVA), both individual and consolidated, while IFRS does not mandate its presentation. Therefore, the DVA is presented as supplementary information, without prejudice to the overall set of financial statements. The parent company's individual financial statements are labeled as "Parent Company" and the consolidated financial statements are labeled as "Consolidated".

In order to provide an understanding of how Management forms its judgments regarding future events, including the assumptions used in estimates and the sensitivity of these judgments to different variables and conditions, the main accounting policies are presented below.demonstrated the most significant policies:

2.1 Functional and representation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R\$), which is the Company's presentation and functional currency. All financial information is presented in thousands of reais, except when indicated otherwise.

2.2 Translation of subsidiaries financial statements



Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
 (Expressed in thousands of Brazilian reais)

The consolidated financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are prepared using each subsidiary's respective functional currency. The results and financial position of all entities with a functional currency different from its immediate parent's functional currency and the Company's presentation currency (R\$) are translated into the parent's functional and Company's presentation currency as follows:

- i. assets and liabilities are translated at the current rate at the date of each closing period;
- ii. income and expenses are translated at the average rate at the date of each closing period;
- iii. all exchange rate translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), and are presented in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as foreign currency translation adjustments; and
- iv. foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income, under the caption "Finance income" or "Finance expense".

2.3 Individual financial statements

The individual financial statements presents the evaluation of investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures by the equity method. In order to reach the same income statement and equity attributable to the Company shareholders in the individual and consolidated financial statements, the same adjustments of accounting practices upon the adoption of IFRS and CPCs, were done on both financial statements. The carrying value of these investments includes the breakdown of acquisition costs and goodwill.

2.4 Consolidated financial statements

The Company consolidates all majority-owned subsidiaries. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to or has rights to variable returns resulting with its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its ownership over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that the control is obtained by the Company. Consolidation is discontinued from the date that control ceases.

2.5 New IFRS pronouncements, issues, amendments and interpretations issued by the IASB applicable to the CPC that have been and will be adopted by the Company

a. Standards, amendments and interpretations recently issued and adopted by the Company

IAS 1/CPC 26 - Presentation of financial statements

The amendments issued in 2020 and 2023 aim to clarify the requirements for determining whether a liability is current or non-current and mandate new disclosures for non-current liabilities subject to future covenants. These amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed these amendments and has not identified any impacts resulting from them.

IAS 1/CPC 26 and IFRS 7/CPC 40 – Supplier Financing Arrangements ("Supply Chain Financing" or "Reverse Factoring")

From January 1, 2024, the amendments are intended to enhance the transparency and comparability of financial information related to supply chain financing arrangements, where suppliers are financed through financial institutions. Companies are required to disclose the terms and conditions of such arrangements, the exposure to supply chain financing in the cash flow statement and balance sheet, and the factors affecting liquidity risks related to these arrangements. The Company has adjusted its explanatory note disclosures in accordance with the requirements of this standard.

b. New Accounting Pronouncements and Interpretations Yet to Be Adopted by the Company

IAS 21/CPC 02 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Translation of Financial Statements

Effective January 1, 2025, this amendment establishes accounting requirements for situations where a functional currency cannot be exchanged into other currencies. In such cases, the Company must use the most recent observable exchange rate to translate the results and financial position of the foreign operation into its presentation currency. The entity must also disclose the exchange rate used, the date it was observed, and the reasons why the currency is not exchangeable. The Company is closely monitoring discussions on this amendment and, to date, has not identified any impacts resulting from it.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements.

As of January 1, 2027, IFRS 18 will replace CPC 26/IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard introduces the following new requirements main requirements;

- Companies are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the profit and loss statement, namely the categories operating, investment, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net income will not change.
- Performance measures defined by management are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance will be provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the subtotal of operating profit as the starting point for the cash flow statement when presenting operating cash flows using the indirect method.

The Company is still in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard, and will adjust the disclosure in accordance with the standard's requirement in the annual financial statements in the period in which they are issued.
 in the annual financial statements during the period in which it is required.

2.6 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and judgment by management in the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates depending upon the variables, assumptions or conditions used by management.

Judgments: Information about the judgments made in applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- a. Net revenue – transfer of control (note 22);
- b. Share-based compensation (note 25);
- c. Deferred and current income taxes – uncertain tax treatments (note 9)



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Assumptions and estimates uncertainties: Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- a. Fair value measurement for biological assets (note 6);
- b. Recognition and realization of deferred income taxes assets (note 9);
- c. Impairment of financial assets (note 4);
- d. Key assumptions underlying the impairment test of goodwill, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (note 14, 11 e 13);
- e. Key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources related to the provision for legal proceedings (note 20);
- f. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (note 28).

The Company periodically reviews the estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an immaterial risk of changes in fair value to be cash equivalents. The carrying value of these assets approximates their fair values.

Margin cash: The Company is required to maintain cash balances with a broker as collateral for exchange-traded futures contracts. These balances are classified as margin cash as they are not available for use by the Company to fund daily operations. The balance of margin cash also include investments in Treasury Bills, linked to the Consumer Price Index - Consumer Price Index ("CPI"), that protect against the risk of inflation (or deflation) when held to maturity. The cash is redeemable when the contracts are settled, therefore they are not considered as cash and cash equivalents.

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and at banks	1,805,546	531,461	13,609,569	8,863,520
CDB (bank certificates of deposit) and National Treasury Bill (Tesouro Selic) ⁽¹⁾	2,719,664	3,927,209	21,151,971	13,258,885
Cash and cash equivalents total	4,525,210	4,458,670	34,761,540	22,122,405
Margin cash	—	—	645,361	88,068
Treasury bills	177,636	64,754	200,220	553,215
Margin cash total	177,636	64,754	845,581	641,283
Total	4,702,846	4,523,424	35,607,121	22,763,688

⁽¹⁾ CDBs are held at high quality financial institutions and earn interest based on floating rates and are pegged to the Brazilian overnight interbank lending rate (Certificado de Depósito Interbancário - CDI). Tesouro Selic are bonds purchased from financial institutions having conditions and characteristics that are similar to CDB's.

At December 31, 2024, the availability under Brasil revolving credit facilities was US\$500million (R\$3.1 billion at December 31, 2024) and US\$450 million (R\$2.18 billion at December 31, 2023). In the United States the revolving credit facilities at December 31, 2024, was US\$2.9 billion (R\$18 billion at December 31, 2024) and US\$2.9 billion (R\$14 billion at December 31, 2023).

4 Trade accounts receivable

Trade accounts receivable correspond to amounts owed by customers in the ordinary course of business. If the receivable is due within one year or less the account receivable is classified as a current asset, otherwise the receivable is classified as a non-current asset. Accounts receivables are presented at amortized cost less any impairment. Accounts receivable denominated in currencies other than the entities' functional currency are remeasured using the exchange rate in effect at the end of the reporting period. The age of accounts receivable along with the expected credit losses and present value adjustment are as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Receivables not due yet				
Domestic	1,862,524	746,465	12,351,574	9,296,795
Foreign	3,173,479	1,626,049	7,285,879	4,127,529
Subtotal	5,036,003	2,372,514	19,637,453	13,424,324
Overdue receivables:				
From 1 to 30 days	357,595	155,627	2,753,633	1,925,636
From 31 to 60 days	100,778	50,765	379,673	451,089
From 61 to 90 days	23,200	6,018	127,583	142,768
Above 90 days	348,353	233,938	810,229	911,619
Expected credit losses	(332,769)	(232,988)	(551,484)	(411,088)
Adjustment to present value	(7,908)	(10,451)	(25,503)	(28,199)
Subtotal	489,249	202,909	3,494,131	2,991,825
Trade accounts receivable, net	5,525,252	2,575,423	23,131,584	16,416,149

Adjustment to present value: The Company discounts its receivables to present value using interest rates directly related to customer credit profiles. The monthly interest used to calculate the present value of outstanding receivables on December 31, 2024 were 0,46% (1,2% at December 31, 2023). Realization of the present value adjustment is recognized as an offsetting item to sales revenue.

The Company and its subsidiaries carry out credit assignment operations with financial institutions, which acquire credits held against certain third party in the domestic and foreign markets. The assignments are negotiated without any right of recourse, through the definitive transfer of the risks and benefits of the receivables to the institutions.

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Within trade accounts receivable, the diversity of the portfolio significantly reduces overall credit risk. To further mitigate credit risk, parameters have been put in place when credit is provided to customers such as requiring minimum financial ratios, analyzing the operational health of customers, and reviewing references from credit monitoring entities. The Company does not have any customer that represents more than 10% of its trade receivables or revenues.

Expected credit losses are estimated based on an analysis of the age of the receivable balances and the client's current situation. The resulting bad debt expense and the reversal of this expenses are recognized in the statement of income within "Selling Expenses". The Company writes-off accounts receivables when it becomes apparent, based upon age or customer circumstances, that such amounts will not be collected. Below are the changes in the expected credit losses:

Changes in expected credit losses:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	(232,988)	(252,719)	(411,088)	(431,170)
Additions	(44,370)	(29,708)	(69,151)	(49,899)
Write-offs (Reversals)	17,132	34,052	28,091	49,809
Exchange rate variation	(72,543)	15,387	(99,336)	20,172
Balance at the end of the period	(332,769)	(232,988)	(551,484)	(411,088)

5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of the average cost of acquisition or production and their net realizable value. In the case of finished products and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity, such as purchased raw materials, livestock purchase costs, livestock grow out costs (primarily feed, livestock grower pay and catch and haul costs), labor, manufacturing and production overheads. Biological assets are reclassified to work in progress inventory at the time of slaughter based on their carrying amounts, which is historical cost as described in accounting policies in Note 6 - Biological assets.

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished products	2,785,220	2,514,584	18,690,228	14,990,882
Work-in-process	680,823	673,840	3,046,702	2,837,178
Raw materials	694,130	523,377	5,250,509	3,674,716
Supplies	308,305	304,396	4,073,068	3,193,807
	4,468,478	4,016,197	31,060,507	24,696,583

During the fiscal years ended in December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized the net realizable value of inventories, whose additions and write-offs were recorded in cost of goods sold, in the amounts of R\$(10,350) and R\$28,564, respectively, in the Parent Company, and R\$(85,717) and R\$29,587, respectively, in the Consolidated.

6 Biological assets

The Group's Live animals are represented by cattle, poultry, swine, and fish, categorized as either consumable or production animals. Animals for slaughter are intended for the production of fresh meat and/or processed products and are classified as immature until they reach the appropriate weight for slaughter. The slaughtering and production processes occur sequentially within an extremely short time frame, and as a result, only the live animals transferred for slaughter in the processing plants are classified as mature. Reproduction animals (breeding stock) are those whose function is to produce other biological assets. Until these animals reach reproductive age, they are classified as immature, and once they are ready to begin the reproductive cycle, they are classified as mature.

Biological assets (live animals) are measured at their fair value, using the cost or income approach technique to live animals, depending of the asset (live animals). In determining the fair value of live animals, all losses inherent to the breeding process are already considered. For assets kept for production the cost is amortized over time, considering the reduction already recognized during its life cycle.

The fair value measurement of biological assets falls under Level 2 for assets where the availability of prices for similar assets in active markets or observable data that are not directly the prices of the specific asset exist and Level 3 for asset with unobservable inputs such as weight, storage costs, medications, among others.

Chicken and eggs:

Current (consumable) - Refers to broiler chickens that will be slaughtered upon maturity. Broiler chickens remain in development for a period of 30 to 48 days to produce fresh meat and/or commercialized products. The eggs remain in incubation between 21 to 25 days.

Non-current (bearer assets) - Refers to breeder chickens that are set aside for breeding and have an estimated useful life of 68 weeks (476 days). The animals in this category are segregated between mature, when they are in the breeding stage and immature when they are under development. The costs associated to breeder chickens are accumulated up to the production stage (immature) and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce eggs (mature). Amortization of the mature hen is included under the caption "Cost of sales" in the statement of income.

Cattle:

Current (consumable) - Refers to owned cattle in feedlots and grass-fed cattle which remains under development for 90 to 120 days.

Non-current (bearer assets) - Refers to breeder bulls that are set aside for breeding and have an estimated useful life of 5 years (1,825 days). The costs associated to breeder bulls are accumulated up to the production stage (immature) and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce new assets (cattle). Amortization of mature bulls is included under the caption "Cost of sales" in the statement of income.

Hogs:

Current (consumable) - Refers to hogs that will be slaughtered upon maturity. Hogs remain in development for a period of 170 to 175 days to produce fresh meat and/or industrialized products.

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Non-current (bearer assets) - Refers to hogs that are set aside for breeding which have an estimated useful life of 27 months (810 days). The costs associated with breeder hogs are accumulated up to the production stage and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce new assets (hogs). Amortization of breeder hogs is included under the caption "Cost of sales" in the statement of income.

Fish and eggs:

Current (consumable) - Refers to live fish weighing more than 1kg that are destined for slaughter after the maturation period. fish at this stage are measured at fair value less cost to sell.

Non-current (developing stage) - Refers to eggs, juveniles, smolt and live fish below approximately 1kg. The estimated time period for eggs to develop to fish being placed at sea is approximately 24 months. These biological assets are measured at cost.

Non-current (bearer assets) - Refers to breed stock that are set aside for breeding which have an estimated useful life of 3 years (1,095 days). The costs associated with breed stock fish are accumulated up to the production stage and amortized over their productive lives based on an estimate of their capacity to produce new assets (eggs). Amortization of breed stock fish is included under the caption "Cost of goods sold" in the statement of income.

Current biological assets (consumable):	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Quantity (thousands)	Amount	Quantity (thousands)
Chicken and eggs	3,704,432	553,455	3,318,541	560,414
Cattle	425,963	64	302,855	19
Hogs	4,527,215	8,153	3,757,454	8,516
Lamb	1,170	1	610	1
Fish (biomass - kg)	1,299,819	23,525	909,588	21,678
Total current	9,958,599		8,289,048	

Non-current biological assets (bearer assets):	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Quantity (thousands)	Amount	Quantity (thousands)
Mature chickens breeding stage	1,264,216	26,052	1,021,615	23,745
Immature chickens in development and eggs	1,175,070	16,362	884,705	16,867
Cattle	13,778	1	12,268	1
Hogs	661,296	680	562,367	670
Mature fish (kg)	7,295	51	11,343	84
Immature fish in development (kg) and eggs	76,611	574	68,456	514
Eucalyptus forests (hectares)	10,793	938	12,287	1,057
Total non-current	3,209,059		2,573,041	
Total of biological assets:		13,167,658		10,862,089

Changes in biological assets:	Consolidated			
	Current		Non-current	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	8,289,048	9,710,693	2,573,041	2,619,066
Business combination	–	(127,014)	–	–
Increase by reproduction born and cost to reach maturity	57,575,342	63,512,328	7,356,699	4,091,412
Reduction for slaughter, sale or consumption	(65,329,980)	(67,522,191)	(364,609)	(332,334)
Increase by purchase	2,347,876	1,995,067	1,267,712	901,673
Changes fair value	870,652	(446,309)	(1,055)	3,468
Transfer between current and non-current	4,906,397	1,537,427	(4,906,397)	(1,537,427)
Exchange rate variation	1,299,264	(370,953)	451,896	(135,622)
Amortization	–	–	(3,168,228)	(3,037,195)
Balance at the end of the period	9,958,599	8,289,048	3,209,059	2,573,041

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7 Recoverable taxes

Recoverable taxes as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was comprised of the following:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Value-added tax on sales and services - (ICMS/IVA/VAT/GST)	784,609	1,128,414	4,029,501	4,452,222
Social contribution on billings - PIS and COFINS	1,888,070	1,751,100	2,505,857	2,432,254
Withholding income tax - IRRF/IRPJ	5,381,306	4,333,343	5,945,608	5,792,623
Excise tax - IPI	17,892	22,645	100,166	106,528
Reintegra	30,577	29,904	47,414	43,111
Other	24,217	26,568	66,799	67,556
	<u>8,126,671</u>	<u>7,291,974</u>	<u>12,695,345</u>	<u>12,894,294</u>
Breakdown				
Current	1,847,885	1,537,885	3,949,002	4,449,734
Non-current	6,278,786	5,754,089	8,746,343	8,444,560
	<u>8,126,671</u>	<u>7,291,974</u>	<u>12,695,345</u>	<u>12,894,294</u>

Value-added tax on sales and services (ICMS/ IVA / VAT / GST): Refers to excess credits derived from purchases of raw materials, packaging and other materials over tax charges due on domestic sales, since exports are exempt. Since these credits do not expire, the Company expects to recover the total amount of the tax credit, including Brazilian ICMS credits from other states (based on the difference between the statutory rate of tax and the effective rate for ICMS collection in the state of origin) either through offsetting tax charges on domestic sales or through purchases of fixed assets, packaging, electricity, and other vendors.

Social contribution on billings - PIS and COFINS: Refers value added taxes (non-cumulative PIS and COFINS credits) arising from purchases of raw materials, packaging and other materials used in products sold in markets outside of Brazil. Such credits do not expire and can be offset against other federal taxes, such as income taxes, or used to settle, administrative or judicial proceedings. The Company started to offset the PIS and COFINS credits generated, starting in August 2018 with social security debts.

Withholding income tax - IRRF/IRPJ: Composed mainly of IRPJ (Corporate Income Tax) credit arising from income tax paid by foreign subsidiaries, which has no statute of limitations. On a consolidated basis, this credit as of December 31, 2024, represents a balance of R\$5,315,218, consisting of a credit of R\$10,029,530 and a provision under IFRIC 23/CPC 22 amounting to R\$4,714,311. As of December 31, 2023, it represents a balance of R\$4,290,022, consisting of a credit of R\$9,160,752 and a provision under IFRIC 23/CPC 22 amounting to R\$4,870,730.

The IFRIC 23/CPC 22 provision was recognized due to the tax treatment of profits from foreign affiliates located in countries with international treaties, creating uncertainty regarding the interpretation of this approach by the tax authority. The Company measured and recorded the impact of this uncertainty using the method that best predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. Consequently, this provision was accounted for by reducing the total existing credits, reflecting the expected effect in the original calculation and the eventual conclusion of the uncertainty.

Excise tax – IPI: Refers to value added taxes incurred upon the production of goods in Brazil. The rates may differ according to the type of product, volume or selling price. These credits do not expire and can be used to pay other federal taxes or reimbursed in cash.

Reintegration of the Special Tax Values - Reintegra: Refers to tax incentives for exports which can be fully or partially reimbursed in cash. Tax credit amounts are calculated by multiplying the statutory rate by gross revenue from the export of certain commercial products. These credits do not expire and can be offset against other federal taxes, such as income taxes, or reimbursed in cash

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8 Related parties transactions

The main balances of assets and liabilities, as well as the transactions resulting in income (loss) for any period, arise from to transactions between related parties or at under market conditions and prices. Transference of costs includes borrowing costs, interest and exchange, when applicable. The following table includes balances and net effect on income of intercompany financing transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries:

8.1 Company	Currency	Costs transfer (administrative and funding)	Company		Consolidated	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Related party receivables			494,269	1,807,878	479,006	573,955
Related party payables			(10,834,039)	(14,459,311)	—	—
			(10,339,770)	(12,651,433)	479,006	573,955
			Statement of financial position accounts		Financial income (expense)	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	2024	2023
a) Direct subsidiaries						
Brazservice Ltda.	R\$	CDI + 1% a.a.	—	—	—	1,546
Enersea Ltda.	R\$	CDI + 1% a.a.	—	—	—	4
JBS Embalagens Metálicas Ltda	R\$	CDI + 1% a.a.	2,188	54	161	5
JBS Confinamento Ltda.	R\$	CDI + 1% a.a.	1,075	(3,784)	584	14,713
JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l. ⁽¹⁾	US\$	2,52% a 6,09% a.a.	(10,660,515)	(8,057,016)	(308,296)	(237,830)
b) Indirect subsidiaries						
Seara Holding Ltda. ⁽²⁾	R\$	—	—	(6,398,511)	—	—
JBS Leather Paraguay Srl	GUA	7% a.a.	12,000	9,642	474	375
Seara Alimentos Ltda.	R\$	CDI + 1% a.a.	(173,524)	1,224,227	(237,593)	(653,805)
JBS Luxembourg S.à.r.l	US\$	1,83% a 7,30% a.a.	—	—	—	(74,948)
8.2 Consolidated						
a) Other related parties						
J&F Investimentos S.A.	R\$	IPCA	479,006	570,936	16,225	14,620
J&F Oklahoma Holdings, Inc.	R\$	3.4% (*)	—	—	—	6,962
Flora Produtos de Higiene e Limpeza S.A.	R\$	Selic	—	3,019	73	—
Total Company			(10,339,770)	(12,651,433)	(528,372)	(928,358)

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the balance of export prepayment (PPE) payable to the direct subsidiary JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l.

⁽²⁾ Refers to the settlement through a capital reduction of the assignment of the current account between the indirect parent company of Seara Alimentos Ltda. and its parent company, Seara Holding Ltda.

⁽³⁾ Refers to the agreement entered into between JBS S.A., J&F Investimentos S.A., and certain former executives of the Company, which represents the definitive resolution of the litigation subject to Arbitration Process CAM No. 186/21. Under the agreement, J&F committed to settle the matter in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreement. On December 27, 2024, the Company received the amount of R\$119,751 as a result of this agreement.

Operations in direct and indirect subsidiaries refer to remittances for working capital that will be and/or have been settled with a capital increase/reduction, distribution of dividends, or cash.

Related party receivable

	Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
J&F Investimentos S.A.	479,006	570,936
Flora Produtos de Higiene e Limpeza S.A. ⁽¹⁾	—	3,019
	479,006	573,955

⁽¹⁾ J&F Investimentos S.A is the ultimate controller of the related companies.

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The disclosure of significant intercompany commercial transactions is in accordance with the criteria established by Management, by disclosing individually, balances which are equal or higher than 2% of the total of each transaction (sale of products, purchases, accounts receivable and accounts payable). Additionally, transactions which are below the described criteria will be disclosed if relevant. This analysis is performed for each related party. If any related party has not met this criteria in the past but if in the current period they do, the comparative balance will be disclosed.

COMPANY	Accounts receivable		Accounts payable		Purchases/Services rendered		Sale of products/Services provided	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Direct subsidiaries								
JBS Confinamento Ltda.	1,139	2,138	133,844	28,021	129,525	646,327	814	12,412
JBS Toledo N.V.	48,220	11,096	—	—	—	—	355,900	296,408
JBS Chile Limitada	12,081	20,820	81	318	1,190	8,045	96,243	115,709
Brazservice Ltda.	—	—	—	—	—	39,163	—	16,717
Conceria Priante Srl	43,776	20,443	—	—	—	—	88,004	33,579
Indirect subsidiaries								
Seara Alimentos Ltda.	170,651	228,076	60,555	52,593	289,377	226,657	2,696,455	2,514,070
JBS Global UK Limited	132,911	105,667	—	—	—	—	474,584	475,859
JBS Aves Ltda.	5,763	5,658	20,936	20,900	5,060	3,858	123,228	131,718
Weddel Limited	16,838	5,497	—	—	—	—	69,809	67,822
Samco, LLC	188,815	96,505	—	—	—	—	726,127	794,851
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda.	22,953	16,255	—	—	26	—	418,824	361,483
JBS Asia Limited	—	—	335,298	266,286	437,119	221,117	—	—
JBS Leather Asia Limited	173,978	69,532	125	—	236	7	537,391	328,648
JBS USA Holding Lux S.à.r.l.	431,350	260,857	—	—	65	1,454	1,631,113	944,384
Seara Comércio de Alimentos Ltda.	1,785	2,197	2,929	3,859	44,482	30,242	22,818	18,891
JBS Australia Pty Ltd.	2,607	3,096	—	—	808	1,909	131,909	187,974
Other related parties								
Agropecuária Santa Luzia Ltda.	—	59	11,992	122	201,864	—	— ³⁴	—
JB-J Agropecuária Ltda.	1,925	4,252	2,963	1,941	1,507,318	1,716,976	30,687	24,782
Flora Produtos de Higiene e Limpeza S.A	26,302	33,536	—	2	709	13	313,959	321,027
Eldorado Brasil Celulose S.A	1,399	246	—	—	—	59	3,926	2,941
Banco Original S.A	—	34	—	—	—	—	67	97
Prima Foods S.A.	306	506	3	2,047	8,766	63,465	6,291	3,148
Agropecuária Nelore Parana Ltda	—	—	—	3,870	—	144,882	—	2,434
Guiaobolso Pagamentos Ltda	8	—	12,405	—	214,599	—	203	—
JBS Ontario	5,313	—	—	—	—	—	78,612	—
	1,288,120	886,470	581,131	379,959	2,841,144	3,104,174	7,806,998	6,654,954

Other financial transactions between party transactions registered in the Company

The Company and some of its subsidiaries entered into an agreement with Banco Original, under which Banco Original acquires receivables held against certain domestic and international customers. The assignments are negotiated without recourse, through the definitive transfer of risks and benefits of the receivables to Banco Original. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had R\$1,585,092 (R\$2,664,506 as of December 31, 2023) at the Parent Company level and R\$3,205,613 (R\$5,158,611 as of December 31, 2023) at the Consolidated level in assigned receivables. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded financial costs related to this operation in the amount of R\$302,815 (R\$225,979 as of December 31, 2023) at the Parent Company level and R\$634,423 (R\$478,112 as of December 31, 2023) at the Consolidated level, which were recorded in the financial statements as financial expenses.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company and some of its subsidiaries held balances with Banco Original totaling R\$327,246 (R\$1,482,874 as of December 31, 2023) at the Parent Company level and R\$1,877,476 (R\$3,783,589 as of December 31, 2023) at the Consolidated level, recorded under cash and cash equivalents. Financial investments, including CDBs (Bank Deposit Certificates) and similar instruments, yield returns equivalent to the CDI (Interbank Deposit Certificate) according to the specified term and investment amount, following market practices. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, interest earned from these investments amounted to R\$48,100 (R\$40,943 as of December 31, 2023) at the Parent Company level and R\$176,948 (R\$129,265 as of December 31, 2023) at the Consolidated level, recorded in the financial statements as financial income.

The Company has cattle purchase commitments for future delivery with certain suppliers, including the related party JBJ Agropecuária ("JB-J"), ensuring the acquisition of cattle at a fixed or adjustable price, without any cash effect on the Company until these commitments mature. Under this forward delivery contract, JB-J has already advanced financing through banks in a reverse factoring arrangement. As of December 31, 2024, the transaction amounted to R\$299,200 (R\$299,800 as of December 31, 2023).

The Company also engages in bovine by-product purchasing operations for rendering activities with Prima Foods S.A.

The Company is the sponsor of the J&F Institute, a business school for young people aiming to train future leaders, offering free, high-quality education. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Company made donations totaling R\$106,472 (R\$111,049 as of December 31, 2023), recorded in the financial statements as administrative expenses.

The Company is also a member of the JBS Fund for the Amazon, a non-profit association aimed at fostering and financing initiatives and projects for the sustainable development of the Amazon biome. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Company made donations totaling R\$12,025, recorded in the financial statements as administrative expenses.

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In its insurance contracting and renewal processes, the Company includes Original Corporate Corretora de Seguros Ltda., a related party, in its panel of insurance brokers, with contracts awarded under standard market conditions.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, no expected losses from doubtful debts were recorded, nor were any bad debt expenses recognized related to transactions with related parties.

On December 30, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its Hygiene and Beauty operations to the related party Flora Produtos de Higiene e Limpeza S.A. The transaction involves the transfer of assets and operations related to the manufacturing and commercialization of hygiene and beauty products, under the terms agreed upon by the parties. The sale value was set at R\$315 million, subject to working capital adjustments. The completion of the transaction will occur upon fulfillment of the precedent conditions outlined in the agreement. The Company did not classify the operation as discontinued or the asset as held for sale as of December 31, 2024, as it does not represent an individually significant business line, accounting for only 0.2% of the Parent Company's net assets.

On June 26, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with Âmbar Hidroenergia Ltda. to form a consortium for the joint operation of power plants aimed at generating electricity. The participation in the consortium was defined as 99% for JBS S.A. and 1% for Âmbar Hidroenergia Ltda.

Remuneration of key management

The Company's key management is comprised of its Executive Officers. The aggregate amount of compensation received by the Company's key management during the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is the following:

	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	51,350	41,517
Variable cash compensation ⁽¹⁾	121,892	96,876
Share-based payments	–	37,932
	173,242	176,325

⁽¹⁾ The Company generally approves profit-sharing for its executives at the end of March each year, referring to the year just concluded. Accordingly, the amount of profit-sharing presented in these financial statements reflects the amount actually paid during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, related to prior periods.

The Chief Executive Officer, the Administrative and Control Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Executive Officers are parties to the Brazilian employment contract regime referred to as CLT (which is the Consolidation of Labor Laws), which follows all the legal prerogatives of payments and benefits.

Except for those described above, the Board of Directors members are not part to any employment contract or any other contracts for additional business benefits such as post-employment benefits or other long-term benefits, termination of work that does not conform to those requested by the CLT (Brazilian Labor Law).

9 Income taxes

Current taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries located in Brazil and abroad are taxed in accordance with the tax laws in effect in each country. The Company analyzes the results of each subsidiary to apply the relevant income tax legislation, aiming to comply with treaties signed by Brazil and avoid double taxation.

Current income tax and social contribution are calculated on the taxable income for the period and any adjustments from prior years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is recorded based on the best estimate, taking into account uncertainties related to the calculation of such taxes.

The effective tax rate is calculated based on the tax laws in effect during each period and in each country where the Company operates. Management periodically evaluates its position on tax matters subject to varying interpretations and recognizes provisions for potential income tax and social contribution payments, when necessary.

In accordance with the technical interpretation CPC/IFRIC23, Management has assessed relevant tax decisions, identifying potential divergences in relation to the tax positions adopted by the Company. Based on this analysis, and considering legal opinions and applicable case law, a provision amounting to R\$4,714,311 was recognized, reflecting discrepancies regarding the taxation of profits from foreign affiliates located in countries with international treaties. This provision was recorded by reducing the "recoverable taxes" line item, reflecting the potential realization of these amounts in the future.

The Company periodically reviews its tax positions where there is uncertainty regarding the tax treatment applied and adjusts the provision as necessary, in line with changes in the prevailing regulatory and legal environment.

Deferred taxes

In the consolidated financial statements, deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented net in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against liabilities and when they are related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

In the Company, tax calculations refer to known tax uncertainties due to judgments used to calculate tax liabilities in the application of complex tax regulations complex tax regulations, which are constantly evolving in the tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. Deferred taxes will only be recognized if it is probable that it is probable that in the future there will be a positive tax base against which temporary differences can be utilized and losses offset, based on projections of taxable income taxable results as well as technical feasibility studies, submitted annually to the Company's and its subsidiaries' management bodies, when applicable.

Changes in tax laws and rates may affect deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded in the future. the Administration does not believe that there is a reasonable probability that there will be a material change in the recognized balances, however, at the close of the fiscal year, the calculation may result in a payment that is significantly different from the current estimate of tax liabilities or a change in the effective tax rate in the financial statements due to the complexity of these tax uncertainties. A legal settlement not favorable to the Company would require a cash outflow and could result in an increase in the effective tax rate on assessment; a favorable legal settlement may result in a reduction in the effective tax rate at assessment.

Deferred taxes are recognized on tax loss carryforwards and temporary asset and liability differences on tax basis versus book basis. Deferred taxes are not recognized when arising from active and/or passive adjustments that do not affect the tax bases, with the exception of adjustments of business combination adjustments. Deferred taxes are determined using tax rates (and laws) that are effective or substantively effective at the end of the current period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax expense on goodwill amortization is recorded only when there is tax amortization of goodwill in the assessment.



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Tax losses in Brazil do not expire, but are limited to the use of 30% of taxable income for the year. The utilization of tax losses in other jurisdictions expires between 10 and 20 years.

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred income taxes assets	—	—	4,032,292	3,751,335
Deferred income taxes liabilities	(2,520,549)	(3,136,770)	(6,782,370)	(6,585,412)
	(2,520,549)	(3,136,770)	(2,750,078)	(2,834,077)

a. Deferred income tax and social contribution

a1. Composition of deferred tax income and social contribution

The current balance of benefits related to the tax effects of accumulated tax losses and negative social contribution bases not recognized by subsidiaries on December 31, 2024 was R\$3,29 billions (R\$3,81 billions on December 31, 2023). These values come from companies that do not have profitability histories or future profit projections sufficient to support their record.

	Company		
	December 31, 2023	Income statement	December 31, 2024
Tax losses and negative basis of social contribution	28,991	(28,991)	—
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	81,170	33,926	115,096
Provisions for contingencies	190,166	(28,048)	162,118
Present value adjustment - Trade accounts receivable	(1,432)	14,543	13,111
Right of use assets	5,178	5,081	10,259
Goodwill amortization	(3,277,762)	—	(3,277,762)
Hedge operations ⁽²⁾	(134,159)	419,405	285,246
Accrued liabilities	162,827	84,606	247,433
Realization of other reserves	(254,252)	2,922	(251,330)
Cut-Off Adjustment (Recipe Recognition)	—	69,832	69,832
Other temporary differences	62,503	42,945	105,448
Deferred taxes, net	(3,136,770)	616,221	(2,520,549)

	Company			
	December 31, 2022	Income statement	Other adjustments ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2023
Tax losses and negative basis of social contribution	—	28,991	—	28,991
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	88,021	(6,851)	—	81,170
Provisions for contingencies	162,583	27,583	—	190,166
Present value adjustment - Trade accounts receivable	5,408	(6,840)	—	(1,432)
Right of use assets	2,732	2,446	—	5,178
Goodwill amortization	(3,277,762)	—	—	(3,277,762)
Hedge operations ⁽²⁾	61,197	(195,356)	—	(134,159)
Accrued liabilities	184,190	(21,363)	—	162,827
Realization of other reserves	(257,332)	3,080	—	(254,252)
Other temporary differences	35,849	26,563	91	62,503
Deferred taxes, net	(2,995,114)	(141,747)	91	(3,136,770)

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	Consolidated				
	December 31, 2023	Income statement	Exchange variation	Other adjustments ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2024
Tax losses and negative basis of social contribution	4,067,527	(138,128)	279,045	(2,171)	4,206,273
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	184,384	50,838	26,737	3	261,962
Provisions for contingencies	607,063	(50,219)	28,248	—	585,092
Present value adjustment - Trade accounts receivable	(340,134)	(181,106)	(134,131)	—	(655,371)
Tax credits - Foreign subsidiaries	114,666	(86,769)	26,585	—	54,482
Labor accidents accruals	38,377	6,795	10,338	—	55,510
Pension plan	57,882	(43,800)	6,645	(856)	19,871
Accrued liabilities	1,118,141	132,902	295,895	226	1,547,164
Non-deductible interests	1,026,154	377,299	327,740	—	1,731,193
Right of use assets	123,053	23,981	13,543	217	160,794
Goodwill amortization	(4,124,007)	(244,471)	(135,657)	—	(4,504,135)
Business combination	(2,150,748)	(153,483)	(580,868)	—	(2,885,099)
Inventory valuation	(720,473)	388,885	(185,510)	—	(517,098)
Hedge and hedge accounting operations ⁽²⁾	(122,796)	408,946	—	(1,548)	284,602
Realization of other reserves	(559,848)	14,225	—	—	(545,623)
Accelerated depreciation and amortization	(2,489,811)	182,717	(664,727)	—	(2,971,821)
Cut-Off Adjustments (Revenue Recognition)	2,982	91,599	—	—	94,581
Other temporary differences	333,511	(14,930)	20,837	(11,873)	327,545
Deferred taxes, net	(2,834,077)	765,281	(665,280)	(16,002)	(2,750,078)

	Consolidated				
	December 31, 2022	Income statement	Exchange variation	Other adjustments	December 31, 2023
Tax losses and negative basis of social contribution	3,387,144	799,728	(119,345)	—	4,067,527
Expected credit losses on trade accounts receivable	164,732	23,618	(3,966)	—	184,384
Provisions for contingencies	716,633	(96,868)	(12,702)	—	607,063
Present value adjustment - Trade accounts receivable	(415,749)	74,947	668	—	(340,134)
Tax credits - Foreign subsidiaries	68,855	51,706	(6,040)	145	114,666
Labor accidents accruals	32,032	8,945	(2,600)	—	38,377
Pension plan	54,708	18,602	(4,408)	(11,020)	57,882
Accrued liabilities	1,257,677	(68,236)	(71,302)	2	1,118,141
Non-deductible interests	399,481	669,248	(42,575)	—	1,026,154
Right of use assets	117,832	10,713	(5,492)	—	123,053
Goodwill amortization	(4,100,891)	(55,961)	32,845	—	(4,124,007)
Business combination	(2,303,239)	(915)	153,406	—	(2,150,748)
Inventory valuation	(286,460)	(495,504)	61,491	—	(720,473)
Hedge and hedge accounting operations ⁽²⁾	42,831	(162,715)	—	(2,912)	(122,796)
Realization of other reserves	(575,927)	16,079	—	—	(559,848)
Accelerated depreciation and amortization	(3,061,951)	370,471	201,669	—	(2,489,811)
Other temporary differences	551,489	(156,463)	(88,382)	29,849	336,493
Deferred taxes, net	(3,950,803)	1,007,395	93,267	16,064	(2,834,077)

⁽¹⁾ The hedge and hedge accounting operations are demonstrated in footnote 28 - Risk management and financial instruments.

⁽²⁾ Changes in the deferred tax balance sheet accounts that do not directly impact profit & loss accounts, are shown in a specific column in the footnotes. These changes refer mainly to deferred taxes on cash flow hedge operations recognized in equity, carried out by the subsidiary Seara Alimentos and impacts related to the acquisitions of the King's group in Italy and Rivalea in Australia.

a2. Expectation of realization of deferred IR/CS on tax losses and negative basis

Deferred tax assets arising from tax losses and temporary differences will be realized as future taxable profits become available, against which these deferred tax assets can be used. The period for settlement or realization of such differences is imprecise and is linked to several factors that are not under the Company's control.

When estimating the realization of active deferred tax credits, constituted on tax losses and negative social contribution basis, the Company considers its budget and strategic plan, adjusted based on estimates of the main tax additions and exclusions. Based on this estimate, the Company believes that it is likely that these deferred tax credits will be realized.

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b. Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expense:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accounting result before taxation	7,974,506	(1,399,967)	14,820,629	(1,398,083)
Nominal rate	-34 %	-34 %	-34 %	-34%
Expected tax expense	(2,711,332)	475,989	(5,039,014)	475,348
Adjustments to reconcile tax expense:				
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	2,891,805	14,861	6,920	16,186
Investments grants ⁽³⁾	649,652	997,128	1,089,224	2,309,571
International rate differences	-	-	910,890	(83,939)
Net income arising from foreign subsidiaries ⁽⁴⁾	619,664	(1,013,138)	(1,194,156)	(1,023,544)
Transfer pricing adjustment	(1,173)	(60,277)	(1,173)	(61,059)
Unrecognized tax benefits	19,229	-	(174,206)	(1,862,376)
Interest not taxed	-	-	(3,745)	700,336
Donations and social programs ⁽⁵⁾	(3,689)	(37,757)	(3,689)	(37,757)
SELIC interest on tax credits	126,066	10,444	149,001	32,405
Lei do bem	7,823	-	24,195	-
Other permanent differences	43,372	(48,255)	119,118	203,767
Current and deferred income tax (expense) benefit	1,641,417	338,995	(4,116,635)	668,938
Current income tax expense	1,025,196	480,742	(4,881,916)	(338,457)
Deferred income tax income (expense)	616,221	(141,747)	765,281	1,007,395
	1,641,417	338,995	(4,116,635)	668,938
% IT/PBT	20.58 %	24.21 %	(27.78)%	47.85%

Additional information: analysis of the variation in the effective rate:

According to IAS 12/CPC 32, the average effective tax rate is calculated as the ratio between tax expense (income) and accounting profit. However, it is important to note that this rate can be influenced by transactions that affect the tax expense (income) but are not directly related to the net profit for the period. Examples of such transactions include the effects of unrecognized deferred taxes, income tax, and social contribution on the realization of the revaluation reserve. In our view, this information should be considered when analyzing the effective tax rate. In the consolidated view, it should also be taken into account that companies with both profits and losses are aggregated and compared with the tax expenses.

⁽³⁾ The Company and its subsidiaries receive subsidies granted by state governments in the form of presumed tax credits, in accordance with the regulations of each state. The amounts recognized as revenue from these tax incentives are excluded from the calculation of income taxes when the requirements established by current legislation are met. During 2024, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded the amount of government subsidies totaling R\$3.20 billion (R\$6.79 billion in 2023), of which R\$3.20 billion consisted of presumed tax credits (R\$2.82 billion in 2023), excluded from the calculation base for income tax and social contribution.

The exclusion of this tax benefit from the income tax and social contribution calculation base resulted in a tax gain of R\$1.08 billion in 2024 related to presumed tax credits (R\$960.675 in 2023).

On June 12, 2023, when reviewing Repetitive Theme 1182, the STJ (Superior Court of Justice) ruled that the requirement for IRPJ (Corporate Income Tax) and CSLL (Social Contribution on Net Profit) on amounts related to ICMS (State VAT) tax incentives, other than those granted as presumed credits, is invalid, provided the requirements of Article 30 of Law No. 12,973/14 are observed. Accordingly, the Company recorded the profit reserve as required by legislation. Law No. 14,789/23 amended the tax treatment of investment subsidies and repealed Article 30 of Law No. 12,973/14. The Company is adhering to the effects of this new law for the year 2024, except for presumed ICMS credits, whose taxation was ruled out by the unified decision of the STJ Panels specializing in tax matters during the judgment of ERESP 1.517.492/PR.

⁽⁴⁾ In accordance with Law No. 12,973/14, the results of subsidiaries abroad must be taxed at a nominal rate of 34%, and the tax paid abroad by these subsidiaries may be credited in Brazil. The results obtained from subsidiaries abroad are subject to taxation by the countries where they are headquartered, in accordance with the applicable rates and legislation (profits taxed by foreign jurisdictions included in the reconciliation of income tax and social contribution expenses). The Company analyzes the results of each subsidiary for the application of its income tax legislation, in order to respect the treaties signed by Brazil and avoid double taxation.

⁽⁵⁾ Refers to donations made by the Company, as described in explanatory note 28 - Expenses by nature.

Global Minimum Tax

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an international organization composed of 38 member countries, working to create international standards and seek solutions to various social, economic, and environmental challenges. These solutions range from improving economic performance and creating jobs to promoting robust education and combating international tax evasion.

In the fight against tax evasion, the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project was established in 2013 as a collaboration between the G20 (a group of the world's largest economies) and the OECD. The goal of the BEPS project is to implement 15 measures to combat tax avoidance, improve the coherence of international tax rules, and ensure a more transparent global tax environment. The project aims to prevent the misuse of tax rules that result in tax base erosion, primarily by shifting profits to jurisdictions with favorable or no taxation.

Pillar II is part of one of the OECD's most recent initiatives, known as BEPS 2.0. Its objective is to address tax issues arising from changing business models in a globalized environment. Pillar II aims to establish a global minimum tax system for multinational enterprises with annual global revenue exceeding EUR 750 million. This additional taxation seeks to balance global income tax collection from these companies and ensure the payment of a minimum global effective tax rate of 15% per jurisdiction in which the multinational group operates.

Starting from the 2024 calendar year, Pillar II rules have come into effect in various jurisdictions, affecting multinationals operating in these markets. However, transitional rules (Safe Harbour) have been established during the first three years of implementation to simplify the calculation of the effective tax rate by jurisdiction and facilitate the adaptation of multinational groups to the new requirements.

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As the Group operates in several jurisdictions that adopted the global minimum tax in 2024, including Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, the Company assessed the potential impact of these regulations. Based on current assessments, the Company did not identify significant tax exposure arising from this tax.

Additionally, in December 2023, the CVM (Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission) published Resolution No. 197, introducing amendments to CPC 32 and IAS 12 "Income Taxes." According to this Resolution, due to measurement uncertainties and impacts, the Company decided to apply the exception for recognizing and disclosing information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar II income tax until more definitive information becomes available.

Transfer Pricing

Transfer pricing rules in Brazil underwent significant changes with the enactment of Law No. 14,596/2023 and Regulatory Instruction RFB No. 2,132/2023, aiming to align the country with international practices, such as OECD guidelines. This new regulation, which will be mandatory from the 2024 calendar year, modifies the calculation methods and documentation requirements for transactions between related companies, directly impacting how multinational enterprises must determine and report their transfer pricing adjustments.

For the 2024 calendar year, the Company assessed the impacts of this change and measured the necessary adjustments to ensure compliance with the requirements established by this new regulation.

10 Investments in equity-accounted investees, associates and joint venture

The investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted using the equity method. Associates are those companies in which the Company has significant influence, without the power to control the financial and/or operating policy decisions. Joint ventures are those in which control is jointly exercised by the Company and one or more partners.

The financial statements of its subsidiaries are adjusted to follow the accounting policies established by the Company. All transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between group companies have been eliminated.

The non-controlling interest are presented in the consolidated financial statements as an integral part of the equity, as well as the results attributable to them in the income statement.

When the Company acquires more shares or other equity instruments of an entity that it already controls, the gains and losses of this variation of participation are recorded as an increase or decrease in shareholders' equity under the caption "Capital Transaction".

Relevant information for investments in the year ended at December 31, 2024:

	Participation	Total assets	Share capital	Equity	Net revenue	Net income (loss)
i. In subsidiaries:						
JBS Embalagens Metálicas Ltda.	99,95%	83,570	203,269	80,986	–	307
JBS Confinamento Ltda.	100%	627,841	891,121	339,462	802,982	(31,903)
Conceria Priante Srl	100%	219,679	18,022	85,890	208,301	(25,215)
JBS Leather International B.V.	100%	1,276,248	127,943	833,489	1,211,882	7,503
JBS Asset Management Corporation	100%	118,580	133,312	118,579	9,434	(1,568)
JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	100%	212,503,718	468	32,901,953	359,349,768	8,520,436
JBS Toledo N.V.	100%	417,378	22,910	264,217	734,873	18,175
JBS Chile Limitada	100%	130,998	28	30,156	440,406	4,647
JBS Finance Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	100%	5,924	929	349	–	(43)
ii. In joint ventures:						
Meat Snack Partners do Brasil Ltda.	50%	387,625	23,762	239,442	1,250,764	172,817
iii. In affiliates:						
JBS Ontario	100%	219,164	5	107,573	850,556	7,443
Birla Societá Agricola Srl	20%	–	16,091	49,724	–	(311)

Changes in the Company's investments:

	December 31, 2023	Addition (disposal)	Exchange rate variation	Equity		December 31, 2024
				Changes in the equity of investees ⁽¹⁾	Proportionate share of income (loss)	
JBS Embalagens Metálicas Ltda.	80,639	–	–	–	307	80,946
JBS Confinamento Ltda.	346,365	25,000	–	–	(31,903)	339,462
Conceria Priante Srl	93,959	–	17,146	–	(25,215)	85,890
JBS Leather International B.V.	550,351	38,535	171,639	65,461	7,503	833,489
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda. ⁽²⁾	188,431	(56,883)	10,169	(34,967)	12,971	119,721
JBS Asset Management Corporation	94,604	–	25,543	–	(1,568)	118,579
JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l. ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	40,061,058	(16,159,006)	10,296,098	(9,816,633)	8,520,436	32,901,953
JBS Toledo N.V.	202,936	–	43,106	–	18,175	264,217
JBS Chile Limitada	21,935	–	3,574	–	4,647	30,156
JBS Finance Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	310	–	82	–	(43)	349
Total	41,640,588	(16,152,354)	10,567,357	(9,786,139)	8,505,310	34,774,762

⁽¹⁾ Holding company that consolidates the operations of the subsidiaries Seara and JBS USA.

⁽¹⁾ Includes reflective transactions of the equity movements of subsidiaries, from the functional currency of the direct subsidiary JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l. (JBS Investments Lux), the U.S. dollar, to the functional currencies of its investees, such as the Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, British pound, euro, Mexican peso, among others.

⁽²⁾ Meat Snacks Partners LLC distributed profits to the Company.

⁽³⁾ The Company transferred cash to its direct subsidiary JBS Investments Lux and reduced capital through the settlement of the credit assignment of the current account of the indirect parent company Seara Holding Ltda..

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Changes in the Consolidated's investments:

	Corporate participation	December 31, 2023	Profit distribution	Changes in the equity of investees	Proportionate share of income	Equity December 31, 2024
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda. ⁽⁴⁾	50%	188,431	(56,883)	(24,798)	12,971	119,721
JBS Foods Ontario Inc.	100%	77,430	—	22,700	7,443	107,573
Birla Sociedad Agricola ⁽⁶⁾	20%	8,160	—	1,846	(62)	9,944
Total		274,021	(56,883)	(252)	20,352	237,238

Changes in the Controller's investments:

	December 31, 2022	Additions	Exchange rate variation	Changes in the equity of investees	Results for the period	Equity December 31, 2023
JBS Embalagens Metálicas Ltda.	80,777	—	—	—	(138)	80,639
JBS Confinamento Ltda.	377,409	61,520	—	—	(92,564)	346,365
Conceria Priante Srl	120,500	—	(4,550)	—	(21,991)	93,959
JBS Leather International B.V.	635,828	19,707	(44,150)	(46,419)	(14,615)	550,351
Brazservice Ltda.	43,940	(43,304)	—	—	(636)	—
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda.	209,092	(62,500)	1,874	(1,877)	41,842	188,431
Enersea Ltda.	350	(356)	—	—	6	—
JBS Asset Management Corporation	111,742	—	(7,977)	—	(9,161)	94,604
JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	53,603,571	(13,194,616)	(3,965,443)	3,495,811	121,735	40,061,058
JBS B.V.	(27)	264	(1)	(1)	(235)	—
JBS Toledo N.V.	195,970	—	(7,840)	—	14,806	202,936
JBS Chile Limitada	19,953	—	(2,744)	—	4,726	21,935
JBS Finance Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	404	—	(27)	—	(67)	310
Total	55,399,509	(13,219,285)	(4,030,858)	3,447,514	43,708	41,640,588

Changes in the Consolidated's investments:

	Corporate participation	December 31, 2022	Dividends distribution	Changes in the equity of investees	Proportionate share of income	Equity December 31, 2023
Meat Snacks Partners do Brasil Ltda.	50%	209,092	(62,500)	(3)	41,842	188,431
JBS Foods Ontario Inc.	100%	75,720	—	(5,606)	7,316	77,430
Birla Sociedad Agricola Srl	20%	10,025	—	(314)	(1,551)	8,160
Total		294,837	(62,500)	(5,923)	47,607	274,021

11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the purchase of the items and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, those components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these costs will flow to the Company and they can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced items or parts are recognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of income in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated to their residual values. Land and construction in progress is not depreciated.

The Company assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When future undiscounted cash flows of assets are estimated to be insufficient to recover their related carrying value, the Company compares the asset's estimated future cash flows, discounted to present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate, to its current carrying value and records a provision for impairment as appropriate.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if needed, at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any change in estimates is accounted for prospectively.

At each reporting date, management assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. In that case, the estimated recoverable amount will be measured to determine if the asset is impaired. Assets and liabilities are grouped into CGU's (Cash generating units) for impairment testing purposes. When an asset's or CGU's carrying amount is higher than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher amount of the estimate of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use. For the year ended December 31, 2024 the Company recognized impairment for the Property, plant and equipment, in the amount of R\$163,563 (R\$113,726 at December 31, 2023), related to the indirect subsidiary JBS USA.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within the statement of income.

The Company's construction in progress relates to investments for expansion, modernization and adaptation of plants for the purposes of increasing productivity and obtaining new certifications required by the market. When these assets are completed and placed in service, they are transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences.

During the year ended at December 31, 2024, the Company entered into several purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment in the amount of R\$94,927 (R\$80,340 at 31 December, 2023), in the Company and R\$1.74 billion (R\$1,88 billion in 31 December, 2023) in the Consolidated.

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Company	Useful life	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net amount	
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	5 to 40 years	5,598,339	(1,879,559)	3,718,780	3,787,295
Land	—	2,362,195	—	2,362,195	2,278,266
Machinery and equipment	3 to 30 years	8,089,315	(4,740,102)	3,349,213	3,136,140
Facilities	10 years	3,518,400	(1,302,655)	2,215,745	1,926,755
Computer equipment	2 to 5 years	357,157	(280,057)	77,100	75,093
Vehicles (land and air)	5 to 35 years	1,180,882	(363,471)	817,411	707,698
Construction in progress	—	1,119,390	—	1,119,390	1,528,857
Others	2 to 15 years	218,476	(145,097)	73,379	69,514
		22,444,154	(8,710,941)	13,733,213	13,509,618

Consolidated	Useful life	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net amount	
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	5 to 60 years	37,505,652	(12,844,959)	24,660,693	20,842,498
Land	—	6,621,997	—	6,621,997	5,856,709
Machinery and equipment	3 to 30 years	57,608,658	(32,602,937)	25,005,721	20,868,860
Facilities	10 to 30 years	6,522,398	(2,297,098)	4,225,300	3,698,925
Computer equipment	2 to 15 years	3,096,639	(1,937,662)	1,158,977	805,067
Vehicles (land and air)	3 to 35 years	2,795,213	(1,088,724)	1,706,489	1,320,041
Construction in progress	—	7,670,931	—	7,670,931	7,923,847
Others	2 to 25 years	4,695,013	(2,794,375)	1,900,638	1,225,173
		126,516,501	(53,565,755)	72,950,746	62,541,120

Changes in property, plant and equipment:

Company	December 31, 2023	Additions net of transferences	Disposals	Depreciation expense	December 31, 2024
Buildings	3,787,295	119,830	(4,212)	(184,133)	3,718,780
Land	2,278,266	85,099	(1,170)	—	2,362,195
Machinery and equipment	3,136,140	561,310	(4,234)	(344,003)	3,349,213
Facilities	1,926,755	433,451	(210)	(144,251)	2,215,745
Computer equipment	75,093	20,748	(260)	(18,481)	77,100
Vehicles (land and air)	707,698	265,594	(50,782)	(105,099)	817,411
Construction in progress	1,528,857	(409,286)	(181)	—	1,119,390
Other	69,514	20,524	(266)	(16,393)	73,379
	13,509,618	1,097,270	(61,315)	(812,360)	13,733,213

Company	December 31, 2022	Additions net of transferences	Incorporations	Disposals	Depreciation	December 31, 2023
Buildings	3,580,188	540,100	14,402	(105,304)	(242,091)	3,787,295
Land	1,749,340	564,375	276	(35,725)	—	2,278,266
Machinery and equipment	3,066,247	416,950	14,181	(51,809)	(309,429)	3,136,140
Facilities	1,797,795	239,814	7,852	(6,205)	(112,501)	1,926,755
Computer equipment	41,814	50,808	178	(1,087)	(16,620)	75,093
Vehicles (land and air)	515,344	321,637	371	(35,861)	(93,793)	707,698
Construction in progress	2,214,667	(685,810)	—	—	—	1,528,857
Other	62,468	21,065	642	(1,697)	(12,964)	69,514
	13,027,863	1,468,939	37,902	(237,688)	(787,398)	13,509,618

Consolidated	December 31, 2023	Additions net of transferences ⁽¹⁾	Business combination adjustments	Disposals	Depreciation expense	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2024
Buildings	20,842,498	2,116,437	3,831	(73,763)	(1,342,548)	3,114,238	24,660,693
Land	5,856,709	243,538	5,185	(24,862)	—	541,427	6,621,997
Machinery and equipment	20,868,860	4,190,044	8,103	(143,294)	(3,522,043)	3,604,051	25,005,721
Facilities	3,698,925	798,074	47	(2,686)	(283,219)	14,159	4,225,300
Computer equipment	805,067	535,762	71	(16,598)	(337,217)	171,892	1,158,977
Vehicles (land and air)	1,320,041	557,704	150	(72,564)	(242,657)	143,815	1,706,489
Construction in progress	7,923,847	(1,098,935)	4,828	(24,734)	—	865,925	7,670,931
Other	1,225,173	622,676	361	(6,678)	(232,108)	291,214	1,900,638
	62,541,120	7,965,300	22,576	(365,179)	(5,959,792)	8,746,721	72,950,746

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Consolidated	December 31, 2022	Additions net of transferences	Business combination adjustments	Disposals	Depreciation	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2023
Buildings	19,722,714	3,418,759	21	(161,506)	(1,315,974)	(821,516)	20,842,498
Land	5,512,969	583,120	–	(71,057)	–	(168,323)	5,856,709
Machinery and equipment	19,998,538	4,965,205	49,681	(188,389)	(3,049,080)	(907,095)	20,868,860
Facilities	3,001,689	936,195	–	(13,743)	(219,632)	(5,584)	3,698,925
Computer equipment	606,623	451,037	–	(3,581)	(223,288)	(25,724)	805,067
Vehicles (land and air)	1,121,272	500,778	–	(43,652)	(217,255)	(41,102)	1,320,041
Construction in progress	11,084,915	(2,854,594)	–	(19,883)	–	(286,591)	7,923,847
Other	1,122,072	383,245	(73)	(47,147)	(184,528)	(48,396)	1,225,173
	62,170,792	8,383,745	49,629	(548,958)	(5,209,757)	(2,304,331)	62,541,120

⁽¹⁾ Additions for each category includes transfer from construction in progress during the period.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the amount of capitalized interest added to construction in progress and included in additions in the Company was R\$33,364 (R\$130,127 at December 31, 2023) and in the Consolidated R\$168,817 (R\$346,155 at December 31, 2023). The capitalization rate used at December 31, 2024 was 13.83% p.y. in the company and 5.88% p.y. in the consolidated (8.41% p.y. in the company and 4.40% p.y. in the United States at December 31, 2023)

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12 Leases

The Company recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently, at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment and adjusted for certain remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid at the start date, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. When the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used as discount rate.

The Company when measuring and remeasuring its lease liabilities and the right of use, used the discounted cash flow technique without considering projected future inflation in the flows to be discounted. Such technique generates significant distortions in the information provided, given the current reality of long-term interest rates in the Brazilian economic environment.

The nature of the expenses related to these leases is recognized as cost of depreciation of right of use assets. Financial expenses on lease obligations are recognized and demonstrated as interest expense.

The Company uses the optional exemption to not recognize a right of use asset and lease liability for short term (less than 12 months) and low value leases. The average discount rate used for the present value's calculation of the lease provision of the identified assets and, consequently, for the monthly accrual of financial interest were 5.83% (6.68% at December 31, 2023) in the Company, and 5.16% (5.85% at December 31, 2023) in the Consolidated, in accordance with the term of each lease agreement and the economic policy of each subsidiary's domicile.

12.1 Right of use asset

Company	Average lease term	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net amount	
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	3 to 20 years	58,831	(8,655)	50,176	22,633
Computer equipment	1 to 3 years	82,527	(62,943)	19,584	51,240
Machinery and equipment	1 to 4 years	131,442	(48,184)	83,258	37,956
Operating plants	1 to 4 years	7,749	(5,012)	2,737	11,999
Land	1 to 4 years	1,945	(1,497)	448	505
Vehicles (land)	1 year	46,690	(8,598)	38,092	11,468
		329,184	(134,889)	194,295	135,801
Consolidated	Average lease term	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net amount	
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Growing facilities	1 to 13 years	7,400,274	(3,485,086)	3,915,188	3,899,030
Buildings	2 to 30 years	5,719,597	(1,762,836)	3,956,761	2,576,093
Computer equipment	1 to 5 years	137,331	(104,073)	33,258	75,203
Machinery and equipment	1 to 10 years	1,516,777	(856,697)	660,080	436,204
Operating plants	1 to 11 years	113,054	(59,660)	53,394	95,348
Land	1 to 30 years	243,172	(144,101)	99,071	92,882
Vehicles (land, air and sea)	1 to 20 years	2,603,268	(1,432,703)	1,170,565	1,083,095
		17,733,473	(7,845,156)	9,888,317	8,257,855

Changes in the right of use assets:

Company	December 31, 2023	Additions and transfers ⁽¹⁾	Terminated contracts	Amortization	December 31, 2024
					December 31, 2024
Buildings	22,633	49,545	(4,954)	(17,048)	50,176
Computer equipment	51,240	—	—	(31,656)	19,584
Machinery and equipment	37,956	85,624	(5,908)	(34,414)	83,258
Operating plants	11,999	—	(5,135)	(4,127)	2,737
Land	505	335	—	(392)	448
Vehicles (land)	11,468	35,177	(425)	(8,128)	38,092
	135,801	170,681	(16,422)	(95,765)	194,295
Company	December 31, 2022	Additions and transfers	Terminated contracts	Amortization	December 31, 2023
					December 31, 2023
Buildings	30,041	12,358	(3,557)	(16,209)	22,633
Computer equipment	10,728	53,587	—	(13,075)	51,240
Machinery and equipment	12,747	41,686	275	(16,752)	37,956
Operating plants	623	16,958	—	(5,582)	11,999
Land	253	793	—	(541)	505
Vehicles (land)	272	12,896	(54)	(1,646)	11,468
	54,664	138,278	(3,336)	(53,805)	135,801

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Consolidated	December 31, 2023	Additions and transfers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Terminated contracts	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2024
Growing facilities	3,899,030	529,708	(135,203)	(841,692)	463,345	3,915,188
Buildings	2,576,093	1,475,335	(88,131)	(507,750)	501,214	3,956,761
Computer equipment	75,203	2,729	–	(44,677)	3	33,258
Machinery and equipment	436,204	441,771	(27,903)	(255,567)	65,575	660,080
Operating plants	95,348	(936)	(21,251)	(21,722)	1,955	53,394
Land	92,882	3,807	(89)	(13,990)	16,461	99,071
Vehicles (land, air and sea)	1,083,095	254,373	(12,082)	(392,297)	237,476	1,170,565
	8,257,855	2,706,787	(284,659)	(2,077,695)	1,286,029	9,888,317

Consolidated	December 31, 2021	Additions and transfers	Business combinations adjustments	Terminated contracts	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2022
Growing facilities	4,299,324	731,620	(51,501)	(83,196)	(834,205)	(163,012)	3,899,030
Buildings	2,227,940	950,069	–	(131,832)	(418,286)	(51,798)	2,576,093
Vehicles (land, air and sea)	48,089	53,144	–	–	(26,027)	(3)	75,203
Machinery and equipment	547,282	168,949	–	(5,565)	(255,494)	(18,968)	436,204
Operating plants	97,601	30,754	–	(686)	(31,534)	(787)	95,348
Land	102,478	7,103	–	(117)	(13,000)	(3,582)	92,882
Computer equipment	1,052,178	469,394	–	(4,579)	(362,638)	(71,260)	1,083,095
	8,374,892	2,411,033	(51,501)	(225,975)	(1,941,184)	(309,410)	8,257,855

⁽¹⁾ The amount of R\$47,600 in additions refers to acquisitions of non-material business combinations during the fiscal year by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda.

⁽²⁾ The amount of R\$(28,509) in additions to the Consolidated refers to the PIS/COFINS provisioned.

12.2 Lease liabilities

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Lease liability	254,515	168,452	13,221,353	10,953,118
Present value adjustment	(30,046)	(17,422)	(2,483,726)	(2,039,185)
	224,469	151,030	10,737,627	8,913,933
Breakdown:				
Current liabilities	79,643	62,454	2,078,637	1,707,172
Non-current liabilities	144,826	88,576	8,658,990	7,206,761
	224,469	151,030	10,737,627	8,913,933

Changes in the lease liabilities:

Company	December 31, 2023	Additions	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	151,030	170,681	11,491	(87,627)	(21,106)	224,469

Company	December 31, 2022	Additions	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	December 31, 2023
Lease liability	62,698	138,324	6,646	(52,232)	(4,406)	151,030

Consolidated	December 31, 2023	Acquired in business combinations	Additions	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	8,913,933	–	2,744,084	563,152	(2,550,894)	(308,639)	1,375,991	10,737,627

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Consolidated	December 31, 2022	Acquired in business combinations	Additions	Interest accrual	Payments	Terminated contracts	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2023
Lease liability	8,984,008	(51,501)	2,444,826	495,138	(2,384,894)	(238,717)	(334,927)	8,913,933

⁽¹⁾The amount of R\$52,773 in additions refers to acquisitions of non-material business combinations during the fiscal year by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda.

The amounts recognized as lease expense are shown below:

	Company		Consolidated	
	31.12.24	31.12.23	31.12.24	31.12.23
Variable lease payments	10,004	10,514	3,352,136	2,537,828
Short term lease liability	28,384	24,510	903,225	733,593
Non-material lease liability	6,474	7,172	9,609	21,712
	44,862	42,196	4,264,970	3,293,133

The non-current portion of the lease liabilities schedule is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	
	Company	Consolidated
2026	57,508	1,803,695
2027	49,621	1,454,499
2028	39,296	1,128,696
2029	13,201	971,060
2030	1,340	827,827
Maturities thereafter 2030	3,636	4,499,135
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	164,602	10,684,912
Present value adjustment	(19,776)	(2,025,922)
	144,826	8,658,990



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Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
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13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and impairment, if applicable. Intangible assets are recognized when it is expected that the assets will generate future economic benefits, taking into consideration the intangible assets' economic and technological viability. Intangible assets are primarily comprised of trademarks, customer relationships, water and mineral rights, supplier contracts, software and others.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the period of effective use using the straight-line method or a method that reflects the economic benefits of the asset. Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher amount of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The carrying value of indefinite-lived intangible assets, which refers to trademarks and water rights, are tested at least annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. If impairment exists, a loss is recognized to write down the indefinite-lived assets to their recoverable amount.

Management understands that certain trademarks have indefinite lives due to verifiable history, the nature of the assets and expected use of the asset by the Company. These acquired trademarks have no legal, regulatory or contractual limits on their use, do not depend on the useful life of any asset or group of assets as they existed independently for a substantial time prior to the acquisitions, and they are not related to sectors subject to technological obsolescence or other forms of deterioration in value.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value based on valuation methodologies and techniques that often involve the use of a third-party valuation firm's expertise to calculate estimates of discounted cash flows. Intangible assets are composed as follows:

	Company			Consolidated		
	Useful life	Net amount		Useful life	Net amount	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trademarks	Indefinite	—	—	Indefinite	6,347,698	5,290,539
Trademarks	Indefinite	132,302	171,628	2 to 20 years	1,817,558	1,651,771
Software	5 years	91,485	30,448	2 to 15 years	189,551	120,746
Water rights	—	—	—	Indefinite	69,985	55,147
Customer relationships	—	—	—	3 to 20 years	2,527,379	2,353,676
Supplier contract	—	—	—	7 to 17 years	127,242	135,931
Other	Indefinite	2,236	2,236	2 to 17 years	86,536	5,049
		226,023	204,312		11,165,949	9,612,859

Changes in intangible assets:

Company	December 31, 2023	Additions	Amortization expenses	December 31, 2024
Amortizing:				
Trademarks	171,628	—	(39,326)	132,302
Softwares	30,448	74,960	(13,923)	91,485
Others	2,236	—	—	2,236
	204,312	74,960	(53,249)	226,023

Company	December 31, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Amortization	December 31, 2023
Amortizing:					
Trademarks	10,487	171,829	—	(10,688)	171,628
Software	20,534	15,360	(304)	(5,142)	30,448
Others intangibles	—	2,236	—	—	2,236
	31,021	189,425	(304)	(15,830)	204,312

Consolidated	December 31, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Amortization expenses	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2024
Amortizing:						
Trademarks	1,651,771	3,589	—	(155,565)	317,763	1,817,558
Softwares	120,746	100,417	(160)	(34,115)	2,663	189,551
Customer relationships	2,353,676	—	—	(388,638)	562,341	2,527,379
Supplier contract	135,931	—	—	(19,989)	11,300	127,242
Others	5,049	85,078	(2,956)	(1,238)	603	86,536
Non-amortizing:						
Trademarks	5,290,539	2,897	—	—	1,054,262	6,347,698
Water rights	55,147	1,187	—	—	13,651	69,985
	9,612,859	193,168	(3,116)	(599,545)	1,962,583	11,165,949

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Consolidated	December 31, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Amortization	Exchange rate variation	December 31, 2023
Amortizing:						
Trademark	1,648,336	175,794	–	(120,624)	(51,735)	1,651,771
Software	109,985	37,558	(636)	(25,551)	(610)	120,746
Customer relationships	2,868,194	11,566	(11,884)	(370,675)	(143,525)	2,353,676
Supplier contract	159,187	–	–	(19,086)	(4,170)	135,931
Others	4,345	2,486	(146)	(1,377)	(259)	5,049
Non-amortizing:						
Trademarks	5,479,137	1,810	–	–	(190,408)	5,290,539
Water rights	59,205	–	–	–	(4,058)	55,147
	10,328,389	229,214	(12,666)	(537,313)	(394,765)	9,612,859

⁽¹⁾ The amount of R\$66.766 in additions refers to the acquisition of immaterial business combinations during the year by the indirect subsidiary, Seara Alimentos Ltda.

Impairment test:

Annually, the Company tests the recoverability of its assets using the concept of value in use through cash flow models and at the year ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no indications of impairment.

14 Goodwill

In the Company, goodwill is recognized under the caption "Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture" because for the investor it is part of its investment in the subsidiary's acquisition; and as goodwill, in the Consolidated because it refers to expectation of future earnings from the acquired subsidiary, which assets and liabilities are consolidated with the Company's. Therefore, in the Company there is only goodwill from incorporations in the amount of R\$9,085,970 and in the Consolidated all goodwill are recognized as intangible. For tax purposes, all the goodwill recorded in the Company was fully amortized in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Goodwill is an indefinite lived asset and is required to be tested for impairment annually or whenever there is evidence of a decline in fair value. Assets and liabilities are grouped into CGU's (Cash generating units) for impairment testing purposes. Any impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income and cannot be reversed.

For impairment testing, assets grouped together into the group of assets which generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. CGUs are tested for impairment annually or whenever events and circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell or value in-use. The Company first estimates the value in-use of CGUs and if lower than the carrying amount, the Company will estimate the fair value less cost to sell. During the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023, our estimates of the CGU groups' value in-use exceeded their carrying amounts and therefore estimates of fair value less cost to sell were not determined. The Company estimates of value in-use contain uncertainties due to judgments used in assumptions, including revenue growth, costs and expenses, capital expenditures, working capital and discount rates. The assumptions are based on Management's estimates as well as comparable data available for market and economic conditions which generate the cash flows.

Upon the sale of a business, the goodwill or corresponding portion of goodwill is included in the calculation of profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill	Consolidated		
	Useful life	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
		Indefinite	33,544,518
Changes in goodwill:			
Balance at the beginning of the period		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquired in business combination ⁽¹⁾		29,556,234	30,412,362
Business combination adjustments		16,655	–
Exchange rate variation		–	64,206
Balance at the end of the period		3,971,629	(920,334)
		33,544,518	29,556,234

⁽¹⁾ Refer to non-material acquisitions in business combinations by the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos Ltda.

Impairment test of goodwill

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company tested the recoverability of goodwill of each CGU group using the concept of value in use through discounted cash flow models based on the balances at September 30, 2024. The determination of the value in use involves using assumptions about cash flows, such as rates of revenue growth, costs and expenses, capital expenditures, working capital requirements and discount rates.

Management projects cash flows for a maximum period of 5 years for the CGU groups of Brazil Beef and USA Pork, to better reflect the long cycle of each group when it refers to the useful life of the animals used in production. The terminal value was assigned based on an expected growth rate of perpetuity for the CGU groups. The weighted average rate of the cost of capital (WACC), used as the discount rate, was estimated on a post-tax basis based on the historical industry performance for each CGU group and external sources of information regarding market risks.

The impairment testing were assigned to the CGUs groups which were allocated.

For the purposes of impairment testing CGUs have been aggregated into the following groups representing the lowest level within the Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and that have significant goodwill:

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
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CGU Groups	Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Brazil Beef	9,069,926	9,069,926
Seara	3,733,147	3,713,132
USA Pork	4,300,762	3,362,447
Moy Park	—	3,764,512
Pilgrim's Food Masters (PFM) ⁽¹⁾	—	1,629,983
Australia Smallgoods	1,755,152	1,503,698
Australia Meat	1,587,675	1,359,994
PPC - Fresh poultry ⁽¹⁾	2,485,564	—
PPC - Brands and Snacks ⁽¹⁾	1,625,051	—
PPC - Pork/Lamb in natura ⁽¹⁾	1,254,015	—
PPC - Food Service ⁽¹⁾	1,072,042	—
PPC - Ready meals ⁽¹⁾	360,256	—
Others ⁽²⁾	6,300,928	5,152,542
Total	33,544,518	29,556,234

For the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023 there were no indications that goodwill within any CGU group was impaired.

⁽¹⁾ On July 1, 2024, the Company successfully completed the reorganization of the Moy Park and Pilgrim's Food Masters cash-generating units (CGUs), driven by restructuring initiatives within its indirect subsidiary, Pilgrim's Pride Corporation ("PPC") in Europe. The purpose of these activities was to integrate core operations and reallocate processing capacities across production facilities, leading to the closure of certain facilities in Europe. As a result of this reorganization, the Company redistributed assets and liabilities to the applicable CGUs and allocated goodwill using the relative net assets approach. The new CGUs are Pork/Lamb Fresh, Poultry Fresh, Food Service, Ready Meals, and Brands & Snacks. At December 31, 2024, the total book value of these CGUs is R\$6,796,928. Subsequently, the Company conducted an interim impairment test on the CGUs, both before and after the reorganization. No impairment was recognized as of the year ended December 31, 2024, as a result of these tests.

⁽²⁾ These correspond to 19 Cash Generating Units (CGUs) which, because their individual values are immaterial, have been grouped in the 'Other' category.

	December 31, 2024									
	Brazil Beef	Seara	USA Pork	Australia Smallgoods	Australia Meat	PPC - Fresh Poultry	PPC - Brands & Snacking	PPC - Fresh Pork/ Lamb	PPC - Food Service	PPC - Meals
Discount rate (pre tax)	14.4 %	16.1 %	9.5 %	8.4 %	8.4 %	14.5 %	14.6 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	14.9 %
Terminal value growth rate	3.6 %	3.6 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Estimated growth rate (average for the next 5 years)	6.2 %	14.1 %	1.5 %	8.8 %	2.3 %	10.6 %	6.1 %	4.7 %	2.8 %	3.4 %

	December 31, 2023						
	Brazil Beef	Seara	USA Pork	Moy Park	Pilgrim's Food Masters (PFM)	Australia Smallgoods	Australia Meat
Discount rate (pre tax)	13.5 %	15.8 %	9.8 %	14.0 %	13.0 %	9.0 %	9.1 %
Terminal value growth rate	3.5 %	3.3 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	2.7 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Estimated growth rate (average for the next 5 years)	7.2 %	13.2 %	2.8 %	7.4 %	6.3 %	8.6 %	2.3 %

Operation	Revenue source	Specific operating costs
Brazil Beef	Sales from the beef operation in Brazil.	Historical performance and price trends of raw materials, especially cattle and international freight.
Seara	Sales from pork, poultry, and prepared foods operations.	Historical performance and price trends of primary raw materials and international freight.
USA Suínos	Sales from pork operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
Austrália Smallgoods	Sales from Primo Foods Pty Ltd and related operations.	Historical performance and hog price trends.
Australia Meat	Sales from beef operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Fresh Poultry	Sales from fresh chicken operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Brands & Snacking	Sales from branded and snack food operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Fresh Pork/Lamb	Sales from pork, lamb, and value-added operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Food Service	Sales from food service operations.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.
PPC - Meals	Sales from frozen entrees.	Historical performance and raw material price trends.

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15 Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable correspond to the amounts owed to suppliers in the ordinary course of business. If the payment period is equivalent to one year or less, the amount is classified as current liabilities, otherwise the corresponding amount is classified as non-current liabilities. Accounts payable are recognized initially at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable by major type of supplier is as follow:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2022
Domestic:				
Commodities	3,856,320	2,613,599	12,145,523	8,527,807
Materials and services	1,140,081	1,103,675	19,435,984	15,120,057
Finished products	565,631	251,126	505,340	184,266
Adjustment to present value	(10,741)	(36,772)	(59,973)	(95,094)
	5,551,291	3,931,628	32,026,874	23,737,036
Foreign:				
Commodities	—	—	126,058	151,795
Materials and services	442,265	536,183	1,681,090	1,552,561
Finished products	1,543	325	10,076	9,582
	443,808	536,508	1,817,224	1,713,938
Total suppliers	5,995,099	4,468,136	33,844,098	25,450,974
Supply chain finance ⁽¹⁾				
Domestic	1,994,034	1,466,235	4,451,543	4,552,484
Foreign	—	—	60,847	37,386
	1,994,034	1,466,235	4,512,390	4,589,870
Total	7,989,133	5,934,371	38,356,488	30,040,844

Confirmed Risk

The Company and its indirect subsidiaries, Seara Alimentos and JBS USA, engage in confirmed risk operations with top-tier financial institutions alongside domestic suppliers. It should be noted that, apart from a relaxation of terms, there were no operational or commercial changes in the process. Additionally, this transaction does not impact the prices set by the suppliers, which remain unchanged compared to the pre-operation values.

The primary objective of the agreement is to optimize payment processing and enable the advancement of receivables to participating suppliers, compared to the original invoice due date. For the Company, this operation does not result in a significant extension of payment terms compared to those previously agreed upon with non-participating suppliers, but it offers the advantage of early receipt to those involved. Additionally, the Company does not incur additional interest on the amounts owed. Therefore, the amounts involved in the transaction are recorded as accounts payable, maintaining the same nature and function as the Company's other obligations, and are classified as current liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Maturity Date Range:

	Company	Consolidated
Trade Payables under Supplier Financing Agreement (days after the invoice date)	10 - 120	10 - 120
Comparable Trade Payables (days after the invoice date)	1 - 120	1 - 120

Commitment to Purchase for Future Delivery

The Group has commitments to purchase cattle for future delivery signed with certain suppliers, in which the Group guarantees the acquisition of cattle for a fixed price, or to be fixed, with no cash effect on the Group until the cattle are delivered. Based on these future delivery contracts, JBJ has already advanced this operation with the banks under the supply chain finance method. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of this transaction was R\$365,328 (R\$ 358.139 at December 31, 2023), this operation is recognized as supply chain finance.

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
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16 Loans and financings

Loans and financing are initially recognized at fair value upon receipt of the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Below is a schedule showing the Company loans and financing instruments by foreign and local currency. Local currency indicates loans denominated in the functional currency of the borrower. All borrowings denominated in currencies other than the presentation currency (Brazilian Reais) are translated to presentation currency each reporting period. Current amounts include accrued but unpaid interest at period-end. Premiums, discounts and transaction costs are amortized to finance expense using the effective interest method.

Debt Registration with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC): On October 25, 2024, following the effectiveness declaration by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Company initiated the acceptance period for the Exchange Offer of the 13 existing series of debt securities ("Old Bonds"), which were not registered with the SEC, for new registered debt securities ("New Bonds"). The offer was filed with the SEC on August 25 and expired on November 25, 2024.

Type	Average annual interest rate	Currency	Index on variable rate loans	Payment terms	Company			
					December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Current	Non-current
Foreign currency								
ACC ⁽¹⁾	6.15%	USD	–	2024	–	252,514	–	–
Prepayment	7.38%	USD	SOFR	2024-27	–	26,776	–	844,059
FINIMP ⁽²⁾	6.03%	USD EUR	Euribor	2025	3,803	151,490	–	3,131
Working capital - American Dollar	7.95%	USD	SOFR	2030	2,327	1,751	13,768	12,359
CRA ⁽³⁾	5.36%	USD	–	2029	4,452	2,139	403,669	186,218
					10,582	434,670	417,437	1,045,767
Local currency								
Export credit facility	14.82%		CDI	2028	1,612	11,066	3,639	1,035,206
CRA ⁽³⁾	6.90%	BRL	CDI e IPCA	2028 - 44	53,312	721,645	6,084,083	9,746,977
Working capital - Brazilian Reais	17.45%	BRL	TJLP	2023 - 28	–	24,597	–	79,061
CDC ⁽⁵⁾	15.54%	BRL	–	2028	48,141	103,101	4,154	43,670
FINAME ⁽⁴⁾	6.00%	BRL	–	2025	30	2,314	–	27
					103,095	862,723	6,091,876	10,904,941
					113,677	1,297,393	6,509,313	11,950,708

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
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Type	Consolidated							
	Average annual interest rate	Currency	Indexer	Payment terms	Current		Non-current	
					December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Foreign currency								
ACC ⁽¹⁾	5.94%	USD	—	2025	6,285,246	252,514	—	—
Prepayment	5.69%	USD	SOFR	2025 - 27	621,064	26,776	—	844,059
FINIMP ⁽²⁾	6.03%	USD e EUR	Euribor	2025	3,803	151,490	—	3,131
White Stripe credit facility	8.45%	USD e CAD	—	—	—	14,001	—	—
Working capital - American Dollar	7.49%	USD	SOFR	2030	38,628	1,751	13,768	12,359
CRA ⁽³⁾	5.36%	USD	—	2029	4,452	2,139	403,669	186,218
Scott credit facilities	2.20%	USD	—	2030	—	—	—	8,787
Export credit facility	6.96%	USD	SOFR	2025	633,889	—	—	—
Others	7.03%	Several	Several	—	22,199	—	10,471	—
					7,609,281	448,671	427,908	1,054,554
Local currency								
FINAME ⁽⁴⁾	6.00%	BRL	—	2025	30	2,314	—	27
Prepayment	7.09%	GBP, USD	BoE, SOFR	2025	—	265,814	—	290,478
JBS Lux 2.50% Notes 2027 ⁽¹⁾	2.50%	USD	—	2027	70,951	55,878	6,132,352	4,774,587
JBS Lux 5.13% Notes 2028 ⁽¹⁾	5.13%	USD	—	2028	118,180	93,045	5,506,738	4,291,318
JBS Lux 6.50% Notes 2029 ⁽¹⁾	6.50%	USD	—	2029	5,784	5,248	432,483	377,065
JBS Lux 3.00% Notes 2029 ⁽¹⁾	3.00%	USD	—	2029	45,817	36,106	3,646,397	2,838,018
JBS Lux 5.50% Notes 2030 ⁽¹⁾	5.50%	USD	—	2030	193,893	154,486	7,686,458	6,002,878
JBS Lux 3.75% Notes 2031 ⁽¹⁾	3.75%	USD	—	2031	9,220	7,567	3,027,942	2,398,080
JBS Lux 3.00% Notes 2032 ⁽¹⁾	3.00%	USD	—	2032	23,221	18,557	6,084,987	4,746,125
JBS Lux 3.63% Notes 2032 ⁽¹⁾	3.63%	USD	—	2032	99,671	80,990	5,917,027	4,766,124
JBS Lux 5.75% Notes 2033 ⁽¹⁾	5.75%	USD	—	2033	146,268	142,668	10,070,326	9,687,901
JBS Lux 6.75% Notes 2034 ⁽¹⁾	6.75%	USD	—	2034	186,190	149,596	9,200,252	7,630,203
JBS Lux 4.38% Notes 2052 ⁽¹⁾	4.38%	USD	—	2052	100,241	78,957	5,496,848	4,295,380
JBS Lux 6.50% Notes 2052 ⁽¹⁾	6.50%	USD	—	2052	50,195	40,648	9,450,062	7,394,040
JBS Lux 7.25% Notes 2053 ⁽¹⁾	7.25%	USD	—	2053	49,774	90,382	5,469,144	4,275,904
PPC 4.25% Notes 2031	4.25%	USD	—	2031	46,919	43,436	5,227,558	4,765,795
PPC 3.50% Notes 2032	3.50%	USD	—	2032	64,480	50,834	5,525,098	4,314,489
PPC 6.25% Notes 2033	6.25%	USD	—	2033	187,534	212,649	5,981,767	4,763,926
PPC 6.88% Notes 2034	6.88%	USD	—	2034	26,014	36,983	3,009,940	2,345,983
Working capital - Brazilian Reais	10.99%	BRL	TJLP	2028	—	24,597	—	79,061
Working capital - Euros	3.78%	EUR	Euribor	2025 - 28	134,921	83,507	53,776	49,314
Export credit facility	13.48%	BRL	CDI	2025 - 30	5,311	14,103	5,243	1,039,597
CDC ⁽⁵⁾	15.29%	BRL	—	2028	57,876	103,101	5,049	43,670
Rural - Credit note - Pre fixed	11.01%	BRL	—	2025	2,114,627	1,176,088	—	—
CRA ⁽³⁾	6.85%	BRL	CDI e IPCA	2025 - 37	70,688	721,645	7,544,080	9,746,977
Scott credit facilities	7.69%	USD, EUR	—	2025	—	97,247	—	2,561
Beardstown Pace credit facility	3.65%	USD	—	2050	—	32,383	—	313,232
JBS Australia feedlot agreement	2.76%	AUD	—	2028	—	4,807	—	164,861
Commercial notes	5.10%	-	-	2025	1,251,736	—	—	—
Other	6.63%	Several	Several	-	237,327	44,053	869,737	53,317
					5,296,868	3,867,689	106,343,264	91,450,911
					12,906,149	4,316,360	106,771,172	92,505,465

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds to the registration of debts with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 25, 2024.

Average annual interest rate: Refers to the weighted average nominal interest cost on the base date. Loans and financing are fixed at a fixed rate or indexed to rates: CDI, Euribor, SOFR, IPCA, TJLP, among others.

On December 31, 2024, the availability under Brasil revolving credit facilities was US\$500 million (equivalent to R\$3.1 billion) and US\$450 million (equivalent to R\$2.18 billion) on December 31, 2023. In the United States the revolving credit facilities on December 31, 2024, was US\$2.9 billion (equivalent to R\$18 billion) and US\$2.9 billion (R\$14 billion at December 31, 2023).

The non-current portion of the principal payment schedule of loans and financing is as follows:



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Maturity	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
2025	—	434,060	—	828,968
2026	7,979	29,187	234,395	91,974
2027	70,327	991,389	6,244,315	5,778,285
2028	350,011	870,390	6,086,657	5,338,878
2029	143,794	162,746	4,370,235	166,623
2030	716,371	—	8,457,625	—
Maturities thereafter 2030	5,220,831	9,462,936	81,377,945	80,300,737
	6,509,313	11,950,708	106,771,172	92,505,465

16.1 Guarantees and contractual restrictions ("covenants")

Type	Issuer and guarantors	Covenants / Guarantees	Events of default
JBS USA Revolving Credit Facility	Issuer: -JBS USA Holding Lux S.à.r.l.; -JBS USA Food Company; -JBS Australia Pty. Ltd.; -JBS Food Canada ULC Guarantors: -JBS S.A.; -JBS Global Luxembourg S.à.r.l.; -JBS Global Meat Holdings Pty. Limited.	Usual and customary for investment grade facilities of this type and subject to customary exceptions, but limited to: (i) incurrence of "priority debt", such as mortgage, guarantee, taxes to pay (ii) liens; (iii) fundamental changes, (iv) sale leasebacks, (v) sales of all or substantially all of the assets of the Borrowers and their subsidiaries, (vi) changes in line of business and (vii) changes in fiscal year. The credit agreement also require compliance with a maximum total debt to capitalization of 55.0% (the "Financial Maintenance Covenant"). The Borrowers may give collateral cure notice to the administrative agent, electing to provide full unconditional guarantee perfected by first priority security interest in substantially all US assets. From and after the collateral cure date the financial maintenance covenant shall no longer be in effect, availability under the Revolving Credit Facility shall be limited to collateral coverage and there shall be limitations on 1) liens, 2) indebtedness, 3) sales and other dispositions of assets, 4) dividends, distributions and other payments in respect of equity interest, 5) investments, acquisitions, loans and advances, and 6) voluntary prepayments, redemptions or repurchases of unsecured subordinated material indebtedness. In each case, clauses 1 to 6 are subject to certain exceptions which can be material.	The facility contains customary events of default. (1)
Notes 2,50% JBS Lux 2027			
Notes 5,13% JBS Lux 2028			
Notes 6,50% JBS Lux 2029			
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2029			
Notes 5,50% JBS Lux 2030	Issuer: JBS USA Holding Lux S.á.r.l. JBS USA Food Company (JBS USA);		
Notes 3,75% JBS Lux 2031	JBS USA Foods Group Holdings, Inc (USA)		
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2032	Guarantor: JBS S.A. (JBS S.A.); JBS Global Luxembourg S.à r.l (JBS Global Lux); JBS Global Meat Holdings Pty. Limited (JBS Global Meat).	These notes contain restrictive covenants applicable to the Company and its Significant subsidiaries including limitation on liens, limitation on sale and leaseback transactions, limitation on merger, consolidation and sale of assets. These limitations are subject to certain exceptions, which can be material.	The covenants contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Notes 3,63% JBS Lux 2032			
Notes 5,75% JBS Lux 2033			
Notes 6,75% JBS Lux 2034			
Notes 4,38% JBS Lux 2052			
Notes 6,50% JBS Lux 2052			
Notes 7,25% JBS Lux 2053			

Notes 4,25% PPC 2031			
Notes 3,50% PPC 2032	Issuer: -Pilgrim's Pride Corporation.	These notes are subject to restrictive covenants applicable to PPC and its significant subsidiaries, including limitation on encumbrances, limitation on sale and leaseback transactions, limitation on merger consolidation and sale of assets. These limitations are subject to certain exceptions, which may be material.	'The covenants contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Notes 6,25% PPC 2033	Guarantor: -Pilgrim's Pride Corporation of West Virginia, Inc.;		
Notes 6,88% PPC 2034			
PPC Revolving Credit Facility	Borrowers: -Pilgrim's Pride Corporation; -To-Ricos Ltd. -To-Ricos Distribution, LTD.	On October 4, 2023, PPC and certain of its subsidiaries entered into an unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement with CoBank, ACB as administrative agent and other involved lenders that replaced the 2021 U.S. Credit Facility. The credit agreement increased its availability under the revolving loan commitment from US\$800.0 million to US\$850.0 million, in addition to changes to clauses and the extension of the maturity date from August 2026 to October 2028. The RCF also requires compliance with a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.50:1.00 (the "Financial Maintenance Covenant"). The Borrowers may give collateral cure notice to the administrative agent, electing to provide full unconditional guarantee perfected by first priority security interest in substantially all U.S. assets. From and after the collateral cure date the financial maintenance covenant shall no longer be in effect, availability under the RCF shall be limited to collateral coverage, may be subject to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio if utilization is above 80% and there shall be limitation on 1) liens, 2) indebtedness, 3) sales and other dispositions of assets, 4) dividends, distributions, and other payments in respect of equity interest, 5) investments, acquisitions, loans and advances, and 6) voluntary prepayments, redemptions or repurchases of unsecured subordinated material indebtedness. In each case, clauses 1 to 6 are subject to certain exceptions which can be material.	Customary Events of Default ⁽¹⁾
Line of Credit Moy Park Holdings (Europe) Limited - Revolving Credit Facility	Borrowers: - Moy Park Limited - Pilgrim's Pride Limited - Pilgrim's Food Masters UK Limited - Pilgrim's Food Masters Ireland Limited - Pilgrim's Shared Services Limited Guarantors: - Moy Park Holdings (Europe) Limited - Consumer Foods Van Sales Limited - Onix Investments UK Limited - Rollover Limited - Oakhouse Limited - Attleborough Foods Limited - Noon Products Limited - Spurway Foods Limited - Pilgrim's Pride Limited	The RCF requires compliance with a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.00:1.00, and the leverage ratio must not exceed 3.00:1.00. Customary agreements that may limit the ability of Moy Park Holdings (Europe) Limited, as well as the ability of Borrowers or Guarantors, include, among other things: -Selling or disposing of certain assets; -Changing the general nature of the company's primary business activity; -Incurring certain additional debts; -Declaring specific dividends, share premiums, or share buybacks.	Customary Events of Default ⁽¹⁾
Primo ANZ credit facility	Borrowers: - Primo Foods Pty Ltd. Guarantors: - Industry Park Pty Ltd; - Primo Foods Pty Ltd; - Australian Consolidated Food Holdings Pty Limited; - Australian Consolidated Food Investments Pty Limited; - Primo Group Holdings Pty Limited; - Primo Meats Pty Ltd; - Hans Continental Smallgoods Pty Ltd; - P&H Investments 1 Pty Ltd; - Hunter Valley Quality Meats Pty Limited; - Seven Point Pork Pty Ltd; - P&H Investments 2 Pty Ltd; - Primo Retail Pty Ltd; - Primo Meats Admin Pty Ltd; - Premier Beehive Holdco Pty Ltd; - Premier Beehive NZ.	Customary covenants that may limit Primo's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the company; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - create encumbrances; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity.	Customary Events of Default ⁽¹⁾

Huon credit facility	Borrowers: Huon Aquaculture Group Limited Guarantors: -Industry Park Pty Ltd; -Huon Aquaculture Group Limited; -Huon Aquaculture Company Pty Ltd; -Springs Smoked Seafoods Pty Ltd ; -Springfield Hatcheries Pty Ltd; -Huon Ocean Trout Pty Ltd; -Meadow Bank Hatchery Pty Ltd; -Morrison's Seafood Pty Ltd; -Southern Ocean Trout Pty Ltd; -Huon Shellfish Co Pty Ltd; -Spring Smoked Salmon Pty Ltd; -Huon Salmon Pty Ltd; -Huon Smoked Salmon Pty Ltd; -Huon Smoked Seafoods Pty Ltd; -Huon Seafoods Pty Ltd; -Huon Tasmanian Salmon Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit Huon's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the company; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - create encumbrances; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility JBS Australia & Rivalea	Borrowers: -JBS Australia Pty Limited; -Rivalea (Australia) Pty Ltd. Guarantors: -JBS Australia Pty Limited; -Diamond Valley Pork Pty Ltd; -Oxdale Dairy Enterprise Pty Ltd; -Rivalea (Australia) Pty Ltd -Industry Park Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit JBS Australia's and Rivalea's ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the company; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - create encumbrances; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility	Borrowers: -Andrews Meat Industries Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit JBS AMI ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the company; - incur certain additional indebtedness; - create encumbrances; - declare certain dividends, share premiums, or repurchases of equity.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility	Borrowers: -White Stripe Foods Pty Ltd.	Customary covenants that may limit JBS WSF ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to, among other things: - sell or dispose of certain assets; - change the general nature of the core business of the company;	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Credit facility Mexico	Borrowers: -Pilgrim's Pride, S. de R.L. de C.V. Guarantors: -Avícola Pilgrim's Pride de Mexico, SA de CV.	Customary covenants that may limit the Company's ability to realize new investments and be a guarantor for third party loans, change the general nature of the core business of the company or line of business and initiate the liquidation process. These limitations are subject to certain exceptions, which may be material.	The facility also contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
Commercial Paper	Borrowers: -JBS USA Holding Lux S.à.r.l. -JBS USA Food Company (JBS USA); -JBS USA Foods Group Holdings, Inc. (USA) Guarantors: - JBS S.A. (JBS S.A.); -JBS Global Luxembourg S.à r.l (JBS Global Lux); -JBS Global Meat Holdings Pty, Limited (JBS Global Meat).	On December 10, 2024, the subsidiary JBS USA Food Company began issuing commercial notes, allowing it to raise funds for up to 397 days at competitive interest rates, which vary according to the term of the notes. On December 29, 2024, outstanding loans totaled US\$ 202.1 million, net of the discount related to the issue. The weighted average interest rate on outstanding commercial notes was 5.10%, with maturities of less than 30 days.	The facility contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾
8° issuance of debentures CRA 9° issuance of debentures CRA 10° issuance of debentures CRA 11° issuance of CRA	Borrowers: JBS S.A.	Standard contractual restrictions that may limit the Group's ability, among other things, to: -create encumbrances; -sell or transfer to third parties all or substantially all assets; -carry out spin-offs, mergers or incorporations of the Group and/or its Subsidiaries by third parties; -pay dividends if the issuer is in default with respect to any of its pecuniary obligations under the indenture	The facility contains customary events of default. ⁽¹⁾

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1st Issuance of Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA) tied to Rural Product Note.	Borrowers: Seara Alimentos Ltda. Guarantors: JBS S.A	Customary contractual restrictions that may limit the Company's ability, among other things, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– create encumbrances;– sell or transfer to third parties all or substantially all assets;– carry out spin-offs, mergers, or acquisitions of the Company and/or its subsidiaries by third parties;– pay dividends if the issuer is in default of any of its financial obligations under the terms of the issuance deed.	Customary Events of Default ⁽¹⁾ .
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⁽¹⁾ Customary events of default includes failure to perform or observe terms, covenants or other agreements in the facility, defaults on other indebtedness if the effect is to permit acceleration, failure to make a payment on other indebtedness unless waived or extended within the applicable grace period, entry of unsatisfied judgments or orders against the issuer or its subsidiaries and certain events related to bankruptcy and insolvency matters.

The Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenant restrictions at December 31, 2024 and until the date that these financial statements were approved.

16.2 Financing activities

Company	Note	Balance at January 1, 2024	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2024
Loans and financing	16	(13,248,101)	7,773,497	(1,131,035)	(17,351)	(6,622,990)
Lease liability	12.2	(151,030)	87,627	(11,491)	(149,575)	(224,469)
Derivative liabilities		396,931	825,178	(2,142,620)	–	(920,511)
Margin cash	3	64,754	112,882	–	–	177,636
Profit reserves		(15,410,466)	–	–	(2,961,603)	(18,372,069)
Total		(28,347,912)	8,799,184	(3,285,146)	(3,128,529)	(25,962,403)

Consolidated	Note	Balance at January 1, 2024	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at December 31, 2024
Loans and financing	16	(96,821,825)	651,9301	(29,259,406)	(115,391)	(119,677,321)
Lease liability	12.2	(8,913,933)	255,0894	(1,939,143)	(2,435,445)	(10,737,627)
Derivative liabilities		123,380	1255807	(2,707,399)	203,702	(1,124,510)
Margin cash	3	641,283	-113712	318,010	–	845,581
Profit reserves		(15,410,466)	443,6392	2,217,956	(9,615,951)	(18,372,069)
Non-controlling interest		(3,647,167)	56465	–	(1,998,857)	(5,589,559)
Total		(124,028,728)	14,705,147	(31,369,982)	(13,961,942)	(154,655,505)

Company	Note	Balance at January 1, 2023	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions	Balance at December 31, 2023
Loans and financing	16	(15,699,582)	3,752,651	(1,171,044)	(130,126)	(13,248,101)
Lease liability	12.2	(62,698)	52,232	(6,646)	(133,918)	(151,030)
Derivative liabilities		(180,093)	62,308	514,715	1	396,931
Margin cash	3	80,434	(15,680)	–	–	64,754
Profit reserves		(18,689,553)	2,218,118	–	1,060,969	(15,410,466)
Total		(34,551,492)	6,069,629	(662,975)	796,926	(28,347,912)

Consolidated	Note	Balance at January 1, 2023	Cash flows	(Financial) Revenue	Non-cash transactions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at January 1, 2023
Loans and financing	16	(92,354,061)	(4,407,128)	284,374	(345,010)	(96,821,825)
Lease liability	12.2	(8,984,008)	2,384,894	(160,211)	(2,154,608)	(8,913,933)
Derivative liabilities		6,608	58,050	367,060	(308,338)	123,380
Margin cash	3	679,391	130,759	(168,867)	–	641,283
Profit reserves		(18,689,553)	2,218,118	–	1,060,969	(15,410,466)
Non-controlling interest		(3,464,765)	33,015	–	(215,417)	(3,647,167)
Total		(122,806,388)	417,708	322,356	(1,962,404)	(124,028,728)

⁽¹⁾The amounts presented as non-cash transactions refer to lease liabilities, appropriation of net income, and provisions.

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17 Other taxes payable

Income and other taxes payable are comprised of the following:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taxes payable in installments	239,996	288,891	275,097	329,110
PIS / COFINS tax payable	—	74,531	95,224	158,964
ICMS / VAT / GST tax payable	62,856	52,630	234,490	171,067
Withholding income taxes ⁽¹⁾	49,226	48,137	2,147,398	50,966
Others	12,772	6,141	470,198	443,915
Subtotal	364,850	470,330	3,222,407	1,154,022
Income taxes	—	—	1,442,971	403,022
Total	364,850	470,330	4,665,378	1,557,044
Breakdown:				
Current liabilities	187,836	238,006	2,147,248	1,100,179
Non-current liabilities	177,014	232,324	2,518,130	456,865
	364,850	470,330	4,665,378	1,557,044

⁽¹⁾ In light of a corporate restructuring of the indirect subsidiary JBS USA, the Company analyzed and concluded the existence of a tax uncertainty regarding Withholding Income Tax (IRRF) in the Luxembourg jurisdiction. The Company evaluated the tax uncertainty in accordance with IFRIC 23, which provides guidance on the accounting and measurement of uncertain tax liabilities, and recognized a tax provision in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, in the amount of US\$338,320 (equivalent to R\$2,094,979).

18 Payroll and social charges

Payroll and social charges are comprised of the following:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taxes payable in installments	2,204,454	2,344,071	2,207,832	2,369,913
Bonus and vacation along with related social charges	393,421	335,059	4,982,019	3,563,866
Salaries and related social charges	676,675	478,270	3,480,009	2,437,111
Others	24,070	16,403	404,877	283,826
	3,298,620	3,173,803	11,074,737	8,654,716
Breakdown:				
Current liabilities	1,484,449	1,208,139	8,890,600	6,280,042
Non-current liabilities	1,814,171	1,965,664	2,184,137	2,374,674
	3,298,620	3,173,803	11,074,737	8,654,716

Taxes payable in installments: In December 2022, the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF), in a favorable decision regarding the Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI No. 4,395), declared unconstitutional the subrogation of the collection of social security contributions related to the Rural Worker Assistance Fund (FUNRURAL) to slaughterhouses, consumer companies, consignors, or cooperatives purchasing production. As of December 31, 2024, the Company and its subsidiaries have recorded a provision under the "Social Charges Installments" line item amounting to R\$1.49 billion (R\$1.69 billion as of December 31, 2023) at the Parent Company level and R\$1.49 billion (R\$1.71 billion as of December 31, 2023) at the Consolidated level, related to FUNRURAL installments. As of December 31, 2024, the Company and its subsidiaries settled installments in cash and offset them against recoverable tax balances totaling R\$1.49 billion (R\$1.17 billion as of December 31, 2023) at the Parent Company level and R\$1.56 billion (R\$1.22 billion as of December 31, 2023) at the Consolidated level. The Company is still awaiting the approval of the judgment minutes that will proclaim the result, as well as potential modulation of effects by the STF, which will determine the period for which the decision will take effect.

19 Dividends payable

The Company's bylaws requires the payment of dividends equal to at least 25% of the annual net income attributable to company shareholders. The Company recognizes a liability at year-end for the minimum unpaid yearly dividend amount. Dividends payable are recognized as a liability at December 31 of each year.

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Declared dividends on 2020 - Residual	—	29	—	29
Declared dividends on 2021 - Residual	61	61	61	61
Declared dividends on 2022 - Residual	42	42	42	42
Declared dividends on 2023 - Residual	26	28	1,804	1,806
Declared dividends on 2024 - Residual	55	—	664	—
Interim dividends	2,218,116	—	2,218,116	—
Subtotal	2,218,300	160	2,220,687	1,938

The amount of residual dividends from previous fiscal years corresponds to unpaid amounts due to the lack of updated banking details with banks and brokers. This issue, arising from some minority shareholders, prevents the completion of the payment. The Company notifies these shareholders to update their information so that the balance can be settled. The balance of prescribed dividends is absorbed under the "Profit Reserves" account, as they are not distributed within the three-year period. The liability will be maintained as a short-term obligation during the legal period, as the payment is automatically processed once the records are updated.

On August 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends from profit reserves, totaling R\$4.44 billion, equivalent to R\$2.00 per common share. These interim dividends were paid to shareholders on October 7, 2024.

On November 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends related to profit reserves, in the total amount of R\$2.22 billion,

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corresponding to R\$1.00 per ordinary share. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on January 15, 2025.

The distributed dividends per share were:

	2024	2023
Dividends to be distributed	6,654,348	2,218,116
Number of outstanding shares of share capital– ordinary shares	2,218,116,370	2,218,116,370
Dividends per share - R\$	3.00	1.00

The company distributed dividends based on the balance of profit reserves in the total amount of R\$6.65 billion. The interim dividends were charged to the minimum mandatory dividends for the year ending December 31, 2024.

20 Provisions for legal proceedings

The preparation of financial statements requires Management to use estimates and assumptions regarding contingencies, which affect the value of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in the current reporting period. In particular, given the uncertainties of a fiscal nature in Brazilian tax legislation, the determination of tax liabilities requires Management to exercise judgment, and the outcome upon realization may differ from the estimates.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to proceedings of labor, civil, tax, social security, and other natures. Management must estimate the probability of any adverse outcomes from these proceedings as well as the probable losses associated with these matters.

Provisions are recognized as liabilities, in administrative expenses, and charges in financial results, when losses are considered probable; that is, when an outflow of resources is likely to be required, and the amount can be reliably measured.

When the existence of a present obligation is not deemed probable, the Company discloses contingent liabilities, except in cases where the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote, in which case no provision or disclosure is required.

The Company is involved in judicial and administrative proceedings, predominantly in Brazil. The analysis of the probability of losses in these cases takes into account the available evidence, legal norms, jurisprudence, the most recent and relevant judicial decisions, as well as the opinions of in-house legal counsel. Provisions are adjusted for inflation and recorded in net financial results (income/expenses). The average estimated time for the conclusion of proceedings is approximately 2.5 years for labor cases, 4 years for civil cases, and between 5 and 10 years for tax and social security cases.

Breakdown:

Current liabilities
Non-current liabilities

	Company		Consolidated	
	31.12.24	31.12.23	31.12.24	31.12.23
Current liabilities	–	–	1,738,822	955,866
Non-current liabilities	476,817	559,310	1,341,615	1,529,624
	476,817	559,310	3,080,437	2,485,490

Provisions are recognized for proceedings with a probable risk of loss, as outlined below:

	Company				Consolidated			
	31.12.24				31.12.23			
	Labor	Civil	Tax and Social Security	Total	Labor	Civil	Tax and Social Security	Total
Brazil	257,414	140,051	79,352	476,817	252,703	128,135	178,472	559,310
Total	257,414	140,051	79,352	476,817	252,703	128,135	178,472	559,310
Consolidated								
31.12.24								
	Labor	Civil	Tax and Social Security	Total	Labor	Civil	Tax and Social Security	Total
Brazil	539,192	370,274	424,269	1,333,735	522,569	355,844	643,924	1,522,337
USA	–	1,738,816	–	1,738,816	–	955,861	–	955,861
Others jurisdictions	325	277	7,284	7,886	312	232	6,748	7,292
Total	539,517	2,109,367	431,553	3,080,437	522,881	1,311,937	650,672	2,485,490

20.1 Labor - Movement of provisions:

Jurisdiction	Company				
	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates				31.12.24
	31.12.23	Payments	Indexation		
Brazil	252,703	137,613	(146,930)	14,028	257,414
Total	252,703	137,613	(146,930)	14,028	257,414

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Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.22	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	31.12.23
Brazil	252,392	137,754	(159,407)	21,964	252,703
Total	252,392	137,754	(159,407)	21,964	252,703

Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.23	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation
Brazil	522,569	355,660	(376,469)	37,432	–
Other jurisdictions	312	27	(23)	–	9
Total	522,881	355,687	(376,492)	37,432	9
					31.12.24

Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.22	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation
Brazil	517,526	302,532	(345,864)	48,375	–
Other jurisdictions	432	84	(43)	1	(162)
Total	517,958	302,616	(345,907)	48,376	(162)
					31.12.23

• Brazil

As of December 31, 2024, the total provision recorded in the consolidated financial statements amounted to R\$539,192 (R\$522,569 as of December 31, 2023). The potential loss associated with these proceedings, assessed with the support of legal advisors, is considered probable. The individual proceedings involve low amounts and are filed by former employees, with the main claims related to overtime payments, compensation for health risks, commuting time, workplace accidents, and occupational illnesses.

20.2 Civil - Movement of provisions:

Jurisdiction	Company				
	31.12.23	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	31.12.24
Brazil	128,135	52,289	(57,378)	17,005	140,051
Total	128,135	52,289	(57,378)	17,005	140,051

Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.22	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	31.12.23
Brazil	77,765	92,591	(72,201)	29,980	128,135
Total	77,765	92,591	(72,201)	29,980	128,135

Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.23	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation
Brazil	355,844	83,332	(103,527)	34,625	–
USA	955,861	1,464,527	(1,005,129)	8	323,549
Others jurisdictions	232	29	(21)	(6)	43
Total	1,311,937	1,547,888	(1,108,677)	34,627	323,592
					31.12.24

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Jurisdiction	Consolidated					31.12.23
	31.12.22	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation	
Brazil	253,262	147,120	(119,374)	74,836	–	355,844
USA	909,127	564,719	(442,854)	–	(75,131)	955,861
Others jurisdictions	116	114	–	–	2	232
Total	1,162,505	711,953	(562,228)	74,836	(75,129)	1,311,937

- **Brazil**

As of December 31, 2024, the total provision recorded in the consolidated financial statements amounted to R\$370,274 (R\$355,844 as of December 31, 2023). The potential loss associated with these proceedings, based on the assessment conducted by legal advisors, is considered probable. Most of the claims consist of individual low-value lawsuits, primarily related to compensation for collective moral damages, moral damages arising from improper protests, damage reparations with integrated parties, claims involving industrial or commercial trademarks, and consumer contracts related to product quality.

- **United States**

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the provision classified as probable is R\$ 1,74 Billions (R\$ 955.861 as of December 31, 2023). The main lawsuits are described below:

a. Broiler antitrust Litigation

Between September 2, 2016 and October 13, 2016, a series of federal class action lawsuits were filed with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the "Illinois Court") against PPC and other defendants by and on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers of broiler chickens alleging violations of antitrust and unfair competition laws and styled as In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litigation, Case No. 1:16-cv-08637 (the "Broiler Antitrust Litigation"). The complaints seek, among other relief, treble damages for an alleged conspiracy among defendants to reduce output and increase prices of broiler chickens from the period of January 2008 to the present. PPC has entered into agreements to settle all claims made by the three certified classes for an aggregate total of \$195.5 million, each of which has received final approval from the Illinois Court and paid in 2021. PPC continues to defend itself against the direct-action plaintiffs as well as parties that have opted out of the class settlements (collectively, the "Broiler Opt Outs"). PPC will seek reasonable settlements where they are available. To date, the Group has recognized an expense of \$582.5 million, including a \$45.0 million incremental increase in the thirteen weeks ended December 29, 2024, to cover settlements with various Broiler Opt Outs and paid an aggregate total of \$512.2 million to Broiler Opt Outs and as of December 31, 2024 has a provision of \$70.3 million (US\$ 38.9 million as of December 31, 2023) for these settlements. These settlement expenses were recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

On January 27, 2017, a purported class action on behalf of broiler chicken farmers was brought against PPC and other chicken producers in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma alleging, among other things, a conspiracy to reduce competition for grower services and depress the price paid to growers. The complaint was consolidated with several subsequently filed consolidated amended class action complaints and styled as In re Broiler Chicken Grower Litigation, Case No. CIV-17-033. On June 24, 2024, a settlement was reached in the amount of \$100.0 million. The settlement was paid on October 28, 2024. A US\$71.0 million incremental increase in settlement amount was recognized in the second quarter of 2024. These settlement expenses were recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. On January 7, 2025, the Court granted final approval of the Group settlement and dismissed the case.

b. Pork Antitrust Litigation

Between June 28, 2018 and July 23, 2018, a series of purported class action lawsuits were filed against JBS Food Company, a number of other pork producers, and Agri Stats, Inc. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota (the "Minnesota Court") on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers of pork alleging violations of federal and state antitrust, unfair competition, unjust enrichment, deceptive trade practice, and consumer protection laws, which were consolidated and styled as In re Pork Antitrust Litigation, Case No. 0:18- cv-01776 (the "Pork Antitrust Litigation"). JBS USA has entered into agreements to settle all claims made by the three certified classes, for an aggregate total of \$57.3 million, each of which has received final approval from the Minnesota Court. JBS USA continues to defend itself against the direct action plaintiffs as well as parties that have opted out of the class settlements (collectively, the "Pork Opt Outs"). JBS USA will seek reasonable settlements where they are available. To date, the Group has recognized expense of \$33.7 million to cover negotiated settlements with various Pork Opt Outs and paid an aggregate total of \$59.5 million to Pork Opt Outs and as of December 31, 2024 JBS Food Company has a provision of \$24.2 million (US\$ 36.7 million as of December 31, 2023) for these settlements. During 2024, the Group recognized expense of US\$3.5 million for negotiated settlements with various Pork Opt Outs and paid US\$16.0 million to Pork Opt Outs. The Group recognized these settlement expenses within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

c. Beef Antitrust Litigation

Between April 23, 2019 and June 18, 2020, a series of purported class action lawsuits were filed against JBS USA, Swift Beef Company, JBS Packerland, Inc., JBS S.A., and certain other beef processors in the Minnesota Court, each alleging, among other things, violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, which were coordinated in the Minnesota Court for pre-trial purposes and styled as In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation, Case No. 0:20- cv-1319 (the "US Beef Antitrust Litigation"). In the US Beef Antitrust Litigation, To date, JBS USA has settled with three of the purported classes, for an aggregate expenses of US\$161.0 million (equivalent R\$996.960), of which US\$83.5 million (equivalent R\$17.057) (US\$ 21.4 million (equivalent R\$103.604) at December 31, 2023) remains unpaid as of December 31, 2024 (zero as of December 31, 2023). JBS Food Company's settlements with the putative Direct Purchaser Plaintiff class and the Commercial Indirect Purchaser Plaintiff class have received final approval from the Minnesota Court. JBS USA Food Company's settlement with the putative cattle class is subject to court approval. During 2024, the Group recognized these expenses in the amount of US\$83.5 million (equivalent R\$517.057) (US\$53 million (equivalent R\$256.589) in 2023) within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income. The Group continues to defend itself against the remaining classes and the direct-action plaintiffs (those parties that have opted out of the class settlements (collectively, the "Beef Opt Outs")) in the US Beef Antitrust Litigation, but will continue to seek reasonable settlements in the US Beef Antitrust Litigation where available. During 2024, the Group expensed US\$1.7 million (equivalent R\$10.527) (zero in 2023) for negotiated settlements with various Beef Opt Outs and paid all claims made by the plaintiffs in the amount of US\$23.1 million (equivalent R\$143.024) to Beef Opt Outs. These expenses are recognized within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Between February 18, 2022 and March 24, 2022, two purported class action lawsuits were filed in Canada against JBS USA, Swift Beef Company, JBS Packerland, Inc., JBS Food Canada ULC ("JBS Canada"), and a number of other beef processors alleging similar claims to those in the Beef Antitrust Litigation (the "Canadian Beef Antitrust Litigation"). In the Canadian Beef Antitrust Litigation, JBS Food Canada has entered into an agreement to settle all claims made by the plaintiffs for US\$5.5 million (equivalent R\$34.058) which was paid in 2024, though the agreement is still subject to final approval by the court. During 2024, the Group recognized these expenses in the amount of US\$5.5 million (equivalent R\$34.058) (zero in 2023) within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

d. US Litigation

On October 20, 2016, Patrick Hogan, acting on behalf of himself and a putative class of certain PPC stockholders, filed a class action complaint in the Colorado Court against PPC and its named executive officers styled as Hogan v. Pilgrim's Pride Corporation, et al., No. 16-CV-02611. The complaint alleges, among other things, that PPC's Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings contained statements that were rendered materially false and misleading. On December 6, 2024, the Group entered into a settlement agreement in principal with the putative class in the amount of \$41.5 million, which is subject to court approval, no amount was paid and as of December 31, 2024 PPC has a provision of \$41.5 million (zero as of December 31, 2023) for these settlements. The Group recognized these settlement expenses within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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e. Poultry Workers Class Action

Between August 30, 2019 and October 16, 2019, a series of purported class action lawsuits were filed in the US District Court for the District of Maryland (the "Maryland Court") against PPC and a number of other chicken producers, as well as Webber, Meng, Sahl & Company and Agri Stats, styled as Jien, et al. v. Perdue Farms, Inc., et al., No. 19-cv-02521. The plaintiffs are a putative class of poultry processing plant production and maintenance workers (the "Poultry Workers Class") and allege that the defendants conspired to fix and depress the compensation paid to Poultry Workers Class in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The Group entered into an agreement to settle all claims made by the Poultry Workers Class for \$29.0 million and paid the plaintiffs this amount during 2021, though the agreement is still subject to final approval by the Maryland Court.

f. Colorado Court Compensation Class Action

On November 11, 2022, a purported class action lawsuit was filed against JBS USA and a number of other meatpackers as well as Webber, Meng, Sahl & Company and Agri Stats, Inc. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado (the "Colorado Court"). The plaintiffs allege that the defendants conspired to fix and depress the compensation paid to pork and beef plant workers in violation of the Sherman Act and seek damages from January 1, 2014 to the present. JBS USA agreed to settle all claims made by the purported class for \$55.0 million, which has been preliminarily approved by the Colorado Court. The Group recognized these settlement expenses within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss which remains unpaid as of December 31, 2024.

g. U.S. State Matters

On September 1, 2020, February 22, 2021, and October 28, 2021, the Attorneys General in New Mexico (State of New Mexico v. Koch Foods, et al., D-101-CV-2020-01891), Alaska (State of Alaska v. Agri Stats, Inc., et al., 3AN-21-04632), and Washington (State of Washington v. Tyson Foods Inc., et al., 21-2-14174-5), respectively, filed complaints against PPC and others based on allegations similar to those asserted in the Broiler Antitrust Litigation. On March 9, 2023, the Group entered into an agreement to settle all claims made by the State of Washington for \$11.0 million. The State of Washington claim was paid in the second quarter of 2023. On June 24, 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to settle with the Attorney General in New Mexico for \$5.2 million, and this amount was paid on September 18, 2024. On July 3, 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to settle with the Attorney General in Alaska for \$1.25 million, and this amount was paid on July 10, 2024. These settlements were recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

On June 29, 2021 and October 25, 2021, the Attorneys General of New Mexico and Alaska, respectively, filed complaints against JBS USA based on allegations similar to those asserted in the Pork Antitrust Litigation. On October 16, 2024, JBS USA entered into a settlement with the Attorney General of Alaska for \$0.8 million. This settlement was recognized within general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of income and remains unpaid as of December 31, 2024.

20.3 Tax and Social Security - Changes in provision:

Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.23	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	31.12.24
Brazil	178,472	(108,400)	(20,184)	29,464	79,352
Total	178,472	(108,400)	(20,184)	29,464	79,352
 Company					
Jurisdiction	Company				
	31.12.22	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	31.12.23
Brazil	148,028	5,788	(14)	24,670	178,472
Total	148,028	5,788	(14)	24,670	178,472
 Consolidated					
Jurisdiction	Consolidated				
	31.12.23	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation
Brazil	643,924	(217,001)	(30,903)	28,249	–
Other jurisdictions	6,748	13	–	(1)	524
Total	650,672	(216,988)	(30,903)	28,248	524
 Consolidado					
Jurisdiction	Consolidado				
	31.12.22	Additions, reversals and changes in estimates	Payments	Indexation	Exchange rate variation
Brazil	543,296	22,985	(3,430)	81,073	–
Other jurisdictions	6,753	103	(65)	196	(239)
Total	550,049	23,088	(3,495)	81,269	(239)

• Brazil

a. Various Tax and Social Security Proceedings

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the provision classified as probable is R\$424.269 (R\$643.924 as of December 31, 2023), that none of which are individually material. Most of these lawsuits were filed by issues involving Brazilian taxes such as ICMS (Value-added tax on sales and services), PIS/ COFINS (Social contribution on billings) and CSLL (Social Contribution on net income).

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Disclosure - possible loss contingent liabilities

Considering management's assessment, supported by the opinion of legal advisors, contingencies listed below have the probability of loss considered as possible (but not more likely than not) and due to this classification, no provisions were recognized.

On December 31, 2024, the company had labor, tax and civil lawsuits for which, in the opinion of its legal advisors, materialization is possible, for which there is no provision of R\$31.1 billion in the Parent Company and R\$39.1 billion in Consolidated. There is no individually significant amount with potential for possible loss. The company's management believes that it is not necessary to set up a provision for possible losses.

	Company		Consolidated	
	31.12.24	31.12.23	31.12.24	31.12.23
Labor	396,613	428,516	1,310,234	1,292,840
Civil	1,540,017	1,482,436	2,073,500	1,961,443
Tax	29,182,155	20,883,710	35,749,149	25,881,633
	31,118,785	22,794,662	39,132,883	29,135,916

Labor:

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of R\$ 1.310.234 (R\$ 1.292.840 as of December 31, 2023) refers to claims for which losses are possible (i.e. not more likely than not, but more than remote). Most of these lawsuits were filed by former employees of the Company seeking overtime payments and payments relating to their exposure to health hazards, commuting time, alleged work accidents and recovery time. There is no individually significant claim in the total amount of possible losses.

Civil:

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of R\$ 2.073.500 (R\$ 1.961.443 as of December 31, 2023) refers to civil legal proceedings for which losses are possible (i.e. not more likely than not, but more than remote). Most of these lawsuits are related to indemnity for collective moral damage, moral damage for improper protest, repairing damages for poultry partnership or pork integration, cancellation of industry or trade mark complaints and consumer contracts - product quality. Except for the processes described below, there are no individually relevant processes.

• United States

US Federal Matters

On December 23, 2020 and October 29, 2021, the Group received civil investigative demands ("CIDs") from the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") related to the fed cattle and beef packing industry. The Group cooperated with the DOJ in producing documents and information pursuant to the CIDs. The Attorneys General for multiple states participated in the investigation and coordinated with the DOJ. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

On February 9, 2022, PPC learned that the DOJ opened a civil investigation into human resources antitrust matters, and on October 6, 2022, PPC learned that the DOJ opened a civil investigation into grower contracts and payment practices and on October 2, 2023, received a CID requesting information from PPC. PPC is cooperating with the DOJ in its investigations and CID. The DOJ has informed PPC that it is likely to file a civil complaint pursuant to at least one of these investigations. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

U.S. State Matters

From February 21, 2017 through May 4, 2021, the Attorneys General for multiple U.S. states have issued civil investigative demands ("CIDs"). The CIDs request, among other things, data and information related to the acquisition and processing of broiler chickens and the sale of chicken products. The Group is cooperating with the Attorneys General in these states in producing documents pursuant to the CIDs.

On February 28, 2024, the Attorney General of the State of New York filed a civil complaint against our subsidiaries, JBS Food Company and JBS USA Food Company Holdings, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, alleging that consumers in New York were misled by statements in which JBS Food Company expressed its goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and striving to achieve Net Zero by 2040. The complaint seeks an injunction, disgorgement of profits, civil penalties, attorney's fees and other relief. On January 10, 2025, the New York Court granted the Company's Motion to Dismiss and dismissed the Attorney General's claims against the Company without prejudice.

• Brazil

a. Profits earned by foreign subsidiaries

Between the calendar years 2006 and 2018, the Company received tax assessments related to the taxation of profits earned abroad, which were allegedly required to be included in the calculation base for Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL). These assessments also included the disallowance of tax payment slips from foreign subsidiaries, based on the argument that they could not have been used to offset IRPJ and CSLL due in Brazil. Additionally, the assessments imposed fines, penalties, and interest charges.

The Company clarifies that a significant portion of the IRPJ and CSLL assessments on foreign profits relates to earnings from subsidiaries located in jurisdictions with which Brazil has tax treaties to avoid double taxation. Moreover, a relevant portion of the assessments concerns formal requirements imposed by tax authorities for consolidating the results of its direct or indirect subsidiaries abroad. The Company disagrees with the criteria applied by the tax authorities and has presented its defense. For nearly all of the amounts assessed, the Company is defending itself in administrative proceedings and awaiting judgment.

As of December 31, 2024, Management considers that, for approximately R\$756,254 (R\$699,933 as of December 31, 2023), the likelihood of loss is remote, while for approximately R\$20,6 billions (R\$11,3 billions as of December 31, 2023), the likelihood of loss is possible.

In accordance with IFRIC/23, management has evaluated relevant tax rulings, identifying any discrepancies concerning the Company's tax positions. Based on this analysis, as well as legal opinions and applicable case law, the Company recognized a provision of R\$4,7 billions related to differing interpretations regarding the taxation of profits from foreign subsidiaries in countries with international treaties. This provision was recorded by reducing the taxes recoverable line item, reflecting the potential future realization of these amounts.

b. Tax entries arising from the plea agreement

The Company received infraction notices relating to the period from 2013 to 2016, primarily intended to collect withholding income tax on payments associated with transactions that were subsequently included in a plea agreement. The tax assessment is based on the alleged absence of a valid basis for the payment or the failure to



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properly identify its beneficiary. No provision was recorded in this case, as both the beneficiary's identification and the rationale for the payment were duly provided to the tax authorities and documented in the plea agreement, which is further corroborated by an independent technical report. The potential loss is estimated at R\$932 millions.

c. Disallowance of PIS and COFINS Tax Credits

The Company is a defendant in legal proceedings disputing its right to claim PIS and COFINS tax credits under the non-cumulative regime. The controversy involves several complex issues, including proving that the expenses are essential and relevant to the Company's core economic activities, interpreting tax regulations across various sectors in which the Company operates, and providing documentary evidence of the actual incurrence of the expenses that support the credit claim. The decision not to record a provision is based on the fact that the claimed credits are well-supported by thorough documentation, a point further reinforced by independent technical reports. The potential loss in this matter is estimated at R\$1,8 billion future realization of these values.

• Australia

a. Tax Proceedings

During 2017, the Australian Tax Office ("ATO") opened a review of JBS Australia Pty. Ltd. for income tax years 2015 through 2017 in connection with a corporate reorganization. On September 30, 2020, the ATO issued a tax assessment for income tax year 2015 for an immaterial amount while it continues to investigate tax years 2016 and 2017. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

• México

a. Tax Proceedings

On May 12, 2022, the SAT issued tax assessments against Pilgrim's Pride, S. de R.L. de C.V. and Provenex Holdings, LLC in connection with PPC's acquisition of Tyson de México. The Mexican subsidiaries of PPC filed a petition to nullify these assessments. The District Court issued a judgement on January 20, 2025, in which the court now claims that the seller owed tax due to the indirect transfer of Mexican assets in connection with the sale, and that PPC or its subsidiaries should have withheld such taxes, but also noted that only one of the assessments will proceed. PPC will appeal and will continue to defend this matter. The amount under appeal for the remaining assessment is approximately \$269.5 million (equivalent R\$1,67 million). No expense has been recorded for this amount at this time, and PPC have submitted an indemnification claim notice pursuant to the definitive agreement to acquire Tyson de Mexico. There can be no assurances as to whether the indemnification claim will be successful or in what amounts.

• United Kingdom

a. Tax Proceedings

In 2019 and 2020, the UK Revenue & Customs Authority (HMRC) opened reviews of the 2017 and 2018 tax returns of Onix Investments UK Ltd in which HMRC evaluated the deductibility of certain interest related expenses incurred by Onix Investments UK Ltd (the "Deductions"). The Deductions total \$7.9 million (equivalent R\$48.919) for tax year 2017 and \$32.1 million (equivalent R\$198.773) for tax year 2018. On April 12, 2024, HMRC concluded that the Deductions should be disallowed and Onix Investments UK Ltd appealed. On October 8, 2024, HMRC issued a Review Conclusion Letter affirming the prior decision to disallow the Deductions. Onix Investments UK Ltd has timely filed a Grounds of Appeal and will continue to defend this matter. No loss related to this matter can be reasonably estimated.

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21 Equity

a. Share capital: Share capital on December 31, 2024 and 2023 was R\$23,576,206, represented at December 31, 2024 by 2,218,116,370 common shares, having no nominal value. The Company is authorized to increase its capital by an additional 1,375,853 common shares. According to statute, the Board of Directors shall determine the number, price, payment term and other conditions of the issuance of shares. The Company may grant options to purchase shares to directors, employees or persons who will provide services, or the directors, employees or person providing the services under its control.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Quantity	R\$ thousand	Quantity	R\$ thousand
Final balance	2,218,116,370	23,576,206	2,218,116,370	23,576,206

b. Capital reserves:

b1. Premium on issue of shares: refers to the difference between the subscription price that the stockholders pay for the shares and their fair value;

b2. Capital transaction: Includes transactions resulting from equity changes resulting from the repurchase of shares and the compensation plan with shares of subsidiaries.

c. Other reserves: Refers to revaluations of fixed assets prior to IFRS adoption. Other reserves are transferred to retained earnings in proportion with the realization of revalued assets through depreciation, disposal and retirement.

d. Profit reserve:

d1. Dividends: On August 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends from profit reserves, totaling R\$4.44 billion, equivalent to R\$2.00 per common share, based on the shareholder structure as of June 30, 2024. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on October 7, 2024.

On November 13, 2024, the Company approved the distribution of proposed interim dividends from profit reserves, totaling R\$2.22 billion, equivalent to R\$1.00 per common share. These interim dividends were paid to shareholders on January 15, 2025.

The Company distributed dividends based on the profit reserve balance, totaling R\$6.65 billion. The interim dividends were allocated toward the mandatory minimum dividends for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

d2. Legal reserve: In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law and the Company's by-laws, 5% of the net profits must be allocated for each fiscal year to the legal reserve until the aggregate amount of the reserve equals 20% of the share capital.

d3. Investments statutory: Constituted on the basis of the remaining balance of net profit after the allocations for the constitution of the legal reserve and distribution of dividends, which will have the purpose of financing the investment in operational assets, absorption of losses, and repurchase of own shares (to remain in treasury or cancel) This reserve cannot exceed the share capital.

d4. Tax incentive reserve: The Company and its subsidiaries receive subsidies granted by state governments, in the form of presumed credits and partial or full reductions in the ICMS tax base for certain goods within their production chain, in accordance with state regulations.

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of government subsidies utilized by the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to R\$7.97 billion.

e. Other comprehensive income: Composed by gain on cash flow hedge, Gains (losses) associated with pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, valuation adjustments to equity in subsidiaries, loss on net investment in foreign operations and gain on foreign currency translation adjustments. In the financial statement which includes the foreign entity, such exchange variations must be recognized, initially, in other comprehensive income in a specific equity account, and must be transferred from equity to the income statement when the net investment is written off.

e1. Gain (loss) on net investment in foreign operations: The Company has certain intercompany loans balances with the subsidiaries JBS Luxembourg S.à.r.l and JBS Investments Luxembourg S.à.r.l which will not be settled through cash but with equity transactions, through capital reduction. Therefore, the Company understands that these balances are an extension of the subsidiary's investment, thus they are considered as net investment on foreign operations. The exchange variation is reclassified from income statement to equity, during the period.

f. Non-controlling interest: The balance representing non-controlling interests refers to the ownership of ordinary shares, amounting to 17.6% as of December 31, 2024 (17.5% as of December 31, 2023), of PPC not held by JBS USA. The voting rights of JBS USA in Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (PPC) are limited to 82.4% of the total as of December 31, 2024 (82.5% as of December 31, 2023). PPC is one of the largest poultry producers in the world, with operations in the United States, France, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the United Kingdom. The profit attributable to PPC's non-controlling interests was US\$199.9 million (equivalent to R\$1.08 billion as of December 31, 2024) and US\$67.1 million (equivalent to R\$392.357 million as of December 31, 2023), respectively. The accumulated non-controlling interests in PPC amounted to US\$880.8 million (equivalent to R\$5.45 billion as of December 31, 2024) and US\$728.6 million (equivalent to R\$3.53 billion as of December 31, 2023). Below are the total net sales of PPC, net profit, cash generated from operations, total assets, and total liabilities for the indicated periods:

	2024	2023
NET REVENUE	96,360,365	85,027,030
NET INCOME	5,884,350	1,574,827
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,743,326	3,319,730
	December 31, 2024	12.31.23
Total assets	65,951,562	47,494,901
Total liabilities	39,613,258	31,302,800
Total equity	26,338,304	16,192,101

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22 Net revenue

The vast majority of the Company's revenue is derived from contracts which are based upon a customer ordering our products. Revenues are recognized when there is a contract with the customer, the transaction price is reliably measurable and when the control over the goods sold is transferred to the customer. The Company accounts for a contract, which may be verbal or written, when it is approved and committed by both parties, the rights of the parties are identified along with payment terms, the contract has commercial substance and collectability is probable. While there may be master agreements, the contract is only established when the customer's order is accepted by the Company.

The Company evaluates the transaction for distinct performance obligations, which are the sale of its products to customers. Each performance obligation is recognized based upon a pattern of recognition that reflects the transfer of control to the customer at a point in time, which is upon destination (customer location or port of destination), which faithfully depicts the transfer of control and recognition of revenue. There are instances of customer pick-up at the Company's facility, in which case control transfers to the customer at that point and the Company recognizes revenue. The Company's performance obligations are typically fulfilled within days to weeks of the acceptance of the order.

The measurability of the transaction price can be impacted by variable consideration i.e. discounts, rebates, incentives and the customer's right to return products. Some or all of the estimated amount of variable consideration is included in the transaction price but only to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. This is usually at the point of dispatch or on delivery of the products. This varies from customer to customer according to the terms of sale. However, due to the nature of our business, there is minimal variable consideration.

Allocating the transaction price to a specific performance obligation based upon the relative standalone selling prices includes estimating the standalone selling prices including discounts and variable consideration.

Shipping and handling activities are performed before a customer obtains control of the goods and its obligation is fulfilled upon transfer of the goods to a customer. Shipping and handling costs are recorded within cost of sales. The Company can incur incremental costs to obtain or fulfill a contract such as broker expenses which are not expected to be recovered. The amortization period for such expenses is less than one year; therefore, the costs are expensed as incurred and included in deductions from sales.

The Company disaggregates its revenues by (i) domestic sales, (ii) export sales and (iii) segment information:

- (i) Domestic sales refers to internal sales of each geographical location;
- (ii) Export sales refers to external sales of each geographical location;
- (iii) Segment information as disclosed in Note 26.

The Company also disaggregated its revenues between Brazil, Seara, Beef North America, Pork USA, Chicken USA, Australia and Others to align with our segment presentation in Note 26:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
GROSS REVENUE				
Sales of products				
Domestic sales	35,965,788	31,300,727	322,664,023	284,652,376
Export sales	30,550,222	22,916,932	108,163,343	91,803,102
	66,516,010	54,217,659	430,827,366	376,455,478
SALES DEDUCTION				
Returns and discounts	(1,982,773)	(1,758,333)	(9,596,986)	(8,718,421)
Sales taxes	(1,166,203)	(1,024,939)	(4,278,378)	(3,920,520)
	(3,148,976)	(2,783,272)	(13,875,364)	(12,638,941)
NET REVENUE				
	63,367,034	51,434,387	416,952,002	363,816,537

22.1 Customer contract balances for advance payments

Revenue from advances to customers refers to contracts with customers in which payments are received prior to satisfying the performance obligation under the contract. In addition, a contractual liability is recognized when the Company has an obligation to transfer products to a customer from whom the consideration has already been received. The contractual liability is recognized when the consideration is received and settled. The Company recognizes revenue when it fulfills the performance obligation. Contractual liabilities are presented as advances from customers in the balance sheet.

Note	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade accounts receivable	4	5,525,252	2,575,423	23,131,584
Contract liabilities		(704,101)	(652,228)	(940,903)
Total accounts receivable net of advance		4,821,151	1,923,195	22,190,681
				14,844,671

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23 Financial income (expense)

Net finance expense includes (i) interest payable on borrowings and direct issue costs; (ii) results from the daily settlements of future contracts used to protect assets and liabilities, as well as the fair value adjustments for derivative instruments that are described within Note 28, (iii) interest receivable on funds invested which is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues using the effective interest method; and (iv) gains and losses associated with transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Net finance expense consisted of the following for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Exchange rate variation	732,809	232,871	712,394	294,593
Derivative transactions, net	(2,142,905)	514,715	(2,677,379)	411,361
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(2,609,838)	(3,760,867)	(8,861,161)	(8,647,104)
Interest income ⁽²⁾	809,406	608,440	2,465,982	1,627,501
Taxes, contribution, fees and others ⁽³⁾	(404,447)	(224,700)	(602,976)	(434,335)
	(3,614,975)	(2,629,541)	(8,963,140)	(6,747,984)
Financial income	1,998,496	1,752,934	3,885,203	2,913,998
Financial expense	(5,613,471)	(4,382,475)	(12,848,343)	(9,661,982)
	(3,614,975)	(2,629,541)	(8,963,140)	(6,747,984)

⁽¹⁾ For the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amounts of R\$1,083,956 and R\$1,702,471 respectively, in the Company and R\$6,205,224 and R\$5,888,325, in the Consolidated. These balances refer to interest expenses from loans and financings expenses recognized under the caption "Interest expense".

⁽²⁾ For the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amounts of R\$139,007 and R\$239,554 respectively, in the Company and R\$1,002,298 and R\$525,604 respectively, in the Consolidated refers to interest income from short investments recognized under the caption "Interest income".

⁽³⁾ Includes updating of legal costs

24 Earnings per share

Basic: Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding common shares purchased and held as treasury shares (shares in thousands).

Diluted: Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) of the period attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for the effects of all potential common shares that are dilutive and adjusted for treasury shares held. The Company has no ordinary shares that would cause dilution, so the calculation of diluted earnings per share is equal to basic earnings per share.

	2024	2023
Net income attributable to shareholders	9,615,923	(1,060,972)
Weighted average - common shares outstanding (basic)	2,218,116,370	2,218,116,370
Basic and diluted earnings per share - (R\$)	4.34	(0.48)

25 Share-based compensation

JBS and Seara - Share-based variable compensation plan

In the variable remuneration plan, the Company's directors and executive officers are rewarded with remuneration based on the pricing of the Company's shares and paid on a deferred basis, 1/3 per year, for three years.

These plans consist of cash compensation, since there is no effective negotiation of the Company's shares and there is no issuance and/or transfer of shares to settle the plan. The determination of the unit value equivalent to the number of shares to be used in the calculation basis is defined with reference to the monthly salary of the eligible participant, a multiple salary and the average of the closing prices of the Company's common shares traded on B3 over the last 30 trading sessions, prior to the release of the annual results.

The amount of R\$62,542 in December 31, 2024 (R\$40,704 in December 31, 2023) was recognized under the caption "General and administrative expenses" in the income statement.



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PPC long-term incentive plan

PPC sponsors a performance-based, omnibus long-term incentive plan (the "LTIP") that provides for the grant of a broad range of long-term equity-based and liability-based awards PPC's officers and other employees, members of the Board of Directors and any consultants. Awards that may be granted under the LTIP include "incentive stock options," within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards ("RSAs") and restricted stock units ("RSUs").

Equity-based awards are converted into shares of PPC's common stock shortly after award vesting. Compensation cost to be recognized for an equity-based awards grant is determined by multiplying the number of awards granted by the closing price of a share of PPC's common stock on the award grant date. Liability based awards granted under the LTIP are converted into cash shortly after award vesting. Compensation cost to be recognized for a liability-based awards grant is first determined by multiplying the number of awards granted by the closing price of a share of PPC's common stock on the award grant date. However, the compensation cost to be recognized is adjusted at each subsequent milestone date (i.e., forfeiture date, vesting date or financial reporting date) by multiplying the number of awards granted by the closing price of a share of PPC's common stock on the milestone date. The PPC's Chairman establishes the criteria of granting the options and selecting the employees.

In December 31, 2024, the expenses recognized in stock-based and cash-based compensation plans were R\$68,266 (R\$28,522 at December 31, 2023) and R\$(8,647) (R\$9,352 at December 31, 2023).

During 2024, the cash-settled share-based compensation plan for PPC's Europe and Mexico segments, related to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, was determined not to have met the performance threshold for payment. Consequently, PPC reversed the compensation costs recognized in both the prior year and the current year related to this plan.

The following table presents the changes of restricted stock units ("RSUs"):

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
Equity-based RSU, payments in cash:				
Outstanding at beginning of year	911	110.96	993	114.79
Granted	979	156.59	324	117.25
Vested	(187)	127.14	(378)	110.21
Forfeited reinstated	(131)	126.79	(28)	123.79
Outstanding at end of the year	1,572	147.65	911	110.96
<hr/>				
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Equity-based RSU, payments in shares:				
Outstanding at beginning of year	242	124.18	377	124.18
Granted	—	—	158	119.92
Vested	—	—	(196)	125.17
Forfeited	(218)	200.52	(97)	112.99
Outstanding at end of the year	24	268.30	242	137.01

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards in 2024 or 2023.

The total fair values of equity-based awards and liability-based awards vested during the year ended December 31, 2024 were R\$43,965 (R\$45,024 at December 31, 2023). No liability-based awards were vested during the fiscal year of 2024 (R\$24,207 at December 31, 2023), respectively. On December 31, 2024 the total unrecognized compensation cost related to all nonvested equity-based awards was R\$104,650 (R\$43,572 at December 31, 2023), which cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1,91 years (1,93 years as of December 31, 2023). On December 31, 2024, there is no compensation cost related to all nonvested equity-based awards (R\$19,849 at December 31, 2023) which cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1 year (1,73 years as of December 31, 2023).

Historically, PPC has issued new shares, as opposed to treasury shares, to satisfy equity-based award conversions.

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

26 Operating segments and geographic reporting

The Company's Management has defined operating segments based on the reports that are used to make strategic decisions, analyzed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)—our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), there are seven reportable segments: Brazil, Seara, Beef North America, Pork USA, Chicken PPC, Australia and Others. The segment operating profit or loss is evaluated by the CODM, based on Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization)..

Adjusted EBITDA consists of all the items of profit and loss that compose the Company's profit before taxes, applying the same accounting policies as described in these financial statements, except for the following adjustments as further described below: exclusion of financial income and financial expenses, exclusion of depreciation and amortization expenses; exclusion of share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax; exclusion of expenses with DOJ and antitrust agreements described in note 20; exclusion of donations and social programs expenses; exclusion of extemporaneous tax credits impacts; exclusion of J&F Leniency expenses refund - net of PIS/COFINS; exclusion of JBS fund for the Amazon and exclusion of certain other income (expenses).

Brazil: this segment includes all the operating activities from the Company, mainly represented by slaughter facilities, cold storage and meat processing, fat, feed and production of beef by-products such as leather, collagen and other products produced in Brazil. Revenues are generated from the sale of products predominantly to restaurant chains, food processing companies, distributors, supermarket chains, wholesale supermarket and other significant food chains.

Seara: this segment includes all the operating activities of Seara and its subsidiaries, mainly represented by chicken and pork processing, production and commercialization of food products and value-added products. Revenues are generated from the sale of products predominantly to restaurant chains, food processing companies, distributors, supermarket chains, wholesale supermarket and other significant food chains.

Beef North America: this segment includes JBS USA beef processing operations in North America and the plant-based businesses in Europe. Beef also sells by-products to the variety meat, feed processing, fertilizer, automotive and pet food industries and also produces value-added meat products including toppings for pizzas. Finally, Sampco LLC imports processed meats and other foods such as canned fish, fruits and vegetables to the US and Vivera produces and sells plant-based protein products in Europe.

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Pork USA: this segment includes JBS USA's pork operations, including Swift Prepared Foods. Revenues are generated from the sale of products predominantly to retailers of fresh pork including trimmed cuts such as loins, roasts, chops, butts, picnics and ribs. Other pork products, including hams, bellies and trimmings, are sold predominantly to further processors who, in turn, manufacture bacon, sausage, and deli and luncheon meats. In addition, revenues are generated from the sale of case ready products. As a complement to our pork processing business, we also conduct business through our hog production operations, including four hog farms and five feed mills, from which, JBS Lux will source live hogs for its pork processing operations.

Chicken PPC: this segment includes PPC's operations, including Moy Park, Tulip and Pilgrim's Consumer Foods as well, mainly represented by chicken processing, production and commercialization of food products and prepared foods in the EUA, Mexico, United Kingdom and France. The fresh chicken products consist of refrigerated (non-frozen) whole or cut-up chicken, either pre-marinated or non-marinated, and pre-packaged chicken in various combinations of freshly refrigerated, whole chickens and chicken parts. The prepared chicken products include portion-controlled breast fillets, tenderloins and strips, delicatessen products, salads, formed nuggets and patties and bone-in chicken parts. These products are sold either refrigerated or frozen and may be fully cooked, partially cooked or raw. The segment also sells prepared pork products through PPL, a subsidiary acquired by PPC in October 2019. The segment includes Pilgrim's Food Masters, subsidiary, acquired in September 2021, and generates revenues from private label meats, meat snacks, food-to-go products, and ethnic chilled and frozen ready meals.

Australia: this segment includes our fresh, frozen, value-added and branded beef, lamb, pork and fish products in Australia and New Zealand. The majority of our beef revenues from our operations in Australia are generated from the sale of fresh beef products (including fresh and frozen chuck cuts, rib cuts, loin cuts, round cuts, thin meats, ground beef, offal and other products). We also sell value-added and branded beef products (including frozen cooked and pre-cooked beef, corned cooked beef, beef cubes and consumer-ready products, such as hamburgers and sausages). We also operate lamb, sheep, pork and fish processing facilities in Australia and New Zealand, including the Rivalea and Huon acquisitions. JBS Australia also generates revenues through their cattle hoteling business. We sell these products in the countries where we operate our facilities, which we classify as domestic sales, and elsewhere, which we classify as export sales.

Others: includes certain operations not directly attributable to the primary segments, such as corporate expenses, international leather operations and other operations in Europe.

There are no revenues arising out of transactions with any single customer that represents 10% or more of the total revenues.

The Company manages its loans and financing and income taxes at the corporate level and not by segment.

The information by consolidated operational segment are as follows:

Product type report:

	2024								Total reportable segments	Elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total
	Brazil	Seara	Beef North America	Pork USA	Chicken PPC	Australia	Others				
Net revenue	68,173,102	47,370,920	131,303,441	43,757,270	96,278,930	35,991,821	2,823,505	425,698,989	(8,746,987)	416,952,002	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	5,268,734	8,396,362	1,400,477	5,756,348	14,629,188	3,577,674	17,877	39,046,660	(6,729)	39,039,931	
2023											
	Brazil	Seara	Beef North America	Pork USA	Chicken PPC	Australia	Others		Total reportable segments	Elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue	55,531,836	41,300,262	116,254,130	38,494,563	86,609,179	30,974,314	4,473,893	373,638,177	(9,821,640)	363,816,537	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	2,330,653	1,803,676	563,537	2,605,546	7,639,896	2,241,315	(25,640)	17,158,983	(12,885)	17,146,098	

⁽¹⁾ Includes intercompany and intersegment transactions.

⁽²⁾ The Adjusted EBITDA is reconciled with the consolidated operating profit, as follows below:

	Operating profit	
	Year ending at 31 of December of	
	2024	2023
Profit Before Income Tax	14,820,629	(1,398,083)
Equity Method	(20,352)	(47,607)
Financial Result	8,963,140	6,747,984
Operating profit	23,763,417	5,302,294
Depreciation and amortization	11,805,260	10,725,449
Antitrust agreements ⁽¹⁾	1,430,803	510,230
Donations and social programs ⁽²⁾	118,497	90,365
Impairment Loss of Assets	–	135,206
Restructuring ⁽³⁾	512,557	261,006
Claim - Rio Grande do Sul ⁽⁴⁾	105,053	–
Tax Payments and Installments - Special Program ⁽⁵⁾	426,579	–
Extemporaneous litigation ⁽⁶⁾	356,500	–
Extemporaneous Reversal of Tax Credits ⁽⁷⁾	342,697	–
Other operating expenses/income ⁽⁸⁾	178,568	121,548
Total EBITDA - without elimination	39,039,931	17,146,098
Elimination	6,729	12,885
Total Adjusted EBITDA for operating segments	39,046,660	17,158,983

⁽¹⁾ Refers to the agreements entered by JBS USA and its subsidiaries as described in Note 20 – Provisions for legal proceedings.

⁽²⁾ Refers to the donations, as described in Note 27 – Expenses by nature.

⁽³⁾ Refers to multiple restructuring initiatives (including related impairments), primarily those of the indirect subsidiary Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (PPC), which are recorded as other expenses, as well as other non-significant restructuring projects recorded as general and administrative expenses..

⁽⁴⁾ Refers to the claim arising from the floods that occurred in Rio Grande do Sul.

⁽⁵⁾ Refers to the special program for payment of tax process installments with fine exemptions and interest reductions.

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⁽⁶⁾ Refers to an untimely litigation arising from debts of companies acquired by the Company

⁽⁷⁾ Refers to the reversal of ICMS credits on sales transactions disallowed in the State of Santa Catarina.

⁽⁸⁾ Refers to various adjustments, primarily abroad, such as expenses related to acquisitions, marketing through social programs, insurance indemnities, among others.

Net revenue and total assets are presented below, separated by geographic area, for additional information only.

Geographic reporting

	2024							
	North and Central America ⁽²⁾	South America	Australia	Europe	Others	Total reportable segments	Elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue	243,528,078	117,137,282	33,071,933	32,344,535	2,035,959	428,117,787	(11,165,785)	416,952,002
Total assets	114,485,620	86,238,715	29,894,152	30,978,255	1,914,916	263,511,658	(11,575,616)	251,936,042
2023								
	North and Central America	South America	Australia	Europe	Others	Total reportable segments	Elimination	Total
Net revenue	215,154,865	90,563,994	28,814,097	29,852,345	1,320,875	365,706,176	(1,889,639)	363,816,537
Total assets	84,846,413	85,569,078	27,941,006	28,545,693	10,110,309	237,012,499	(30,880,430)	206,132,069

⁽¹⁾ Includes intercompany and intersegment transactions.

⁽²⁾ Including the holdings located in Europe that are part of the North American operation.

27 Expenses by nature

The Company's policy is to present expenses by function on the consolidated statement of income (loss). Expenses by nature are disclosed below:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost of sales				
Cost of inventories, raw materials and production inputs	(47,630,792)	(40,271,915)	(299,223,658)	(276,675,975)
Salaries and benefits	(3,441,662)	(2,634,409)	(44,545,462)	(38,139,921)
Depreciation and amortization	(750,610)	(497,316)	(10,409,915)	(9,351,644)
	<u>(51,823,064)</u>	<u>(43,403,640)</u>	<u>(354,179,035)</u>	<u>(324,167,540)</u>
Selling				
Freights and selling expenses	(4,119,388)	(3,219,679)	(20,436,658)	(19,218,137)
Salaries and benefits	(536,676)	(456,478)	(3,111,981)	(1,508,744)
Depreciation and amortization	(24,392)	(85,286)	(389,061)	(319,753)
Advertising and marketing	(252,050)	(183,223)	(1,724,948)	(1,566,842)
Commissions	(184,323)	(100,741)	(396,100)	(290,572)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(29,610)	(7,282)	(57,768)	(37,120)
	<u>(5,146,439)</u>	<u>(4,052,689)</u>	<u>(26,116,516)</u>	<u>(22,941,168)</u>
General and administrative				
Salaries and benefits	(1,292,901)	(1,332,195)	(5,601,500)	(6,225,177)
Fees, services held and general expenses	(1,708,427)	(1,100,759)	(4,148,181)	(3,668,261)
Depreciation and amortization	(186,372)	(274,434)	(1,006,284)	(1,053,042)
Antitrust agreements	—	—	(1,430,803)	(510,230)
Donations and social programs ⁽¹⁾	(118,497)	(90,365)	(118,497)	(90,365)
	<u>(3,306,197)</u>	<u>(2,797,753)</u>	<u>(12,305,265)</u>	<u>(11,547,075)</u>

⁽¹⁾ This refers to donations made to the J&F Institute to renovate the school's facilities; to the social program "Doing good is good" created by the Company, with the aim of supporting actions for social transformation where the Company is present and donations to the JBS Fund For The Amazon.

The Company incurred expenses with internal research and development, in the amount of R\$6,926 (R\$4,449 at December 31, 2023), in the Company and R\$28,585 (R\$36,114 at December 31, 2023), in the Consolidated.

27.1 Other income and expenses

As of December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an amount of R\$457,688 (R\$754,631 as of December 31, 2023) under other income, primarily related to gains from the sale of assets totaling R\$131,270 (R\$94,965 as of December 31, 2023), extemporaneous tax credits totaling R\$40,857 (R\$224,989 as of December 31, 2023), insurance claims received totaling R\$296 (R\$105,533 as of December 31, 2023), among other non-significant items.

Other Expenses: As of December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an amount of R\$1.04 billion (R\$613,091 as of December 31, 2023) under other expenses, primarily related to restructuring expenses totaling R\$545,641 (R\$219,627 as of December 31, 2023), losses on the sale of assets totaling R\$98,505 (R\$169,707 as of December 31, 2023), and the reversal of extemporaneous credits amounting to R\$342,697, among other non-significant items.

Restructuring related expenses

On December 31, 2024, the Company recognized R\$512,557 (R\$261,006 in 2023) related to restructuring expenses, of which R\$500,572 (R\$221,430 on December 31, 2023) refers to restructuring initiatives in its indirect subsidiary Pilgrim's Pride Corporation ("PPC") in Europe. The aim of these activities is to integrate central operations and reallocate processing capacities between production facilities, resulting in the closure of some facilities in Europe.

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As of December 31, 2024, PPC recognized the following expenses and made the following payments related to each restructuring initiative:

	2024		
	Provisions	Expenses	Cash Outlays
Pilgrim's Europe Central	26,032	170,943	139,594
Pilgrim's Food Masters	44,108	221,211	143,461
Pilgrim's Pride Ltd.	3,536	109,031	26,084
Moy Park	11,047	(613)	4,603
Total	84,723	500,572	313,742

	2023		
	Provisions	Expenses	Cash Outlays
Pilgrim's Europe Central			4,602
Pilgrim's Food Masters	26,486	135,233	107,079
Pilgrim's Pride Ltd.	9,581	77,546	105,735
Moy Park	13,498	8,651	39,248
Total	49,565	221,430	256,664

These expenses are recorded under the "other expenses" line item in the income statements for the period.

The table below reconciles liabilities and provisions associated with each restructuring initiative from their respective inception through December 31, 2024. These balances are accounted for under other current liabilities.

	December 31, 2023	Restructuring charges incurred	Cash payments and disposals	Currency translation	December 31, 2024 (*)
Severance	17,676	244,286	(244,083)	11,726	29,605
Contract termination	7,732	15,737	(13,788)	958	10,639
Asset impairment	1,738	159,297	(160,612)	141	564
Other	22,419	81,252	(66,666)	6,910	43,915
Total	49,565	500,572	(485,149)	19,735	84,723

	December 31, 2022	Restructuring charges incurred	Cash payments and disposals	Currency translation	December 31, 2023 (*)
Severance	32,047	128,160	(141,863)	(668)	17,676
Contract termination	4,811	5,786	(3,511)	646	7,732
Asset impairment	15,690	26,250	(42,375)	2,173	1,738
Other	34,051	61,234	(68,915)	(3,951)	22,419
Total	86,599	221,430	(256,664)	(1,800)	49,565

28 Risk management and financial instruments

The Company and its subsidiaries recognizes financial assets and liabilities at fair value upon initial recognition, except for trade accounts receivable that are measured at the transaction price and subsequently classified at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss based on the business model for asset management and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets or liabilities are recognized on the trade date.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them:

- i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. In this category the Company classifies mainly "CDBs and treasury bills" and "Derivative financial instruments".
- ii. Amortized cost: Represent financial assets and liabilities which Company's business model is to maintain financial assets in order to receive contractual cash flows and that exclusively constitute principal and interest payments on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized when the asset is written off, modified or has a reduction in its recoverable value. In this category the Company classifies mainly "Trade accounts receivable", "Cash and cash equivalents", "Trade accounts payable" and "Loans and financing".

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented net in the balance sheet when there is a legal right to offset the amounts recognized and there is an intention to liquidate them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right should not be contingent on future events and should be applicable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

The Company uses the measurement principles described in Note 2, item 2.6 – Significant accounting judgements and estimates at each statement of financial position date for each classification type of financial assets and liabilities.

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financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

	Notes	Company		Consolidated		
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Assets						
Fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾						
Financial investments	3	2,533,462	3,594,468	20,748,254	12,791,962	
National treasury bills	3	186,203	332,740	403,717	466,923	
Margin Cash	3	177,635	64,755	200,220	553,215	
Derivative assets		25,641	439,444	523,049	821,741	
Loans and receivables at amortized cost ⁽²⁾						
Cash at banks	3	1,805,546	531,461	13,609,569	8,863,520	
Margin cash	3	—	—	645,361	88,068	
Trade accounts receivable	4	5,525,252	2,575,423	23,131,584	16,416,149	
Related party receivables	8	494,269	1,807,878	479,006	573,955	
Total		10,748,008	9,346,169	59,740,760	40,575,533	
Liabilities						
Liabilities at amortized cost						
Loans and financing	16	(6,622,990)	(13,248,101)	(119,677,321)	(96,821,825)	
Trade accounts payable and supply chain finance	15	(7,989,133)	(5,934,371)	(38,356,488)	(30,040,844)	
Related party payables	8	(173,524)	(6,402,295)	—	—	
Lease liabilities	12	(224,469)	(151,030)	(10,737,627)	(8,913,933)	
Other financial liabilities		(352,166)	(473,930)	(352,166)	(503,702)	
Fair value through profit or loss						
Derivative liabilities		(946,152)	(42,513)	(1,647,559)	(698,361)	
Total		(16,308,434)	(26,252,240)	(170,771,161)	(136,978,665)	

⁽¹⁾ CDBs are updated at the effective rate but have a really short-term and negotiated with financial institutions, and their recognition is similar to fair value; (ii) national treasury bill is recognized according to market value.

⁽²⁾ Loans and receivables are classified as amortized cost, but without any change in their nature or business model; The accounts receivable are short-term and net from expected losses.

Fair value of assets and liabilities through profit or loss: The Company and its subsidiaries determine fair value measurements in accordance with the hierarchical levels that reflect the significance of the inputs used in the measurement, with the exception of those maturing at short term, equity instruments without an active market and contracts with discretionary characteristics that the fair value can not be measured reliably, according to the following levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1, in which prices are quoted for similar assets and liabilities, either directly by obtaining prices in active markets or indirectly through valuation techniques that use data from active markets;

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	Company					
	December 31, 2024			31.12.23		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets						
Financial investments	–	2,533,462	2,533,462	1,000,451	2,594,017	3,594,468
National treasury bills	186,203	–	186,203	403,717	–	403,717
Margin cash	177,636	–	177,636	200,219	–	200,219
Derivative assets	–	25,641	25,641	–	439,444	439,444
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	–	946,152	946,152	–	42,513	42,513
Consolidated						
December 31, 2024			12.31.23			
Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total	
Financial assets						
Financial investments	–	20,748,254	20,748,254	1,000,451	11,791,511	12,791,962
National treasury bills	403,217	–	403,217	466,923	–	466,923
Margin cash	200,219	–	200,219	553,215	–	553,215
Derivative assets	–	523,049	523,049	–	821,741	821,741
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	–	1,647,559	1,647,559	–	698,361	698,361

Finance income (expense) by category of financial instrument:

	Company		Consolidated	
	2024		2023	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fair value through profit or loss	(1,661,723)	836,663	(1,332,906)	1,013,345
Amortized cost	(1,953,252)	(3,466,204)	(7,630,234)	(7,761,329)
Total	(3,614,975)	(2,629,541)	(8,963,140)	(6,747,984)

Fair value of assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost: The fair value of the Notes under Rule 144-A and Regulation S, are estimated using the closing sale price of these securities informed by a financial newswire on December 31, 2024 and 12.31.23 , considering there is an active market for these financial instruments. The book value of the remaining fixed-rate loans approximates fair value since the interest rate market, the Company's credit quality, and other market factors have not significantly changed since entering into the loans. The book value of variable-rate loans and financings approximates fair value given the interest rates adjust for changes in market conditions and the quality of the Company's credit rating has not substantially changed. For all other financial assets and liabilities, book value approximates fair value due to the short duration of the instruments. The following details the estimated fair value of loans and financings:

Description	Consolidated					
	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Principal	Price (% of the Principal)	Market Value of the Principal	Principal	Price (% of the Principal)	Market Value of the Principal
Notes 2,50% JBS Lux 2027	6,192,299	94.98 %	5,881,260	4,841,300	92.10 %	4,458,643
Notes 5,13% JBS Lux 2028	5,571,459	99.50 %	5,543,379	4,357,170	99.66 %	4,342,312
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2029	3,715,113	91.20 %	3,388,183	2,904,780	88.24 %	2,563,178
Notes 6,5% JBS Lux 2029	432,879	100.52 %	435,151	377,491	99.27 %	374,746
Notes 5,5% JBS Lux 2030	7,738,424	99.77 %	7,720,471	6,051,625	98.55 %	5,963,876
Notes 3,75% JBS Lux 2031	3,052,804	88.93 %	2,714,919	2,420,650	86.45 %	2,092,652
Notes 3,00% JBS Lux 2032	6,192,299	83.22 %	5,153,293	4,841,300	81.66 %	3,953,212
Notes 3,625% JBS Lux 2032	5,998,976	87.96 %	5,276,939	4,841,300	85.60 %	4,144,298
Notes 5,75% JBS Lux 2033	10,289,589	99.54 %	10,242,360	9,924,665	99.35 %	9,860,452
Notes 6,75% JBS Lux 2034	9,332,080	105.85 %	9,877,633	7,746,080	105.27 %	8,154,530
Notes 4,375% JBS Lux 2052	5,573,069	110.50 %	6,158,130	4,357,170	74.36 %	3,239,817
Notes 6,50% JBS Lux 2052	9,585,679	101.53 %	9,732,628	7,504,015	100.71 %	7,557,218
Notes 7,25% JBS Lux 2053	5,573,069	74.94 %	4,176,625	4,357,170	109.34 %	4,764,129
Notes 4,25% PPC 2031	5,298,905	92.24 %	4,887,604	4,841,300	90.27 %	4,369,999
Notes 3,5% PPC 2032	5,573,069	86.34 %	4,811,621	4,357,170	84.47 %	3,680,371
Notes 6,25% PPC 2033	6,068,453	102.16 %	6,199,593	4,841,300	102.90 %	4,981,794
Notes 6,875% PPC 2034	3,096,150	106.73 %	3,304,521	2,420,646	108.05 %	2,615,416
	99,284,316		95,504,310	80,985,132		77,116,643

Risk management:

The Company and its subsidiaries during the regular course of its operations is exposed to market, credit and liquidity risks. These exposures are managed by the Risk Management Department, following the Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy defined by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department is responsible for identifying all the risk factors that may cause adverse financial results for the Company and proposing strategies to mitigate those risks. Their proposals are submitted to the Risk Management Committee for submission to the Board of Directors, who supervises the implementation of new solutions, noting limitations of scope and guidelines of the Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy.

The risks and operations to which the company is exposed in the current period are presented below. In addition, the sensitivity analysis for each type of risk is also presented. Sensitivity analysis is also presented for each type of risk, which consists of presenting the effects on the Financial Result of possible changes: CDI 50% and 100%, parent company commodities and Seara grain 25% to 50%, currency and commodity exposures USA 15% and 30% in the relevant variables for each risk. For the probable scenario, the Company considers it appropriate to use the Value at Risk Methodology (VaR), with a 99% confidence interval (C.I.) and a one-day horizon.

a. Market Risk:

The exposure to market risk is continuously monitored, especially the risks related to foreign exchange, interest rates and commodity prices, which directly affect the value of financial assets and liabilities, future cash flows and net investments in foreign subsidiaries. In these cases, Company and its subsidiaries may use financial hedge instruments, including derivatives, with the approval by the Board of Directors.

It is the responsibility of the Risk Management Department to ensure that other areas are within the risk exposure limits set by Management to protect against volatility in price, centralize the exposures and apply the Financial and Commodities Risk Management policy.

The Risk Management Department uses proprietary and third party information systems specially developed to control and manage market risk, applying stress scenario and Value at Risk analysis (VaR) to measure Company's net exposure as well as the cash flow risk with the B3 and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

a1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is related to potentially adverse results that Company and its subsidiaries may realize from changes in interest rates, which may be caused by economic crisis, changes in sovereign monetary policy, or market movements. The Company primarily has assets and mainly liabilities exposed to variable interest rates like the CDI (Certificado de Depósito Interbancário - Interbank Deposit Certificate), LIBOR (London Interbank Offer Rate), IPCA (Extended National Consumer Price Index) and SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), among others. The Company's Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy does not define the proportion between float and fixed exposures, but the Risk Management Department monitors market conditions and may propose to the Risk Management Committee strategies to rebalance the exposure.

The Company understands that the quantitative data referring to the Company's interest rate exposure risk on December 31, 2024 and 2023, are in accordance with the Financial and Commodity Risk Management Policy and are representative of the exposure incurred during the period. For informational purposes and in accordance with our Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy, the notional amounts of assets and liabilities exposed to floating interest rates are presented below:

	Company		Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net exposure to the CDI rate:				
CDB-DI (Bank certificates of deposit) and Treasury bill	2,719,664	75,631	4,894,207	4,567,894
Margin cash	177,636	64,754	821,635	152,822
Related party transactions	(170,261)	1,223,516	–	3,019
Credit note - export	(5,251)	(1,046,272)	(10,554)	(1,053,700)
CRA - Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates	–	(293,753)	–	(293,753)
Rural - Credit note	–	–	–	(5,847)
Subtotal	2,721,788	23,876	5,705,288	3,370,435
Derivatives (Swap)	(7,957,930)	(5,992,578)	(7,957,930)	(6,910,347)
Total	(5,236,142)	(5,968,702)	(2,252,642)	(3,539,912)
Net exposure to the IPCA rate:				
Margin cash	–	–	23,946	250,540
Related party transactions	478,888	570,935	479,006	570,935
Government Securities	–	–	217,515	134,183
CRA - Agribusiness Credit Receivable Certificates	(5,842,328)	(10,174,868)	(7,201,818)	(10,174,868)
Subtotal	(5,363,440)	(9,603,933)	(6,481,351)	(9,219,210)
Derivatives (Swap)	5,615,707	6,892,396	5,615,708	6,892,396
Total	252,267	(2,711,537)	(865,643)	(2,326,814)
Exposure of liabilities to TJLP:				
Working capital - Reais	–	(3,734)	–	(3,734)
Total	–	(3,734)	–	(3,734)
Liabilities exposure to the SOFR rate:				
Credit note - export	–	–	(633,889)	
Prepayment	–	(870,835)	(621,064)	(1,360,264)
Working Capital - USD	(16,094)	(14,110)	(16,094)	(14,110)
Total	(16,094)	(884,945)	(1,271,047)	(1,374,374)
Net exposure to the CPI rate:				
Margin cash	–	–	–	237,921
Total	–	–	–	237,921

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Sensitivity analysis:

Contracts exposure	Risk	Current scenario	Scenario (I) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day			Scenario (II) Interest rate variation - 50%			Scenario (III) Interest rate variation - 100%		
			Effect on income		Rate	Effect on income		Rate	Effect on income		Rate
			Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated	
CDI	Increase	12.15%	12.22%	(3,689)	(1,585)	18.23%	(318,096)	(136,650)	24.30%	(636,191)	(273,299)
				(3,689)	(1,585)		(318,096)	(136,650)		(636,191)	(273,299)
Contracts exposure	Risk	Current scenario	Scenario (I) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day			Scenario (II) Interest rate variation - 25%			Scenario (III) Interest rate variation - 50%		
			Effect on income		Rate	Effect on income		Rate	Effect on income		Rate
			Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated	
IPCA	Increase	4.87%	4.88%	18	(61)	6.09%	3,074	(10,544)	7.31%	6,146	(21,078)
SOFR	Increase	4.37%	4.37%	(1)	(63)	5.46%	(176)	(13,893)	6.56%	(352)	(27,772)
				17	(124)		2,898	(24,437)		5,794	(48,850)
Company											
December 31, 2024											
Instrument	Risk factor	Maturity	Notional	Fair value (Asset) - R\$	Fair value (Liability) - R\$	Fair value	Notional	Fair value (Asset) - R\$	Fair value (Liability) - R\$	Fair value	
Swap	IPCA	2024	—	—	—	—	537,534	689,751	(540,408)	149,343	
	IPCA	2027	978,410	1,005,956	(1,061,850)	(55,894)	387,000	457,602	(413,456)	44,146	
	IPCA	2028	—	—	—	—	442,000	526,622	(484,293)	42,329	
	IPCA	2030	—	—	—	—	1,400,000	1,697,548	(1,590,808)	106,740	
	IPCA	2031	1,170,787	1,315,264	(1,392,276)	(77,012)	1,398,524	1,616,904	(1,578,406)	38,498	
	IPCA	2032	1,133,951	1,191,798	(1,341,565)	(149,767)	425,166	501,657	(510,557)	(8,900)	
	IPCA	2034	788,999	770,154	(839,982)	(69,828)	—	—	—	—	
	IPCA	2036	—	—	—	—	91,135	113,710	(119,336)	(5,626)	
	IPCA	2037	1,171,825	1,332,536	(1,630,146)	(297,610)	1,040,017	1,288,602	(1,295,723)	(7,121)	
	IPCA	2038	881,290	888,947	(986,201)	(97,254)	—	—	—	—	
	IPCA	2039	129,136	126,091	(135,178)	(9,087)	—	—	—	—	
	IPCA	2044	500,000	494,642	(570,732)	(76,090)	—	—	—	—	
			6,754,398	7,125,388	(7,957,930)	(832,542)	5,721,376	6,892,396	(6,532,987)	359,409	
Consolidated											
December 31, 2024											
Instrument	Risk factor	Maturity	Notional	Fair value (Asset) - R\$	Fair value (Liability) - R\$	Fair value	Notional	Fair value (Asset) - R\$	Fair value (Liability) - R\$	Fair value	
Swap	CDI	2024	—	—	—	—	880,000	915,329	(917,770)	(2,441)	
	IPCA	2024	—	—	—	—	537,534	689,751	(540,408)	149,343	
	IPCA	2027	978,410	1,005,956	(1,061,850)	(55,894)	387,000	457,602	(413,456)	44,146	
	IPCA	2028	—	—	—	—	442,000	526,622	(484,293)	42,329	
	IPCA	2030	—	—	—	—	1,400,000	1,697,548	(1,590,808)	106,740	
	IPCA	2031	1,170,787	1,315,264	(1,392,276)	(77,012)	1,398,524	1,616,904	(1,578,406)	38,498	
	IPCA	2032	1,133,951	1,191,798	(1,341,565)	(149,767)	425,166	501,657	(510,557)	(8,900)	
	IPCA	2034	788,999	770,154	(839,982)	(69,828)	—	—	—	—	
	IPCA	2036	—	—	—	—	91,135	113,710	(119,336)	(5,626)	
	IPCA	2037	1,171,825	1,332,536	(1,630,146)	(297,610)	1,040,017	1,288,602	(1,295,723)	(7,121)	
	IPCA	2038	881,290	888,947	(986,201)	(97,254)	—	—	—	—	
	IPCA	2039	129,136	126,091	(135,178)	(9,087)	—	—	—	—	
	IPCA	2044	500,000	494,642	(570,732)	(76,090)	—	—	—	—	
			6,754,398	7,125,388	(7,957,930)	(832,542)	6,601,376	7,807,725	(7,450,757)	356,968	

a2. Exchange rate risk:

Refers to the potential economic losses the Company may incur due to adverse fluctuations in this risk factor, caused by various reasons such as economic crises, changes in sovereign monetary policies, or market volatility. The Company has assets and liabilities exposed to this risk; however, the Financial and Commodity Risk Management Policy clearly states that the mere existence of opposing exposures does not naturally result in economic protection, as other relevant factors, such as maturity mismatches and market volatility, must be considered.

To safeguard the value of financial assets and liabilities, as well as possible future cash flows related to export estimates and net investments in foreign operations indexed in foreign currencies, the Risk Control Directorate employs hedging instruments approved by the Board of Directors. These include futures contracts, NDFs (Non-Deliverable Forwards), DFs (Deliverable Forwards), options contracts, and swap contracts. These instruments are aimed at protecting loans, investments, interest expenses and income, export estimates, raw material costs, and various cash flows whenever these are denominated in currencies different from the Parent Company's functional currency. The primary exposures to this risk are indexed to the US Dollar (US\$), Euro (€), British Pound (£), Australian Dollar (AU\$), Canadian Dollar (C\$), and Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY).

Below are the main exposures to currency exchange risk, given the relevance of these currencies in the Company's operations, along with stress scenario analyses and Value at Risk (VaR) assessments to measure both total exposure and the specific cash flow risk with B3 and CME. On a consolidated basis, the Company discloses these exposures considering the variations of a particular foreign currency in relation to each subsidiary's functional currency.

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	Company									
	USD		EUR		GBP		CAD		CNY	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
OPERATING										
Cash and cash equivalents	1,901,064	2,767,180	58,407	161,775	6,623	16,901	1,980	3,389	37,675	18,652
Trade accounts receivable	3,314,422	1,530,322	223,559	237,649	55,743	38,864	14,107	3,699	16,726	5,831
Sales orders	3,240,158	2,345,443	137,284	257,417	25,200	81,782	17,932	420	44,569	26,727
Trade accounts payable	(424,353)	(246,588)	(38,385)	(27,667)	(3)	(237)	—	—	—	—
Operating subtotal	8,031,291	6,396,357	380,865	629,174	87,563	137,310	34,019	7,508	98,970	51,210
FINANCIAL										
Advances to customers	—	(512,091)	—	(52,330)	—	—	—	—	—	(8,202)
Loans and financing	(424,216)	(1,464,859)	(3,803)	(15,579)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial subtotal	(424,216)	(1,976,950)	(3,803)	(67,909)	—	—	—	—	—	(8,202)
Operating financial subtotal	7,607,075	4,419,407	377,062	561,265	87,563	137,310	34,019	7,508	98,970	43,008
Related parties transaction, net	(620,487)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total exposure	6,986,588	4,419,407	377,062	561,265	87,563	137,310	34,019	7,508	98,970	43,008

DERIVATIVES										
Future contracts	(227,086)	697,909	(396,154)	(481,644)	(116,430)	(152,117)	(49,538)	—	(123,846)	(72,620)
Non Deliverable Forwards (NDF's)	(2,167,305)	(3,582,562)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total derivatives	(2,394,391)	(2,884,653)	(396,154)	(481,644)	(116,430)	(152,117)	(49,538)	—	(123,846)	(72,620)
NET EXPOSURE IN R\$	4,592,197	1,534,754	(19,092)	79,621	(28,867)	(14,807)	(15,519)	7,508	(24,876)	(29,612)

	Consolidated													
	USD		EUR		GBP		MXN		AUD		CAD		CNY	
	Decemb	er 31,	Decemb	er 31,	Decemb	er 31,	Decemb	er 31,	Decemb	er 31,	Decemb	er 31,	Decemb	er 31,
OPERATING														
Cash and cash equivalents	10,153,690	7,604,779	311,727	329,956	99,680	97,319	1,314,427	557	203	2,989	3,409	43,664	34,096	
Trade accounts receivable	6,646,802	2,806,266	1,021,830	715,733	406,736	240,823	649,281	3,362	1,167	89,090	50,195	18,356	36,444	
Sales orders	6,580,960	4,437,512	488,288	356,147	336,673	1,053,024	—	—	—	17,932	420	44,569	26,727	
Trade accounts payable	(1,842,430)	(846,168)	(484,662)	(362,919)	(100,758)	(76,715)	(1,294,723)	(15,697)	(1,549)	—	—	—	—	
Purchase orders	(517,013)	(274,549)	(55,287)	(87,203)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Operating subtotal	21,022,009	13,727,840	1,281,896	951,714	742,331	1,314,451	668,985	(11,778)	(179)	110,011	54,024	106,589	97,267	
FINANCIAL														
Margin cash	1,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Advances to customers	(29,001)	(539,165)	(9,672)	(61,100)	(1,184)	(2,474)	—	—	—	—	—	(729)	(16,695)	
Loans and financing	(7,993,463)	(1,485,299)	(3,803)	(15,579)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,622)	(2,348)	—	—	
Financial subtotal	(8,021,101)	(2,024,464)	(13,475)	(76,679)	(1,184)	(2,474)	—	—	—	(3,622)	(2,348)	(729)	(16,695)	
Operating financial subtotal	13,000,908	11,703,376	1,268,421	875,035	741,147	1,311,977	668,985	(11,778)	(179)	106,389	51,676	105,860	80,572	
Related party transactions, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total exposure	6,316,927	2,235,866	1,056,614	561,821	325,384	558,503	668,985	5,313	13,599	(126,515)	560,569	(27,894)	(26,123)	

⁽¹⁾ We have no exposure because we changed the functional currency of the indirect subsidiary, PPC Mexico.

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a2.1. Sensitivity analysis and derivative financial instruments breakdown:

a2.1.1 USD - American dollars (amounts in thousands of R\$):

Exposure of R\$	Risk	Closing exchange rate	Exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%			
				Effect on income		Effect on income		Effect on income			
				Company	Consolidated	Company	Consolidated	Company	Consolidated		
Operating	Appreciation	6.1923	6.0748	(152,434)	(398,998)	5.2635	(1,204,687)	(3,153,284)	4.3346	(2,409,387)	(6,306,603)
Financial	Depreciation	6.1923	6.0748	8,052	152,241	5.2635	63,632	1,203,159	4.3346	127,265	2,406,330
Derivatives	Depreciation	6.1923	6.0748	45,446	126,862	5.2635	359,157	1,002,592	4.3346	718,317	2,005,194
				(98,936)	(119,895)		(781,898)	(947,533)		(1,563,805)	(1,895,079)

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	Company					
			December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Quantity	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
Future Contract	American dollar	Short	(4,542)	(227,086)	4	13,958	697,909	(467)
Consolidated								
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Quantity	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
			4,765	11,393	76	52,199	(1,214,139)	(10,061)
Company								
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			31.12.23		
			(USD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	(USD)	(R\$)	Fair value
			(350,000)	(2,167,305)	(98)	(740,000)	(3,582,562)	35,174
Consolidated								
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
			(664,084)	(4,112,207)	(104,452)	(398,024)	(1,926,954)	141,124
Deliverable Forwards	American dollar	Short	(417,158)	(2,583,167)	(5,881)	(1,306,760)	(6,326,417)	67,656

a2.1.2 EUR - EURO (amounts in thousands of R\$):

Exposure of R\$	Risk	Closing exchange rate	Exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%			
				Effect on income		Effect on income		Effect on income			
				Company	Consolidated	Company	Consolidated	Company	Consolidated		
Operating	Appreciation	6.4363	6.3203	(6,867)	(23,113)	5.4709	(57,129)	(192,283)	4.5054	(114,259)	(384,569)
Financial	Depreciation	6.4363	6.3203	69	243	5.4709	571	2,021	4.5054	1,141	4,043
Derivatives	Depreciation	6.4363	6.3203	7,143	3,819	5.4709	59,423	31,771	4.5054	118,846	63,542
				345	(19,051)		2,865	(158,491)		5,728	(316,984)
Company											
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023					
			Quantity	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Quantity	Notional (R\$)	Fair value			
			(6,155)	(396,154)	1	(9,000)	(481,644)	1,805			
Consolidated											
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023					
			Notional (EUR)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (EUR)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value			
			2,074	(530,029)	303	(5,600)	(663,598)	2,486			
Future Contract	Euro	Long	68,259	439,337	14,713	60,885	325,834	(9,126)			
Deliverable Forwards	Euro	Short	(18,818)	(121,115)	2,601	4,587	24,550	(3,157)			
Non Deliverable Forwards	Euro	Short									

a2.1.3 GBP - British Pound (amounts in thousands of R\$):

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Exposure of R\$	Risk	Closing exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%				
			Effect on income		Exchange rate	Effect on income		Exchange rate	Effect on income		Exchange rate		
			Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated			
Operating	Appreciation	7.7620	7.6173	(1,632)		(13,837)		6.5977	(13,135)	(111,350)	5.4334		
Financial	Depreciation	7.7620	7.6173		22			6.5977		178	5.4334		
Derivatives	Depreciation	7.7620	7.6173	2,170	7,750			6.5977	17,465	62,364	5.4334		
				538	(6,065)			4,330	(48,808)		8,660		
											(97,615)		
Company													
December 31, 2024													
Instrument		Risk factor		Nature	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value			
Future Contract		British pound		-	(1,500)	(116,430)	-	(2,470)	(152,117)	761			
Consolidated													
December 31, 2024													
Instrument		Risk factor		Nature	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value			
Future Contract		British pound		-	1,219	(211,126)	77	(1,470)	(213,703)	1,069			
Consolidated													
December 31, 2024													
Instrument		Risk factor		Nature	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value			
Deliverable Forwards		British pound		Long	(21,368)	(165,861)	(4,180)	(11,296)	(69,565)	978			
Non Deliverable Forwards		British pound		Long	(4,996)	(38,776)	(793)	(76,350)	(470,206)	315			
December 31, 2023													
Instrument		Risk factor		Nature	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (GBP)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value			
Deliverable Forwards		Australian dollar		Long	4,452	17,091	12	4,190	13,778	(5)			

a2.1.4 AUD - Australian Dollar (amounts in thousands of R\$):

Exposure of R\$	Risk	Closing exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 25%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 50%		
			Effect on income		Exchange rate	Effect on income		Exchange rate	Effect on income		Exchange rate
			Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated	
Operating	Depreciation	3.8392	3.7729		203	3.2633		1,767	2.6874	3,533	
Derivatives	Appreciation	3.8392	3.7729		(295)	3.2633		(2,564)	2.6874	(5,127)	
				(92)				(797)		(1,594)	
Consolidated											
December 31, 2024											
Instrument		Risk		Nature	Notional (AUD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (AUD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	
Deliverable Forwards		Australian dollar		Long	4,452	17,091	12	4,190	13,778	(5)	

a2.1.5 CAD (Dólar Canadense):

Exposure of R\$	Risk	Closing exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 15%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 30%		
			Effect on income		Exchange rate	Effect on income		Exchange rate	Effect on income		Exchange rate
			Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated		Company	Consolidated	
Operating	Appreciation	4.3047	4.3762	565	1,827	4.9504		5,103	16,502	5,5961	10,206
Financial	Depreciation	4.3047	4.3762		(60)	4.9504		-	(543)	5,5961	-
Derivatives	Depreciation	4.3047	4.3762	(823)	(3,868)	4.9504		(7,431)	(34,936)	5,5961	(14,862)
				(258)	(2,101)			(2,328)	(18,977)		(4,656)
Company											
December 31, 2024											
Instrument		Risk		Nature	Notional (CAD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (CAD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	
Future Contract		Canadian dollar		-	(800)	(49,538)	-	-	-	-	-
31.12.23											

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Instrument	Risk	Nature	Consolidated					
			December 31, 2024			31.12.23		
			Notional (CAD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (CAD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
Future Contract	Canadian dollar	Short	(800)	(49,538)	—	—	—	—
Consolidated								
Instrument	Risk	Nature	December 31, 2024			31.12.23		
			Notional (CAD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (CAD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
			(42,597)	(183,366)	(4,180)	139,339	508,893	24,463

a2.1.6 CYN (Yuan Renminbi chinês):

Exposure of R\$	Risk	Closing exchange rate	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day			Scenario (ii) Interest rate variation - 25%			Scenario (iii) Interest rate variation - 50%		
			Effect on income		Company	Effect on income		Company	Effect on income		Company
			Exchan ge rate	Company		Consolidated	Exchan ge rate		Consolidated	Exchan ge rate	
Operating	Appreciation	0.8483	0.8644	1,880	2,024	0.9756	14,846	15,989	1.1028	29,691	31,977
Financial	Depreciation	0.8483	0.8644	—	(14)	0.9756	—	(109)	1.1028	—	(219)
Derivatives	Depreciation	0.8483	0.8644	(2,352)	(2,540)	0.9756	(18,578)	(20,064)	1.1028	(37,154)	(40,126)
				(472)	(530)		(3,732)	(4,184)		(7,463)	(8,368)
Company											
Instrument			December 31, 2024			31.12.23			Fair value		
Instrument		Risk factor	Nature		Notional (CYN)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (CYN)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	
Future Contract		Yuan	Short		(2,000)	(123,846)	—	(1,500)	(72,620)	327	
Consolidated											
Instrument			December 31, 2024			31.12.23			Fair value		
Instrument		Risk factor	Nature		Notional (CYN)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (CYN)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	
Future Contract		Yuan	Short		158,000	(133,754)	(20)	(1,500)	(72,620)	327	
Consolidated											
Instrument			December 31, 2024			31.12.23			Fair value		
Instrument		Risk factor	Nature		Notional (CYN)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (CYN)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	
Non Deliverable Forwards		Yuan	Long		—	—	—	(50,000)	(34,075)	398	

a3. Commodity price risk

The Company operates globally (the entire livestock protein chain, biodiesel and related business) and during the regular course of its operations is exposed to price fluctuations in feeder cattle, live cattle, lean hogs, corn, soybeans, and energy, especially in the North American, Australian and Brazilian markets. Commodity markets are characterized by volatility arising from external factors including climate, supply levels, transportation costs, agricultural policies and storage costs, among others. The Risk Management Department is responsible for mapping the exposures to commodity prices of the Company and proposing strategies to the Risk Management Committee, in order to mitigate such exposures.

Biological assets are a very important raw material used by the Company. In order to maintain future supply of these materials, the Company participates in forward contracts to anticipate purchases with suppliers. To complement these forward purchases, the Company uses derivative instruments to mitigate each specific exposure, most notably futures contracts, to mitigate the impact of price fluctuations—on inventories and sales contracts. The Company takes the historical average amount spent on materials as an indication of the operational value to be protected by firm contracts.

a3.1. Position balance in commodities (cattle) contracts and corn (grain) of the Company:

Given the nature of its operations, the Company is exposed to volatility in cattle prices, where price fluctuations arise from factors beyond the Company's control, such as climate, cattle supply, transportation costs and agricultural policies among others. Forward purchases of cattle can be negotiated at floating (prices marked at the delivery day current price) or fixed prices. The Company may use future contracts traded at the B3 to balance these exposures.

The factors that influence the commodity price risk reduction strategy are the timing of term contracts for cattle purchases considering any negotiated values and terms.

The Company's exposure to cattle price fluctuation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below in accordance with the Company's Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy and are representative of the exposure at each period end.

EXPOSURE in Commodities (Cattle)	Company	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
DERIVATIVES		
Future contracts	687	(491)
Subtotal	687	(491)
NET EXPOSURE	687	(491)



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			Company	
			31.12.24	31.12.23
EXPOSURE in Commodities (Corn)				
DERIVATIVES				
Future contracts			94	(224)
Subtotal			94	(224)
NET EXPOSURE			94	(224)

Sensitivity analysis:

Exposure	Risk	Closing price	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day		Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 25%		Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 50%	
			Effect on income		Effect on income		Effect on income	
			Price	Company	Price	Company	Price	Company
Derivatives	Depreciation	274.35	270.43	(10)	205.76	(172)	137.17	(344)
				(10)		(172)		(344)
Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day								
Exposure	Risk	Price	Effect on income		Effect on income		Effect on income	
			Price	Company	Price	Company	Price	Company
			(1.07)	-	(25.00)	(24)	(50.00)	(47)
				-		(24)		(47)
Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 25%								
Exposure	Risk	Price	Effect on income		Effect on income		Effect on income	
			Price	Company	Price	Company	Price	Company
			(1.07)	-	(25.00)	(24)	(50.00)	(47)
				-		(24)		(47)
Scenario (ii) @ Variation - 50%								

Derivatives financial instruments breakdown:

Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	Company					
			December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional	Fair value	Quantity	Notional	Fair value
Future Contracts	Commodities (Cattle)	Short	6,548	687	(16,831)	(6)	(491)	1
Company								
Instrument	Risk factor	Nature	Company			December 31, 2023		
			December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional	Fair value	Quantity	Notional	Fair value
Future Contracts	Commodities (Grains)	Short	4,161	94	(4)	(7)	(224,028)	4,500

a3.2. Position balance in commodities (grain) derivatives financial instruments of Seara Alimentos:

Seara Alimentos is exposed to price volatility of grain, which changes based on factors beyond the management's control, such as climate, the supply volume, transportation costs, agricultural policies and others.

Seara Alimentos, in accordance with its policy of inventory management, started the strategy of managing the risk of grain's price by actively monitoring the Company's grains needs, including expectations of future consumption, anticipated purchases, combined with future market operations, by hedging with grain futures on B3, CME and Over the Counter (OTC), through Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDFs), in order reduce price volatility.

The internal controls used for coverage and risk management are made through spreadsheets and monitoring of operations performed and calculation of VAR for 1 day, with a confidence interval of 99%.

Management's estimate at the exposure risk to grain's price changes at Seara Alimentos at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below in accordance with the Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy and are representative of the exposure incurred during the period.

			Seara Alimentos	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
EXPOSURE in Commodities (Grain)				
OPERATING				
Purchase orders			354,573	552,376
Subtotal			354,573	552,376
DERIVATIVES				
Future contracts			110,034	-
Subtotal			110,034	-
NET EXPOSURE			464,607	552,376

Sensitivity analysis:

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
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Exposure	Risk	Price	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Price variation - 25%		Scenario (ii) Price variation - 50%	
			Effect on income	Seara Alimentos	Effect on income	Seara Alimentos	Effect on income	Seara Alimentos
Operating	Depreciation	(1.07)%		(3,780)	(25.00)%	(88,643)	(50.00)%	(177,287)
Derivatives	Depreciation	(1.07)%		(1,173)	(25.00)%	(27,509)	(50.00)%	(55,017)
				(4,953)		(116,152)		(232,304)

Derivatives financial instruments breakdown:

Instrument	Risk	Nature	Seara Alimentos					
			December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Quantity	Notional	Fair value	Quantity	Notional	Fair value
Future contracts	Commodities (Grains)	Short	2,788	110,034	519	—	—	—

a3.2.1. Hedge accounting of Seara Alimentos:

From the third quarter of 2021, the indirect subsidiary Seara Alimentos reviewed its hedge policies and started to apply hedge accounting in grain operations, aiming at bringing stability to the subsidiary's results. The designation of these instruments is based on the guidelines outlined in the Financial and Commodity Risk Management Policy defined by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

Financial instruments designated for hedge accounting were classified as cash flow hedge. The effective amount of the instrument's gain or loss is recognized under "Other comprehensive income (expense)" and the ineffective amount under "Financial income (expense), net", and the accumulated gains and losses are reclassified to profit and loss or to the balance sheet when the object is recognized, adjusting the item in which the hedged object was recorded.

In these hedge relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness are the effect of the counterparties and the Company's own credit risk on the fair value of the forward foreign exchange contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in exchange rates; and changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

Seara Alimentos also designates derivatives to hedge the fair value of debt instruments with floating interest rates through swaps of fixed interest rates, measured in accordance with fair value hedge accounting.

a3.2.1.1. Hedge accounting:

Below is shown the effects on income for the period, on other comprehensive income and on the balance sheet of derivative financial instruments contracted for hedging exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates (cash flow and fair value hedges):

Income statement:

Cost of sales before hedge accounting adoption

Derivatives operating income (loss)

Currency

Commodities

Cost of sales with hedge accounting

Financial income (expense), net excluding derivatives

Derivatives financial income (expense), net

Currency

Commodities

Interests

Financial income (expense), net

Seara Alimentos	
December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
(38,475,512)	(38,631,456)
(4,601)	156,991
—	7,140
(4,601)	149,851
(38,480,113)	(38,474,465)
1,440,827	(383,453)
(527,833)	71,350
(463,306)	197,979
(62,865)	(120,653)
(1,662)	(5,976)
1,968,660	(312,103)

Below are the effects on other comprehensive income (expense), after the adoption of hedge accounting:

Statements of other comprehensive income (expense):

Financial instruments designated as hedge accounting:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial instruments designated as hedge accounting:	1,894	(2,660)
Currency	—	191
Commodities	1,894	(2,851)
Other comprehensive income	4,554	39,041
Cash Flow Hedge Movement	December 31, 2022	OCI
Hedge accounting operations at Company Seara	(2,660)	4,554
Deferred income tax on hedge accounting	905	(1,548)
Total of other comprehensive income (expense)	(1,755)	3,006
	09.30.23	1,251

Below are the effects on the balance sheet, after the adoption of hedge accounting:



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	Seara Alimentos	12.31.23
	December 31, 2024	
Balance sheet:		
Derivative (liabilities)/assets	519	–
Financial instruments designated as <i>hedge accounting</i> :		
Commodities	519	–
Derivative (liabilities)/assets	430	21,656
Financial instruments not designated as <i>hedge accounting</i> :		
Commodities	430	24,097
Interests	–	(2,441)
Other comprehensive income (expense)	1,894	(2,660)
Currency	–	191
Commodities	1,894	(2,851)
Inventories	124	31,845
Currency	–	660
Commodities	124	31,185

Open balance sheet position of derivative assets and liabilities:

	Seara Alimentos	12.31.23
	December 31, 2024	
Assets:		
Designated as hedge accounting	519	–
Currency	519	–
Not designated as hedge accounting	430	24,097
Currency	430	24,097
Interests	–	–
Current assets	949	24,097
Non-current assets	–	–
(Liabilities):		
Not designated as hedge accounting	–	2,441
Currency	–	2,441
Current liabilities	–	2,441

a3.3. Position balance in commodities derivatives financial instruments of JBS USA:

The JBS USA exposure to cattle price fluctuation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below in accordance with the Company's Financial and Commodities Risk Management Policy and are representative of the exposure at each period end.

	JBS USA	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
EXPOSURE in Commodities		
OPERATIONAL		
Firm contracts of cattle purchase	22,907,111	15,639,117
Subtotal	22,907,111	15,639,117
DERIVATIVES		
Deliverable Forwards	52,849,548	1,883,895
Subtotal	52,849,548	1,883,895
NET EXPOSURE	75,756,659	17,523,012

Sensitivity analysis:

Exposure	Risk	Scenario (i) VaR 99% I.C. 1 day		Scenario (ii) Price variation - 15%		Scenario (iii) Price variation - 30%		
		Price	Effect on income		Price	Effect on income		Price
			JBS USA			JBS USA		JBS USA
Operating	Depreciation	(2.10)%		(480,362)	(15.00)%	(3,436,067)	(30.00)%	(6,872,133)
Derivatives	Depreciation	(2.10)%		(1,108,255)	(15.00)%	(7,927,432)	(30.00)%	(15,854,864)
				(1,588,617)		(11,363,499)		(22,726,997)

Derivatives financial instruments breakdown:

Instrument	Risk	Nature	Consolidated					
			December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
			Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value	Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$)	Fair value
Deliverable Forwards	Commodities (Cattle)	Short	8,534,720	52,849,548	(373,024)	389,130	1,883,895	(9,595)

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a4. Credit risk

The Company is potentially exposed to credit risks related to its trade accounts receivable, financial investments, and hedging contracts. Further details on trade accounts receivable are provided in Note 4 – Trade Accounts Receivable.

For financial transactions with financial institutions as counterparties (investments and hedging contracts), the Company applies exposure limits established by the Risk Management Committee, based on credit ratings assigned by specialized international rating agencies.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the losses are expected based on the client's operational history and credit.

Amounts invested in private bonds (notably bank certificates of deposit) and receivables transactions contracted with banks must comply with the following table limits such that the total volume does not exceed a specified percentage of the equity of the financial institution (% Equity). Additionally, the maturity of the financial investment should be no longer than the maximum horizon.

Category	% Equity	Maximum horizon
AAA	2.00 %	5 years
AA	1.00 %	3 years
A	0.50 %	2 years
BBB	0.25 %	1 year

The book value of the financial assets representing the maximum exposure to credit risk on the closing date of these financial statements was:

	Company					
	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance
Cash and cash equivalents	–	4,525,210	–	–	4,458,670	–
Margin cash	–	177,636	–	–	64,754	–
Trade accounts receivable	(6.02)%	5,525,252	(332,769)	(9.05)%	2,575,423	(232,988)
Related party receivables	–	494,269	–	–	1,807,878	–
		<u>10,722,367</u>	<u>(332,769)</u>		<u>8,906,725</u>	<u>(232,988)</u>
Consolidated						
	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss allowance
	–	34,761,540	–	–	22,122,405	–
Cash and cash equivalents	–	845,581	–	–	641,283	–
Margin cash	–	23,131,584	(551,484)	(2.50)%	16,416,149	(411,088)
Trade accounts receivable	(2.38)%	479,006	–	–	573,955	–
Related party receivables	–				<u>39,753,792</u>	<u>(411,088)</u>
		<u>59,217,711</u>	<u>(551,484)</u>			

a5. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the working capital management of the company and its subsidiaries, where the obligations to pay principal and interest on financing are classified as debt instruments. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have the liquidity available to meet its financial obligations when they are maturity.

The Company's management manages liquidity risk through overall leverage and monitoring net debt. This ratio compares the Company's net debt (total loans and financing minus total cash and cash equivalents) divided by "Adjusted EBITDA" for the last 12 months. The working capital management strategy includes maintaining its leverage, in order to ensure that the Company can meet its financial obligations and, at the same time, achieve efficiency in its cost of financing.

The index of liquidity and leverage at the consolidated are shown below:

Leverage indicator (R\$) ^(*)	Consolidated	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	2.15 x	4.32 x
Leverage indicator (USD) ^(*)	1.89 x	4.42 x

(*) To calculate the leverage indicator the Company used the reais and dollar correction rates of the last day of the year (closing rate). This criteria is intended to equalize the net debt and EBITDA at the same exchange rate.

The table below shows the contractual obligation amounts from financial liabilities of the Company according to their maturities:

	Company									
	December 31, 2024					December 31, 2023				
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 4 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 4 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade accounts payable	7,989,133	—	—	—	7,989,133	5,934,371	—	—	—	5,934,371
Loans and financing	113,677	428,317	860,165	5,220,831	6,622,990	1,297,393	434,060	1,020,575	10,496,073	13,248,101
Estimated interest on loans and financing ⁽¹⁾	453,479	1,324,965	701,503	1,952,192	4,432,139	860,094	788,465	1,499,084	3,092,861	6,240,504
Derivatives financing liabilities (assets)	327,673	618,479	—	—	946,152	42,513	—	—	—	42,513
Lease liabilities	79,643	128,833	12,794	3,199	224,469	53,037	41,810	38,596	17,587	151,030
Other financial liabilities	100,916	101,250	—	150,000	352,166	72,680	101,250	—	300,000	473,930
Consolidated										
	December 31, 2024					December 31, 2023				
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 4 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 4 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade accounts payable	38,356,488	—	—	—	38,356,488	30,040,844	—	—	—	30,040,844
Loans and financing	12,906,149	12,565,367	12,827,860	81,377,945	119,677,321	4,316,360	828,968	5,870,259	85,806,238	96,821,825
Estimated interest on loans and financing ⁽¹⁾	15,222,640	15,113,052	5,201,215	35,110,448	70,647,355	6,598,186	5,095,409	9,247,444	35,778,473	56,719,512
Derivatives financing liabilities (assets)	1,027,793	619,766	—	—	1,647,559	698,361	—	—	—	698,361
Lease liabilities	2,078,637	3,555,110	1,457,807	3,646,073	10,737,627	(13,537)	1,420,650	2,141,172	5,365,648	8,913,933
Other financial liabilities	100,916	101,250	—	150,000	352,166	102,452	101,250	—	300,000	503,702

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest on all loans and financing outstanding. Payments are estimated for variable rate debt based on effective interest rates at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Payments in foreign currencies are estimated using the December 31, 2024 and 2023 exchange rates.

The Company has future commitment for purchase of grains and cattle whose balances at December 31, 2024 in the amount of R\$365,328 (R\$442.817 at December 31, 2023), in the Company and R\$207.6 billions (R\$172.4 billions at December 31, 2023), in the Consolidated.

The Company has securities pledged as collateral for derivative transactions with the commodities and futures whose balance at December 31, 2024 is R\$177,636 (R\$64,754 at December 31, 2023). This guarantee is larger than its collateral.

The indirect subsidiary JBS USA and its subsidiaries, has securities pledged as collateral for derivative transactions with the commodities and futures whose balance at December 31, 2024 is R\$643,999 (R\$325.988 at December 31, 2023). This guarantee is larger than its collateral.

Also, the direct subsidiary Seara Alimentos has securities pledged as collateral for derivative transactions with the commodities and futures whose balance at December 31, 2024 is R\$23,946 (R\$250,540 in 31 de dezembro de 2023). This guarantee is larger than its collateral.

As disclosed in Note 16 – Loans and financings, the Company has a bank loan that contains a loan covenant. A future breach of covenant may require the Company to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the above table.

The interest payments on variable interest rate loans and bond issues in the table above reflect market forward interest rates at the reporting date and these amounts may change as market interest rates change. The future cash flows on contingent consideration and derivative instruments may be different from the amount in the above table as interest rates and exchange rates or the relevant conditions underlying the contingency change. Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

The Company has no guarantees received from third parties deemed relevant.

a6. Risks linked to climate change and the sustainability strategy

In view the Company's operations, there is inherent exposure to risks related to climate change. Certain Company assets, which are mainly biological assets that can be measured at fair value, may be impacted by climate change and are considered in the preparation process of these financial statements.

In the year ended December 31, 2024, Management considered as main risk the data and assumptions highlighted below:

(i) possible impacts on the determination of fair value in biological assets due to the effects of climate change, such as temperature rise, scarcity of water resources, may impact some assumptions used in accounting estimates related to the Company's biological assets, as follows:

- losses of biological assets due to heat waves and droughts which occur with greater frequency and intensity;
- reduction in the expected growth of our biological assets due to natural disasters, fires, pandemics or changes in rainfall patterns; and
- interruption in the production chain due to adverse weather events, causing power outages, fuel shortages, disruption of transportation channels, among other things.

(ii) structural changes and their impacts on the business, such as:

- regulatory and legal: regulation and legislation arising from Brazilian and/or international authorities that encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy and/or with greater biodiversity and that increase the risk of litigation and/or commercial restrictions related to the alleged contribution, even if indirect, for the intensification of climate change;
- reputational: related to customers' perceptions and the society in general regarding the positive or negative contribution of an organization to a low carbon economy.

Notes to the condensed financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of Brazilian reais)

29 Approval of the financial statements

The issuance of these individual and consolidated financial statements was approved by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2025.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman:	Jeremiah Alphonsus O'Callaghan
Vice-Chairman:	José Batista Sobrinho
Advisor:	Wesley Mendonça Batista
Advisor:	Joesley Mendonça Batista
Independent Board Member:	Alba Pettengill
Independent Board Member:	Gelson Luiz Merisio
Independent Board Member:	Cledorvino Belini
Independent Board Member:	Francisco Turra
Independent Board Member:	Carlos Hamilton Vasconcelos Araújo
Independent Board Member:	Kátia Regina de Abreu Gomes
Independent Board Member:	Paulo Bernardo Silva

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Statutory Audit Committee reviewed the individual and consolidated financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, at March 25, 2025. Based on the procedures performed, also considering KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. audit report, as well as the information and clarifications received during the period, the Committee recommends that these documents are in a position to be considered by the Board of Directors.

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

Chairman:	Carlos Hamilton Vasconcelos Araújo
Committee Member:	Mauro Mitio Inagaki
Committee Member:	Gelson Luiz Merisio

FISCAL COUNCIL REPORT

The Fiscal Council, in the use of its legal and statutory attributions, examined and discussed with the Administration the earnings release and the Company's individual and consolidated financial statements including the proposal for the earning allocation for the years ended at December 31, 2024, at March 25, 2025, and validated these financial statements approved by the Company's Board of Directors on this date.

Based on our review, the information and clarifications received during this period and considering KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda. audit report on the individual and consolidated financial statements, without reservations, issued on this date, the Fiscal Council was not aware of any additional fact that would lead us to believe that the aforementioned financial statements do not reflect in all material respects the information contained therein and that are in a position to be disclosed by the Company.

FISCAL COUNCIL

Chairman:	Adrian Lima da Hora
Council Member:	Demetrius Nichele Macei
Council Member:	José Paulo da Silva Filho
Council Member:	Orlando Octávio de Freitas Júnior
Council Member:	Patrícia da Silva Barros

STATEMENT OF OFFICERS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ON THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

The Company's Officers declare at March 25, 2025, for the purposes of Article 25, paragraph 1, item V and VI of CVM Instruction No. 480 of December 7, 2009, that:

- (i) They reviewed, discussed and agreed with the independent auditors report on the individual and consolidated financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024, and
- (ii) They reviewed, discussed and agreed with the financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2024.

STATUTORY BOARD

Global Chief Executive Officer:	Gilberto Tomazoni
Administrative and Control Officer:	Eliseo Santiago Perez Fernandez
Chief Financial Officer:	Guilherme Perboyre Cavalcanti
Officer:	Jeremiah Alphonsus O'Callaghan
Global Chief Operating Officer:	Wesley Mendonça Batista Filho

Director of Accountant: Agnaldo dos Santos Moreira Jr. (CRC SP: 244207/O-4)

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