

2025 Climate Report





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Legado Verdes do Cerrado (GO)

Introduction

Messages from leadership

The year at a glance



Itapissuma Rolling Mill (PE)

Introduction

This Climate Agenda Report outlines CBA's key climate-related programs, projects, and management processes, as well as the Company's approach to climate risk and opportunity assessments to support business resilience and long-term value creation. This is the fourth edition of the report, prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The reporting period covers January 1 through December 31, 2025.

The report opens with messages from our leadership and the year's highlights, followed by three core content sections.

CBA's climate management approach is designed to build resilience and long-term value

- **CBA 70 years:** provides an introduction to the Company—from its operations to its fully integrated aluminum production model—and includes a timeline illustrating the evolution of CBA's climate agenda and its legacy for the environment and society
- **Tackling climate change:** addresses governance, strategy, and climate risk management, as well as adaptation initiatives that illustrate how the Company turns climate challenges into opportunities
- **Low-carbon aluminum:** presents detailed metrics and targets around climate mitigation and adaptation, and the solutions and initiatives that are supporting CBA's commitment to decarbonization

For a more comprehensive overview of CBA's sustainability practices, see the Company's [2025 Annual Report](#).



Messages from leadership

Message from the CEO

In 2025, we celebrated a key milestone for CBA: the Company's 70th anniversary. Over these seven decades, we have built a track record of leadership and sustainability as Brazil's only fully integrated aluminum producer and one of the lowest-carbon-emitting companies in the global aluminum industry. Our journey reflects the ongoing commitment of our people to innovation, operational excellence, and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Throughout the year, we remained focused on delivering on our commitments despite a challenging macroeconomic environment, which required us to reposition our operating model for future cycles.

We continued to deliver our ESG Strategy as a core lever for the Business—not only in response to market expectations, but driven

by our conviction that it is the only viable path to responsible, long-term growth. Even with one of the lowest greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensities in the sector, we continue to challenge ourselves as we work toward a target 40% reduction by 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

Self-operated power generation assets remain a key differentiator of our operations, providing a 100% renewable and traceable electricity supply. We are also advancing the circular economy by increasing the use of aluminum scrap in our value chain. In addition to delivering meaningful social impact through income opportunities, recycling reduces emissions by incorporating secondary material into production, thus lowering both costs and emissions intensity in the upstream stages of primary aluminum production.



Luciano Alves,
CEO



Alumínio Plant (SP)

CBA's participation in COP30, held in Brazil, highlighted aluminum's role as a strategic material for the global energy transition. As a spokesperson for SDG 13 (Climate Action) within the UN Global Compact's Leadership with ImPact program, I am deeply committed to advancing a just and inclusive energy transition, and this is reflected in my role as CEO of CBA.

In this aspect, CBA's contributions to the development of the regions where the Company operates have been particularly significant. These include initiatives such as the Climate Action track of parent company Votorantim's Public Management Support (AGP) Program, which supports local governments in building climate resilience; its sister Environmental Education Program (PEA) in Schools; engagement with suppliers through CBA's Sustainable Procurement Program; and customer-facing initiatives such as Alennium, a label certifying the use of low-carbon aluminum in their applications.

Looking ahead, the outlook for the aluminum market remains strong, driven by growing demand from electric vehicles, solar energy, electrical infrastructure, and data centers. We are well positioned to capture these opportunities, supported by a robust strategy, a committed team, and a clear conviction that low-carbon aluminum will play a central role in the emerging economy.

I would like to thank our employees and partners who contributed to another year of challenges and achievements. We remain committed to building CBA's future while advancing sustainable development.

Thank you and enjoy the report.

Luciano Alves
CEO



Message from the CFO

CBA delivered a strong financial performance in 2025. Market conditions were favorable, with strong aluminum prices and early signs of demand recovery across multiple sectors, sustaining value creation throughout the year.

Despite operational challenges in the second quarter, we stabilized production and delivered a consistent recovery in performance over the subsequent quarters. Our commitment to transparency and continuous engagement with the market remained a priority in the year.

From a financial standpoint, we maintained a robust capital structure, minimizing liquidity risk and retaining strong access to credit facilities, particularly ESG-linked finance. Our preference for sustainability-linked financial instruments remains a core principle, underpinned by a well-established sustainability culture. In 2025, we completed our second issuance of sustainability-linked debentures, totaling R\$ 530 million, with performance targets tied to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in aluminum production.

We also incorporated a social performance metric into the renegotiation of our revolving credit facility, linked to climate-related initiatives in the communities where we operate. This is an industry-first metric developed in collaboration with financial institutions, illustrating our capacity to innovate.

In parallel, we continued to advance investments in recycling and decarbonization. In 2025, we increased scrap utilization rates and further diversified our energy mix, including the completion of equity investments in the Serra do Tigre (RN) and Cajuína 3 (RN) wind complexes—acquired from Casa dos Ventos and Auren, respectively—hedging hydrological risk while improving cost competitiveness.

Despite our positive performance in year, we maintained heightened vigilance regarding external factors, including global geopolitical dynamics and regulatory risks. Looking ahead to 2026, CBA is prepared to meet the upcoming technical requirements of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which assigns a carbon price to

embedded emissions in products imported into the European Union.

The global outlook for the mining and metals sector remains positive, particularly for Brazil's low-carbon aluminum. We remain guided by our purpose of transforming lives through aluminum. We hope this report strengthens collaboration and collective efforts in bringing this vision to life.

Camila Abel
CFO



Camila Abel,
CFO



2025 at a glance



Operations started at CBA's new **Processing and Recycling Center** in São José do Rio Preto (SP)



CBA acquired stakes in two **wind power assets**, adding 60 MWa starting in 2025 and 55 MWa starting in 2027, totaling 115 MWa in additional self-generation capacity



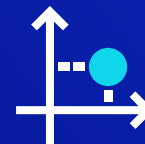
CBA's AGP Climate Action Program received the **ECO Award**, presented by Amcham. CBA CEO Luciano Alves was also named among the top three **ECO Leaders** of the year



CBA raised **US\$ 295 million** linked to emissions reduction targets



Smelter emissions stood at **2.80 tCO₂e/t of molten aluminum**, approximately four times lower than the global industry average for scopes 1 and 2



CBA continued to source low-carbon aluminum ingots, maintaining the Company's average carbon footprint for the year at **3.8 tCO₂e/t of aluminum**



Biomass-based power generation at the Alumínio Plant (SP) completed five years of operation, avoiding emissions of **1 million metric tons of CO₂e**



The Alumina Refinery recorded emissions of **0.2 tCO₂e/t of alumina**, maintaining its position as the lowest-emission refinery in the world for scope 1 and 2 emissions



CBA 70 years: growth and legacy

About the Company

Vertically integrated production

Climate action timeline

em caminhos
transformações



Celebrating CBA's 70th anniversary



About the Company

In 2025, Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio (CBA) marked its 70th anniversary, celebrating a legacy defined by innovation, operational excellence, and environmental and social responsibility. CBA is the only company in Brazil operating a fully vertically integrated value chain—from sustainable bauxite mining to the production of primary and downstream aluminum products, including recycling and self-sufficient energy operations. Supported by a portfolio of 21 hydroelectric plants and four wind farms, 100% of the electricity consumed in CBA's operations is renewable and traceable—a differentiator that positions the Company as a global leader in low-carbon aluminum.

As a publicly traded company listed on B3's Novo Mercado segment, with Votorantim S.A. as its controlling shareholder, CBA fosters close, collaborative engagement with its diverse stakeholders. CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy establishes a set of clear climate-related goals, including maintaining a 100% renewable and traceable electricity supply, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and

advancing the circular economy through recycling. These goals are supported by ongoing efforts to develop solutions that integrate industrial performance, environmental stewardship, and long-term value creation for society.

Change of ownership

In early 2026, Votorantim, CBA's majority shareholder, announced an agreement to sell its stake in CBA to a joint venture composed of Chalco—the principal subsidiary of Chinalco Group—and Rio Tinto, both globally recognized leaders in the aluminum and mining sectors. Closing remains subject to customary conditions precedent and to the relevant corporate and regulatory approvals.

Alumínio Plant (SP)





CBA's climate transition

Key objectives within CBA's climate agenda	 REDUCE PROCESS AND PRODUCT EMISSIONS	 Expand installed capacity of RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES	 Reduce process ENERGY INTENSITY	 INCREASE RECYCLED content across products	 DELIVER POSITIVE IMPACT across the value chain
Characteristics of low-carbon aluminum production	 The LOWEST-EMISSION REFINERY in the world, and smelter emissions intensity 4X BELOW THE GLOBAL AVERAGE*	 A 100% renewable ELECTRICITY SUPPLY supported by ongoing investments in self-generation assets	 Investment in DECARBONIZATION TECHNOLOGIES , digitalization, and energy efficiency improvements	 Approximately 200,000 metric tons of SCRAP CONSUMED in 2025	 100% of employees with variable compensation tied to ESG PERFORMANCE TARGETS
Deliver positive impacts on the value chain	 SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT PROGRAM to encourage good practices in the supply chain	 Low-emission ALUMINUM INGOTS	 REHABILITATION OF MINED LAND , supporting carbon sequestration and preserving local biodiversity	 Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) CERTIFICATION evidencing sustainable practices across the value chain	 SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS independently assured by a third party
Develop sustainable solutions for customers	 Supply of LOW-CARBON PRODUCTS to support the energy transition in sectors such as energy and transport	 Solutions co-developed WITH CUSTOMERS	 LIFECYCLE ASSESSMENTS Product-level environmental impacts	 DIGITAL PASSPORT Transparency around sustainable practices	 ALENNIUM LABEL for low carbon aluminum
Advance a just climate transition for society	 Active participation in climate and sustainability PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	 Active participation in ESG FORUMS through trade associations and institutional partnerships	 PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT – Climate Action program supporting municipal adaptation initiatives	 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (PEA) in Schools	 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION via <i>Legado das Águas</i> and <i>Legado Verdes do Cerrado</i>

* Based on data from CRU (2025) and IAI (2024).



Integrated aluminum production

1

Mining

Sustainable bauxite mining and mine rehabilitation

2

Refinery

Produces aluminum oxide with the lowest **emissions intensity in the world**

3

Smelter

Produces molten aluminum with **4x lower emissions than the global average**



Electrical energy
100% renewable and traceable

5

Downstream

Produces higher-value-added aluminum products

4

Casthouse

Scrap metal and waste metal used in the manufacture of cast products



Legado das Águas and Legado Verdes do Cerrado
Environmental conservation and carbon capture



Recycling plants (Alux and Metalex) and Processing & Recycling Centers

Sourcing, distribution, and use of aluminum scrap

Recycling

Extruded profiles

Sheet

Foil

Billets

Ingots

Rod

Caster rolls



Operations

Aluminum Business



Mining:

- Poços de Caldas Mine (MG)
- Miraf Mine (MG)
- Itamarati de Minas Mine (MG)
- Barro Alto Mine (GO)
- Rondon Mine¹ (PA)



Production Operations (Primary and Downstream):

- Alumínio Plant (SP)
- Itapissuma Rolling Mill (PE)
- Metalex (SP)
- Alux (SP)



Recycling:

- CBA Araçariçuama Processing and Recycling Center (SP)
- São José do Rio Preto Processing and Recycling Center (SP)



Support and Logistics:

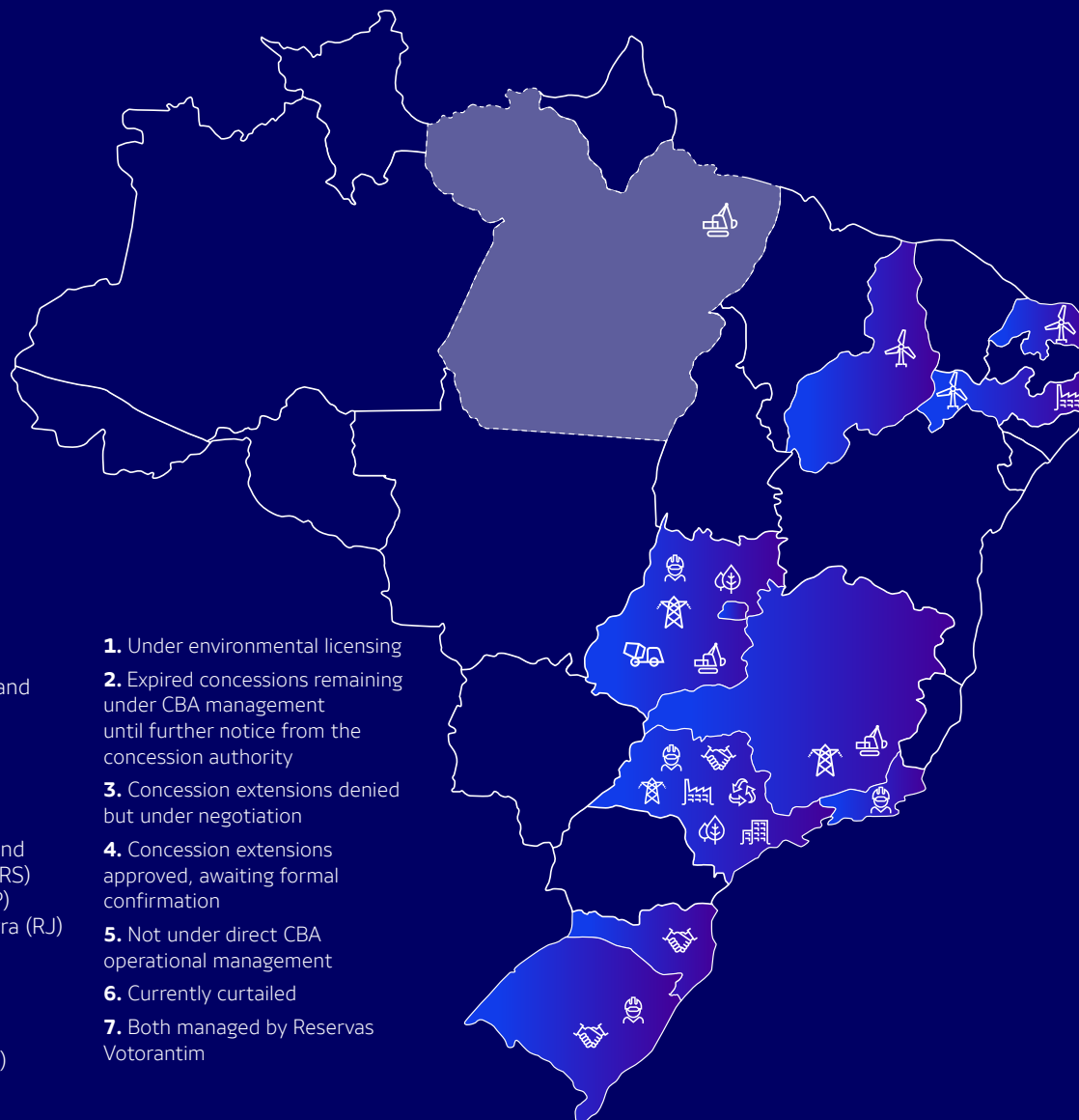
- Sorocaba Facility (SP)
- Caxias do Sul Distribution Center and Solutions and Services Hub (CSS) (RS)
- Solutions & Services Hub (CSS) (SP)
- Logistics operations: Barão de Angra (RJ) and Santa Isabel (GO)



Administrative:

- Corporate Offices in São Paulo (SP)

1. Under environmental licensing
2. Expired concessions remaining under CBA management until further notice from the concession authority
3. Concession extensions denied but under negotiation
4. Concession extensions approved, awaiting formal confirmation
5. Not under direct CBA operational management
6. Currently curtailed
7. Both managed by Reservas Votorantim



Energy Business

Hydroelectric Power Plants:

Wholly-owned:

- Jurupará MHPP
Piedade – SP
- Santa Helena MHPP
Votorantim – SP
- Votorantim MHPP
Votorantim – SP
- Itupararanga HPP²
Votorantim – SP
- Alecrim HPP³
Miracatu – SP
- Barra HPP⁴
Tapiraí – SP
- Porto Raso HPP⁴
Tapiraí – SP
- França HPP⁴
Juquitiba – SP
- Fumaça HPP⁴
Ibiúna – SP
- Ourinhos HPP
Ourinhos – SP
- Piraju HPP
Piraju – SP
- Salto do Iporanga HPP²
Juquiá – SP
- Serraria HPP³
Juquiá – SP
- Salto do Rio Verdinho HPP
Itarumã – GO
- Sobragi HPP³
Simão Pereira and Belmiro Braga – MG



Jointly owned⁵:

- Canoas I HPP
Cândido Mota – SP
- Canoas II HPP
Palmital – SP
- Salto Pilão HPP
Apiúna – SC
- Machadinho HPP
Piratuba – SC
- Barra Grande HPP
Pinhal da Serra – RS
- Campos Novos HPP
Campos Novos – SC



Wind Complexes⁵:

- Ventos de Santo Anselmo
(PI and PE)
- Ventos de Santo Isidoro
(PI)
- Serra do Tigre
(RN) – acquisition completed in 2025
- Cajuína III
(RN) – acquisition completed in 2025 (start of operations to be determined)



Nickel Business

- Niquelândia Mine⁶ (GO)



Private Reserves⁷

- Legado das Águas (SP)
Atlantic Forest Reserve
- Legado Verdes do Cerrado Reserve (GO)



Climate action timeline

1955

- CBA is founded with an initial production capacity of 10,000 metric tons of primary aluminum per year

1957

- The França Hydroelectric Dam (SP) starts operation, **the first hydroelectric plant owned by CBA**

2012

- Established the **Legado das Águas (SP)** reserve

2010

- Acquired **Metalex, an industrial aluminum scrap recycling facility** in Araçatuba (SP)

2017

- Launched **the Legado Verdes do Cerrado Private Sustainable Development Reserve (GO)**
- Filed inaugural **greenhouse gas emissions inventory** with the Public Emissions Registry

2018

- **Life cycle assessments (LCA)** introduced to evaluate the environmental impacts of products

2019

- Secured **Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) certification**
- **Joined the UN Global Compact** and committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2020

- Launched CBA's **2030 ESG Strategy**
- Launched **a Sustainable Procurement Program**
- Implemented a **capital access strategy** through **ESG-linked financial instruments**
- **Commissioned a biomass boiler** at the Alumínio Plant (SP)
- Submitted inaugural CDP Climate Change questionnaire, achieving a **leadership-level score of A-**
- **Conducted first climate adaptation study** and initial climate risk assessment
- Set **internal emissions reduction targets** tied to variable compensation in high-emitting production stages
- Introduced an **internal carbon pricing mechanism**



2021

- Became the first primary aluminum producer globally to be included on **CDP's A List**
- Acquired an **80% stake in Alux do Brasil** to produce secondary aluminum
- Expanded recycling **capacity at Metalex** (SP)

2022

- Named to the Brazilian stock exchange's (B3) **Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE)**
- Acquired a **100% stake in Alux do Brasil**
- Launched CBA's **Alennium label** to certify low-carbon production and a Digital Passport to provide transparency on product sustainability attributes
- Became the first primary aluminum producer globally to have **emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)**
- Joined the **First Movers Coalition**
- First issuance of carbon credits via the **REDD+ Cerrado program**

2024

- Developed a **Climate Vulnerability Index** for operational sites
- Began **implementation of the AGP Climate Action program** in two municipalities: Muriaé (MG) and Juititaba (SP)
- Launched **ReAI technology** (for recycling flexible and multi-material packaging)

2023

- Initiated a **smelter upgrade** to reduce emissions intensity
- Published **inaugural Climate Agenda Report** covering 2022 performance
- CBA CEO named to represent **SDG 13** in the UN Global Compact's Leadership with Impact Program in Brazil
- Updated CBA's **climate adaptation assessment**, incorporating transition scenarios
- Initiated preparations to comply with the **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**
- **Updated CBA's** internal carbon price
- Launched **first Processing and Recycling Center**
- Acquired **wind assets** and **took over the management of 21 hydropower plants**

2025

- **Expanded the AGP Climate Action program** to two additional municipalities: Niquelândia (GO) and Juquiá (SP)
- Participated in **COP30** in Belém, showcasing aluminum as a strategic material for the low-carbon economy and energy transition
- Acquired **additional wind assets** and completed a second issuance of sustainability-linked debentures
- Launched **second Processing and Recycling Center**



Legado Verdes do Cerrado (GO)

Integrated climate **management**

Climate action pillars

Governance

Strategy

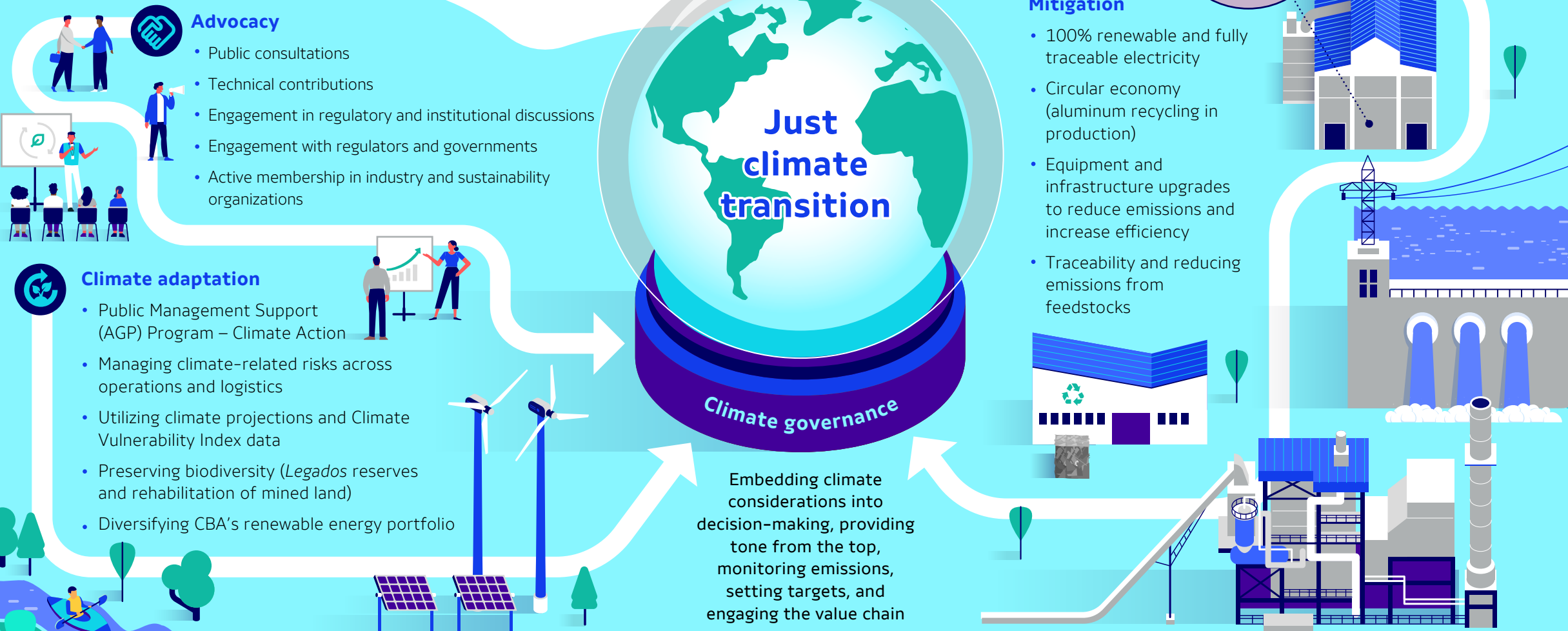
Risk management

Opportunities



Climate action pillars

How CBA drives a low-carbon economy with positive social impacts across the Company, suppliers, customers, and communities





Governance

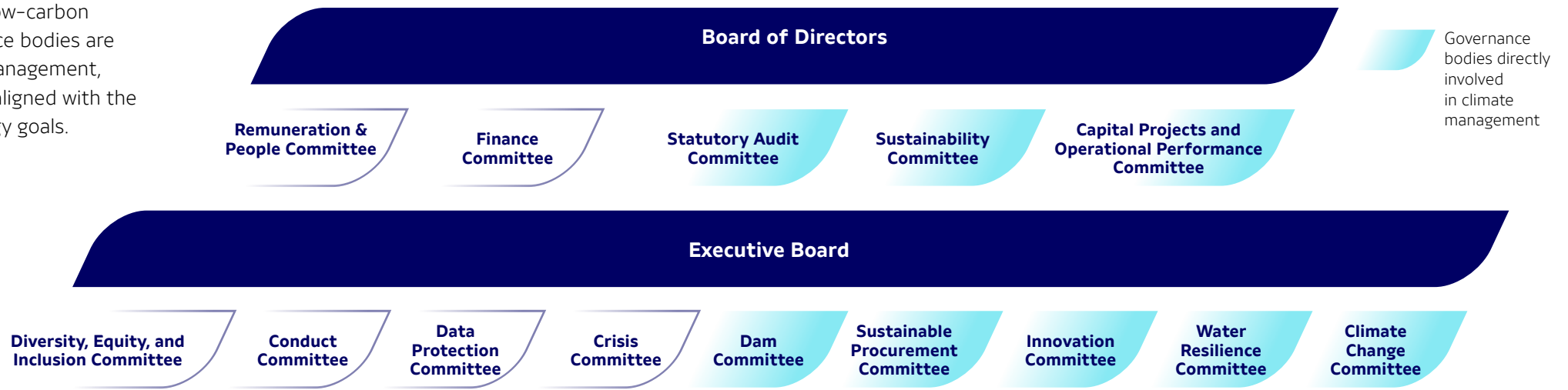
Sustainability is a core pillar at CBA and is treated as a priority across all levels of decision-making. A robust governance framework aligns corporate objectives with sustainability principles, enabling the Company to operate with integrity, foster innovation, build resilience, and effectively respond to global challenges and evolving societal expectations.

Climate change is a key priority within this agenda, as CBA strives to sustain its leadership as a producer of low-carbon aluminum. Multiple governance bodies are directly involved in climate management, supporting decision-making aligned with the Company's 2030 ESG Strategy goals.

The Board of Directors is CBA's highest governance body and is responsible for setting strategic direction. The Executive Board is responsible for implementing these directives, aided by specialized committees that monitor and support the execution of defined objectives.



Employees Camila Maimone, Bruno Neves, and Viviane Santana at CBA's Corporate Office (São Paulo)





Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring the sustainability and long-term resilience of the business. It provides overall strategic direction, which includes defining CBA's mission, strategic objectives, and guiding principles, as well as approving and overseeing decisions related to capital structure, risk management, and protecting shareholder value. The Board is responsible for approving all targets set for the Executive Board and for continuously monitoring their implementation and performance outcomes. These targets incorporate commitments under CBA's 2030 Strategy including climate-related targets.

The Board also actively engages in discussions on carbon markets and regulatory mechanisms such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and is responsible for approving key policies, including the Company's Climate Change Policy and the Water Resources Policy. The Board is supported by a Statutory Audit Committee, a Sustainability Committee, and a Capital Projects and Operational Performance Committee. The latter two committees, which meet on a quarterly basis, were created by splitting the former Sustainability and Capital Projects Committee, enabling a sharper focus and dedicated oversight of each topic.

Overview of Board of Directors committees

Committee	Members	Role in advancing the climate agenda	Related policies
Sustainability Committee	• Four members with sustainability expertise, including two independent members • Chairman of the Board of Directors	• Oversees discussions on local, global, and emerging sustainability matters, including topics such as climate change, biodiversity, energy transition, circular aluminum, and social impact • Tracks progress on the 2030 ESG Strategy • Recommends approval and updates to the Company's Climate Change Policy, which includes guidance on managing climate risks and opportunities	• Policy on Appointing Members of the Board of Directors, Committees and Statutory Boards (Portuguese only) • Charter • Sustainability Policy • Climate Change Policy • Water Policy
Capital Projects and Operational Performance Committee	• Composed of one independent member and two standing members	• Approves investments in sustainability and decarbonization initiatives	• Policy on Appointing Members of the Board of Directors, Committees and Statutory Boards (Portuguese only) • Charter (Portuguese only)
Statutory Audit Committee	• Three independent members	• Monitors risk management activities, including climate-related risks • Provides recommendations on CBA's Risk Management Process, including methodologies, systems, and reporting mechanisms, while proposing improvements as needed • Oversees CBA's Risk Management team • Evaluates the effectiveness and sufficiency of CBA's Risk Management System	• Policy on Appointing Members of the Board of Directors, Committees and Statutory Boards (Portuguese only) • Risk Management Policy • Charter (Portuguese only)



Sonia Consiglio,
Independent Member,
Sustainability Committee

“One of CBA’s most defining corporate strengths is its continuous ability to evolve. In 2024, the Sustainability Committee expanded its scope to include Capital Projects, generating valuable insights for Board members. In 2025, the growing importance of financial considerations led CBA to create a dedicated governance forum—the Capital Projects and Operational Performance Committee. The two committees continue to operate independently but with a shared ESG agenda. These changes illustrate how CBA is a Company that never gets complacent and continuously adapts to evolving internal priorities and external market dynamics.”

Executive Board

CBA's Executive Board is responsible for ensuring that all projects and initiatives are aligned with best sustainability practices. In line with this commitment, executives played an active role in the development and launch of CBA's Board-approved 2030 ESG Strategy which includes a set of defined climate commitments and targets.

The Executive Board is supported by a Climate Change Committee, which addresses climate-related topics such as targets, mitigation and adaptation initiatives, and managing risks and opportunities. The Committee meets on a bimonthly basis. Additional committees interfacing with the climate agenda include the Dams, Sustainable Procurement, Innovation, and Water Resilience Committees.

Members of the Executive Board have specific responsibilities related to the climate change agenda.

Overview of the Climate Change Committee		
Members	Role in advancing the climate agenda	Related policies
Multidisciplinary specialists, including: - the Engineering, Technology and Operational Excellence VP - the Chief Sustainability, Safety, and Environment Officer - the heads of operational and corporate departments connected to the climate agenda - guest participants who provide an integrated, strategic perspective across production operations and metal procurement	- Provides advice on matters related to climate adaptation, mitigation, and advocacy - Monitors performance against annual decarbonization targets - Evaluates, approves, and tracks emerging technologies, including carbon capture solutions - Recommends key topics for discussion by the Executive Board and the Sustainability and Capital Projects and Operational Performance Committees (e.g., GHG emissions, energy efficiency, climate adaptation)	Policy on Appointing Members of the Board of Directors, Committees and Statutory Boards (Portuguese only) Climate Change Policy Sustainability Policy



Executive Board's role in the climate agenda

Member	Role	Key projects and activities
CEO	Make strategic and investment decisions, and approve sustainability targets and climate commitments	• Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) targets • Commitments with the First Movers Coalition and the Net Zero Ambition • Represents SDG 13 in the UN Leadership with ImPact Program • Approves the Annual Report • Oversees CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy and key emissions metrics • Approves decarbonization initiatives • Represents CBA at COP30 • Alennium label
CFO and Investor Relations, Governance & Strategic Marketing Officer	Evaluate strategic and investment decisions and approve ESG-linked finance transactions	• Climate Agenda Report • ESG indices and ratings, including CDP, CSA and ISE • ESG-linked finance • Manages CBA's reputation as a low-carbon brand with investors and financial institutions • Corporate strategic planning • Competitiveness Management projects • Assessments on alignment with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) • Alennium label

Member	Role	Key projects and activities
Primary Products VP*	Lead primary aluminum operations—from mining through casting—with a focus on sustainable performance	• Oversees operational performance across primary operations, including emissions intensity metrics • Key sustainability and emissions reduction initiatives, including the smelter upgrade, biomass boiler retrofit, and dry residue disposal • Alennium label • ReAl technology (flexible and multi-material packaging) • Monitors implications of emerging carbon regulations affecting primary aluminum products • Sustainable mining operations
Downstream & Recycling VP	Lead downstream product manufacturing and sales and CBA's sustainability-driven recycling growth strategy	• Oversees operational performance across downstream operations, including emissions intensity metrics • Sustainability and emissions reduction projects • Develops recycling strategy, covering Metalex (SP) and Alux (SP) • Monitors regulatory developments affecting aluminum products • ReAl technology (flexible and multi-material packaging) • Manages the development of products and solutions with enhanced ESG attributes • Oversees scrap sourcing and procurement of low-carbon aluminum ingots

* In early 2026, the Energy Business was merged with the Primary Business, forming the Energy & Primary business, while the Supply Chain function transitioned to operate independently, reporting directly to the CEO



Executive Board's role in the climate agenda

Member	Role	Key projects and activities
Supply Chain and Procurement VP*	Manage renewable energy generation assets and energy procurement Assess sustainability risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues in the supply chain	• Energy transition • Oversees procurement of renewable energy certificates • Manages renewable energy contracting • Oversees the diversification of the Company's electricity sources • Manages the impacts of extreme weather events on energy operations and the supply chain • Serves as executive sponsor of the Water Resilience Committee • Sustainable Sourcing Program • Oversees hydropower and overall power generation operations
Legal, Governance, Risk, and Compliance VP	Oversee legal, governance, risk, and compliance matters across CBA's operations	• Climate Agenda Report • Ensures compliance with carbon pricing schemes such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in Europe and Brazil's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (SBCE) • Ensures compliance with carbon pricing regulations (e.g. CBAM, SBCE and the Climate and Sustainable Taxonomy Plan) • Monitors corporate risks, including climate-related risks
People & Digital VP	Lead people and culture development initiatives and digital innovation efforts	• Climate Agenda Report • Oversees annual performance cycles, including ESG-related targets • Leads corporate communications on low-carbon aluminum and the climate agenda • Manages the Company's reputation as a low-carbon aluminum producer • Embeds ESG principles into organizational culture • Leads digital transformation initiatives (DigitALL), incorporating ESG considerations • Alennium label

Member	Role	Key projects and activities
Engineering, Technology and Operational Excellence VP	Embed innovation and technology in climate-related projects	• Leads emissions reduction projects, including the smelter upgrade and liquor purification • ReAl technology (flexible and multi-material packaging) • Dry Residue Disposal • Serves as executive sponsor of the Climate Change Committee • Oversees climate adaptation efforts, including structural risk assessments • Oversees studies exploring emerging decarbonization technologies
Chief Sustainability, Safety & Environment Officer	Oversee all sustainability-related aspects within the Company, including climate-related risks and opportunities Report ESG and climate-related matters directly to the CEO	• 2030 ESG Strategy • Manages <i>Legado Verdes do Cerrado</i> (GO) • Manages carbon credits and internal carbon pricing mechanisms • Manages climate risks and opportunities • Public Management Support - Climate Action • Net Zero Ambition Movement • First Movers Coalition • Climate Agenda Report • Dam safety • Oversees CBA's engagement with ESG ratings and indices (CDP, MSCI, and ISE) • Climate adaptation • Sustainable Sourcing Program • CBAM and SBCE compliance • Supports the Company's positioning in public consultations

* In early 2026, the Energy Business was integrated with the Primary Business, forming the Energy & Primary business, while the Supply Chain function transitioned to operate independently, reporting directly to the CEO



Variable compensation linked to ESG practices

CBA encourages employee engagement around the commitments outlined in its ESG Strategy with a particular emphasis on the climate agenda. Variable compensation is a key management tool to strengthen alignment between individual, functional, and corporate objectives. CBA's variable compensation model is designed to ensure that employees at all levels and across all functions contribute meaningfully to sustainable outcomes.

Company targets are cascaded across business areas based on their scope of responsibility, providing clarity on expected deliverables and reinforcing shared accountability in executing corporate strategy. These targets are formalized annually through CBA's Goal-setting Workshop, during which the Executive Board presents the Company's performance against targets for the current cycle and communicates

strategic priorities for the upcoming cycle. During the workshop, participants evaluate the level of ambition of each target, responsiveness to business challenges, and opportunities for cross-functional synergies. Targets are reviewed by the Compensation and People Committee and formally approved by the Board of Directors.

Performance against targets is tracked monthly by the Executive Leadership Team, with structured monitoring and regular reporting to the Sustainability Committee. Transparency is supported by an internal business intelligence platform that provides accessible, real-time performance data across the organization. Supporting this model is CBA's [Compensation Policy](#), which establishes performance criteria for senior leadership, linking sustainable performance, corporate responsibility, and rewards and recognition.

Sustainability-linked variable compensation

Employee Category	Compensation and Target Structure
Operational	Profit-Sharing Program (PSP): targets are set by employee-elected committees at each operational site and negotiated with the labor union. ESG targets represent at least 10% of the total performance criteria and are tracked on a regular basis.
Professional (including analysts, engineers, consultants, etc.) and Leadership	Variable Compensation (VC): includes both corporate and role-specific targets. All eligible employees have at least 5% of their variable compensation linked to corporate ESG targets, which are aligned with departmental and annual business priorities. Emission-intensive operations—such as the refinery, smelters, casthouse, downstream facilities, Alux (SP), Metalex (SP), and the Itapissuma rolling mill (PE)—work toward operation-specific decarbonization targets. In addition, strategic functions that directly influence CBA's climate agenda—including Metals, High Voltage and Rectification, Digital Innovation, and Engineering & Technology Management—have customized targets aligned with CBA's climate strategy. In addition to corporate ESG targets, employees may also be assigned individual sustainability targets linked to departmental challenges, driving positive sustainability and climate outcomes.
Executive Board	Variable compensation based on robust corporate targets: the corporate ESG target is based on average performance across all targets. In 2025, this included customer and supplier engagement around climate issues, increased recycling, and process decarbonization. Other climate-related performance targets may also be established. In 2025, 5% to 35% of the Executive Board's variable compensation was linked to climate-related aspects. Long-term incentive: members of the Executive Board may participate in a long-term incentive program designed to align their interests with shareholders' and support sustained value creation, under guidance from the Board of Directors. Total Shareholder Return (TSR) is used as a measure of performance and the amount of the relevant incentive. This encourages executives to develop and deliver a robust strategic plan, as well as supporting executive acquisition and retention.



Value chain engagement around the climate agenda

At CBA, addressing climate change is a responsibility that spans the entire value chain. Through multistakeholder initiatives, CBA converts climate-related challenges into opportunities for sustainable value creation. CBA's stakeholder engagement efforts include:



Suppliers

Integrating climate change considerations into CBA's Sustainable Procurement Program and Sustainable Procurement Policy



Communities

Support for municipal climate initiatives, environmental education programs, and the development of recycling value chains



Customers and partners

Value-added climate management initiatives, including life cycle assessments (LCA), the Alennium label, Digital Passport, and sustainable product development



Public policy

Advocacy for a low-carbon economy through active engagement with public sector stakeholders



Climate agenda ecosystem

Participating in organizations and industry associations that advance the low-carbon economy



AGP Climate Action in Juquitiba (SP)



Parcerias valiosas que transformam

Reconhecimento



A national supplier recognition event

60 suppliers identified
for scope 3 emissions data collection in 2025

Suppliers

Suppliers are a critical stakeholder group within CBA's ESG Strategy. Through its Sustainable Procurement Program, the Company promotes supplier adoption of best practices, including climate-related initiatives. This approach enables CBA to expand its positive impact by influencing the entire value chain. CBA's supplier-focused initiatives include:

- **ESG maturity assessments** as part of the supplier onboarding process
- **training and engagement** initiatives, including workshops on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory development
- **mapping** value chain emissions data (scope 3)
- **mapping supplier-related** climate risks
- **evaluating prospective suppliers** based on the emissions intensity of products to be procured

In 2025, the Sustainable Procurement Program marked its five-year anniversary. Following the conclusion of its first five-year cycle, CBA refined the Program for the 2026–2030 period, based on

recommendations from the Sustainability Committee. The Program's seven workstreams were consolidated into four, enhancing integration and synergies.

The Company also introduced enhancements to its value-chain (scope 3) emissions mapping approach. Data collection was expanded to include 60 suppliers.

Also in the year, ESG criteria were incorporated into in-person supplier audits conducted in partnership with an external consultancy. In addition, CBA launched its first Supplier Recognition Program, including dedicated categories for ESG performance and small suppliers.

LEARN MORE

Learn more about the Program's workstreams and outcomes in [CBA's Annual Report](#).



Customers and partners

CBA's aluminum serves customers across a wide range of industries, in applications that are present in the daily lives of millions of people. Key end markets include construction, transportation, packaging, consumer goods, and the energy sector. Aluminum is a lightweight material—approximately one-third the density of steel—while also offering high strength, infinite recyclability without loss of properties, and excellent electrical conductivity. This makes it ideally suited for companies advancing the energy transition and the circular economy.

Since 2018, CBA has conducted life cycle assessments (LCA) to ensure that the environmental impacts of its products align with the Company's sustainability standards. Developed in collaboration with customers, this methodology evaluates products across their full life cycle, using globally recognized tools and databases.

CBA also collaborates with partners on research and development of more sustainable solutions. These projects include developing applications for aluminum in batteries, agricultural equipment, urban mobility solutions, and recyclable packaging. CBA's Alennium label and Digital Passport are additional initiatives that deliver added value for customers.



Aluminum's lightweight properties, durability, and recyclability make it ideally suited for the energy transition and circular economy



Alennium label

The Alennium label certifies low-carbon aluminum produced with 100% renewable and traceable electricity and with emissions below 4 metric tons of CO₂e per metric ton of aluminum at the smelting stage. In 2025, CBA recorded smelting emissions of 2.80 tCO₂e/t of molten aluminum, which is approximately four times lower than the global average for scope 1 and 2 emissions. During the year, the Alennium label saw its first international uptake with its adoption by Superpolo, a Marcopolo brand in Colombia.

Below are some of the companies that have adopted the Alennium label:





Digital passport

CBA provides a Digital Passport for seven of its products, offering detailed information on their ESG performance. Digital Passport information includes carbon emissions intensity by production stage, certifications, and performance in sustainability indices and ratings. All information is independently assured and accessible via QR codes, enabling integration into downstream products that use CBA aluminum and enhancing transparency and traceability for customers and end users.

LEARN MORE

Visit the [Digital Passport website](#).

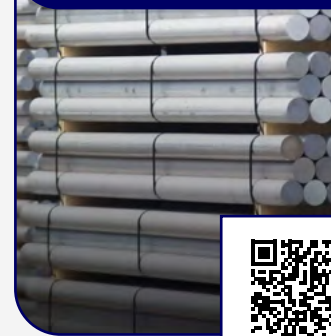
Ingots



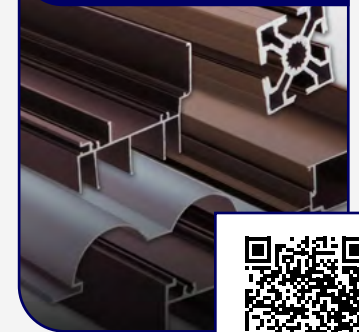
Billets



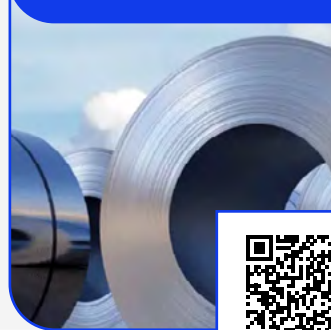
Metalex billets



Primora



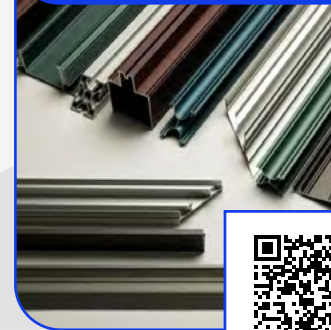
Sheet and coil



Foil



Aluflex





AGP Climate Action in Juquiá (SP)



Communities

CBA extends its low-carbon transition efforts beyond its operations, suppliers, and customers. The Company is committed to advancing a just climate transition in the communities where it operates, with a goal of creating shared value and empowering local agents of change. Three flagship community initiatives stand out:

Public Management Support (AGP) – Climate Action

Provides methodological support to municipal governments near CBA's operations to strengthen local climate action and resilience.

Environmental Education Program (PEA) in Schools

Delivers environmental education and awareness programs across municipal and state schools (public and private) in regions near CBA's operations, fostering integration between the Company, its operations, and local communities.

Recycling value chain development

Provides technical assistance to recycling cooperatives, supporting social and economic development, livelihoods, and social inclusion.



Climate Action Initiative

A partnership between CBA, Instituto Votorantim, and Instituto Itaúsa, this initiative supports municipal governments in implementing climate adaptation practices, working across three fronts.

Municipal Climate Vulnerability Index (IVCM): a tool designed to assess the climate vulnerability of Brazilian cities, supporting the prioritization of initiatives in regions most exposed to climate-related risks. Using public data, the index tracks six major climate risk categories (flooding, landslides, drought, wildfires, agricultural impacts, and public health issues). IVCM data is publicly available [online](#) at no cost, supporting data-driven decision-making in climate adaptation programs.

Municipal Climate Adaptation Checklist: a tool developed to support public officials and municipal technical teams in identifying local climate challenges and developing resilience strategies. Through a series of guiding questions, the checklist supports situational assessments and the planning of adaptation initiatives. The resource is available for free [here](#).

Public Management Support (AGP) - Climate Action: a mentoring and technical advisory program aimed at strengthening municipal capabilities to manage climate-related challenges. In addition to strengthening institutional capabilities, the program also:

- Supports the development and monitoring of policies, instruments, and regulatory frameworks that promote evidence-based, participatory, and climate-just action
- Facilitates access to and efficient use of available public resources for climate adaptation at the local level



AGP Climate Action in
Muriaé (MG)



In 2024, CBA launched pilot projects applying the AGP Climate Action methodology in the municipalities of Juquitiba (SP) and Muriaé (MG), both within its area of influence. In 2025, the initiative expanded to include Niquelândia (GO) and Juquiá (SP). The program follows an estimated four-year cycle, during which participating municipal governments gain access to specialized tools and technical support to develop local climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. Throughout 2025, the initiative engaged more than 200 participants across the four municipalities, including 75 implementation leaders representing sectors such as civil defense, environment, health, and education.

A key highlight from the 2025 cycle was the collaborative development of an Integrated Climate Risk Dashboard for Muriaé, designed as a strategic decision-support tool. The platform integrates locally generated climate, social, economic, and vulnerability data—particularly health-related information—reorganized at an intramunicipal level. This enhances the capacity of local authorities to

identify areas and populations most exposed to flooding and other impacts associated with increased rainfall intensity and frequency. By leveraging existing datasets and promoting cross-sector integration, the platform helps reduce information asymmetries and supports the planning of government prevention, adaptation, and disaster response programs.

In Juquitiba, a key focus has been strengthening multilevel governance for disaster risk management. Activities included territorial assessments and the implementation of governance and risk management structures at the neighborhood and regional levels, informed by participatory mapping and discussions conducted through municipal workshops and engagement with government officials.

In 2026, the AGP Climate Action program will be expanded to the municipalities of Piraju (SP) and Alumínio (SP).

Leandro Cunha,
Civil Defense,
Muriaé (MG)



“We have made significant progress across the AGP Climate Program workstreams—Disaster Risk Management, Adaptation, and Resilience. This progress is enhancing municipal programs by developing local alert and alarm systems that directly support risk prevention and community protection.”

Leandro Cunha,
Civil Defense Coordinator, Muriaé (MG)



Environmental Education Program (PEA)

The PEA communicates information about the environmental viability of mining activities, while encouraging environmental conservation, sustainable resource use, and values that enable harmonious coexistence with nature and the species we share the planet with.

At CBA's mining sites, the program is implemented by a dedicated internal team through five initiatives: Environmental Journey; *Chega Mais, Família!* ("Come Together, Family!"); *Chega Mais, Comunidade!* ("Come Together, Community!"); Environmental Education Refresher Course; and Rural Environmental Education. With

24 years of activities, the Program now reaches municipalities across multiple states, including Caldas, Descoberto, Fervedouro, Itamarati de Minas, Miradouro, Miraí, Muriaé, Poços de Caldas, Rosário da Limeira, and São Sebastião da Vargem Alegre (MG); Divinolândia (SP); and Barro Alto and Santa Rita do Novo Destino (GO). At CBA's mining operations in Itamarati de Minas (MG), Miraí (MG), Poços de Caldas (MG) and Barro Alto (GO), the PEA has benefited approximately 180,000 people to date, including 6,785 participants in 2025.

One of the program's flagship initiatives an Environmental Education Refresher Course, which engaged teachers, students, and communities in educational practices aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The training was delivered in the first half of the year, followed by ongoing mentoring from the PEA team to support project implementation within local communities. In November, 21 initiatives were presented to a judging panel, with six projects receiving awards.



180,000
people
benefited

by the PEA across Itamarati
de Minas, Miraí, Poços de
Caldas, and Barro Alto



Recycling value chain development

CBA's structured initiatives to expand its recycling capacity and reduce its carbon footprint span across three key fronts:

- **Cooperatives:** direct sourcing of scrap materials supports social and economic inclusion, livelihoods, and value chain development. The Company conducts assessments, provides training, and supports the institutional development of prioritized cooperatives
- **Partnerships:** collaboration with companies and intermunicipal consortia to improve sorting systems and waste management infrastructure. One example is CBA's support for the Intermunicipal Waste Management Consortium for the Campinas Metropolitan Region

(Consimares), based in Nova Odessa (SP). This initiative is helping to expand recycling capacity and improve waste management infrastructure and governance across partner municipalities

- **Scrap suppliers:** scrap partners are prioritized based on technical and sustainability criteria, and site visits are conducted to identify improvement opportunities, especially in collection, sorting and traceability

In addition, CBA currently operates two Processing and Recycling Centers, located in Araçatiguama and São José do Rio Preto (SP). These centers sort and ship recyclable aluminum for use in CBA's production operations. In 2025, 2,938 metric tons of scrap were processed at these centers.

2,938
metric tons
of scrap
processed by the
Company's Processing and
Recycling Centers in 2025



Launch of CBA's São José do Rio Preto Processing and Recycling Center (SP)



Public policy

CBA actively engages around regulatory and public policy matters that directly impact its industry and support its ambition to advance a more sustainable aluminum industry and a just climate transition. The Company participates in public consultations and legislative discussions, primarily through industry associations such as the Brazilian Aluminum Association (ABAL), the Brazilian Association of Large Industrial Energy Consumers (ABRACE), and the Brazilian Mining Institute (IBRAM). Internationally, CBA engages with organizations such as the International Aluminium Institute (IAI), strengthening its ability to collaborate and influence global discussions.

In 2025, CBA contributed technical proposals both through trade associations and directly via official platforms such as Participa + Brasil. Key areas of contribution included:

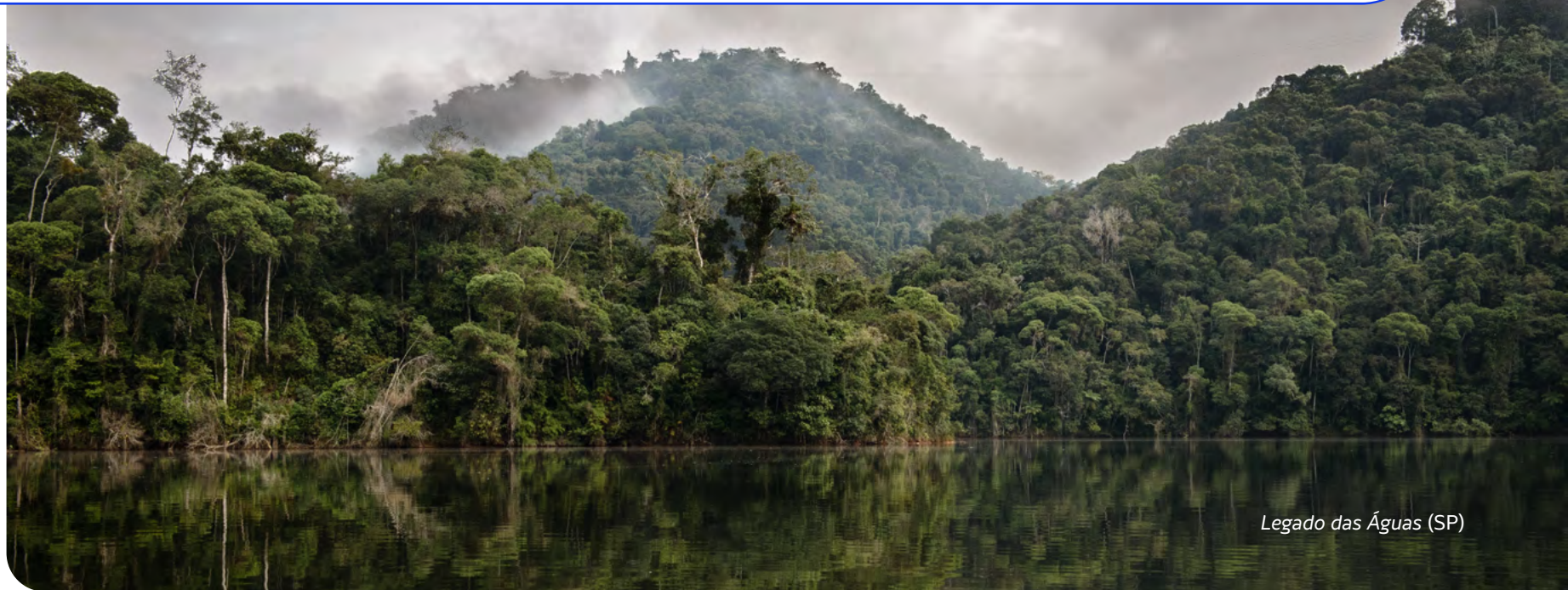
- **National Climate Plan** (guidelines for climate change mitigation and adaptation)
- **Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy** (classification framework for sustainable economic activities)

- **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism** (a European Union regulatory mechanism for carbon pricing on imported products)
- **National Circular Economy Policy** (a public consultation led by the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services)
- **Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE)** (a public consultation led by the Brazilian Development Bank)

- **National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services** (a public consultation led by the Ministry of the Environment and the Office of the Presidential Chief of Staff)
- **GHG Protocol public consultation**, including updates to scope 2 guidance and related accounting methods applied to the power sector.
- **Environmental licensing**
- **Tailings Dams**

- **Regulatory matters before the National Mining Agency (ANM)**
- **Regulatory matters before the power sector regulator (ANEEL)**

These initiatives demonstrate CBA's technical expertise and thought leadership in shaping public policies that promote a fair and transparent regulatory environment, aligned with circular economy principles and net zero ambitions.



Legado das Águas (SP)



In 2025, CBA participated in:

58 industry-specific public consultations

(including trade associations, regulatory agencies, government entities, and public financial institutions)

2 formal requests for stakeholder input

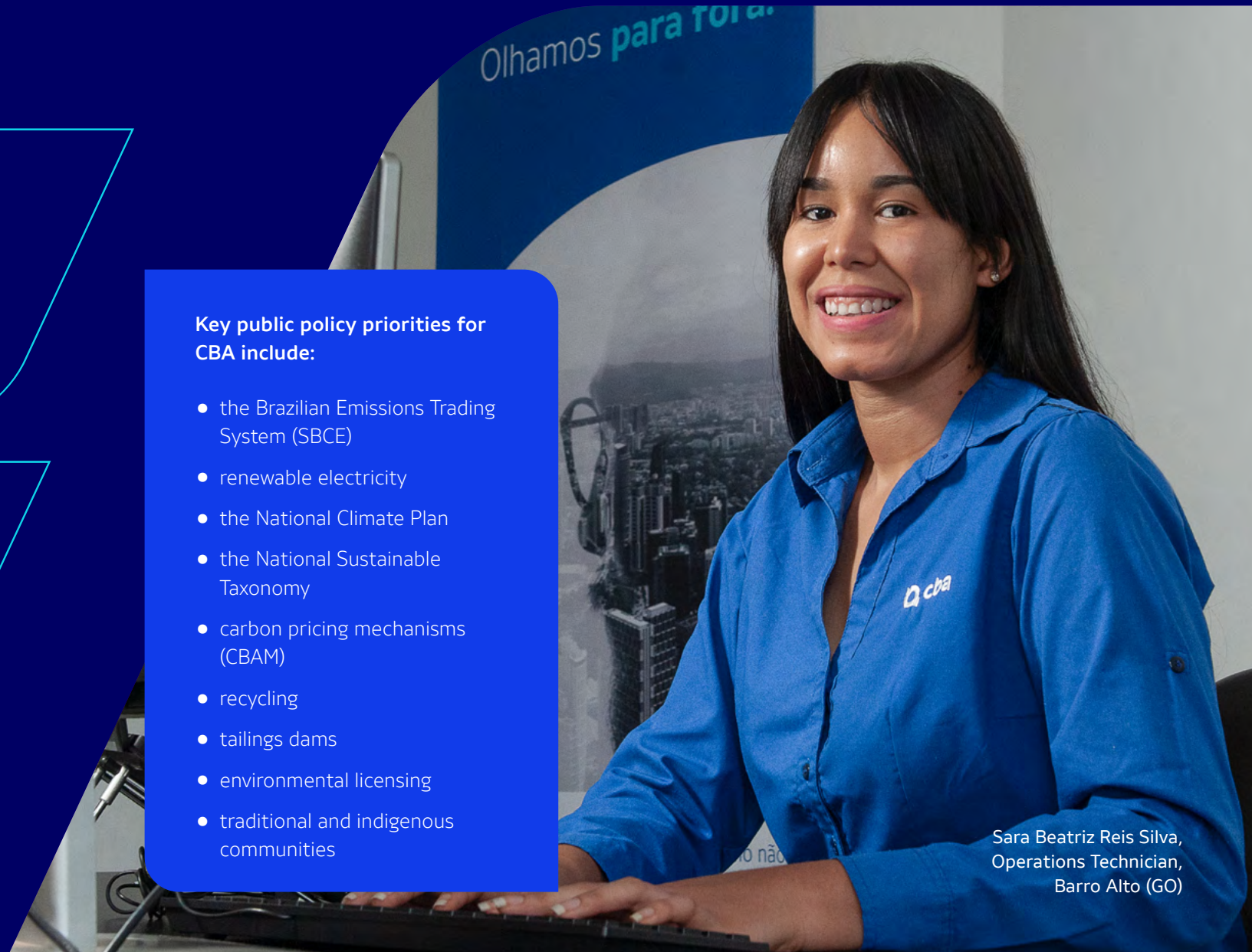
(trade association and regulatory agency)

1 industry coalition

(sustainable mining)

Key public policy priorities for CBA include:

- the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE)
- renewable electricity
- the National Climate Plan
- the National Sustainable Taxonomy
- carbon pricing mechanisms (CBAM)
- recycling
- tailings dams
- environmental licensing
- traditional and indigenous communities



Sara Beatriz Reis Silva,
Operations Technician,
Barro Alto (GO)



Climate agenda ecosystem

CBA actively engages with trade associations and other external organizations in discussions around climate change. This engagement supports sustainability benchmarking, partnership building to accelerate the adoption of climate-related practices across the sector, and informs contributions to the development of public policies aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Climate agenda ecosystem

Institution	Activities	CBA engagement around the climate agenda
Brazilian Association of Large Industrial Energy Consumers (ABRACE)	ABRACE works to shape industrial energy policy in Brazil, representing large-scale energy consumers and addressing issues critical to the competitiveness and development of Brazilian industry	CBA contributes to industry discussions on green hydrogen, carbon markets, energy transition, and future fuels
Brazilian Aluminum Association (ABAL)	ABAL represents the aluminum sector in Brazil. Its Sustainability Technical Committee addresses the climate agenda and carbon pricing	Led by CBA's Chief Sustainability, Safety, and Environment Officer
Brazilian Association of Self Generators (ABIAPE)	ABIAPE works to shape industrial energy policy in Brazil, representing large-scale self-producers and addressing issues critical to the competitiveness and development of Brazilian industry	CBA contributes to industry discussions on carbon markets, energy transition, environmental licensing, and the National Climate Plan
Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)	ASI sets global sustainability standards for responsible aluminum production and sourcing	CBA holds certifications against both the Performance Standard and Chain of Custody Standard and is a member of ASI's Climate Change Working Group
CDP	CDP mobilizes corporate action on sustainability, with a disclosure system covering climate change, water security, and deforestation. It also leads a Benchmark Club to advance environmental best practices	CBA is a member in the Benchmark Club and was recognized in the CDP Climate and Supplier Engagement Ratings (SER) in 2025
National Industry Confederation (CNI)	Represents Brazil's industrial sector at a national level. Addresses cross-sector issues affecting aluminum, mining, and energy industries, with a broader scope than industry-specific associations. This includes matters of general importance to industrial competitiveness and development	CBA participates in forums addressing carbon markets, energy transition, environmental licensing, national climate policy, green hydrogen, and future fuels
Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS)	CEBDS promotes sustainable development in the corporate world through thematic chambers (CTs) and collaborative action platforms	CBA participates in the Climate, Energy, and Sustainable Finance Technical Chamber and the Action for Nature Platform. CBA also contributed to the Essential Minerals Coalition—led by CEBDS in partnership with IBRAM and Vale—which brings together mining companies to develop strategies and initiatives to decarbonize Brazil's mining sector and strengthen the country's role in the global energy transition



Climate agenda ecosystem		
Institution	Activities	CBA engagement around the climate agenda
First Movers Coalition (FMC)	A global initiative driving industrial decarbonization by building early market demand for low-carbon materials in critical industries	CBA is an active member of the aluminum leg of the initiative and is a member of the First Suppliers Hub, a network of potential low-carbon product suppliers
Brazilian Mining Institute (IBRAM)	IBRAM represents the Brazilian mining industry, with dedicated working groups on ESG and climate	CBA participates in the Climate & Carbon Working Group, contributing to sectoral discussions and positioning on implementation of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE)
International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	The IAI, a global association of primary aluminum producers, has several working groups on emissions and sustainability	CBA is an active member of sustainability committees and the GHG Emissions Working Group, where it contributes to emission assessments, Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), and climate initiatives like the Climate Adaptation and Carbon Capture Program. In 2025, Leandro Faria, CBA's Chief Sustainability, Safety and Environment Officer, was elected Vice Chair of the Climate Change Committee
Global Compact	A UN initiative promoting corporate sustainability in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	CBA is a member of the Climate Action Platform, the Net Zero Ambition Movement, and initiatives as part of the 100% Transparency Movement. CBA CEO Luciano Alves has been named as ImPact Leader for SDG 13 (Climate Action), and Board member Ricardo Rodrigues de Carvalho serves as a spokesperson for SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)
Science Based Targets initiative	A global initiative that helps companies and financial institutions set greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets aligned with climate science	CBA participated in pilot testing of a target-setting tool for net-zero scenarios



CBA at COP30

CBA participated in COP30 to showcase aluminum's strategic role in the energy transition and sustainable development. The Company reinforced its position as a global leader in low-carbon solutions, with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions up to four times lower than the global industry average, based on International Aluminium Institute (IAI) benchmarks.

During the event, CBA made the case for aluminum as a material of the future: lightweight, durable, and infinitely recyclable, it is ideally suited for key decarbonization sectors, including electric mobility, sustainable construction, packaging, and clean energy generation.

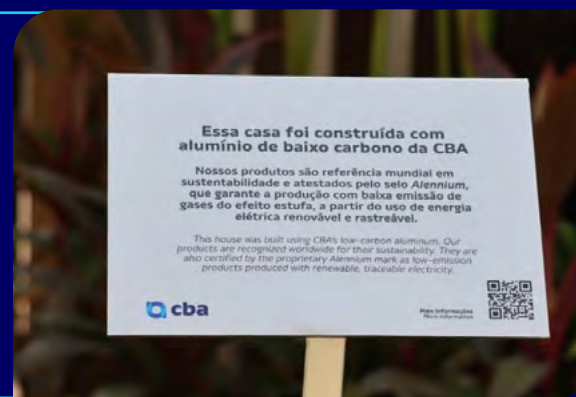
COP30 highlights:

At the Legacy & Future space, hosted within EY House, CBA engaged in **panel discussions and networking sessions**, including "Carbon and Climate Transition," "Nature and Biodiversity," and "Circularity, Innovation, and Climate Justice."

EY House was constructed using **low-impact materials** supplied by Votorantim portfolio companies, including extruded aluminum profiles from Primora, a CBA brand. Following the event, the structure was donated to the Pará State Office for Indigenous Peoples



The Legacy & Future Space at COP30





CBA CEO Luciano Alves participated in the panel **“Aluminum and Clean Energy: Connecting Industry and Environment,”** hosted by ABAL, alongside other industry leaders. At the international level, he also represented the Company in the IAI-hosted panel **“Aluminum’s Future: Credible Action to Balance Climate, Nature, and People.”**



CBA also participated in discussions across both the Green and Blue Zones, including **“The climate finance ecosystem for mining sector adaptation,”** at the invitation of IBRAM, and **“Pathways to accelerate industrial transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean: a spotlight on aluminum, cement, pulp and paper, and steel,”** at the invitation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)



In partnership with ABAL, CBA hosted the exhibition **“The Fantastic World of Aluminum,”** featuring practical applications of aluminum in the energy transition, recycling, and the circular economy. At the exhibition, the Company showcased Nosso Café, a coffee label produced on land reclaimed following mining activities

CBA also co-released the **Essential Minerals Coalition** study, developed by Boston Consulting Group, highlighting bauxite as a strategic mineral for the energy transition. In addition, CBA is a member of the Mining Coalition, formed in partnership with CEBDS, IBRAM, and other mining industry stakeholders



“During CBA’s participation at COP, we delivered a clear message: aluminum is a strategic and indispensable material for the energy transition and the decarbonization of the global economy. While aluminum production is globally emissions-intensive, CBA demonstrates that low-carbon technologies are both viable and scalable for the sector. Aluminum is playing a critical role in the electrification of mobility by reducing vehicle weight and improving energy efficiency. It also has applications in power generation and transmission, including renewables such as solar and wind systems as well as transmission infrastructure.”

Leandro Faria
Chief Sustainability, Safety,
and Environment Officer



Strategy

CBA places sustainability at the core of the business. Strategic plans for the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons enable the Company to integrate its long-term vision across the organization while remaining responsive to current challenges.

Every three years, CBA conducts a comprehensive Strategic Engagement exercise to model scenarios and assess macroeconomic, regulatory, societal, and environmental trends. This informs the definition of strategic growth levers that provide a high-level basis for shorter-term planning cycles. The most recent Strategic Engagement exercise was conducted in 2024.

An Annual Strategic Plan translates these levers into actionable initiatives to be executed over a 12-month period. Adjacently, CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy guides corporate action on environmental, social, and governance issues.

Strategic pillars

Growth

Maximize value through risk-return balanced growth

Transformation

Drive innovation, digitalization, and strategic partnerships to transform CBA

Competitiveness

Strengthen competitive differentiators to ensure resilience and long-term success

Positive impact

Produce aluminum while delivering positive impacts, engaging the entire supply chain in building a more prosperous and sustainable future

2030 ESG Strategy

Launched in 2020 and later updated in 2022, CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy lays out the Company's long-term vision, structured around ten thematic levers and one cross-cutting lever dedicated to ESG communications. These levers are translated into 15 structured programs and 33 defined goals, mobilizing all areas of the organization to accelerate the transition toward sustainable

solutions and deliver positive impact for society, the environment, and the business.

Climate change is a central strategic priority, addressed both as a standalone focus area and integrated across related programs, including renewable energy, aluminum circularity, and natural resource management.

2030 ESG Strategy Mission

Deliver a portfolio of low-carbon aluminum products and sustainable solutions in collaboration with stakeholders, while developing the communities where CBA operates and positively influencing the end-to-end aluminum value chain.





Climate-related levers and programs within the 2030 ESG Strategy

Lever	Program	Goals	Related SDGs
Environmental Dimension			
Climate change	P1. Climate mitigation and adaptation	1.1 Reduce emissions by 40% (on average for cast products, cradle-to-gate) 1.2 Offer customers a carbon-neutral product range 1.3 Create a Strategy to net zero by 2050 1.4 Develop a climate change adaptation plan 1.5 Provide Public Management Support in mitigating and adapting to climate change	 
Renewable energy	P2. Renewable generation	2.1 Source 100% of plants' power requirement from renewable sources 2.2 Diversify renewables capacity beyond hydro	  
	P3. Energy efficiency	3.1 Reduce energy intensity (electricity and fuels)	
Circular aluminum	P4. Aluminum recycling	4.1 Increase the ratio of aluminum recycled from industrial and end-of-life scrap at Metalex (SP) to 80% 4.2 Increase the ratio of aluminum recycled from industrial and end-of-life scrap in billet production at the Alumínio Plant (SP) to 50% 4.3 Increase the ratio of scrap collected from external sources for recycling	     
	P5. Carton and flexible packaging recycling	5.1 Recycle 40,000 metric tons of cartons and flexible packaging per year	
Natural resources	P6. Water stewardship	6.1 Reduce water withdrawals per metric ton of molten aluminum by 20% 6.2 Implement water stewardship initiatives to improve water security in partnership with stakeholders	    
	P7. Biodiversity	7.1 Create/expand one hectare of wildlife corridors for every ten hectares of mined and reclaimed land 7.2 Have 10% of key suppliers and customers co-investing in forest and biodiversity programs	
Dams	P8. Waste dams	8.1 Eliminate tailings disposal in dams 8.2 Reutilize 100% of dry red mud residue in cement production and other applications	  

Key:

Levers directly related to the climate agenda.

Levers indirectly affecting climate mitigation or adaptation.



Climate-related levers and programs within CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy

Lever	Program	Goals	Related SDGs
Social dimension			
People	P9. Diversity, equity and inclusion	9.1 Achieve 25% gender diversity in leadership positions (managers or above) by 2025	
	P10. Health and safety	10.1 Zero fatalities or severe injuries in operations	
		10.2 Achieve an injury frequency rate lower than 1	
Social legacy	P11. Social legacy	11.1 100% Service Level Agreement (SLA) conformity in social programs	
		11.2 Secure 1-to-1 match funding from co-investors for corporate social investment	
		11.3 Contribute to strengthening recycling cooperatives in Brazil	
Governance dimension			
Responsible value chain	P12. Sustainable Procurement	12.1 100% of suppliers compliant with CBA's Sustainable Procurement Policy 12.2 Increase local sourcing from SMEs by 10%	
	P13. Sustainable solutions for customers	13.1 100% of billets produced at Metalex with greenhouse gas emissions lower than 1.4 tCO ₂ e/t 13.2 Higher revenues from sustainable solutions for downstream customers	
Ethics and transparency	P14. Ethics and transparency	14.1 Achieve an average rating of 4 for CBA's third-party-audited Compliance Program	
ESG ownership	P15. ESG ownership	15.1 100% of operations certified to the ASI Performance and Chain of Custody standards 15.2 100% of employees with assigned ESG targets 15.3 Apply ESG criteria in 100% of funding and investment decisions	

Key:

Levers directly related to the climate agenda.

Levers indirectly affecting climate mitigation or adaptation.



Climate-related levers and programs within CBA’s 2030 ESG Strategy

Lever	Program	Goals	Related SDGs
Cross-cutting dimension			
ESG Communications	ESG Communications	Achieve and maintain an “Excellent” reputation score	12 16

Note: The highlighted levers—those directly or indirectly related to the climate agenda—bring CBA’s Transition Plan to life. These levers were developed based on the Company’s materiality assessment, aligned with its Strategic Plan and its commitment to generating positive impact. External dependencies that may impact the execution of the Transition Plan include: market dynamics, such as the availability of key inputs and energy costs; regulatory developments, including the introduction or tightening of laws and regulations; political factors, such as the level of prioritization given to climate issues by national and subnational governments; and physical climate events, which may affect the pace of progress toward the Company’s key objectives.



Learn about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on the [UN website](#):

1NO POVERTY

2ZERO HUNGER

3GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4QUALITY EDUCATION

5GENDER EQUALITY

6CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13CLIMATE ACTION

14LIFE BELOW WATER

15LIFE ON LAND

16PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

LEARN MORE:
Explore CBA’s progress on the 2030 ESG Strategy in the [Annual Report](#).



Risk management

CBA follows robust risk management practices grounded in internationally recognized frameworks, including ISO 31000 and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The Company's [Integrated Risk Management Policy](#), approved by the Board of Directors in 2020, establishes clear guidelines and defined responsibilities for managing risks, including climate-related risks. Using a conservative approach, CBA anticipates adverse scenarios to ensure its risk management practices are robust and resilient over time.

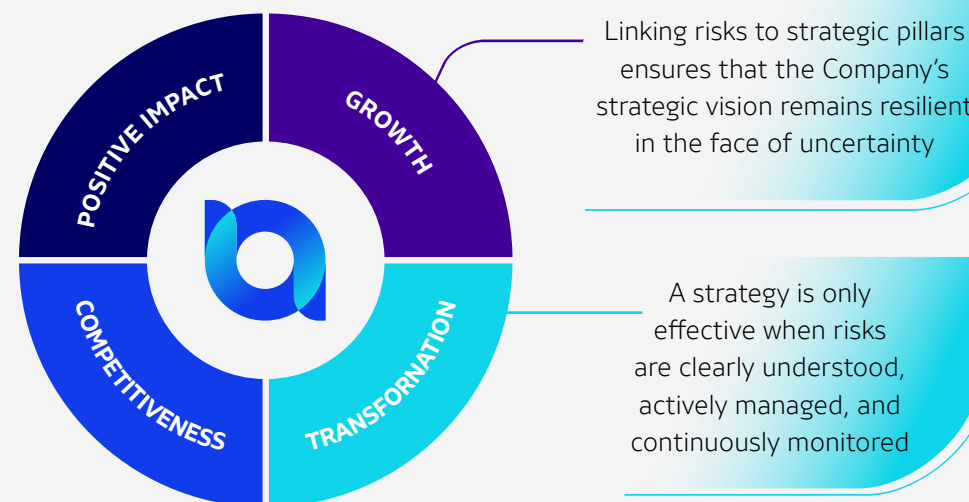
Climate-related risks—including emerging risks—are managed with the same level of rigor as other enterprise risks, through a structured process of identification, analysis, assessment, response, and monitoring. The risk management cycle is conducted annually and consistently across all business units, including Energy & Supply Chain, Primary Aluminum, Downstream & Recycling, and Nickel. The process is structured around two main

tracks—operational and strategic risks—providing a comprehensive view of climate-related impacts while connecting corporate strategy to operations across all business units. In 2024, the risk management system underwent independent audits to ensure continuous improvement and continued alignment with global standards.

In 2025, CBA implemented significant structural and methodological enhancements to its risk management framework. These enhancements included the establishment of dedicated committees for operational and strategic risks, a review of internal controls, a reorganization of the internal audit function, and the development of a risk library. Risk review meetings are now held on a bi-monthly basis, with cross-functional participation, enabling a more comprehensive and collaborative approach to risk identification, assessment, and mitigation. These initiatives aim to drive business performance through an integrated risk management approach aligned with the Company's strategic pillars.

CBA Risk Library

The purpose of the CBA Risk Library is to map risk categories to the relevant corporate strategic pillars.



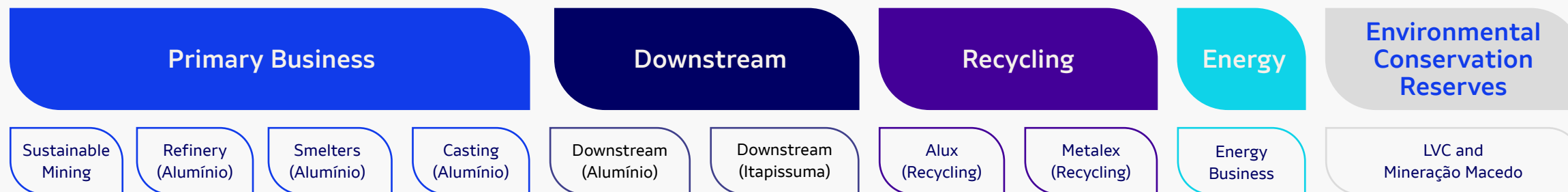
Recent improvements to risk governance have been implemented to further strengthen Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) outcomes, becoming a core focus of risk committee discussions, with a particular emphasis on the continuous identification of new and emerging risks. Each risk is assigned a designated owner based on

its level of criticality, and the overall risk management process is monitored and overseen by the Statutory Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition, the Company reassessed its risk appetite and updated its key risk indicators (KRIs), creating a more robust methodology aligned with best practices.



Risk committees

Operational risk committees



Strategic committees





Risk management steps

1.



Identification

Conducted at least four times per year for strategic risks and five times per year for operational risks, as part of Risk Committee meetings. This step entails identifying, recognizing and describing risks. The process includes engagement with internal and external stakeholders, yielding a detailed list of events and risk factors, including emerging risks. The list includes causes, sources, and events that could affect identified risks.

2.



Review

After identification, risks are reviewed to determine their nature and severity, and are assigned probability and impact ratings to establish their risk level. For climate-related risks, this stage incorporates climate scenario analysis, providing a more granular understanding of potential impacts for each factor—particularly for physical risks.

3.



Response

This stage involves selecting and implementing measures to modify risk levels and developing action plans. Actions may include introducing new controls or enhancing existing ones, modifying or discontinuing processes, and implementing insurance strategies, monitoring mechanisms, and/or business continuity plans.

4.



Monitoring

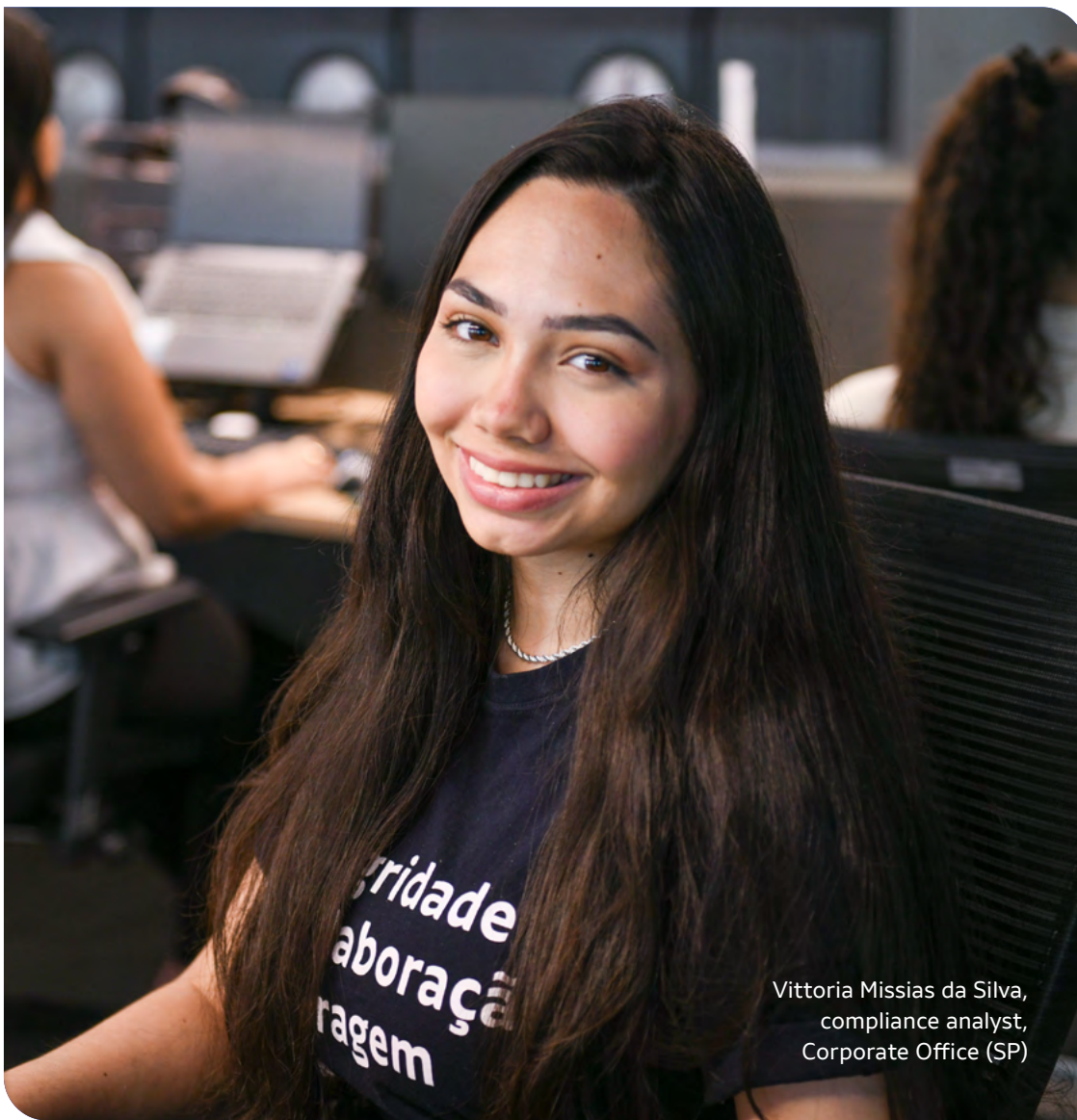
Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are used to track the effectiveness of risk controls, exposure levels, and to inform decision-making. Risks also undergo regular reviews. For climate risks, the Company conducts workshops with the business functions involved.



“The evolution of CBA’s risk management practices has culminated in a more robust methodology aligned with best practices. These enhancements have seen strong uptake by the Company’s governance committees, demonstrating CBA’s increasing maturity in risk management and its ability to adapt in a continuously evolving regulatory, environmental, and operational landscape.”



Renato Maia,
Legal, Governance
and Compliance VP



Vittoria Missias da Silva,
compliance analyst,
Corporate Office (SP)

Factors considered

CBA's approach to risk management takes into account both existing and emerging regulatory requirements related to climate change throughout all stages of the process. To ensure a comprehensive and effective approach, additional factors—including technological advancements and reputational risks—are also integrated into the analysis:

- **Current regulations:** existing legislation does not pose significant risks to CBA. The Company remains in full compliance with applicable requirements, reporting scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and publicly disclosing its complete inventory through Brazil's Public Emissions Registry
- **Emerging regulations:** the Company regularly assesses potential financial impacts associated with relevant direct emissions, which are currently lower than those of global peers. CBA is prepared for the upcoming implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)—a European Union policy that applies carbon pricing to imported goods—and continues to evaluate potential impacts of carbon pricing mechanisms in Brazil
- **Market and reputational risk:** emissions-intensive production may drive customers toward alternative suppliers; however, CBA's positioning as a low-carbon aluminum producer mitigates the risk of loss of market share
- **Technological:** more emission-efficient technologies may render current processes obsolete, requiring adaptation and new investments
- **Acute physical risks:** extreme weather events impacting operations or critical suppliers may disrupt production and material flows. To address this, CBA has assessed climate projections to strengthen resilience across all operational sites
- **Chronic physical risks:** long-term climate patterns—such as drought and reduced rainfall—may lead to water stress, affecting water availability, local communities, and regulatory permits



Roles and responsibilities

In addition to the Risk Management team, CBA's risk management process involves multiple functions across the organization, each responsible for risks associated with function-specific activities. Roles and responsibilities are defined in accordance with the Institute of Internal Auditors' (IIA) Three Lines Model. The three lines of defense are: Business functions (first line), Risk and Compliance functions (second line), and Internal Audit (third line).

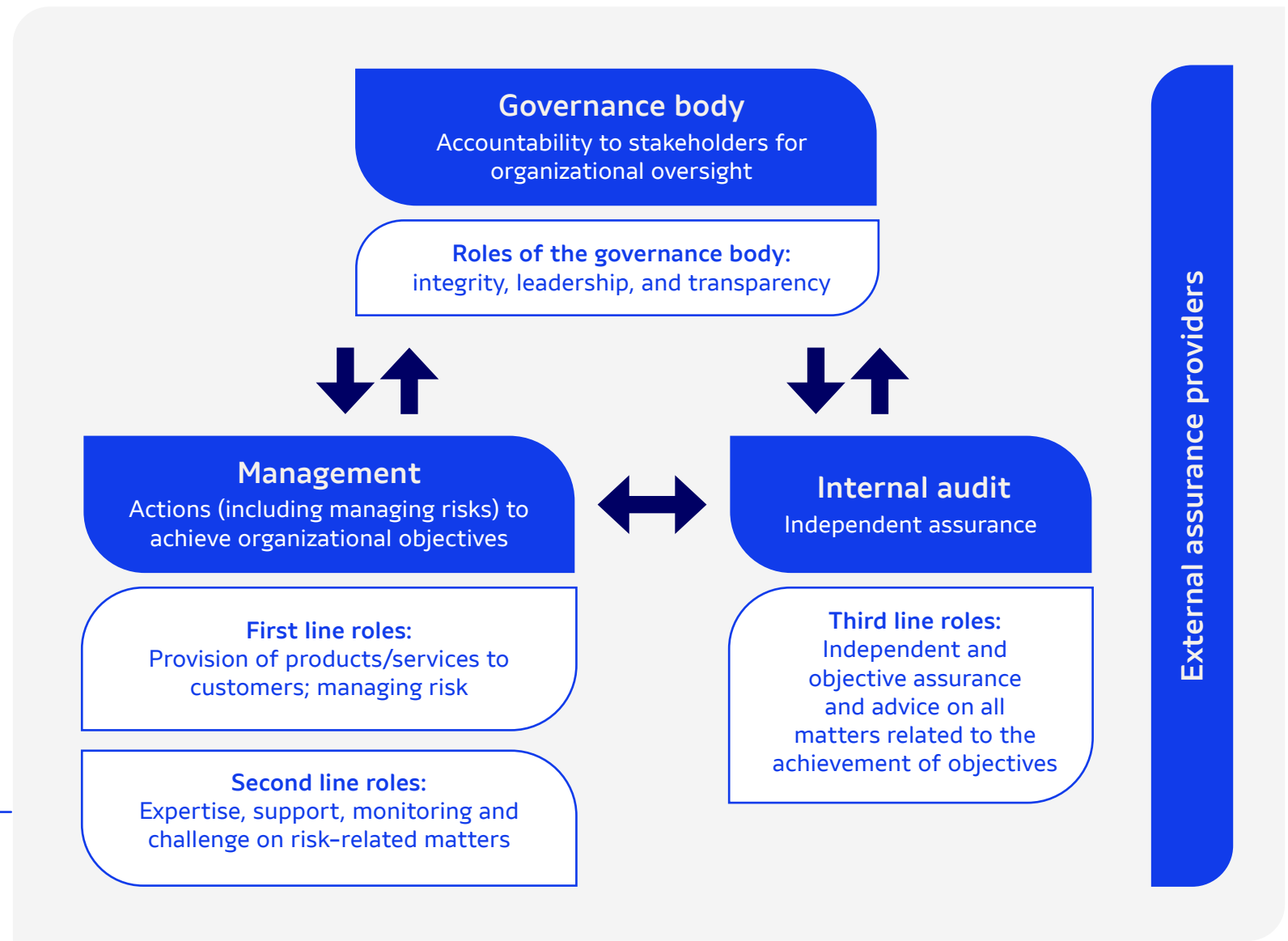
Business functions, in collaboration with the Risk Management team, assess each risk scenario and its implications for operations, define control measures, and, where applicable, map risks to the relevant sustainability and climate-related topics. Detailed risk records are kept to document identified risk factors. As part of this process, risks are evaluated to determine whether they are directly or indirectly related to climate change. When such linkages are identified, potential impacts are assessed based on forward-looking climate scenarios developed for all CBA operations.

Key:

⬆️ Delegating, directing, approving resources, and overseeing

⬇️ Reporting

↔️ Aligning, communicating, coordinating, and collaborating





Risk map

CBA updates its enterprise risk map on an annual basis. The process may incorporate emerging risks—which are thereafter monitored—as well as changes in the materiality of previously identified risks. All risks, including climate-related risks, are evaluated based on eight impact categories: financial, reputational, environmental, health and safety, information security, operational, social and human rights, legal, and regulatory. Climate risks are classified into physical risks and transition risks.

Impact categories	
Financial	Evaluates the financial impact on revenue and expenses. Financial impacts are categorized as: • minor, when less than R\$ 50 million • moderate, when equal to or greater than R\$ 50 million and less than R\$ 100 million • major, when equal to or greater than R\$ 100 million and less than R\$ 200 million • extreme, when equal to or greater than R\$ 200 million
Reputational	Classified as strategic when negative exposure is localized and affects a specific stakeholder group. Classified as major or extreme if it impacts critical customers or suppliers, causes long-term damage, or receives national or international media coverage
Environmental	Considered strategic if environmental liability events occur. Becomes extreme if it causes irreversible damage to species, habitats, or ecosystems, hampering the continuity of operations
Social and Human Rights	Strategic when it directly impacts the well-being of a local community or neighborhood. Extreme if it results in widespread regional harm or leads to permanent social and economic changes
Health and Safety	Relevant when it involves risks to employees. Extreme in cases of serious injuries or fatalities
Information Security	Analyzed with a focus on confidentiality, integrity, and data availability. Classified as extreme when there is a risk of breaches of confidential information or long-term system outages
Operational	Operational impacts are classified as extreme when they cause prolonged operational shutdowns
Legal and Regulatory	Any emerging regulation with potential financial impacts is treated as a strategic risk
Physical or transition risks (in the case of climate risks)	Physical risks relate to the direct impacts of climate change on the environment and operations. Physical risks are subdivided into acute risks, caused by specific weather events, and chronic risks, resulting from long-term changes in climate patterns. Transition risks arise from the shift toward a low-carbon economy, including regulatory, technological, market, and reputational changes



Based on identified risks, CBA assesses potential impacts and defines mitigation or adaptation measures, which are structured by time horizon into three levels aligned with its financial planning horizons:

- **Short-term (0–1 year):** mitigation or adaptation measures included in the current or next fiscal year's budget
- **Medium term (1–5 years):** aligned with CBA's strategic planning cycle
- **Long term (5–30 years):** measures addressing risk-related costs tied to certain provisions for decommissioning without predetermined closure dates. While action planning addresses these time horizons, climate scenario analyses may incorporate longer-term projections

Following categorization, risks are plotted on a risk matrix based on likelihood of occurrence and potential impact.

Risk map – likelihood levels				
Likelihood	Remote	Possible	Likely	Very Likely
Internal Controls	Robust internal controls with documented policies, procedures, and key risk indicators (KRIs)	Effective controls are in place to manage and mitigate risks	Limited internal controls are available to manage identified risks. Controls require improvement and/or new controls need to be implemented	No effective internal controls are currently in place to mitigate identified risks
Historical occurrence (based on the past three years and forward-looking expectations)	No previous history and no anticipated future occurrence	The event has occurred as a one-off incident with no expected recurrence	The event has occurred and recurrence is possible	The event has occurred frequently or on a seasonal basis
Expert opinion (when applicable)	Indicates negligible likelihood	Indicates low likelihood	Indicates moderate likelihood	Indicates high likelihood
Key Risk Indicator (KRI) (when applicable)	Low frequency of KRI alerts—risk unlikely to materialize	Increasing KRI alerts—the risk requires monitoring, but its likelihood of occurrence is uncertain	High frequency of KRI alerts—elevated likelihood of occurrence	Persistent KRI alerts—risk considered nearly certain to materialize

CBA maintains a robust control environment to mitigate and monitor risks via key risk indicators (KRIs). KRIs are defined and tracked using a structured methodology comprising the following steps:

1. Define key risk indicators
2. Identify required source data
3. Calculate KRI
4. Set tolerance limits
5. Define monitoring frequency
6. Develop tracking dashboards
7. Report outcomes monthly

Climate-related metrics are embedded into KRIs, including the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity indicator for cast products. This indicator tracks scope 1 and scope 2 emissions generated across key stages of CBA's value chain, including mining, refining, smelting, and casting. Results are updated monthly through an automated reporting dashboard.



Climate scenarios

Climate scenarios are forward-looking projections based on scientific and statistical models that simulate potential climate futures under varying greenhouse gas emissions pathways and socioeconomic conditions. For companies with significant industrial operations and a high reliance on natural resources, such as CBA, these projections are critical to informing capital allocation, ensuring operational resilience, and mitigating both physical and transition risks.

CBA's assessments draw on five globally recognized physical climate scenarios developed by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)—RCP 2.6, 4.5, 6.0, and 8.5, as well as SSP 7.0*—in addition to a transition scenario based on analysis from BloombergNEF New Energy Outlook (BNEF NEO). These scenarios cover time horizons through 2030, 2040, and 2050, with select projections extending to 2100.

The analysis encompasses all wholly-owned assets across the Energy**, Aluminum, and Nickel Business segments.

Initial physical risk modeling was conducted using tools such as AqueDuct from WRI (World Resources Institute), INPE (Brazil's National Institute for Space Research), WWF's Water Risk Filter, and the IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas. In 2024, CBA further developed its scenario analysis capabilities by incorporating additional tools, including AdaptaBrasil MCTI (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation) and the Nathaz Toolkit and Maps developed by insurance firm FM Global. These enhancements improved both the depth of projections and the regional granularity of risk assessments.

* Scientific pathways used by the IPCC to model alternative climate, social and economic futures based on different greenhouse gas emissions trajectories. CBA uses the RCP 2.6 scenario as its primary benchmark, as it aligns with expected warming if the goals of the Paris Agreement are achieved.

** For the Energy Business, the analysis covered the Company's wholly-owned hydroelectric generation assets.

Legado Verdes do Cerrado (GO)



Legado das Águas (SP)

Climate scenario analyses cover all wholly-owned assets across CBA's Business segments

The analysis factors in key variables including temperature, precipitation, drought, water stress, wind patterns, flooding, landslides, and cumulative rainfall, as well as more specific considerations such as energy and food security at both national and regional levels. Selected scenarios align with those most widely adopted by the market, with priority given to tools that are recognized both domestically and internationally. In addition, CBA incorporates emerging and potentially disruptive technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), into its analysis and strategic planning.

Beyond the climate scenarios themselves—which provide a medium- to long-term perspective—CBA also evaluates existing

and emerging public policies and regulations that have already impacted, or are expected to impact, the Company in the short term. Read more under [public policies](#)

Macroeconomic trends incorporated into the scenario analysis include increased investment in the energy transition—particularly the expansion of renewable energy—growth in electric vehicle manufacturing, and the resulting rise in demand for aluminum to support these sectors.

As climate scenario analysis relies on statistical models and probabilistic projections, its outputs inherently carry a degree of uncertainty. To mitigate this uncertainty and ensure modeling findings are reliable, CBA uses a methodological convergence approach, intersecting multiple modeling tools and projection frameworks. Where significant divergence across results is observed, CBA prioritizes regionally focused tools, which provide greater alignment with Brazil's social and environmental conditions, thereby supporting better informed decisions.



CBA Climate Vulnerability Index (CBA CVI)

As part of its climate change adaptation strategy, CBA has developed a proprietary methodology to assess the vulnerability of its operations. The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) integrates projections for temperature, water stress, wind speeds, precipitation, and regional weather events based on future scenarios developed by leading institutions such as Brazil’s National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The CVI is based on a proprietary impact rating scale that assigns numerical scores from 1 to 3 to the estimated risks for each asset, where 1 represents the lowest level of vulnerability. Each asset is assessed individually across multiple climate risk

factors and subsequently assigned a consolidated score, enabling an integrated view of its overall climate exposure.

The CVI serves as a strategic tool to prioritize investments in resilient infrastructure and to inform decision-making related to climate risk adaptation. While grounded in scientific methodologies, the index is inherently based on forward-looking projections that may evolve over time. Nevertheless, it remains a critical instrument for aligning corporate decision-making with the Company’s commitment to effective climate risk management.

CBA CVI Impact Scale

Score	Temperature / Wind / Precipitation	Precipitation / Water Stress / Regional Risks	Regional risks (floods and landslides)
1	Unchanged	Low	No proximity to risk-prone areas
2	Changes of up to 5%	Moderate	Proximity to risk-prone areas
3	Changes above 5%	High	Located within flood-prone areas

Sources and tools: AqueDuct (WRI – World Resources Institute), INPE (Brazil’s National Institute for Space Research), WWF Water Risk Filter, IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas, AdaptaBrasil (MCTI), and the Nathaz Toolkit and Maps from insurance firm FM Global.

CBA CVI Results

Climate risk factors	Key vulnerability figures by climate risk category
Temperature	Moderate risk for the Alumínio Plant (SP), Alux (SP), the Santa Helena MHPP (SP), the Votorantim MHPP (SP), the Sorocaba Facility (SP), Metalex (SP), Poços de Caldas (MG) and the Itupararanga HPP (SP)
Water stress	Moderate to high risk identified for Itapissuma (PE)
Wind	All assets assessed presented moderate risk exposure
Precipitation	Moderate to high risk for the Itamarati de Minas Mine (MG), the Mirai Mine (MG), the Salto do Rio Verdinho HPP (GO) and the Sobragi HPP (MG)
Regional risks (flooding, landslides, and energy security)	Moderate to high risk for the Alumínio Plant (SP), the Sorocaba Facility (SP), the Itamarati de Minas Mine (MG), the Mirai Mine (MG), the Alecrim HPP (SP), the França HPP (SP) and the Piraju HPP (SP)

Bauxite transportation,
Alumínio plant (SP)



Projections for logistics

Efficiently sourcing critical inputs and distributing end products is critical to CBA's operational performance. Given the strategic importance of logistics to its operations, CBA periodically conducts climate scenario assessments covering its critical supply chains and the port, rail, and road infrastructure most frequently utilized.

These projections were developed using the Adapta Brasil tool and assessed risks including storms, high-wind events, landslides, erosion, temperature variability, flooding and inundation, and wildfires. The study supported the assessment of vulnerabilities across current logistics routes and informed discussions on the development of alternative routes and infrastructure under adverse climate scenarios and extreme weather events.

In addition to developing projections, CBA conducted a comprehensive assessment of risks and impacts associated with its logistics chain under potential scenarios involving delays in the delivery of critical inputs.



**CBA's climate
scenario analysis
covered 3 port
facilities, 274 rail
segments, and 44
road segments**



Climate risk mapping

CBA's resilience as a business hinges on effective climate risk management. For critical risks, CBA defines a range of mitigation measures to reduce both potential impacts and the likelihood of occurrence. In addition, developing climate scenarios and communicating them across business areas, leadership, and operational sites are essential to drive engagement, awareness, and action in response to climate-related impacts on the Company's operations.

CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy focuses efforts on material topics and establishes commitments designed to generate positive impacts across both its operations and its broader value chain. One example is CBA's strategic recycling initiatives to increase the use of scrap as an input in production

processes. Among the risks associated with these initiatives is a potential shortage of scrap supply. To mitigate this risk, CBA has established Processing and Recycling Centers and associated partnerships to strengthen integration with Brazil's existing collection and recycling ecosystem, creating social value by supporting livelihoods for waste pickers.

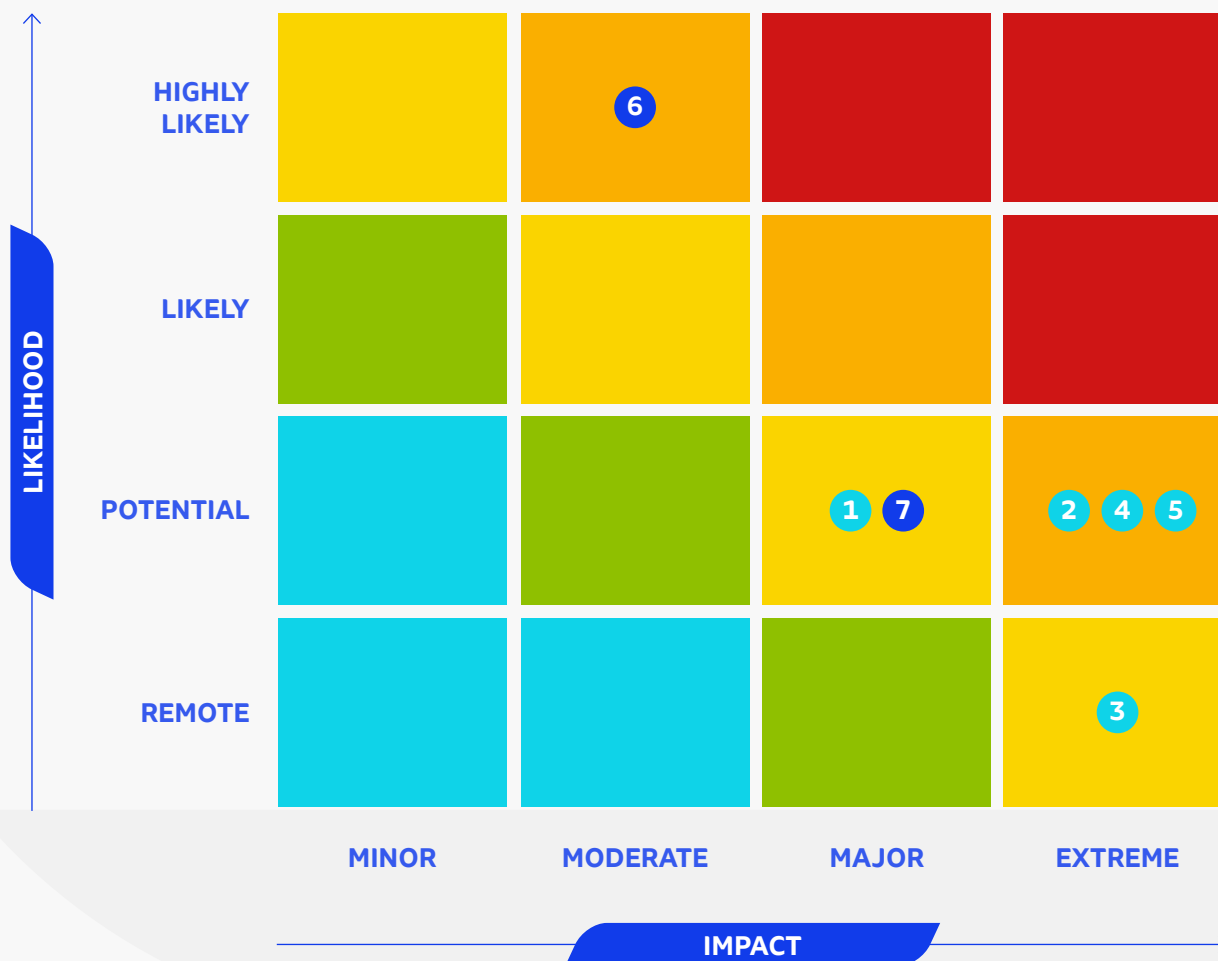
Another way CBA is building resilience is through its efforts to accommodate the European Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). CBA has developed a CBAM pricing simulator to provide a strategic view of how carbon taxes may affect business competitiveness, equipping commercial teams to tailor the Company's marketing strategy in Europe.

CBA's climate risk mapping framework provides a structured approach to action planning to mitigate the impacts and likelihood of identified climate risks





Climate risk mapping matrix



- 1 Water scarcity affecting energy generation
- 2 Operational curtailment caused by water shortages
- 3 Impacts on containment structures from external events
- 4 Large-scale wildfire events
- 5 Disruption in the supply of critical inputs
- 6 New carbon taxes
- 7 New entrants in the downstream market (Substitutes)

Key:

- Physical risks
- Transition risks

Note: Only prioritized climate risks with significant financial impact on CBA's operations are described in the risk matrix. CBA also monitors other climate-related risks, which are managed through the same workflow as for other risks.

Physical risks

Risk 1: Water scarcity affecting energy generation

Description: reduced water availability in hydropower reservoirs due to prolonged droughts and declining rainfall

Time horizon: short to long term

Operation affected: Hydroelectric plants (GO, MG, PR, SC and SP)

Magnitude of impact: major

Potential impact:

- Reduced generation output
- Conflicts over water use
- Higher energy procurement costs

Likelihood: potential

Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):

- Ongoing monitoring of climate projections across the watersheds hosting CBA-owned hydroelectric assets
- Implementation of standard operating procedures on storing

water during the dry season and managing streamflow during the wet season

- Optimization of generation planning considering hydrological conditions, energy pricing, and other operational cost drivers
- Membership of watershed committees
- Daily management of inflows and reservoir levels to ensure safe and efficient operations, in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- Diversification of the energy mix, balancing hydropower with other renewables such as wind
- Energy efficiency programs to reduce overall energy consumption
- Establishment of a Water Resilience Committee to evaluate risks and opportunities
- Initiatives to protect water bodies and headwaters



Alecrim HPP (SP)

Financial impact: this risk did not materialize during the reporting period. Based on natural inflow levels observed over the past ten years, a reduction of more than 10% in available energy is projected relative to the expected generation baseline of 690 average MW across CBA's hydroelectric assets over a three-year period. This scenario

could result in an incremental cost of approximately R\$100/MWh during periods of energy scarcity, reflecting replacement price differentials. This may result in a potential financial impact of up to R\$ 100 million in the short term.



The refinery at Alumínio (SP)

Risk 2: Operational curtailment caused by water shortages



Description: insufficient water availability to support production processes (including refining, gas treatment, and product cooling) driven by prolonged drought conditions



Time horizon: short to long term



Operation affected: all aluminum production sites in São Paulo and Pernambuco



Magnitude of impact: extreme



Potential impact:

- Reduced production levels
- Damage to processes and water circulation systems
- Increased competition for water resources, where priority allocation is given to human consumption and livestock watering



Likelihood: potential



Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):

- Implementing engineering solutions to reduce water

consumption, including upgrades to the closed-loop industrial water circuit at the Alumínio plant (SP) to improve treatment efficiency and reuse, as well as smelter upgrades

- Campaigns and training to reduce water withdrawals and consumption
- Implementing water resilience committees and working groups
- Identifying new water sources (potential measure)
- Contingency plans outlining actions in response to water shortages



Financial impact: this risk did not materialize during the reporting period. If the risk materializes, it could result in partial—and in a severe scenario, full—operational disruption. Production curtailment or shutdown could adversely affect the Company's revenue generation during the affected period

Risk 3: Impacts on containment structures from external events

Description: impacts on containment structures from extreme weather events

Time horizon: long term

Operation affected: Hydroelectric, tailings and water dams (Goiás, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo)

Magnitude of impact: extreme

Potential impact:

- Environmental damage
- Negative media exposure and reputational damage
- Disruption of operations
- Risk of fatalities
- Regulatory developments

Likelihood: remote

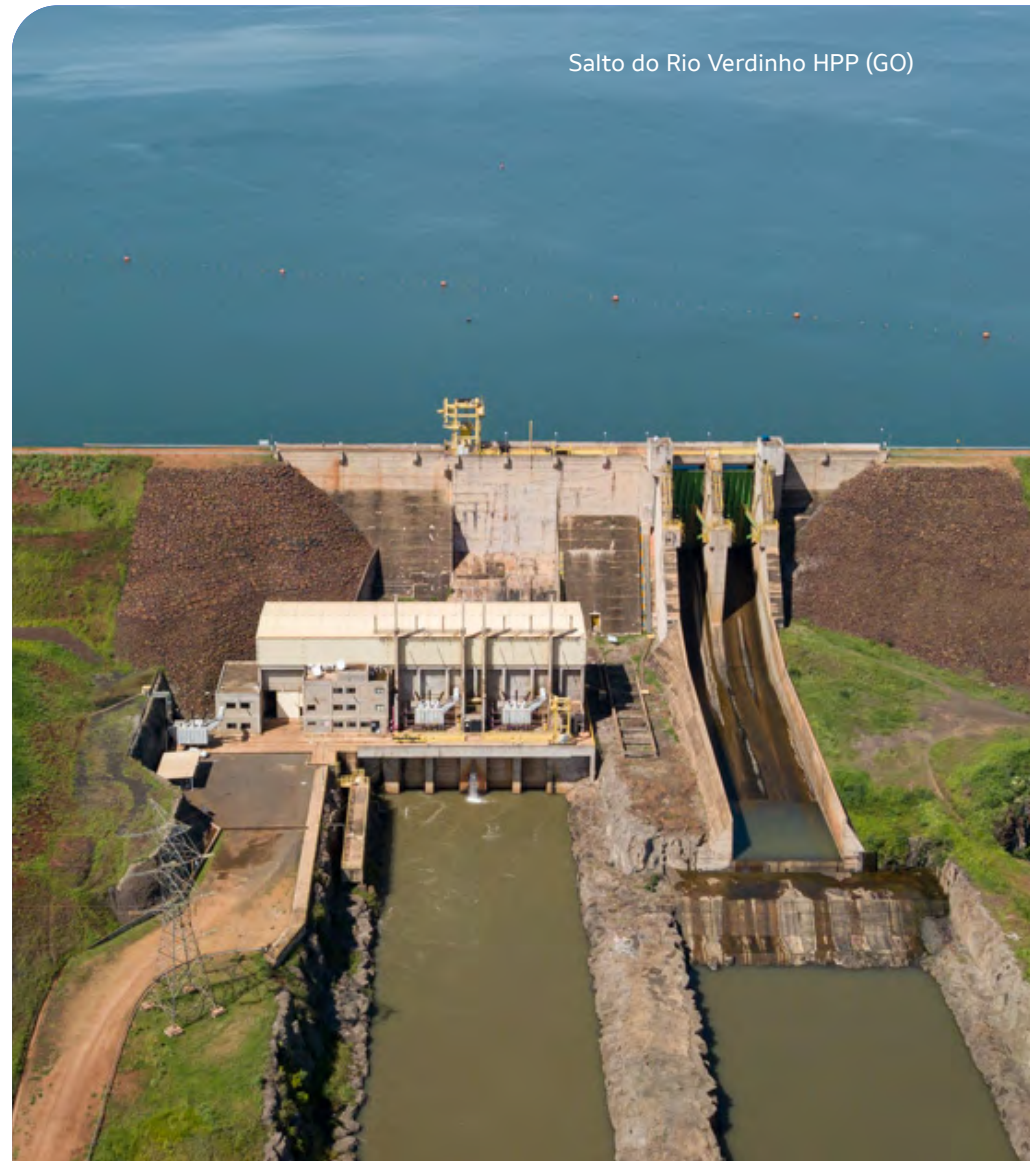
Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):

- Significant reductions in water volumes in tailings and residue dams via dry disposal and other initiatives
- Techno-soil (conversion of clay minerals separated during bauxite beneficiation into ready-to-use soil for use in mine reclamation)

- Dam safety management (monitoring via more than 1,700 instruments, regular inspections, stability certifications conducted by independent experts, and ongoing oversight by regulatory authorities)
- Regular independent and specialized audits
- Regular reporting to internal governance bodies, including the Board of Directors, as well as to regulatory and supervisory authorities
- Dam emergency drills to raise public awareness

Financial impact: this risk has never materialized to date and is considered remote as CBA's dam structures have been assessed as safe. Should this risk materialize, it could result in significant environmental and social impacts affecting both Company-owned areas and surrounding communities, potentially leading to temporary or prolonged operational disruptions, as well as reputational damage. The associated financial impact could exceed R\$ 200 million. The Company has already invested more than R\$ 400 million in dry stacking initiatives to mitigate this risk

Salto do Rio Verdinho HPP (GO)





Risk 4: Large-scale wildfire events

 **Description:** increased frequency and severity of wildfire events driven by prolonged droughts and reduced rainfall

 **Time horizon:** short to long term

 **Operation affected:** all CBA operations (Goiás, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and São Paulo)

 **Magnitude of impact:** extreme

 **Potential impact:**

- Workplace incidents and adverse health effects affecting employees and contractors
- Increased fire response costs
- Temporary operational disruptions
- Increased security costs
- Damage to local biodiversity
- Reputational impacts

 **Likelihood:** potential

 **Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):**

- On-site fire response teams
- Adherence to inspection protocols for all fire protection equipment
- Maintaining Fire Department Inspection Certificates (AVCB) per fire safety regulations

- Managing actions identified through the Fire Protection System (SPCI)
- Preventive work in collaboration with fire departments, and having fire response teams on call in each operation. In addition:
 - Implementation of fire breaks where required
 - Emergency response drills as outlined in each site's Emergency Response Plan
 - Fire training for emergency response teams
 - Continuous improvement of fire response processes

 **Financial impact:** in 2025, CBA responded to large-scale fires near the Alumínio plant (SP), deploying internal fire responders, aerial resources, and ground teams to contain the fires

Risk 5: Disruption in the supply of critical inputs

 **Description:** shortage of critical inputs for CBA's operations caused by extreme weather events impacting supplier operations and logistics infrastructure.

 **Time horizon:** short term

 **Operation affected:** Alumínio plant (São Paulo) and mines (Minas Gerais)

 **Magnitude of impact:** extreme

 **Potential impact:**

- Delayed or disrupted deliveries of raw materials
- Temporary operational disruptions
- Delayed deliveries
- Delayed or disrupted deliveries of critical raw materials
- Increased costs for raw material procurement

 **Likelihood:** potential

 **Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):**

- Identification of alternative logistics routes and service providers
- Managing stocks of critical inputs
- Expanding and geographically diversifying the Company's supplier base
- Investments in initiatives to reduce the consumption of critical inputs
- Building stocks of critical inputs

 **Financial impact:** to date, no disruptions in the supply of critical materials have occurred as a result of weather events. The worst-case scenario assumes a temporary disruption in primary aluminum production due to the unavailability of rail transport for bauxite produced in Minas Gerais and Goiás. Under this scenario, assuming a full shift to road transportation for bauxite, the estimated financial impact would be approximately R\$ 200 million



Transition risks

Risk 6: New carbon taxes

 **Description:** carbon pricing mechanisms and cross-border carbon regulations being introduced at both domestic and international levels

 **Time horizon:** short term

 **Operation affected:** all aluminum production sites in São Paulo and Pernambuco

 **Magnitude of impact:** moderate

 **Potential impact:**

- Higher operating costs
- Increased compliance requirements
- Fines for noncompliance
- Reduced market competitiveness
- Higher-emission products needing to be rerouted to markets without carbon border mechanisms

 **Likelihood:** very likely

 **Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):**

- Investing in projects and initiatives to reduce carbon emissions across each production stage
- Monitoring the development of pricing mechanisms

- Implementation of an internal carbon pricing mechanism to support decision-making and guide capital allocation across strategic areas
- Measures to ensure readiness to serve, and meet reporting requirements in, regulated markets
- Proactive engagement through advocacy and participation in public consultations (e.g., supporting the inclusion of scope 2 emissions in carbon pricing mechanisms)

 **Financial impact:** In 2025, there were no financial implications associated with carbon tax or carbon pricing mechanisms. CBA is prepared for the entry into force of the definitive phase of the European Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in 2026. In the medium and long term, the upcoming implementation of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE) may result in additional costs for the Company.

Risk 7: New entrants in the downstream market (Substitutes)

 **Description:** increased adoption of lower-carbon substitute materials as alternatives to aluminum

 **Time horizon:** medium to long term

 **Operation affected:** all aluminum production sites in São Paulo and Pernambuco

 **Magnitude of impact:** major

 **Potential impact:**

- Loss of market share
- Loss of revenue

 **Likelihood:** potential

 **Risk management (mitigation and adaptation measures):**

- Co-development of new products in collaboration with customers
- Maintaining a diversified product portfolio serving multiple end markets

- Proactive engagement in advocacy initiatives
- Conducting Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) for CBA's aluminum products, showcasing their differentiators
- Initiatives to further reduce the carbon footprint of CBA's products
- Initiatives to strengthen the Company's reputation as a low-carbon aluminum producer

 **Financial Impact:** To date, this risk has not materialized. In forward-looking scenarios, reduced market demand for aluminum could adversely impact the Company's revenues. The potential financial impact has been estimated at R\$ 34 million, assuming a gradual decline in aseptic aluminum foil sales



CBA employs a proprietary internal carbon pricing methodology

In 2020, CBA introduced a proprietary carbon pricing mechanism as a strategic tool to assess regulatory impacts on its operations, inform investment decisions, and promote the adoption of decarbonization practices that enhance competitiveness. The Company leverages this mechanism to:

- Conduct cost-benefit analyses for capital-intensive projects
- Target investment toward low-carbon solutions
- Identify and capture low-carbon opportunities
- Inform corporate strategy and financial planning
- Anticipate and respond to national and international regulatory developments
- Supporting climate-related targets
- Perform stress testing on investment decisions

The shadow carbon pricing methodology draws on both domestic and international regulatory frameworks and is based on scenario analysis covering the period from 2025 to 2036. Using this methodology, CBA established an internal carbon price of R\$ 43.69 per metric ton of CO₂e (covering scope 1 and scope 2 emissions). This internal price is applied in the evaluation of capital expenditures (CAPEX) and in informing decisions on Financial, Competitiveness Management (GC), DigitALL, and Market Development and Innovation (DMI) matters.

CBA's carbon pricing tool supports investment decision-making



Coils, Alumínio Plant (SP)

Implementing the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

In 2024, following the launch of the transitional phase of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), CBA implemented a cross-functional action plan to establish structured reporting workflows for climate-related disclosures to European customers. To ensure compliance with CBAM requirements and methodological rigor, CBA engaged a specialized consultancy to support alignment with the new measurement and reporting standards. In addition, the Company actively participated in all public consultations conducted by the European Union in 2025, providing technical input on the

application of the mechanism to the aluminum sector.

The Company's position is that current CBAM rules do not fully account for key stages of the value chain and may disadvantage producers with strong environmental performance and low-carbon production profiles across emissions scopes. However, with the mechanism becoming fully operational in January 2026, no significant implementation challenges are anticipated, as CBA has been conducting quarterly reporting since early 2024 in line with the regulation's disclosure requirements.



Opportunities

As a vertically integrated producer of low-carbon aluminum, CBA is well positioned within the global energy transition (for additional details, see the chart on page 26 of the [Company's Annual Report](#)). The Company has established processes and initiatives designed to identify and capture opportunities associated with the climate agenda. These opportunities are identified across multiple business areas and evaluated over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons.

This section outlines key mechanisms through which CBA identifies and develops climate-related opportunities, including:

- **Competitiveness Management** (a strategic value-capture framework also applied to sustainability initiatives)
- **Research and Development**
- **CBA's DigitALL Program**
- **Climate-related funding**

This section also presents a portfolio of decarbonization and climate adaptation initiatives developed in recent years.



Employees Jefferson Delfino da Silva and Gabriela Marquito Cotrim at CBA's Miraf Mine (MG)



Competitiveness Management

Competitiveness Management (CM) is a strategic framework designed to accelerate value capture and enhance CBA's competitive advantages in the market. Supported by a robust and disciplined methodology, CM integrates multiple functions—including Supply Chain, Operations, Tax, Innovation, and Sustainability—linking projects to growth opportunities. A key differentiator of this model is its cross-functional approach, enabling rapid implementation of initiatives while fostering continuous innovation.

The Sustainability team plays a central role in this process, supporting the evaluation and approval of initiatives and tracking their outcomes. Since 2023, the CM management platform has incorporated a dedicated module to track environmental as well as financial gains. New functionality supports the assessment of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions, as well as the potential impacts of carbon pricing on the Company's operations. In 2024, the platform was further enhanced with tools to classify GHG emissions by scope in accordance with the internationally recognized GHG Protocol.



Employees Danilo Moreira de Barros and Alecio de Souza at the Alumínio Plant (SP)

Sustainability gains from competitiveness management

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Climate change	Emissions reduced and/or avoided: 27,339 tCO ₂ e	Emissions reduced and/or avoided: 110,621 tCO ₂ e	Emissions reduced and/or avoided: 215,357 tCO ₂ e	Emissions reduced and/or avoided: 84,100 tCO ₂ e
Natural resources	52,000 m³ of water savings 5,600 t of savings on inputs (fluoride, caustic soda, and flocculants) 300,000 L of savings on rolling oil 420,000 m³ of savings on natural gas	64,000 m³ of water savings 3,400 metric tons of savings on caustic soda - More than 26,000 L of savings on rolling oil 709,000 m³ of savings on natural gas	502 t of savings on caustic soda 368,000 L of savings on rolling oil 1.9 million m³ of savings on natural gas	838,000 L of savings on rolling oil 1.8 million m³ of savings on natural gas 1.05 million m³ of savings on nitrogen gas 3,100 metric tons of savings on raw materials, such as fluoride and master alloys

Note 1: The reduction in GHG emissions excludes emissions avoided.

Note 2: The figures on sustainability gains are annual and not cumulative.



Research and development

Research & Development (R&D) plays a strategic role in advancing CBA's climate agenda, particularly in reducing emissions and improving energy efficiency. R&D efforts are led by the Technology team, which is tasked with following emerging trends, identifying innovation opportunities, and establishing partnerships to support project development.

Projects are tracked across multiple stages of maturity—from concept through implementation—ensuring that adopted solutions reflect the state-of-the-art globally. A key initiative is CBA's Technology Radar, a proprietary tool that tracks global technological developments through scientific publications, industry news, and patent filings, supporting the identification of innovations applicable to the Company's operations.

Another important initiative for capturing new ideas and projects is the Company's

university engagement program, *Ilumina CBA*. Through this program, CBA collaborates with students across undergraduate research, master's, and doctoral programs, under the guidance of Company staff, with a focus on topics aligned with strategic priorities.

Some of CBA's key R&D initiatives in 2025 are summarized on the following page:

Decarbonization

Ongoing studies are evaluating carbon capture in potroom operations, with potential downstream use as an agricultural input, as well as process electrification to replace fossil fuels.

Henrique Nery Rezende, project cost consultant at CBA's Corporate Office (SP)



A co-product at CBA's Alumínio Plant (SP)



Tailings co-products

CBA's operations have the potential to generate valuable co-products across multiple stages, supplying materials to other industries and supporting a circular economy. In 2025, the Company engaged qualified partners to evaluate the use of co-products derived from dry tailings disposal, which utilizes filter presses to increase the solids content of bauxite residue at the Palmital facility in Alumínio (SP). At the Niquelândia (GO) facility, CBA is evaluating methods to increase the iron concentration of residue streams to enable their use in the steel industry. This material is already used in the cement industry as an input for clinker production, and its application as a pozzolanic material is under evaluation.

LEARN MORE

Learn more in the chart on page 126 of [CBA's Annual Report](#).

Techno-soil

This long-term project, developed in partnership with the Federal University of Viçosa, is developing "techno-soil" from clay minerals generated during bauxite mining, with potential applications in mine reclamation. Field trials are currently being conducted using crops such as coffee and brachiaria grass.

Battery foils

CBA is developing aluminum foils for lithium-ion batteries as part of a project launched more than five years ago. The foils are currently being tested in customer applications, with CBA expecting to soon enter this rapidly growing market, driven by the expansion of electric mobility and increasing demand for stationary battery storage in data centers.



Innovation and DigitALL

Innovation is a core pillar of CBA's strategy, driving competitiveness, operational efficiency, and growth in response to a rapidly evolving market. To support its market leadership, the Company has established a set of innovation-related goals, spanning from internal cultural transformation to value capture through technology-driven solutions. These goals are informed by four strategic beliefs, including sustainability, which permeates all initiatives from concept through implementation.

Innovation Drivers at CBA

**Driving FOCUS
through strategy**

**Creating
economic VALUE**

**Delivering
CUSTOMER-CENTRIC
innovation**

**Future-ready
TALENTS & CULTURE**

**Portfolio AMBIDEXTERITY
(exploring new business
opportunities)**

Future-looking strategic beliefs

BELIEF 1

The future of the aluminum industry will be data- and technology-driven

OPPORTUNITY AREAS

- Smart operations & procurement
- Responsible resource utilization
- Supply chain resilience
- Corporate productivity

BELIEF 2

Sustainability will be one of the main drivers of innovation in the industry

OPPORTUNITY AREAS

- Carbon neutrality
- Circular aluminum
- Sustainable corporate practices
- Renewable energy sources

BELIEF 3

Science and material design play a critical role in accelerating potential applications for aluminum and new materials

OPPORTUNITY AREAS

- New applications for aluminum
- Advanced materials

BELIEF 4

The aluminum industry will develop innovative new revenue streams

OPPORTUNITY AREAS

- Emerging business models



All innovation initiatives are evaluated through an ESG lens at every stage of development:

1. Qualitative impact assessment
2. Quantitative impact assessment
3. Review by the Innovation Committee
4. Monitoring

Within this context, CBA launched a program, called DigitALL, in 2022 to accelerate digital transformation and innovation through a three-step framework:

- **Inform and scope out:** building a narrative aligned with CBA's commitment to innovation investment
- **Design and experiment:** providing a secure space to test hypotheses and explore new value theses

- **Scale and operate:** implementing solutions at scale with a focus on efficient execution and sustainable value creation

The initiative is run by multidisciplinary teams, known as PODs, formed to develop digital solutions through agile, time-bound cycles. Six criteria are considered in prioritizing initiatives: alignment with strategy, economic value, ESG impact, project scale, implementation time, and technological maturity. This process is supported by the Innovation & DigitALL Office, which is responsible for leading efforts, recruiting talent, and ensuring alignment with corporate priorities.

During the development of each business case, social and environmental impacts are assessed to ensure alignment with CBA's ESG commitments. Many initiatives are directly linked to the Company's climate agenda, including projects to improve metal yield—enhancing the utilization of liquid aluminum in production processes and reducing losses—as well as increasing scrap consumption.

DigitALL Program sustainability impacts*

31 business cases evaluated

26 (84%) delivering sustainability impacts

12 (39%) delivering sustainability-enabling impacts

14 (45%) with measurable impacts

332,818 tCO₂e of emissions reduced or avoided

R\$ 14.62 million in carbon pricing

2,588.53 t reduction in waste generation

* The mentioned gains are potential, depending on the implementation of the portfolio projects.



Decarbonization and adaptation portfolio

In recent years, CBA has strategically captured opportunities related to decarbonization and adaptation across its operations. Many of these projects have been enabled by capital raised through sustainability-linked finance.

These investments have supported the development of low-carbon solutions and technological innovation, strengthening CBA's position as a low-carbon aluminum producer. Selected initiatives are highlighted below.



Itupararanga HHP (SP)

Investments in opportunities

Project categories	Current investment	Projected investment in 2026	Projected future investment - 2026 to 2035
Recycling (increased scrap utilization)	R\$ 41 million	R\$ 3.40 million	R\$ 267 million
Electricity (renewable electricity sourcing and energy efficiency)	R\$ 158 million	R\$ 100 000	To be defined
Process improvements (pot room upgrade, liquor purification, paste plant upgrade, and dry residue disposal)	R\$ 131 million	R\$ 31.47 million	R\$ 1.139 billion

ReAl technology

Description: a proprietary technology developed to recycle multi-material packaging containing aluminum. Unlike conventional aluminum recycling, where the metal is melted, the ReAl process involves a chemical reaction that extracts aluminum from packaging and converts it back into aluminum oxide, which then enters the refinery process. Meanwhile, the plastic content is completely separated with a high degree of purity, allowing it to be used by other companies to manufacture new products. This innovative initiative, entirely developed in-house, has been awarded a green patent and is designed to be scalable, enabling future expansion. In addition, the facility has the capacity to generate green hydrogen

Time horizon: operational

Current and expected impacts: enables increased recycling of flexible and multilayer packaging, which previously lacked viable solutions for full material separation and recycling

Impact footprint: CBA's Alumínio Plant (SP), with broader community benefits through income generation from recycling activities and reduced landfill waste

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity:

- Developed technology and secured patent protection
- Capital investment and development of the required industrial infrastructure
- Partnerships established for sourcing polyaluminum (a composite of aluminum and plastic to be separated using ReAl Technology)

Sources of funding: the Company has allocated CAPEX for project implementation and OPEX for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the facility. In 2025, additional funding was secured through financing from FINEP

Employees Rosilene Sudário and Wellington Silva at the Alumínio plant (SP)



A plant using ReAl technology at Alumínio (SP)

DRY RESIDUE DISPOSAL

Description: this project was implemented in the first half of 2024 with the installation of filter press systems. These presses extract significant liquid content from bauxite residue, increasing the solid fraction from 45% to 75%. This not only enhances dam safety, but also enables the residue to be repurposed in new applications. The dry residue byproduct may be used in applications such as cement production, construction materials, or as a soil amendment. These applications are currently undergoing scientific evaluation

Time horizon: now operational

Current and expected impacts: dry residue disposal enhances dam stability and supports circular economy practices by enabling residue to be repurposed as a co-product. The removed water is also recycled. This project supports climate adaptation by increasing the safety and resilience of the dam to extreme weather events

Impact footprint: The Palmital Dam at the Alumínio Plant (SP), with positive impacts extending to surrounding communities and municipalities

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity: installation of filter presses to treat red mud prior to its disposal in the dam

Sources of funding: the Company has allocated CAPEX for project implementation and OPEX for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the facility, with additional financing provided by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

Filter press,
Alumínio Plant (SP)



The biomass boiler at
Alumínio (SP)

BIOMASS BOILER RETROFIT

Description: since 2020, CBA has utilized steam from a biomass boiler at its Alumina Refinery, replacing the use of natural gas and fuel oil

Time horizon: fully implemented

Current and expected impacts: reduced natural gas consumption, resulting in an approximate 60% reduction in GHG emissions. As a result of this transition, CBA's refinery now has the lowest emissions intensity globally

Impact footprint: Alumina Refinery, Alumínio Plant (SP)

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity:

- Structural upgrades to accommodate the biomass boiler
- Partnership with Combio, which is responsible for operating the biomass boiler at the Alumínio Plant (SP)

Sources of funding: the Company allocated budget for leasing the biomass steam facility, CAPEX for site adaptations required to accommodate the project, and OPEX for ongoing maintenance and operation. In addition, the project was supported by green financing linked to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including the boiler retrofit



RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Description: CBA currently sources 100% renewable and traceable electricity and is committed to maintaining this performance in the coming years. The Company prioritizes energy from its own sources and, when relying on external sources, purchases renewable energy certificates to ensure

full traceability. The Company continuously evaluates opportunities to diversify its energy mix, including acquiring equity stakes in wind farms, and will continue to pursue new opportunities as concessions and contracts expire or as energy demand increases in line with aluminum production growth

Time horizon: completed

Current and expected effects:

- Generating electricity from renewable sources supports the production of low-carbon aluminum (electricity consumption may account for approximately 70% of scope 1 and 2 emissions across the aluminum value chain)
- Increased self-sufficiency in electricity supply, reducing reliance on the national grid
- Given the seasonality of its generation assets, CBA runs an energy surplus that is sold when not consumed internally
- Enhanced competitiveness through reduced energy costs

Impact footprint: CBA operates wholly-owned generation assets and maintains Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) across the states of São Paulo, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Piauí, Pernambuco, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity:

- Established a dedicated Energy Business unit
- Renewed concessions and acquired new assets and contracts through energy consortia
- Diversification of CBA's energy portfolio

Sources of funding: the Company allocates capital across three primary renewable energy investment structures:

- **Wholly-owned assets** – CAPEX allocated to new asset acquisition and OPEX for ongoing operation and maintenance
- **Equity stakes** – capital allocated through equity stakes in new assets, with OPEX structured within Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)
- **Joint ventures** – for non-incorporated joint ventures, capital allocation follows the wholly-owned asset model; for incorporated entities, it follows the equity stake model



Ventos do Piauí
Wind Farm (PI)



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Description: The Company has consistently pursued energy efficiency gains through the continuous optimization of electricity and fuel consumption across its operations. As part of these initiatives, in 2025 CBA implemented an acoustic camera inspection program to detect compressed air leaks in piping and systems. In addition, targeted studies have been conducted to improve energy efficiency through the use of variable frequency drives (VFDs) with electric motors and upgrades to industrial lighting systems

Time horizon: short term

Current and expected impacts: improved energy efficiency performance, reducing operating costs and supporting the Company's emissions reduction strategy

Impact footprint: Power generation assets, electrical systems, equipment, and industrial facilities across all direct operations

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity:

- Developed an energy efficiency roadmap and targeted projects to optimize electricity and fuel consumption across operations
- In 2025, the compressed air leak detection program was expanded, addressing identified issues at the Alumínio plant and extending assessments to additional sites, including Alux (SP), Metalex (SP) and Itapissuma (PE)
- Installed high-efficiency compressors at the Alumina Refinery
- Replaced motors and installed VFDs at the smelter and refinery facilities, with operational energy savings of 4 MW

Sources of funding: the Company allocates CAPEX through digitalization projects and OPEX through the High Voltage and Rectification function, supporting new initiatives, equipment purchases, and specialized consulting services to advance energy efficiency initiatives

TRACEABILITY AND REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS FROM KEY INPUTS

Description: as CBA has progressed in scope 3 reporting, the need has become clearer to develop action plans to reduce emissions across its supply chain. A decarbonization roadmap has been developed for the most emission-intensive inputs, and through its Sustainable Procurement Program, CBA has begun engaging with suppliers to collect carbon footprint data for their products

Time horizon: short term

Current and expected effects:

- Reduction in the Company's scope 3 emissions and increased maturity in emissions measurement and reporting
- In 2025, for the first time, the average carbon footprint of purchased ingots was maintained at or below 4 tCO₂e/t of ingots, the benchmark threshold for classification as low-carbon aluminum

Impact footprint: Emissions in CBA operations and the wider value chain—particularly among customers purchasing lower-carbon products and suppliers of raw materials with a higher emissions intensity

Actions implemented to capture

this opportunity: enhanced supplier engagement and stricter requirements, along with revised sourcing criteria prioritizing domestically sourced inputs, which typically have lower associated emissions

Sources of funding: each operational site allocates OPEX for raw material procurement. As demand for low-carbon and more sustainable products increases, higher input procurement costs are expected in the coming years





POT ROOM UPGRADE

Description: this project is automating the pot feeding process to improve energy and resource efficiency at the smelting stage while also supporting GHG emissions reductions. Currently, one of the six pot rooms is fully operating with this new technology

Time horizon: medium term

Current and expected effects:

- The upgrade reduces electricity consumption and raw material inputs while increasing pot room productivity
- As additional pot rooms are converted, a reduction of approximately 10% in GHG emissions intensity at the smelting stage is expected

- The initiative also reduces the need for scrubber systems, lowers input consumption, and supports more sustainable production

Impact footprint: Smelters, Alumínio (SP)

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity: Pot room retrofit to the Söderberg process

Sources of funding: the Company has allocated CAPEX for the phased implementation of the project and OPEX for the maintenance and operation of retrofitted pot rooms. The initiative has also been supported by green finance linked to emissions reduction performance at the facility level



INCREASED USE OF SCRAP

Description: increasing scrap utilization within the primary aluminum value chain to support emissions reductions

Time horizon: short term

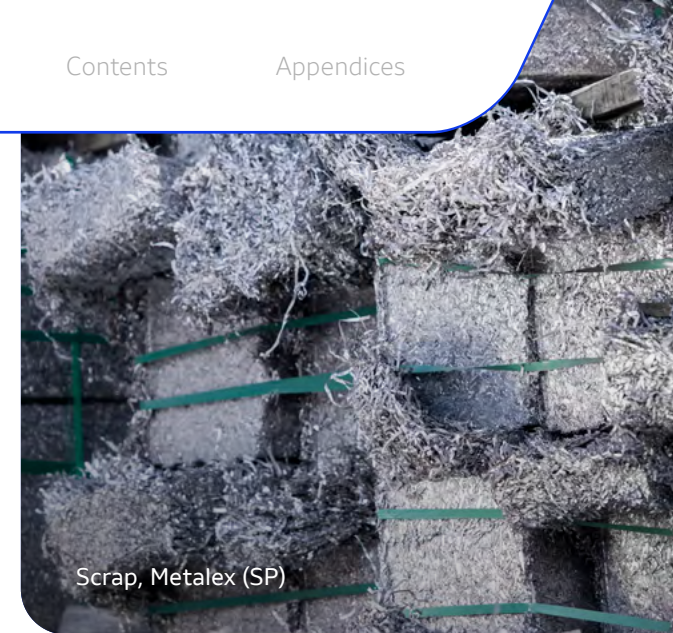
Current and expected effects:

- Expanded scrap utilization across the Alumínio (SP), Itapissuma (PE), and Metalex (SP) facilities, and entry into the secondary alloys market through the acquisition of Alux (SP)
- Reduced carbon footprint

Impact footprint: Alumínio (SP), Itapissuma (PE), Metalex (SP), and Alux (SP), as well as Processing and Recycling Centers

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity:

- Acquisition of Alux do Brasil
- New sidewall furnace at Metalex, increasing production capacity
- New scrap processing line at Metalex (SP)
- New Processing and Recycling Centers
- Billet production line upgrade at the Alumínio Plant (SP) to expand recycling capacity



- Development of cooperatives and the wider recycling value chain
- Recycling initiatives focused on billet production (future initiative)
- New rotary furnace for the Alumínio Plant (SP) (planned initiative)

Sources of funding: CBA has allocated CAPEX to expand recycling across its operations, including investments in new equipment, processing facilities, and recycling centers, as well as OPEX for the maintenance and operation of scrap operations. The initiative has also been supported by green finance linked to emissions reduction performance at the facility level



LIQUOR PURIFICATION

Description: organic and inorganic impurities present in bauxite react with caustic soda, binding with sodium (Na) and limiting the efficiency of alumina solubilization and precipitation processes. CBA plans to install a system to remove organic (oxalate) and inorganic (carbonate) impurities from the liquor using Salting Out Evaporation (SOE) technology, along with a treatment system for the extracted impurities

Time horizon: short term

Current and expected effects: while the technology is still under evaluation, it is expected to reduce alumina cash costs and enable the production of up to 450,000 metric tons per year of primary aluminum. The project is also expected to reduce steam consumption at the Refinery

Impact footprint: Alumínio Plant (SP)

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity: physical modifications to operational areas to accommodate the new systems

Sources of funding: the Company plans to allocate CAPEX for project development and has secured green financing linked to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions at its facilities

PASTE PLANT UPGRADE

Description: increase current production capacity to a nominal 29 t/h, with paste composition ranging from 29% to 33% coal-tar pitch content

Time horizon: short term

Current and expected impacts: while still under evaluation, the project is expected to enable increased primary aluminum production across all CBA smelters (Pot Rooms 1 through 7), supporting total output of up to 440 kt/year). The project is a key enabler of operational stability across CBA's smelters following the recent smelter upgrade

Impact footprint: Alumínio Plant (SP)

Actions implemented to capture this opportunity: physical modifications to operational areas to accommodate the new systems

Sources of funding: the Company has allocated CAPEX for project development and has secured green financing linked to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions at its facilities and to paste plant improvements



Paste Plant,
Alumínio (SP)



Legacy reserves and the climate agenda

CBA is the owner and founder of *Legado Verdes do Cerrado* (GO) and a co-founder of *Legado das Águas* (SP), two nature reserves spanning 32,000 hectares of *Cerrado* ecosystems in Goiás and 31,000 hectares of Atlantic Forest formations in São Paulo, respectively. Both initiatives are managed by Reservas Votorantim. These initiatives combine conservation, innovation, and socioeconomic development to advance nature-based solutions and support the Company’s net zero ambitions.

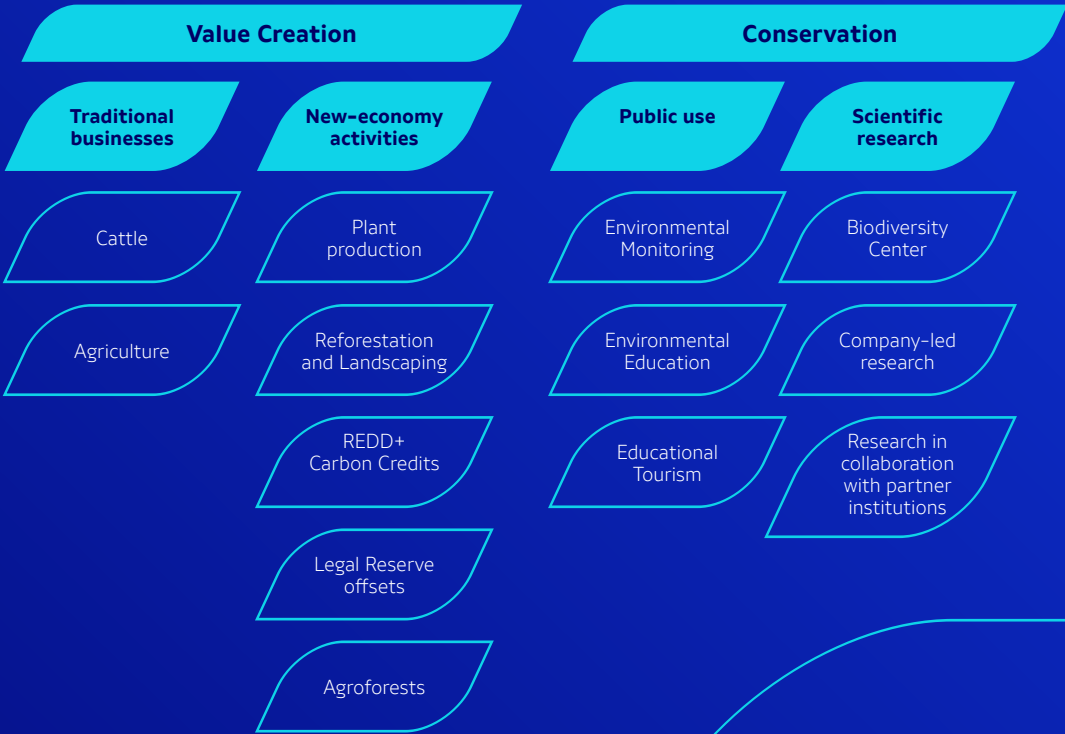
Legado Verdes do Cerrado (GO)

Located in Niquelândia (Goiás), *Legado Verdes do Cerrado* (LVC) is recognized by the State of Goiás as the first Private Sustainable Development Reserve (RPDS) in the *Cerrado* biome. Based on a multiple land-use model, 20% of the reserve is set aside for traditional activities—sustainable production systems integrated with the natural landscape. The remaining 80%, consisting of highly preserved *Cerrado* ecosystems, is dedicated to green economy activities, including agroforestry, native plant production for ecological restoration and landscaping, ecotourism, and innovative initiatives such as the

Cerrado’s first REDD+ project, which generates carbon credits through avoided deforestation across 11,500 hectares. The project is independently audited, registered on the Verra platform, and certified against the Social Carbon standard as delivering social and environmental benefits linked to vegetation conservation. Between 2017 and 2023, 374,700 carbon credits were certified, with an estimated total of 1.7 million credits projected over 30 years. Proceeds are reinvested in scientific research, biodiversity conservation, fire prevention and response, and sustainable business initiatives.



Legado Verdes do Cerrado (GO)





Legado das Águas (SP)

Legado das Águas (SP), Brazil's largest private Atlantic Forest reserve, is situated in the municipalities of Juquiá, Miracatu, and Tapiraí, São Paulo State. A recognized benchmark in conservation, the reserve combines biome protection with the development of sustainable initiatives. Its key areas of focus include native plant production, ecological restoration, responsible public access, ecotourism, and biodiversity-focused applied science.



Legado das Águas (SP)



Legado das Águas
spans an area of
31,000 hectares
dedicated to environmental
conservation and ecotourism

The reserve generates carbon credits through the PSA Carbonflor methodology, which quantifies ecosystem services—such as forest carbon stocks—under a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) framework. One of the reserve's flagship initiatives is the Reflora Project, developed as a partnership between the Votorantim Institute and CBA, which rehabilitates

disturbed areas in legal reserves and protected areas within municipalities where the Company operates. Focused on assisting smallholder farmers in achieving environmental compliance, the project enhances carbon sequestration and biodiversity protection, supporting the Company's sustainability commitments and carbon credit generation.



Climate-related funding

At CBA, sustainability is embedded in financial strategy, directing investments toward enhancing operational efficiency, reducing emissions, and advancing the circular economy. Climate, social and environmental considerations guide CAPEX (Capital Expenditure) and M&A (Mergers and Acquisitions) decisions, including assessments of natural resource use, greenhouse gas emissions, carbon pricing, and waste management.

In recent years, the Company has significantly advanced its project pipeline, totaling more than R\$1 billion in investments, including recycling initiatives, plant upgrades, asset acquisitions, and operational safety projects. In parallel, CBA has built a robust pipeline of expansion and modernization projects totaling R\$ 2.3 billion, encompassing both ongoing and future initiatives, deepening its contribution to a more sustainable aluminum value chain.



Aluminum scrap, Metalex (SP)

Completed projects (R\$ 1 billion in investments)

Outcomes	Projects	Total investment during project period	Year completed
Recycling capacity expansion	- Installation of a sidewell furnace at Metalex (SP), increasing production capacity from 75,000 t/year to 90,000 t/year - New scrap treatment line - ReAl technology: multilayer packaging recycling	R\$ 243 million (total investment for this suite of initiatives)	From 2021 to 2024
Entry into the secondary alloys market	Acquisition of Alux do Brasil (M&A)	R\$ 207 million	2022
Increased molten aluminum capacity (30,000 t/year)	Restart of 78 upgraded pots in Pot Room 3	R\$ 191 million	2022
Enhanced operational safety and improved caustic soda recovery	Installation of filter press systems as part of the Dry Residue Disposal project	R\$ 400 million	2024



Rod stock, Alumínio (SP)

Ongoing and future projects (R\$ 2.3 billion)

Expected outcomes	Projects	Total projected investment during project period	Status
Lower emissions and enhanced energy efficiency	Smelter Upgrade	R\$ 670 million	Phased implementation since 2023
Improved anode paste quality; reduced coal-tar pitch content	Paste Plant Upgrade	R\$ 130 million	Planned
Foil capacity expansion	Upgrades and installation of new equipment to expand production of thin and ultra-thin foil	R\$ 100 million	Planned
Increased productivity and installed capacity	Refinery Liquor Purification	R\$ 350 million	Planned
Increased molten aluminum capacity (50,000 t/year)	Restart of Pot Room 1	R\$ 750 million	Planned
Recycling capacity expansion	New recycling initiatives, including expanded processing capacity, improved metal recovery rates, and increased scrap sourcing	R\$ 310 million	Planned



Access to capital

Since 2020, CBA has strengthened its capital access strategy through environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-linked finance. This has enabled the financing of projects with positive environmental impact, supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and advancing sustainability-driven innovation.

CBA was among the first companies in Brazil to issue Green Export Credit Notes, reinforcing its position as a leader in sustainable finance. Since then, CBA has expanded its use of a wide range of instruments, including green debentures, incentive-backed credit facilities, sustainability-linked loans, and agreements supporting environmental innovation. In

2025, CBA completed its second issuance of sustainability-linked debentures, totaling R\$ 530 million, with performance targets tied to emissions reduction in the aluminum value chain.

Another milestone in 2025 was the inclusion of a social KPI in the Company’s renegotiated revolving credit facility. This KPI, measuring progress on climate adaptation initiatives in communities (AGP Climate Action), was developed by CBA in collaboration with financial institutions and represents an industry-first in the aluminum sector.

CBA’s sustainability-linked finance transactions are backed by independent Second-Party Opinions and are subject to disclosure and periodic reporting requirements, including the publication of audited reports on its [Investor Relations website](#). As of 2025, approximately 58% of the Company’s gross debt was linked to projects with positive environmental impact or tied to sustainability performance targets.

Sustainability-linked finance transactions

Transaction type	Purpose	Amount	Year obtained
BNDES facilities (environment + Climate Fund)	Funding for projects delivering positive environmental impacts	R\$ 193 million	2022
Finep facility	Support in implementing CBA’s ESG-focused innovation strategy, including funding to implement ReAI Technology	R\$ 109 million	2022
Sustainability-Linked Loans (multiple)	GHG emissions reduction targets in primary aluminum production	R\$ 1 billion	2022–2023
Sustainability-Linked Loan (revolving credit facility)	GHG emissions reduction projects in primary aluminum production	US\$ 100 million	2025
Sustainability-Linked Loans	GHG emissions reduction targets in primary aluminum production	R\$ 425 million	2024
Green debentures	GHG emissions reduction targets in primary aluminum production	R\$ 530 million	2025

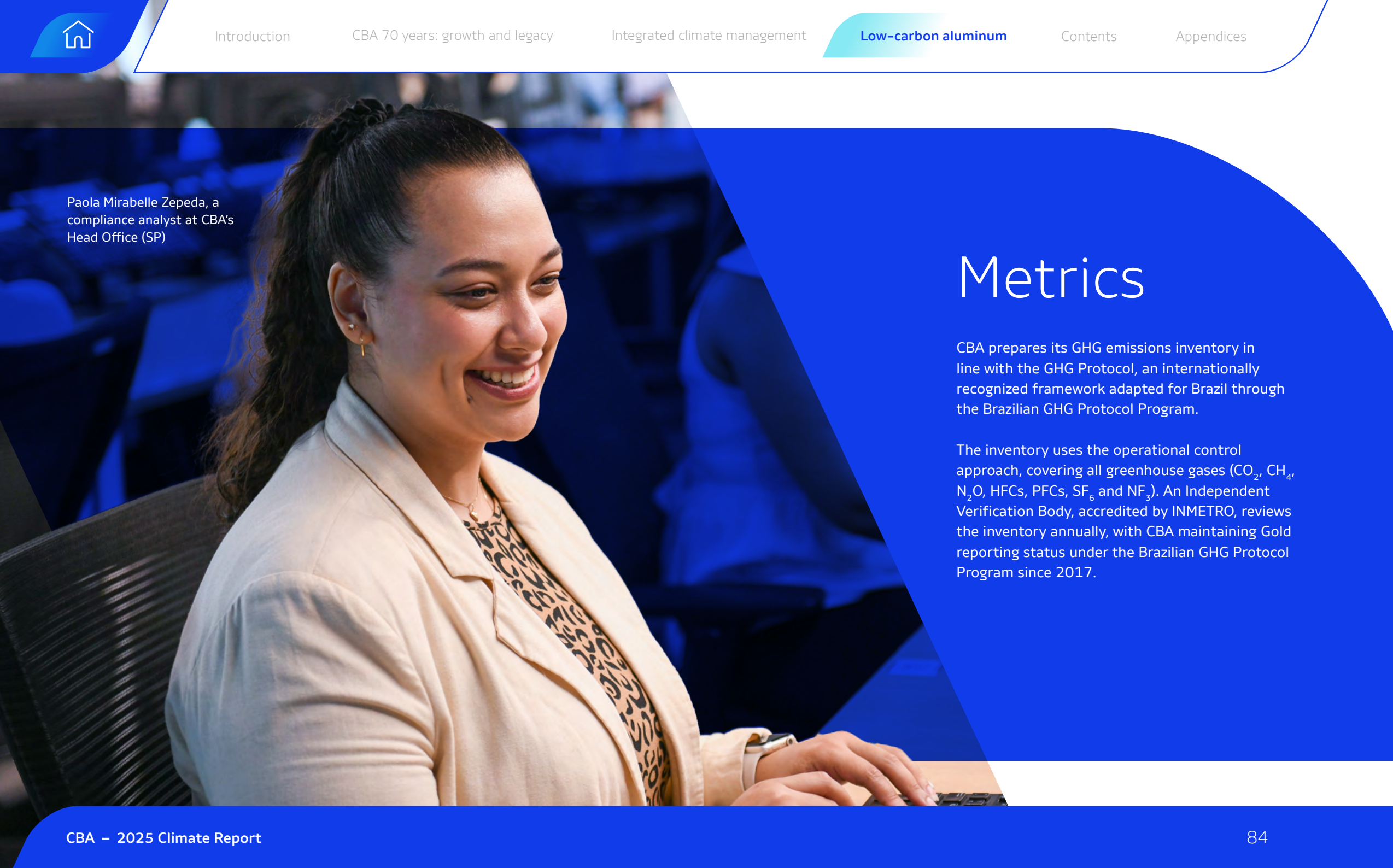


Rony Borges Custódio, a
production operator at the
Alumínio Plant (SP)

Low-carbon aluminum

Metrics

Targets



Paola Mirabelle Zepeda, a
compliance analyst at CBA's
Head Office (SP)

Metrics

CBA prepares its GHG emissions inventory in line with the GHG Protocol, an internationally recognized framework adapted for Brazil through the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

The inventory uses the operational control approach, covering all greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃). An Independent Verification Body, accredited by INMETRO, reviews the inventory annually, with CBA maintaining Gold reporting status under the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program since 2017.



Breakdown of direct emissions – thousand metric tons of CO₂e (2022 – 2025)

Category	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope
Stationary combustion	283.7	21%	271.4	20%	278.5	21%	258.5	20%
Mobile combustion	20.4	2%	18.3	1%	18.9	1%	18.0	1%
Fugitive emissions	5.5	0%	5.9	1%	7.4	1%	6.4	1%
Industrial processes	1,046.2	77%	1,058.1	78%	1,029.3	77%	1,001.6	78%
Agricultural activities	0.1	0%	0.2	0%	0.2	0%	0.2	0%
Land-use change	1.4	0%	4.4	0%	7.6	1%	5.0	0%
Waste (solid waste + effluents)	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A	—
Total emissions	1,357.3		1,358.3		1,341.9		1,289.8	

Note: N/A = Not applicable.

Biogenic emissions (Scope 1)

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
Biogenic CO ₂ e emissions	2.9	8.4	2.9	6.8
Biogenic CO ₂ e removals	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.2



Indirect (Scope 2) emissions – location-based approach

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
Category	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope
Electric energy	264.2	95%	235.0	94%	350.6	95%	290.3	94%
Transmission and distribution losses	6.9	3%	7.1	3%	11.1	3%	9.4	3%
Purchased heating	6.8	2%	7.1	3%	7.3	2%	7.5	2%
Total emissions (location-based):	277.9		249.2		369.0		307.2	

Indirect (Scope 2) emissions – market-based

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
Category	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope
Electric energy	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Transmission and distribution losses	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Purchased heating	6.8	100%	7.1	100%	7.3	100%	7.5	100%
Total emissions (market-based)	6.8		7.1		7.3		7.5	

Biogenic emissions (Scope 2)

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
Biogenic CO ₂ e emissions	397.8	416.3	432.2	444,2



Other indirect (Scope 3) emissions

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
Category	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope	thousand tCO ₂ e	% of scope
Category 1 – Goods and services purchased	971.3	72%	917.1	68%	655.4	67%	640.8	67%
Category 3 – Fuel and energy not included in scopes 1 and 2	51.1	4%	48.5	4%	53.6	6%	46.9	5%
Category 4 – Transportation and distribution (upstream)	93.7	7%	144.2	11%	57.7	6%	47.5	5%
Category 6 – Business travel	0.4	0%	0.4	0%	0.5	0%	0.4	0%
Category 9 – Transportation and distribution (downstream)	42.0	3%	34.2	3%	25.7	3%	36.1	4%
Category 10 – Reprocessing of sold products	191.1	14%	194.1	15%	181.5	19%	183.7	19%
Total emissions (Scope 3)	1,349.6		1,338.5		974.6		955.4	

Biogenic emissions (Scope 3)

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025
Biogenic CO ₂ e emissions	12.8	18.8	9.5	11.6



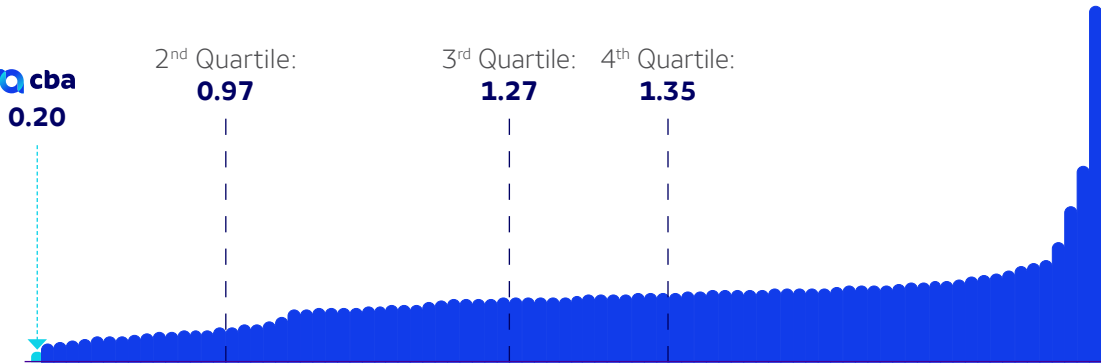
GHG Emissions Intensity

CBA continuously monitors greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity across all stages of its production process, including product-level carbon footprints. These metrics are regularly benchmarked against industry standards, ensuring alignment with best practices and transparency around the Company’s climate performance.

according to data from international consultancy CRU. While the global average for this production stage is 1.27 tCO₂e per metric ton of alumina (source: CRU), CBA has achieved an intensity of just 0.20 tCO₂e/t—consistent with performance levels projected for the sector only by 2048 under net-zero-aligned decarbonization pathways.

CBA’s alumina refinery is an especially strong-performing facility, boasting the lowest carbon emissions intensity globally,

Refinery emissions intensity - 2025

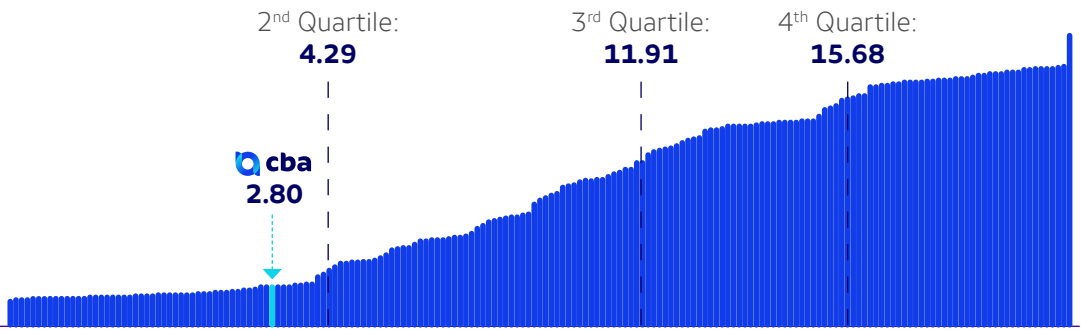


Note: Refinery emissions intensity includes scopes 1 and 2 (tCO₂e/t of alumina). Source: CRU

Emissions intensity by production stage across groups 1 and 2

Operation	2023	2024	2025
Mining (tCO ₂ e/t Bauxite)	0.009	0.008	0.008
Refinery (tCO ₂ e/t Alumina)	0.22	0.21	0.20
Smelters (tCO ₂ e/t molten Al)	3.23	2.87	2.80
Casting (tCO ₂ e/t cast Al)	0.13	0.13	0.14
Downstream (tCO ₂ e/t downstream Al)	0.11	0.12	0.12
Metalex (tCO ₂ e/t billet)	0.28	0.31	0.32
Itapissuma (tCO ₂ e/t downstream Al)	0.93	0.95	1.00
Alux (tCO ₂ e/t ingotl)	0.27	0.25	0.24

Smelter emissions intensity – 2025



Note: Smelter emissions intensity includes comprehensive scopes 1 and 2 emissions as well as scope 3 emissions from the procurement of anode paste (tCO₂e per metric ton of molten aluminum). Source: CRU



Emissions by product

CBA monitors carbon intensity indicators across its aluminum product portfolio, covering all operational sites. As a vertically integrated producer, the Company accounts for emissions from all stages of the production process within scope 1 and scope 2. In contrast, many industry peers classify a significant portion of these emissions as scope 3, as they source inputs from production stages outside their operational boundaries. This integrated model provides CBA with greater control over its emissions profile.

Alumínio Plant (SP) Primary aluminum

(includes all stages from mining through smelting, where molten aluminum is produced, and excludes recycled content)

- **Primary aluminum (Scopes 1 and 2):** 3.36
- **Primary aluminum (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 – Categories 1, 3 and 4):** 4.30

Alumínio plant (SP) – Casting

(scopes 1 and 2 across all stages of the aluminum value chain: Mining, Refinery, Smelting, Casting, and Supporting Areas, including recycled content)

- **Ingots:** 3.10
- **Billets:** 2.59
- **Caster:** 2.75
- **Slabs:** 1.77
- **Rod:** 3.57

Alumínio plant (SP) – Downstream

(scopes 1 and 2 across all stages of the aluminum value chain: Mining, Refinery, Smelting, Casting, Downstream, and Supporting Areas, including recycled content):

- **Extruded profiles:** 3.55
- **Caster sheet (CC):** 3.61
- **Hot-rolled sheet (DC):** 2.55
- **Medium sheet:** 3.24
- **Foil:** 4.61

Itapissuma rolling mill (PE)

(Includes complete scope 1 and 2 and scope 3 emissions related to the aluminum value chain, incorporating recycled content):

- **Sheet and roofing:** 2.92
- **Foil:** 3.94

Metalex (SP)

(includes complete scope 1 and 2 and scope 3 emissions related to the aluminum value chain, incorporating recycled content):

- **Billets:** 1.48

Alux (SP)

(includes complete scope 1 and 2 and scope 3 emissions related to the aluminum value chain, incorporating recycled content):

- **Ingots:** 0.29

Note: Figures expressed in tCO₂e per metric ton of product.



Coils, Alumínio plant (SP)



95.99%
of CBA's operating
revenue is derived from
low-carbon products

Low-emission products

CBA delivers low-carbon products through efficient industrial processes and the use of renewable energy sources, contributing to a reduced carbon footprint across value chains. At CBA, 95.99% of operating revenue is derived from products classified as low-carbon. This classification is primarily based on an emissions intensity below 4 tCO₂e per metric ton of aluminum at the smelting stage (pot rooms), in line with benchmarks recognized by market studies and the international organization Carbon Trust.

This positioning is further supported by the Company's 100% renewable electricity generation portfolio, comprising hydroelectric plants and wind farms, which ensures that the electricity CBA sells externally is also low-emission.

**Low-carbon aluminum is defined
by an emissions intensity of up
to 4 tCO₂e per metric ton at the
smelting stage**



Targets

CBA is proud to be the world's first primary aluminum producer to have its climate targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an international organization that validates science-based climate targets aligned with the Paris Agreement. This recognition reinforces the Company's leadership in science-based climate management practices.

In addition to its SBTi-approved targets, the Company has established further voluntary

goals under its 2030 ESG Strategy to reduce emissions and expand initiatives supporting the climate agenda. As outlined in the section on Sustainability-Linked Variable Compensation, these targets are cascaded annually across the workforce, with ongoing performance tracking throughout the year.

Monitoring and governance of these targets are supported by complementary mechanisms:

PUBLIC DISCLOSURES

Progress on CBA's 2030 ESG Strategy and SBTi targets is regularly shared through reports such as the Company's Annual Report and Climate Agenda Report, ensuring transparency and accountability to stakeholders.

INTERNAL REPORTING

All ESG targets linked to variable compensation are tracked monthly through a corporate dashboard accessible to all employees. This tool connects short-term performance with the Company's long-term commitments under its 2030 ESG Strategy

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Progress against targets, key challenges, and corresponding action plans are systematically reviewed in committee meetings, ensuring strategic alignment, analytical depth, and integration with corporate priorities.

Andrea Aparecida Leão Silva,
production operator, Alumínio Plant (SP)





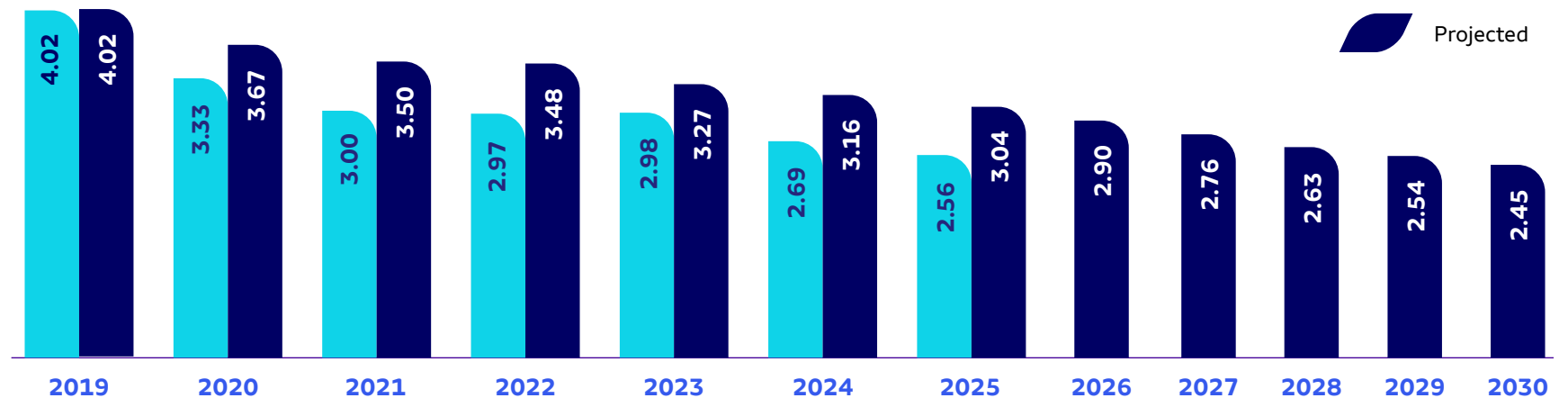
ESG Strategy targets

Reduce emissions by 40% (on average for cast products, cradle-to-gate)

- **Type:** quantitative intensity target
- **Nature:** gross emissions target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** tCO₂e/t cast products
- **Scope:** includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions across Mining, Refinery, Smelting, Casthouse and Supporting functions, as well as category 1 scope 3 emissions (purchased aluminum ingots)
- **Sites:** Alumínio (SP), Alux (SP), Metalex (SP) and Mining operations (Miraí, Itamarati de Minas and Poços de Caldas/ MG)

- **Actions to meet target:** a biomass boiler project has been completed and the Company sources 100% of its electricity requirement from renewable sources. CBA has ongoing projects to upgrade its Smelters and increase scrap consumption in the production process

Decarbonization trajectory



A cast house at Alumínio (SP)

2025 Results

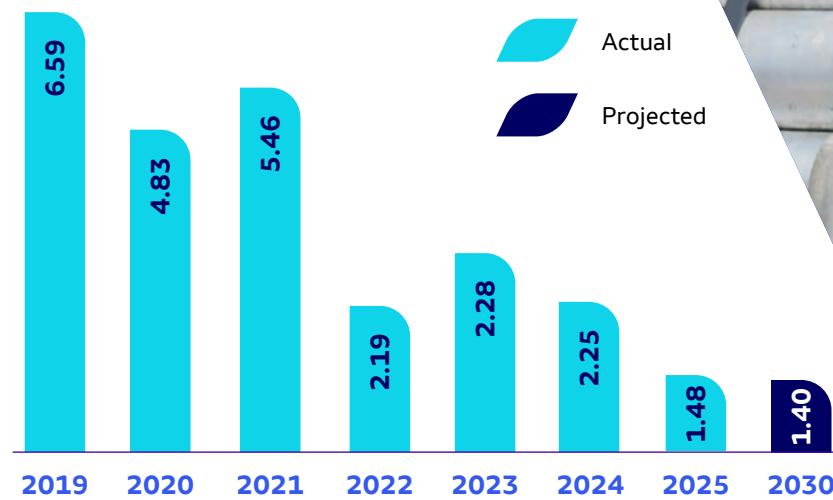
36% reduction from baseline. Performance has remained strong, with annual results consistently outperforming established projections.



100% of billets produced at Metalex with greenhouse gas emissions lower than 1.4 tCO₂e/t

- **Type:** quantitative intensity target
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Nature:** gross emissions target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** tCO₂e/t billets
- **Scope:** includes scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions (purchased ingots – category 1)
- **Sites:** Metalex (SP)
- **Actions to meet target:** increased scrap consumption in the production process, installation of a sidewall furnace and scrap treatment line, use of domestically produced primary aluminum ingots, and continued use of 100% renewable electricity

Decarbonization trajectory



2025 Results

78% reduction from baseline. Performance has remained solid and in line with the increasing operational maturity of the scrap processing line. In 2025, the facility met 100% of its primary aluminum ingot demand with domestically sourced material.

Billets at Metalex (SP)



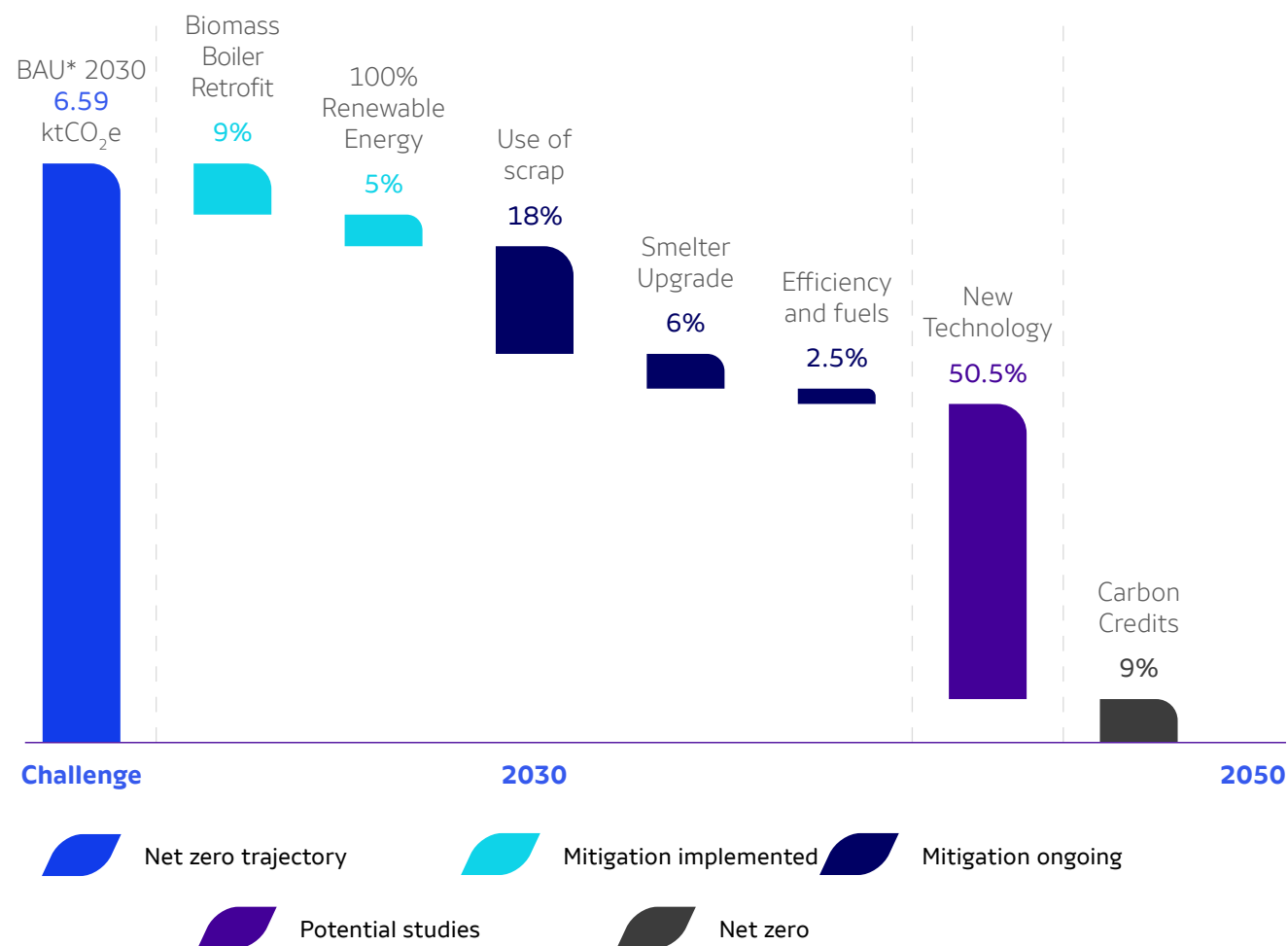
Create a strategy to net zero by 2050

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Nature:** net emissions target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2050
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** ktCO₂e
- **Scope:** includes scope 1 and 2 emissions
- **Sites:** Aluminum Business operations
- **Actions to meet target:** implement planned mitigation initiatives. This target relies on technological upgrades, some of which are currently being assessed. Other initiatives include offsetting residual emissions (limited to 9% as recommended by the SBTi). The Company has already invested in two projects generating carbon credits (Reflora program, *Cerrado* carbon credit certification program (REDD+))

2025 Results

Performance has met expectations and has been consistent with CAPEX and carbon credit project schedules. In 2025, the Company reviewed and expanded its technology project pipeline, which is expected to deliver a 50.5% reduction in emissions. This portfolio includes carbon capture initiatives, process electrification, and other technological innovations.

Projected target trajectory



* BAU (Business as Usual): projected emissions in the absence of mitigation measures.



Offer customers a carbon-neutral product range

- **Type:** qualitative
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Scope:** primary and downstream products
- **Sites:** Aluminum Business operations
- **Actions to meet target:** reduce the carbon footprint of CBA products and generate carbon credits to offset product-related emissions

2025 Results

Following the sale of 374,700 issued credits, the second issuance is currently undergoing certification and validation by the certifying body.

Develop a climate change adaptation plan

- **Type:** qualitative
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Scope:** Aluminum and Energy Businesses
- **Sites:** all
- **Actions to meet target:** identify and validate climate adaptation initiatives, develop climate projections to support internal decision-making (climate change resilience), and engage the supply chain in the Company's areas of influence

2025 Results

The Company made continued progress on a review of its climate risk map and developed a Climate Vulnerability Index for all operations based on climate scenario analysis. Learn more on [page 53](#).



Itapissuma Rolling Mill (PE)



Mine reclamation in Zona da Mata Mineira (MG)

Support public sector climate mitigation and adaptation

- **Type:** qualitative
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2022
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Scope:** municipalities where the company has operations that have the most significant gaps in climate management capabilities
- **Sites:** all
- **Actions to meet target:** create a methodology and tools to support municipal governments in strengthening their institutional capabilities to manage climate risks and build climate resilience, taking account of each municipality's specific needs. Develop methods to assess municipal climate management maturity (for assessments and monitoring) and implement a Public Management Support Program in priority municipalities where the Company operates

2025 Results

Expanded the AGP Climate Action program to Juquiá (SP) and Niquelândia (GO), and continued the program in Juquitiba (SP) and Muriaé (MG).



Source 100% of plants' power requirement from renewable sources

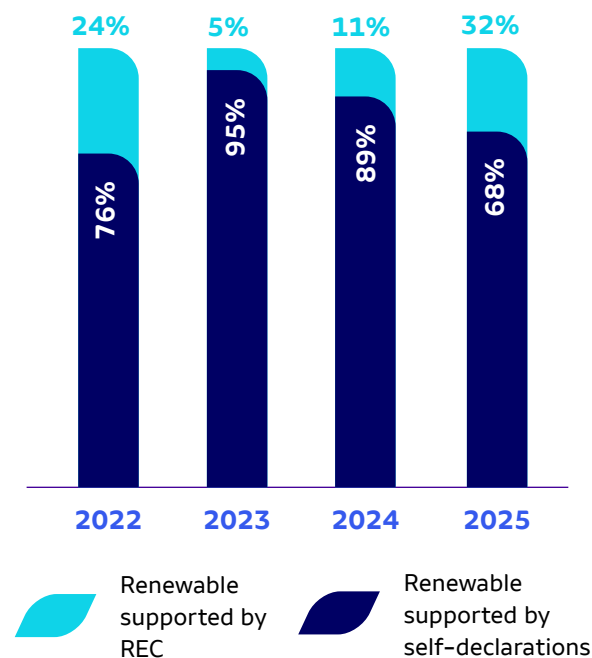
- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** percentage of renewable energy supported by self-declarations or RECs
- **Scope:** Aluminum and Energy Businesses (includes electricity consumption in all operations)

2025 Results

Maintained a 100% traceable renewable electricity supply, with 68% from self-generation and the remainder sourced through renewable energy certificates. Generated approximately 6,525 GWh in 2025 from wholly- and jointly-owned facilities (hydro and wind).

- **Sites:** all
- **Actions to meet target:** develop self-generation capacity with a diversified portfolio, and purchase Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) where necessary

Electricity sources



Diversify renewables capacity beyond hydro

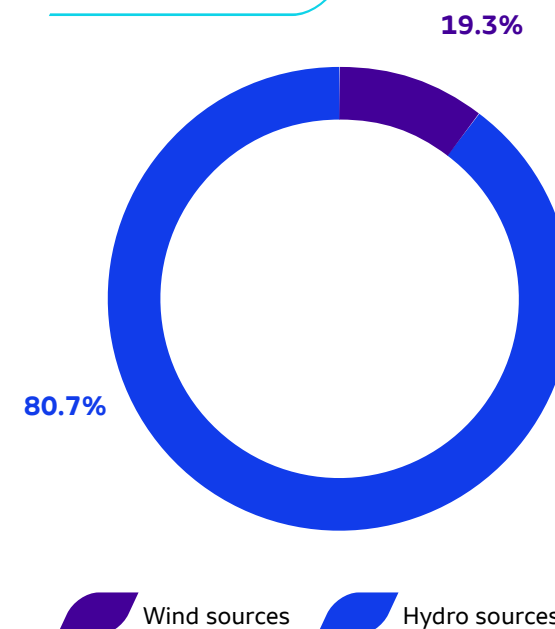
- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2022
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** percentage of renewable sources
- **Scope:** Energy Business
- **Sites:** Power plants

2025 Results

Acquired an equity interest in the Serra do Tigre and Cajuína III wind complexes*, and continued to operate the Ventos Santo Isidoro and Santo Anselmo assets, representing 19.3% of CBA's total generation capacity in 2025. *

- **Actions to meet target:** assessments to prospect for alternative sources. Commission new wind complexes

2025 Results



* The Cajuína III complex is not yet operational and therefore has been excluded from the calculation



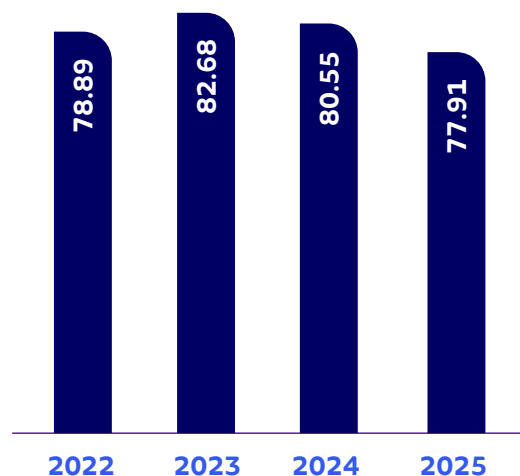
Reduce energy intensity (electricity and fuels)

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** GJ/t finished product
- **Scope:** includes electricity and fuel consumption
- **Sites:** all
- **Actions to meet target:** launched three energy efficiency projects at the Alumínio Plant, providing potential electricity savings of 5 MW (SP) in the production process

2025 Results

Approximate 96,000 MWh reduction in electricity consumption at the Alumínio Plant (SP) compared to the previous year. Key energy efficiency measures implemented during the year included improved control of the anode effect in smelters and acoustic camera inspections of compressed air systems to detect leaks.

Energy intensity (GJ/t finished product)



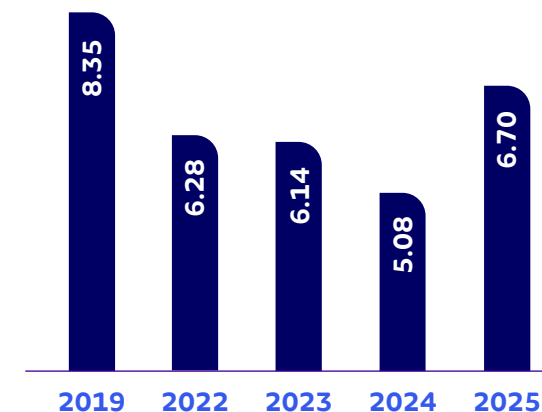
Reduce water withdrawals per metric ton of molten aluminum by 20%

- **Type:** quantitative intensity target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** m³/t molten aluminum
- **Scope:** includes water withdrawals in the molten aluminum production process
- **Sites:** Alumínio Plant (SP)
- **Actions to meet target:** closed-circuit projects, smelter upgrade, and water recovery from the Palmital (SP) dam via the dry residue disposal project

2025 Results

19.8% reduction in water intensity (m³ of freshwater per metric ton of liquid aluminum) since 2019. In 2025, the Alumínio Plant (SP) undertook a comprehensive program to upgrade water treatment and recycling assets. Key initiatives included the ongoing plant water treatment plant upgrade, involving equipment replacement and implementation of enhanced treatment processes to improve plant water quality and operational reliability.

Water intensity metric (m³/t molten aluminum)





Implement water stewardship initiatives to improve water security in partnership with stakeholders

- **Type:** qualitative
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2024
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** N/A
- **Scope:** Aluminum and Energy Businesses
- **Sites:** Aluminum and Energy Businesses
- **Actions to meet target:** active membership of Watershed Committees where CBA operates hydropower plants; Water Resilience Committee sessions to discuss matters related to water availability, weather forecasts, climate adaptation, land conservation and use around reservoirs under management, water quality monitoring, and the development of a water security index

2025 Results

Participated in River Basin Committees and the State Water Resources Council; implemented community-focused education initiatives; and continued related activities through the Water Resilience Committee, with reporting to senior management within CBA's governance structure.



Barra HPP (SP)

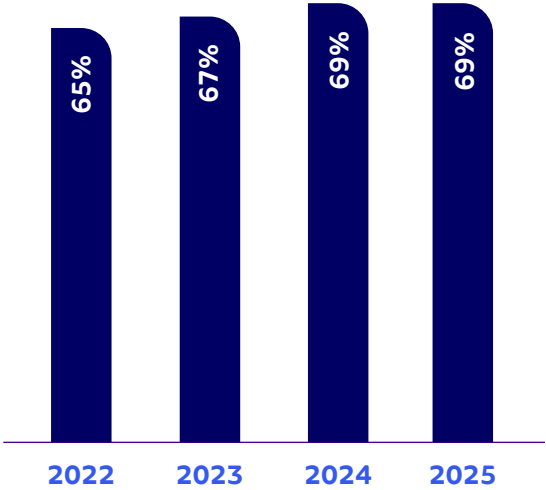
Increase the ratio of aluminum recycled from industrial and end-of-life scrap at Metalex (SP) to 80%

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** percentage of volume recycled
- **Scope:** internal and external scrap consumption for billet production
- **Sites:** Metalex (SP)
- **Actions to meet target:** installation of new sidewall furnace and scrap treatment line at Metalex (SP), and CBA's inaugural Recycling Centers

2025 Results

Continued progress in improving the operational maturity of the scrap processing line, expanding its capacity to process aluminum with higher impurity content. Maintained 69% recycled content in billets produced at the Metalex facility (SP).

Recycled content in Metalex (SP) billets





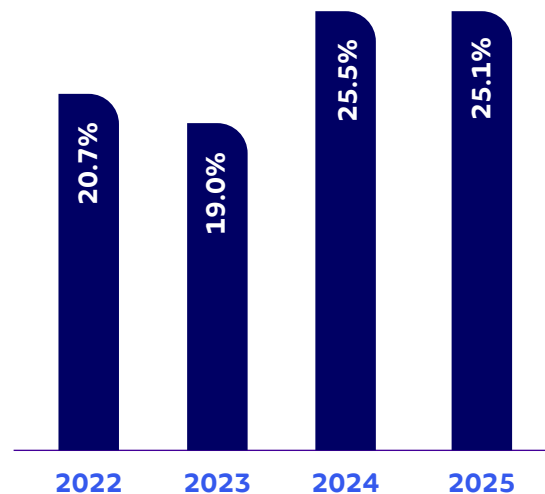
Increase the ratio of aluminum recycled from industrial and end-of-life scrap in billet production at the Alumínio (SP) plant to 50%

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** percentage of volume recycled
- **Scope:** internal and external scrap consumption for billet production
- **Sites:** Alumínio Plant (SP)
- **Actions to meet target:** install new pit for billet production (Pit 6)

2025 Results

Implemented initiatives to increase scrap consumption and efficiency at the Alumínio plant, improving waste sorting by composition and reducing consumption of other raw materials, such as master alloys. Maintained 25% recycled content in billets produced at the Alumínio Plant (SP).

Recycled content in Alumínio Plant (SP) billets



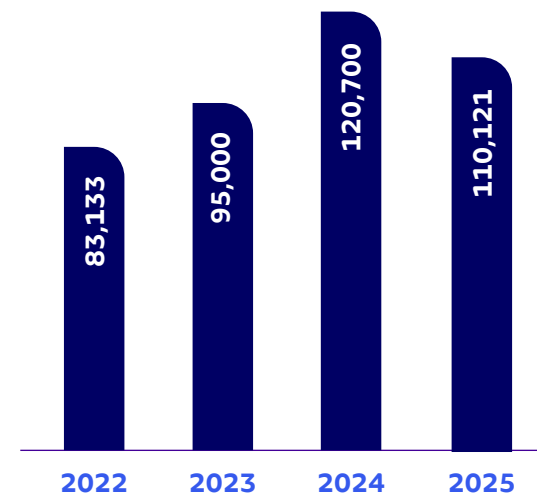
Increase the ratio of scrap collected from external sources for recycling

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Objective:** adaptation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** metric tons
- **Scope:** external scrap sourced for recycling and production processes
- **Sites:** Alumínio (SP), Metalex (SP), Alux (SP) and Itapissuma (PE)
- **Actions to meet target:** source scrap from the market and create Processing and Recycling Centers to centrally source materials for all operations

2025 Results

Continued operation of two Processing and Recycling Centers, with more than 110,000 metric tons of externally sourced scrap consumed across CBA's production processes.

Volume of externally sourced scrap (in metric tons)





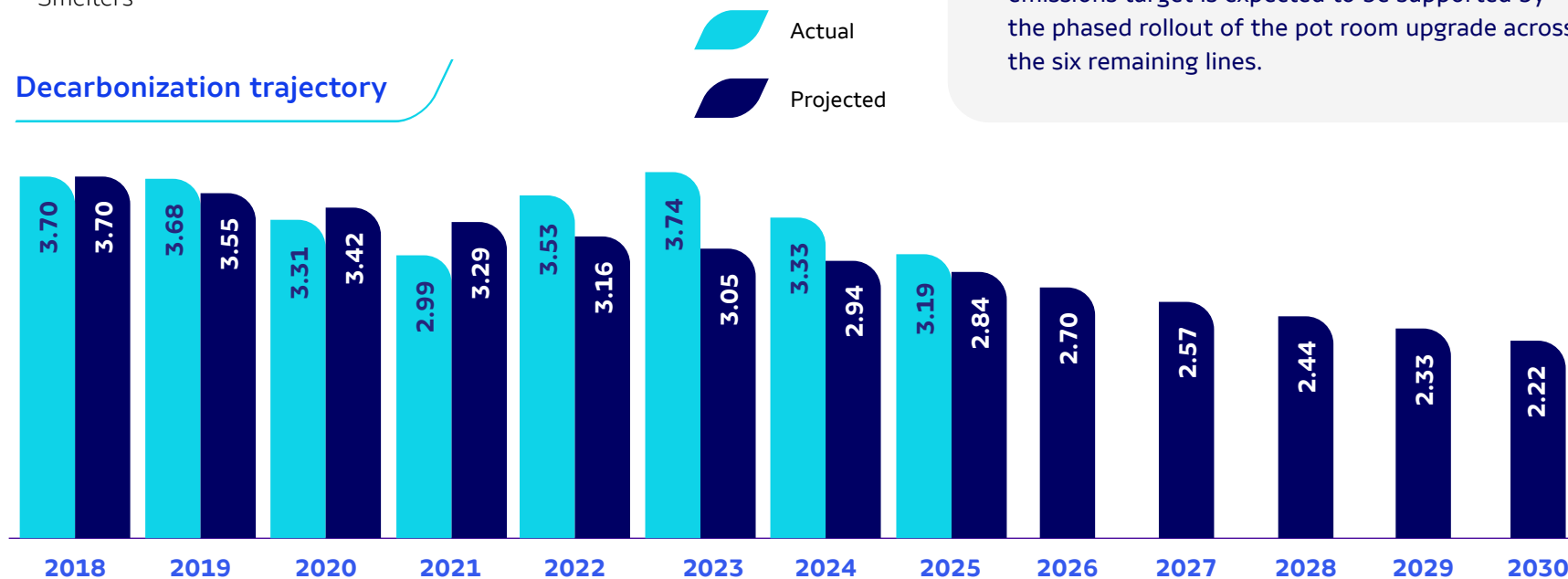
SBTi-approved decarbonization targets

Reduce emissions intensity (scopes 1 and 2) by 40% in aluminum production*

- **Type:** a quantitative intensity target aligned with the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) for aluminum
- **Nature:** gross emissions target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Baseline:** 2018
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** tCO₂e/t molten aluminum
- **Scope:** includes scope 1 and scope 2 Refinery and Smelting emissions
- **Sites:** Alumínio Plant (SP)
- **Paris Agreement Scenario:** well below 2° C

- **Actions to meet target:** a biomass boiler project has been completed and the Company sources 100% of its electricity requirement from renewable sources. CBA has ongoing projects to upgrade its Smelters

Decarbonization trajectory



* This indicator differs from the ESG Strategy's emissions reduction target as it covers only the Refinery and Smelting stages

2025 Results

Emissions of 3.19 tCO₂e per metric ton of molten aluminum produced (a 13.7% reduction from the baseline). Emissions exceeded expected levels in recent years due to operational instability in the pot rooms; however, smelter emissions are on a gradual recovery trajectory. Progress toward the emissions target is expected to be supported by the phased rollout of the pot room upgrade across the six remaining lines.



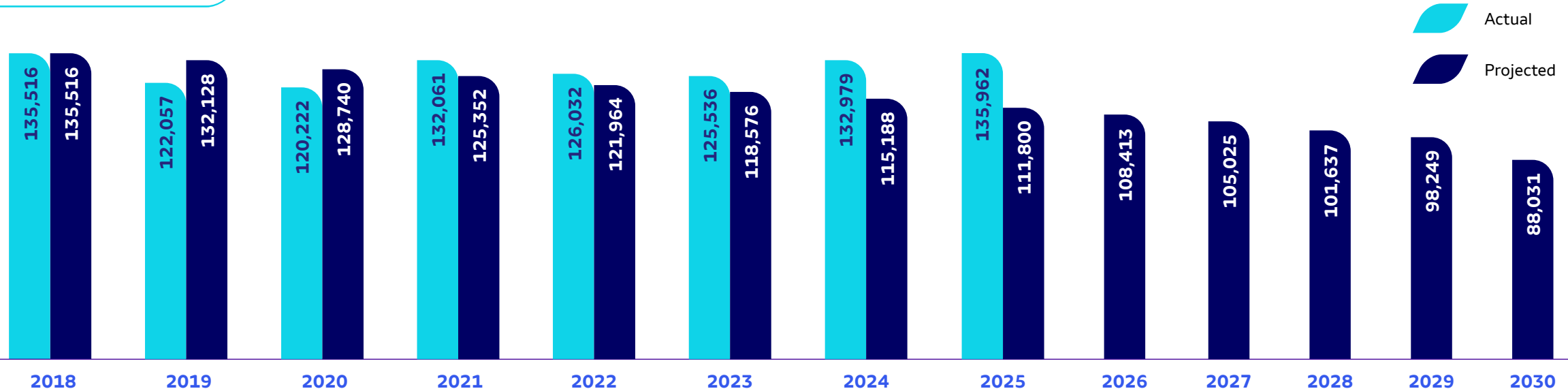
Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions from other operations by 35%

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Nature:** gross emissions target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Baseline:** 2018
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** tCO₂e
- **Scope:** includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from Mining, Casting and Downstream operations
- **Sites:** Mines (Miraí, Itamarati de Minas and Poços de Caldas – MG), Itapissuma facility (PE), Metalex (SP) and Alumínio plant (SP)
- **Target validation and credibility:** third-party assurance of raw data input into the calculation of the final indicator
- **Paris Agreement Scenario:** well below 2° C
- **Actions to meet target:** improvements in operating performance, energy efficiency and continued use of 100% renewable electricity

2025 Results

No emissions reductions associated with this target were achieved in 2025. This reflects the increased production volumes in the year.

Intermediate targets





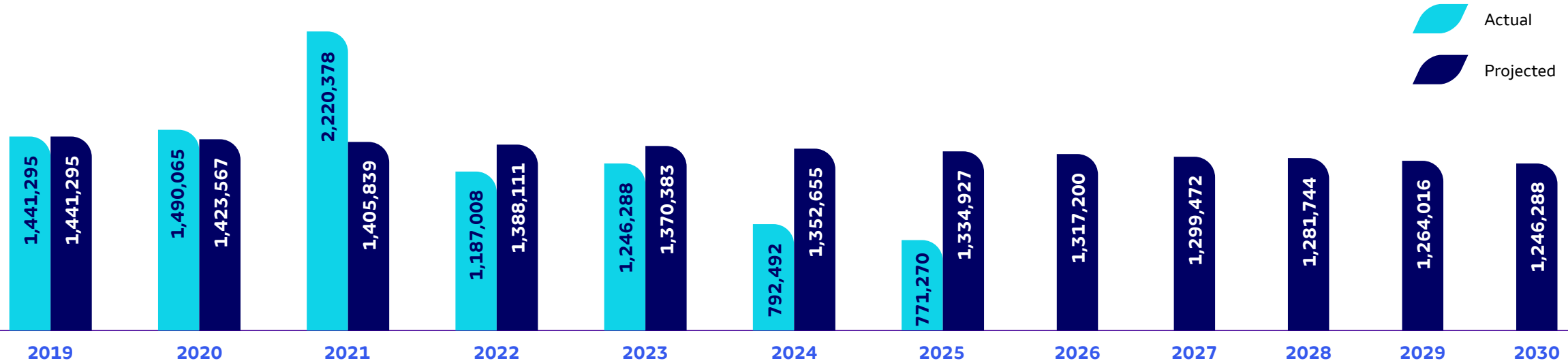
Reduce scope 3 emissions (categories 1, 3, 4 and 9) by 13.5% across all business units

- **Type:** absolute quantitative target
- **Nature:** gross emissions target
- **Objective:** mitigation
- **Baseline:** 2019
- **Timeframe:** 2030
- **Metric for tracking progress toward target:** tCO₂e
- **Scope:** includes scope 3 emissions across category 1 (consumer goods), 3 (fuel- and energy-related activities), 4 (upstream transportation) and 9 (downstream transportation)
- **Sites:** Aluminum Business operations
- **Target validation and credibility:** third-party assurance of raw data input into the calculation of the final indicator
- **Paris Agreement Scenario:** 2 °C
- **Actions to meet target:** sourcing inputs, services and logistics from suppliers with a lower carbon footprint and engaging the value chain (suppliers)

2025 Results

46.5% reduction from baseline. In recent years, performance has exceeded projections, and the challenge going forward is to sustain this level of performance amid anticipated future production growth.

Projected target trajectory





Contents

TCFD Disclosure	External references	Chapter reference	Sub-chapter reference
Governance: Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.			
a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 4.2.1	Governance	Board of Directors
b. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 4.3	Governance	Executive Board
Strategy: Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.			
a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 3.1.1, 3.6.1	Risk management	Risk map
			Climate risk mapping matrix
b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2	Opportunities	Decarbonization and adaptation portfolio
		Strategy	2030 ESG Strategy
		Risk Management	CBA Climate Vulnerability Index (CBA CVI)
c. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 5.1.1, 5.1.2	Opportunities	Research and development
		Risk Management	Climate risk mapping
			Climate scenarios
		Opportunities	Climate-related funding

**TCFD Disclosure****External references****Chapter reference****Sub-chapter reference****Risk Management: Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.**

a. Describe the organization’s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 2.2.2

[Risk management](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Risk management steps](#)

[Factors considered](#)

[Risk map](#)

b. Describe the organization’s processes for managing climate-related risks.

2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 2.2.2

[Risk management](#)

[CBA Climate Vulnerability Index \(CBA CVI\)](#)

[Climate risk mapping](#)

c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management.

2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 2.2.2

[Risk management](#)

[Responsibilities](#)

Metrics and Targets: Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

a. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 7.52

[Metrics](#)

[GHG Emissions Intensity](#)

[Governance](#)

[Variable compensation linked to ESG practices](#)

[Risk management](#)

[CBA uses a proprietary internal carbon pricing methodology](#)

b. Disclose scope 1, scope 2, and, if appropriate, scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.8.1

[Metrics](#)

[Direct emissions details](#)

[Emissions by product](#)

c. Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

2025 CDP Climate Change, questions: 7.53.1, 7.53.2, 7.54

[Targets](#)

[ESG Strategy targets](#)

[SBTi-approved decarbonization targets](#)



Appendices

Verification statement N° 057/2026

This Verification Statement documents that **BVQI DO BRASIL SOCIEDADE CERTIFICADORA LTDA** performed verification activities in accordance with the Verification Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2024 standard.

Probate Organization:	Brazilian Aluminum Company
CNPJ:	61.409.892/0001-73
Address:	Street Eng. Luis Carlos Berrini, 105, 14º floor - 347 -City Monções - São Paulo - SP - 04571-900
Responsible:	Vivian Martins De Souza
Email:	vivian.souza.vs1@cba.com.br

The Greenhouse Gas [GHG] emissions reported by the Inventory Organization in its emissions inventory, from January 1 to December 31, 2025, are verifiable and comply with the requirements of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, detailed in the Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program for Accounting, Quantification and Publication of Corporate Inventories of Greenhouse Gas Emissions [EPB].

Confidence Level

The Verification Body [OV] has assigned the following level of confidence to the verification process:

☒	Verification with a Reasonable confidence level
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“The inventory organization’s greenhouse gas inventory for the year 2025 is materially correct, is a fair representation of GHG data and information, and has been prepared in accordance with the EPB.”

Scope of Verification

The inventory for the year 2025 of the probate organization was verified within the following scope:

Organizational boundaries	Operational limits
☒ Operational control	☒ Scope 1
☐ Equity share	☒ Scope 2 – Location-based approach
	☒ Scope 2 – Choice-based approach to purchase
	☒ Scope 3
☐ The following were excluded from the verification: Not applicable	



Facilities Visited

Installation	Relationship with the Holding Company	Address	Date of visit
Aluminum plant - SP	Factory	Street. Moraes do Rêgo, 347 - Vila Industrial, Alumínio - SP, 18125- 000, Brazil [on-site visit]	02/24/2026
Aluminium plant	Factory	R. Moraes do Rêgo, 347 - Industrial Village, Aluminum - SP, 18125-000, Brazil [remote by Technology Information and Communication – ICT]	02/19/2026 02/20/2026 02/25/2026 02/26/2026 02/27/2026 03/02/2026 03/03/2026 03/04/2026 03/05/2026 03/06/2026 03/11/2026 03/12/2026

Total verified emissions across the Organization – Operational Control Approach

GHG emission in tons of CO ₂ equivalent [tCO ₂ e]				
GEE	Scope 1	Scope 2 Location-Based Approach	Scope 2 Purchase Choice-Based Approach	Scope 3 [if applicable]
CO ₂	912,153.458	299,662.173	-	953,818.249
CH ₄	194.562	3,336.676	3,336.676	159.694
N ₂ O	478.138	4,210.585	4,210.585	1,373.432
HFCs	3,214.845	-	-	-
PFCs	371,002.800	-	-	-
SF ₆	2,714.250	-	-	-
NF ₃	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,289,758.052	307,209.434	7,547.261	955,351.376
Biogenic CO ₂	6,762.873	444,229.952	444,229.952	11,554.488

Note: Gases regulated by the Kyoto Protocol / GWP from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report]

Total Verified Removals Across the Organization – Operational Control Approach

Biogenic CO ₂ [tCO ₂ e] removal				
GEE	Scope 1	Scope 2 Location-Based Approach	Scope 2 Purchase Choice-Based Approach	Scope 3 [if applicable]
Biogenic CO ₂	182.479	0.000	0.000	0.000

Other greenhouse gases not covered by the Kyoto Protocol [t CO₂e]

GEE	Emissions [t CO ₂ e]
Not applicable	Not applicable



Emission intensity indicators by production area [Scopes 1 and 2]

Productive Area Indicator	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Mining	0.008	tCO ₂ e/t bauxite
Refinery	0.20	tCO ₂ e/t oxide
Smelters	2.80	tCO ₂ e/t molten aluminium
Casthouse	0.14	tCO ₂ e/t cast aluminum
Downstream	0.12	tCO ₂ e/t downstream aluminium
Metalex	0.32	tCO ₂ e/t billet
Alux	0.24	tCO ₂ e/t ingot
Itapissuma	1.00	tCO ₂ e/t downstream aluminum

Emission indicators by product: Primary Aluminum Plant

Production Area/ Product	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Primary aluminum [Scope 1 and 2]*	3.36	tCO ₂ e/t primary aluminum
Primary aluminum [Scope 1, 2 and 3] **	4.30	tCO ₂ e/t primary aluminum

* Considering scope 1 and 2 emissions from the CBA aluminum chain [mining, refinery, electrolysis and smelting]

** Considering scope 1 and 2 emissions from the CBA aluminum chain [mining, refinery, electrolysis and smelting] and scope 3 emissions [category 1 – purchase of consumer goods, category 3 – Activities related to fuel and energy not included in scopes 1 and 2, and category 4 – upstream transport]

Emission indicators by casting product: Alumínio plant

Productive Area Indicator	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Ingot	3.10	tCO ₂ e/t ingot
Billet	2.59	tCO ₂ e/t billet
Caster	2.75	tCO ₂ e/t caster
Slab	1.77	tCO ₂ e/t slab
Rod	3.57	tCO ₂ e/t rod

Note: considering all stages of the aluminum chain [Mining, Refinery, Furnace Rooms, Foundry and Support Areas].



Emission intensity indicators by downstream product: Alumínio plant

Productive Area Indicator	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Extruded Profiles	3.55	tCO ₂ e/t extruded
Caster sheet (CC) Sheet	3.61	tCO ₂ e/t caster sheet
Hot-rolled sheet (DC)	2.55	tCO ₂ e/t hot rolled sheet
Average Sheet	3.24	tCO ₂ e/t sheet
Foil	4.61	tCO ₂ e/t foil

Note: Considering all stages of the aluminum chain [Mining, Refinery, Smelter, Casting, Downstream and Support Areas]

Emission indicators by product: Metalex

Production Area/ Product	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Billet	1.48	tCO ₂ e/t billet

Note: Considerando emissões de escopo 1 e 2 completos, e escopo 3 parciais relacionado a cadeia do alumínio (Categoria 1 - Compra de bens e consumo: Compra de lingote de alumínio).

Emission indicators by product: Alux

Production Area/ Product	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Ingot	0.29	tCO ₂ e/t ingot

Note: Considering full scope 1 and 2 emissions, and partial scope 3 related to the aluminum chain (Category 1 - Purchase of goods and consumption: Purchase of aluminum ingot)

Emission indicators by product: Itapissuma

Production Area/ Product	Indicator	Tons [t] CO ₂ e per ton of product unit
Sheet	2.92	tCO ₂ e/t sheet
Foil	3.94	tCO ₂ e/t foil

Note: Considering full scope 1 and 2 emissions, and partial scope 3 related to the aluminum chain (Category 1 - Purchase of goods and consumption: Purchase of aluminum ingot)



Conflict of Interest [CDI]

I, **Rafael da Silva Caldeira**, certify that no conflict of interest exists between the Probate Organization and **BVQI DO BRASIL SOCIEDADE CERTIFICADORA LTDA**, OR ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE VERIFICATION TEAM INVOLVED IN THE VERIFICATION OF THE INVENTORY, AS DEFINED IN CHAPTER 3.2.1 OF *THE Verification Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program*.

Rafael da Silva Caldeira, Lead Verifier

Date: 03/24/2026

Conclusion

As responsible for the activities of verifying the GHG inventory of the inventory

Rafael da Silva Caldeira, Lead Verifier

Date: 03/24/2026

Mariana de Oliveira Klein, Independent Reviewer

Date: 03/24/2026

Review [if applicable]

Version:	00
Data:	03/25/2026
Justification:	Issuance

Nicole Pervelli Gonçalves

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LATAM

Translation

Catalisando Conteúdo

Revision

