

Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements

**Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio
S.A.**

December 31, 2025
with Independent Auditor's Report

Livetech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Individual and consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2025

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São Paulo Corporate Towers
Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1,909
6º ao 9º andar - Vila Nova Conceição
04543-011 - São Paulo - SP - Brasil
Tel: +55 11 2573-3000
ey.com.br

A free translation from Portuguese into English of Independent Auditor's Report on individual and consolidated financial statements prepared in Brazilian currency in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil

Independent auditor's report on individual and consolidated financial statements

To the Shareholders of
Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.
Ilhéus - BA

Opinion

We have audited the individual and consolidated financial statements of Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A. ("Company"), identified as individual and consolidated, respectively, which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of profit or loss, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual and consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its individual and consolidated financial performance and individual and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by Brazil's National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (CFC) applicable to audits of financial statements in Brazil, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide an individual opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter, including any commentary on the findings or outcome of our procedures, is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize sales and rental revenues as the performance obligation is satisfied. As disclosed in Note 22, net revenues earned by the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 amounted to R\$835,413 thousand and R\$871,847 thousand, individual and consolidated, respectively. Revenue is an key performance indicator for the Company and its management, which may create an incentive to recognize revenue before the performance obligation is satisfied, either through the effective delivery of the goods or the recognition of rental revenue, especially in the period preceding the year-end close process (sales cut-off).

Monitoring of this matter was considered significant for our audit given the risks that revenue may be recognized before transfer of the goods and services to the customer and, consequently, before the performance obligation is satisfied.

How our audit addressed this matter

Our audit procedures included the following, among others: (i) assessment of the adequacy of the accounting policies adopted by the Company for revenue recognition; (ii) documentary examination of sales cut-off on a sample basis; (iii) examination, on a sample basis, of revenue for the period related to lease agreements; (iv) analysis of a sample of contracts to verify the data used in the measurement of revenue; (v) analysis of the adequacy of the disclosures presented in the notes to the financial statements.



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Based on the result of the audit procedures performed, which is consistent with the executive board's assessment, we consider that the Company's revenue recognition policies to support the judgments, estimates and information included in the context of the financial statements taken as whole are acceptable.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The individual and consolidated statements of value added (SVA) for the year ended December 31, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's executive board and presented as supplementary information for IFRS purposes, were subjected to audit procedures conducted jointly with the audit of the Company's individual and consolidated financial statements. To form our opinion, we evaluated if these statements are reconciled to the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content comply with the criteria defined by CPC 09 – Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, the individual and consolidated statements of value added were prepared fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in the abovementioned accounting pronouncement, and are consistent in relation to the individual and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other information accompanying the individual and consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report

The executive board is responsible for such other information, which comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements does not cover the Management Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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Responsibilities of the executive board and those charged with governance for the individual and consolidated financial statements

The executive board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as the executive board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, the executive board is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the executive board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' internal control.



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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit and, consequently, for the audit opinion.

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

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



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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

São Paulo, March 30, 2026

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S.S Ltda.
CRC SP-034519/O



Lazaro Angelim Serruya
Accountant CRC DF-015801/O

Livetech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of financial position
December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Individual		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	151,681	99,881	171,983	102,030
Accounts receivable	5	218,680	289,540	237,116	317,745
Inventories	7	134,873	141,635	147,179	169,601
Taxes recoverable	6.1	9,955	13,346	12,916	24,918
Derivative financial instruments		-	749	-	749
Advances to suppliers	11	17,434	24,066	17,867	27,941
Prepaid expenses		331	328	390	356
Total current assets		532,954	569,545	587,451	643,340
Noncurrent assets					
Long-term receivables					
Accounts receivable	5	179,537	259,559	179,537	259,559
Judicial deposits		125	109	125	109
Taxes recoverable	6.1	3,603	7,148	3,603	7,148
Deferred taxes	6.2	65,012	42,792	65,012	43,012
Transactions with related parties	21	550	1,001	-	-
Other assets	18	3,214	-	3,214	-
Investments	8	51,020	60,033	-	-
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	9	262,124	387,691	262,843	388,070
Intangible assets	10	79,957	104,789	80,672	104,792
Right-of-use assets	16	5,399	9,405	5,567	9,405
Total noncurrent assets		650,541	872,527	600,573	812,095
Total assets		1,183,495	1,442,072	1,188,024	1,455,435

	Note	Individual		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	12	58,155	100,810	58,371	108,786
Loans, financing and debentures	15	257,911	185,219	257,911	185,219
Payroll, social charges and benefits	13	7,873	7,500	8,810	7,895
Taxes payable	14	4,637	21,794	5,055	30,645
Dividends payable		-	3,015	-	3,015
Lease liabilities	16	2,593	3,110	2,758	3,110
Other obligations	17	14,750	26,674	17,093	26,838
		345,919	348,122	349,998	365,508
Noncurrent liabilities					
Loans, financing and debentures	15	357,732	394,818	357,732	394,818
Provision for contingencies	18	4,317	1,924	4,317	1,924
Lease liabilities	16	4,021	7,266	4,021	7,266
Provision for investment losses	8	396	618	-	-
Transactions with related parties	21	-	3,405	-	-
Other obligations	17	5,596	20,073	5,596	20,073
		372,062	428,104	371,666	424,081
Equity					
Capital	19	401,739	301,397	401,739	301,397
Treasury shares	19	-	(8,536)	-	(8,536)
Capital reserves	19	236,632	236,632	236,632	236,632
Income reserves	19	(179,146)	130,500	(179,146)	130,500
Other comprehensive income		6,289	5,853	6,289	5,853
		465,514	665,846	465,514	665,846
Noncontrolling interests				846	-
Total equity		465,514		466,360	665,846
Total liabilities and equity		1,183,495	1,442,072	1,188,024	1,455,435

See accompanying notes.

Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of profit or loss

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Individual		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Net revenue	22	835,413	779,580	871,847	837,881
Cost of sales and services	23	(600,967)	(579,892)	(635,283)	(621,682)
Gross profit		234,446	199,688	236,564	216,199
Operating income (expenses)					
General and administrative expenses	24	(81,378)	(76,224)	(89,456)	(81,763)
Selling expenses	24	(234,646)	(62,092)	(236,752)	(63,174)
Other operating income (expenses)	24	(45,374)	(10,117)	(47,110)	(11,913)
Equity pickup	8	(9,444)	4,547	-	-
		(370,842)	(143,886)	(373,318)	(156,850)
Income (loss) before finance income (costs) and income and social contribution taxes		(136,396)	55,802	(136,754)	59,349
Finance income		57,070	112,910	58,633	113,120
Finance costs		(134,092)	(127,975)	(134,566)	(130,500)
Finance income (costs)	25	(77,022)	(15,065)	(75,933)	(17,380)
Income (loss) before income and social contribution taxes		(213,418)	40,737	(212,687)	41,969
Current income and social contribution taxes	20	(525)	(22,232)	(783)	(23,464)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	20	22,220	10,152	22,024	10,152
Net income (loss) for the year		(191,723)	28,657	(191,446)	28,657
Attributable to:					
Controlling interests				(191,723)	28,657
Noncontrolling interests				277	-
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	19			(3.0498)	0.4493

See accompanying notes.

Livetech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income (loss)
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income (loss) for the year	(191,723)	28,657	(191,446)	28,657
Cumulative translation adjustment	436	5,093	436	5,093
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(191,287)	33,750	(191,010)	33,750
Attributable to:				
Controlling interests			(191,287)	33,750
Noncontrolling interests			277	-

See accompanying notes.

Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of changes in equity
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	Capital		Capital reserve		Income reserve		Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings/ accumulated losses	Total	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity	
		Capital	Share issue costs	Treasury shares	Goodwill - subscription	Legal reserve	Investment grant						Retained profits reserve
Balance at December 31, 2023		317,891	(16,494)	(8,536)	236,632	11,144	93,714	-	760	-	635,111	-	635,111
Legal reserve	19.3	-	-	-	-	1,433	-	-	-	(1,433)	-	-	-
Investment grant	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	15,164	-	-	(15,164)	-	-	-
Mandatory minimum dividends	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,015)	(3,015)	-	(3,015)
Allocation to retained profits reserve	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,045	-	(9,045)	-	-	-
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,657	28,657	-	28,657
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,093	-	5,093	-	5,093
Balance at December 31, 2024		317,891	(16,494)	(8,536)	236,632	12,577	108,878	9,045	5,853	-	665,846	-	665,846
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(191,723)	(191,723)	277	(191,446)
Capital increase	19.5	108,878	-	-	-	-	(108,878)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment grant	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	29,286	-	-	(29,286)	-	-	-
Noncontrolling interests arising from business combination		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	569
Treasury shares canceled	19.2	-	(8,536)	8,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of additional dividends	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,045)	-	(9,045)	-	-	(9,045)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	-	436	-	436
Balance at December 31, 2025		426,769	(25,030)	-	236,632	12,577	29,286	-	6,289	(221,009)	465,514	846	466,360

See accompanying notes.

Livetech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of cash flows

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss) for the year	(191,723)	28,657	(191,446)	28,657
Depreciation and amortization	191,131	198,357	191,284	198,449
Allowance for doubtful accounts	28,161	23,523	29,012	26,021
Provision for obsolete inventories	(183)	(6,198)	6,435	(6,198)
Provision for contingencies	(820)	1,780	(820)	1,780
Mark-to-market of derivatives	-	(6,023)	-	(6,023)
Equity pickup	9,444	(4,547)	-	-
Interest expenses and foreign exchange differences	93,557	77,378	93,557	77,378
Expenses with present value adjustment	(15)	17,756	(15)	17,756
Write-off of PPE, intangible assets and lease	43,442	2,483	43,628	2,506
Write-off of accounts receivable	167,244	-	167,244	-
Write-off of investments	(191)	-	-	-
Other changes in P&L	1,303	-	552	-
Current income and social contribution taxes	525	22,232	783	23,464
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	(22,220)	(10,152)	(22,024)	(10,152)
<u>Decrease (increase) in assets:</u>				
Accounts receivable	(44,604)	(172,125)	(35,686)	(191,291)
Taxes recoverable	6,936	32,158	15,547	21,956
Inventories	6,945	22,386	15,987	16,025
Advances to suppliers	6,632	(6,216)	10,074	(6,246)
Prepaid expenses	(4)	181	(38)	152
Increase (decrease) in liabilities				
Trade accounts payable	(42,559)	17,000	(50,319)	12,867
Taxes payable	(17,682)	(4,665)	(26,349)	1,737
Payroll, social charges and benefits	373	4,004	915	4,162
Transactions with related parties	-	-	-	(16)
Other obligations	(13,030)	(3,638)	(10,851)	(12,614)
Payment of interest	(93,680)	(70,165)	(93,680)	(70,165)
Net cash flows from operating activities	128,982	164,166	143,790	130,205

Livetech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of cash flows (Continued)
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Investing activities:				
Intercompany loans receivable	451	(135)	-	-
Acquisition of PPE and intangible assets	(81,353)	(170,275)	(82,744)	(170,681)
Capital increase in investee	(107)	(25,059)	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalents	(1,239)	-	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities:	(82,248)	(195,469)	(82,744)	(170,681)
Financing activities:				
New loans and leases taken out	196,215	50,000	196,215	50,000
Repayment of loans and financing (principal)	(171,446)	(58,949)	(171,446)	(58,949)
Intercompany loans payable	(3,405)	3,387	-	-
Vendor operations	11,690	8,805	11,690	8,805
Settlement of derivatives	749	-	749	-
Payment of lease obligations	(3,307)	(1,774)	(3,307)	(1,774)
Dividends and interest on equity paid	(12,059)	-	(12,059)	-
Credit assignment (deferred revenue)	(13,371)	37,372	(13,371)	37,372
Net cash flows from financing activities	5,066	38,841	8,471	35,454
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	436	5,093
Changes in the Company's cash	51,800	7,538	69,953	71
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	99,881	92,343	102,030	101,959
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	151,681	99,881	171,983	102,030

See accompanying notes.

Livetech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Statements of value added
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of reais)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues				
Sales of goods, products and services	977,007	892,630	1,014,120	950,932
Other revenues	-	-	-	63
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(28,161)	(23,523)	(29,012)	(24,148)
Bought-in inputs	948,846	869,107	985,108	926,847
Cost of goods, products and services sold	(401,890)	(378,462)	(426,790)	(419,990)
Materials, power, third-party services and other	(56,803)	(57,855)	(60,931)	(62,250)
Loss (recovery) of receivables	(198,064)	6,198	(204,400)	5,941
Other	(1,593)	(1,412)	(4,172)	(1,757)
	(658,350)	(431,531)	(696,293)	(478,056)
Gross value added	290,496	437,576	288,815	448,791
Retentions				
Depreciation and amortization	(191,131)	(198,357)	(191,284)	(198,449)
Net value added produced	99,365	239,219	97,531	250,342
Value added received in transfer				
Equity pickup	(9,444)	4,547	-	-
Finance income	57,070	112,910	58,633	113,120
Other	605	(1,794)	1,573	(1,794)
Total value added to be distributed	147,596	354,882	157,737	361,668
Distribution of value added				
Personnel				
Direct compensation	41,337	36,524	44,636	37,709
Benefits	8,462	9,482	12,561	12,733
Unemployment Compensation Fund (FGTS)	3,045	5,517	3,346	5,690
	52,844	51,523	60,543	56,132
Taxes, charges and contributions				
Federal	125,619	125,466	126,618	126,827
State	22,187	8,297	22,553	8,297
Local	22,421	18,657	22,546	18,657
	170,227	152,420	171,717	153,781
Debt remuneration				
Interest and foreign exchange differences	115,783	121,891	115,868	121,917
Rent	465	392	1,332	1,182
	116,248	122,283	117,200	123,099
Equity remuneration				
Dividends and interest on equity	-	3,015	-	3,015
Retained profits (losses) for the year	(191,723)	25,641	(191,446)	25,641
Noncontrolling interests	-	-	(277)	-
	(191,723)	28,656	(191,723)	28,656
Distribution of value added	147,596	354,882	157,737	361,668

See accompanying notes.

Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

1. Operations

Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A. (the “Company” or “WDC Networks”) is a publicly-held corporation listed on the Novo Mercado (New Market) of B3 S.A. under ticker symbol WDCN3. The Company’s head office is in the city of Ilhéus, state of Bahia, at Rodovia BA-262, Ilhéus x Uruçuca, s/nº, Km 2.8, Quadra A, Bairro Iguape, Polo de Informática de Ilhéus, CEP 45658-335, and it is duly enrolled with the Brazilian IRS Registry of Legal Entities (CNPJ/MF) under No. 05.917.486/0001-40. The Company imports, manufactures and sells products for Telecommunications (fiber optics, FTTH), Data Centers, Professional Audio and Video, Electronic Security, Unified Communications, Information Security, Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems, among others.

The Company has been operating in Brazil since 2004, selling niche market products with high growth rates. It has an innovative business model known as TaaS - Technology as a Service, which entails providing any of its technologies in a rental format (OPEX).

In addition to its head office in the city of Ilhéus, state of Bahia, the Company has a commercial office in the city of São Paulo and foreign offices in Bogota – Colombia, Panama City – Panama, Miami - United States, and Shenzhen - China.

The individual and consolidated financial statements of Livotech da Bahia Indústria e Comércio S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2025 was authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared and are presented in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which comprise the Brazilian Corporation Law, the pronouncements, interpretations and guidance issued by the Brazilian Financial Accounting Standards Board (CPC), and the rules of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), and are in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the IASB, disclosing all relevant information inherent in the financial statements, and only such information, which is consistent with the information used for management of the Company’s operations.

The Group prepared the individual and consolidated financial statements on a going-concern basis.

The Group also considered Accounting Guidance OCPC 07 (R1), issued by the CPC in November 2014, for preparation of its financial statements. Accordingly, significant information of the individual and consolidated financial statements is being disclosed and corresponds to the information used for management of the Company’s operations.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements (Continued)

The Company management states that all significant information of the interim financial information, and only such information, is being disclosed and corresponds to the information used for management purposes.

The Company's financial statements, herein referred to as the individual financial statements, are being disclosed together with the consolidated financial statements and presented side by side in a single set of financial statements. The financial statements are presented in thousands of reais (unless otherwise stated), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the individual and consolidated financial statements.

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and assets and liabilities from business combination, which were measured at fair value.

The accounting practices have been applied consistently in the current year, are in line with the prior years presented, and are common to the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. When necessary, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted to meet this criterion.

Statement of value added

This statement aims to disclose the wealth created by the companies and its distribution over a specific year. It is presented as required by the Brazilian Corporation Law, prepared based on information obtained from the accounting records that serve as basis for preparation of the financial statements, supplementary records, and in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added (SVA).

Statements of cash flows

The statements of cash flows were prepared and are presented considering the indirect method, pursuant to Accounting Pronouncement CPC 03 – Statement of Cash Flows, issued by the Brazilian FASB (CPC). The Company presents transactions involving interest payments on borrowings, debentures and lease liabilities as operating activities.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements (Continued)

2.1. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025. Control is obtained when the Company is exposed or entitled to variable returns based on its involvement with the investee, and has the ability to affect these returns by means of the power exercised in relation to the investee.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying an equity interest of more than 50% of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. Consolidation is discontinued from the date on which control ends.

Investments in the subsidiaries in the individual financial statements are recorded based on the equity method.

Accounting practices were consistently applied in all consolidated entities and the fiscal year of these subsidiaries is the same as that of the Parent Company.

Subsidiaries	2025	2024
Livetech Colombia, S.A.S ("WDC Colombia")	100%	100%
Wdcnet Usa, Corp ("WDC US")	100%	100%
Livetech Panamá, S.A ("WDC Panamá")	100%	100%
Livetech Franchising Administração Ltda. ("WDC Franchising") (***)	-	100%
Matheus R A Plastino e Cia S.A. ("Infinite") (*)	51%	-
Livetech China, Corp ("WDC China") (**)	100%	-

(*) Business acquisition as disclosed in Note 7.

(**) WDC China was incorporated on August 21, 2025, in the city of Shenzhen, with the purpose of strengthening relationships with strategic suppliers so as to optimize the supply chain and increase commercial activities.

(***) The company discontinued its operations during the year and the investment was written off.

The main consolidation procedures are:

- Elimination of asset and liability balances between consolidated companies;
- Elimination of equity interests in capital, reserves and retained earnings of the consolidated companies; and
- Elimination of revenues, expenses and unrealized income from intercompany transactions.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information

3.1. Current vs. noncurrent classification

The Company records assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on the current and noncurrent classification. An asset is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be realized, or intended for sale or use in the ordinary operating cycle of the entity;

It is held essentially for trading purposes;

- Its realization is expected to occur within 12 months of the statement of financial position date; and
- It is a cash or cash equivalent item (as defined in Accounting Pronouncement CPC 03 - Statement of Cash Flows) unless its exchange or use for settlement of liabilities is not permitted for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent. A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the ordinary operating cycle of the entity;
- It is held essentially for trading purposes;
- Its settlement is expected to occur within 12 months of the statement of financial position date; and
- The entity has no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

The terms of a liability that may, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement through the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

3.2. Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as business activities from which revenues may be earned and expenses incurred, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief of operations for decisions on resources to be allocated to the segment and for performance evaluation, and for which individual financial information is available.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.2. Segment reporting (Continued)

In 2025, the Company began to review its segments using the business strategic model, basing the Company's decisions among the segments segregated by channels: ISPs and Integrators, where ISPs (Internet Service Providers) are internet service providers that operate in the direct offering of connectivity and related solutions to the end user, while Integrators correspond to companies specialized in the integration of technological solutions, operating in the design, implementation, and management of network and systems infrastructure projects, with a predominant focus on corporate clients. Operating segment information is presented consistently with the internal reports provided to the chief operating decision makers and, for purposes of comparison between periods, the balances of the prior year were adjusted.

3.3. Financial instruments

Financial assets - initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, and at fair value through profit or loss. All financial assets are recognized at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not designated at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition. The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable and other receivables.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model adopted.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets – recognition and measurement (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets may be classified into the categories below:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with reclassification of accumulated gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, without reclassification of accumulated gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company measures most of its financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost include trade accounts receivable, short-term investments, and cash and cash equivalents (see Note 26).

Financial assets at fair value

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets – recognition and measurement (Continued)

Subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets at fair value

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments listed on stock exchanges, which the Company has not irrevocably classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments listed on stock exchanges are also recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right to payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract with a financial liability is separated from the liability and accounted for as a separate derivative if:

- (a) The economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host;
- (b) A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (c) The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized in P&L.

Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset outside the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets – recognition and measurement (Continued)

Derecognition (Continued)

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, the Company evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In this case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

The continuous involvement in the form of collateral on the transferred asset is measured at the lower of (i) the value of the asset and (ii) the maximum amount of the consideration received that the entity may be required to repay (value of the collateral).

Impairment of financial assets

Additional disclosures regarding impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions – Note 3.24;
- Trade accounts receivable - Note 5.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets – recognition and measurement (Continued)

Derecognition (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt instruments that are not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. Expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL).

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade accounts receivable and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach for calculation of expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets – recognition and measurement (Continued)

Derecognition (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities - recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, measured at amortized cost, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, plus or less, in the case of a financial liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability. The Company's financial liabilities include loans and financing, trade accounts payable, and other payables.

Measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities – recognition and measurement (Continued)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and financing are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in P&L when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest method. Amortization under the effective interest method is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category applies to trade accounts payable and loans and financing granted and raised. For more information, refer to Note 26.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is terminated, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the individual and consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.3. Financial instruments (Continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Recognition and measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as currency futures contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge against currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date when a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are recorded as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when negative.

3.4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. The Company considers cash equivalents short-term investments readily convertible into a known cash amount subject to a low risk of change in value. Accordingly, investments usually qualify as cash equivalents when falling due in the short term, i.e. within three months from the investment date.

After initial recognition, cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost, plus earnings up to the statement of financial position dates.

3.5. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the weighted average acquisition cost, net of recoverable taxes, which does not exceed their realizable value. Net realizable value is the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.6. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment items are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or impairment losses, if any. Cost includes the equipment replacement amount and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant components of the asset are replaced, such components are recognized as individual assets, with specific useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a significant replacement is made, the cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement, provided the recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in P&L, as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. A property, plant and equipment item is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or sale. Any gain or loss resulting from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss for the year in which the asset is derecognized.

The residual values and useful lives of the assets and the depreciation methods are reviewed at each year end and adjusted prospectively, where applicable.

3.7. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon initial recognition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life of an intangible asset is assessed either as finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Amortization of intangible assets with finite useful life is recognized in P&L under expense, consistent with the use of the intangible asset.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.7. Intangible assets (Continued)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at least annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising from asset derecognition (calculated as the difference between the net sales value and the carrying amount) are included in the statement of profit or loss for the year.

3.8. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are valued by the equity pickup method for purposes of the parent company's financial statements.

After the equity pickup method is applied for purposes of the parent company's financial statements, the Company determines the need to recognize additional impairment losses on the investment in each of its subsidiaries. The Company establishes, at each statement of financial position date, whether there is objective evidence that the investments in subsidiaries are impaired.

3.9. Profit distribution

Mandatory minimum dividends provided for by law are presented in the statements of financial position as dividends payable. Under the current Corporation Law, the distribution is authorized when approved by the shareholders and the corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity. Dividends in excess of this minimum, which have not yet been approved for payment at the shareholders' meeting, are presented as additional proposed dividends within equity. After approval at the shareholders' meeting, dividends in excess of the minimum are transferred to current liabilities.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.10. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to various legal and administrative proceedings. Provisions are set up for all contingencies relating to legal proceedings for which it is likely that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the contingency/obligation and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. Assessment of the likelihood of loss includes an analysis of available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, available case law, the latest decisions of courts of law and their relevance in the legal system, as well as the opinion of outside legal advisors. Provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into consideration changes in circumstances, such as applicable statute of limitations, conclusions of tax audits, or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions.

3.11. Taxes

Current taxes

Current income and social contribution tax assets and liabilities for the current and previous years are measured at the expected amount to be recovered or paid to tax authorities, using the tax rates that are approved at the end of the reporting year in the countries in which the Company operates and generates taxable profit.

Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution Tax on Net Profit (CSLL) are calculated at the prevailing rates (15% IRPJ, 10% surtax on profit in excess of R\$240 p.a., and 9% CSLL) and take into account offsetting of income and social contribution tax losses for the purpose of determining enforceability, where applicable. Therefore, additions to book profit of temporarily nondeductible expenses or exclusions of temporarily nontaxable income to determine current taxable profit generate deferred tax assets or liabilities.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.11. Taxes (Continued)

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary tax differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and, at the transaction date, does not affect book or taxable profit or loss; and
- On temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, when the period for reversal of such differences can be controlled and the temporary differences are not likely to be reversed in the near future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized on all deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits and tax losses, to the extent that taxable profit is likely to be available so that the deductible temporary differences may be realized, and unused tax credits and losses may be used, except:

- When the deferred tax asset related to the deductible temporary difference arises upon initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and, at the transaction date, has no impact on book or taxable income (loss);
- Deferred tax assets are recognized on deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries only to the extent temporary differences are likely to be reversed in the near future and taxable profit will be available so that temporary differences may be used.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and written off to the extent that it is no longer likely that taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be used. Deferred tax assets written off are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and recognized to the extent that future taxable profit is likely to allow the recovery of the deferred tax assets.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.11. Taxes (Continued)

Sales taxes

Revenue from provision of services is subject to the following taxes and contributions, at the basic rates below:

- Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Integration Program (PIS) – 1.65%;
- Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Security Financing (COFINS) – 7.6%.

3.12. Government grants and assistance

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

ICMS matching credit

The Company benefits from a tax incentive consisting of 100% ICMS matching credit due on the sales of products industrially processed at its manufacturing headquarters, located at the Ilhéus/BA Information Technology Hub, which may be extended through 2032.

With respect to imported products for resale (without industrial processing), the tax burden will be 3.5% ICMS for sales within the state of Bahia and 1% for interstate transactions, which may also be extended through 2032.

Conditions:

- Annual renewal of eligibility for the incentive;
- Approval of industrial projects by the Board of the Bahia Development Promotion Program (PROBAHIA);
- Evidence of revenue from production at the unit equivalent to at least 5% of the Company's total revenues, from the 6th year of effective production;
- Completion of at least 70% of the industrial project;
- Maintenance of tax compliance with Sefaz/BA;
- Having an ISO 9000 certification, or above;

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.12. Government grants and assistance (Continued)

ICMS matching credit (Continued)

- Annual contribution, by March 31 of the subsequent year, of at least 0.5% of the sales of industrially processed products covered by the benefit to the INOVATEC Program;
- Carrying out, from January 2009, customs clearance within the state of Bahia of at least 15% of the imports made.

Sudene

The Company is also a beneficiary of the tax incentive consisting of a 75% reduction in the Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) rate (15%) and surtax (10% on the portion exceeding R\$240 thousand per year), calculated on profit from tax incentive activities.

Conditions:

- Compliance with labor, social, and environmental legislation;
- Annual filing of the income tax returns evidencing the reductions;
- Prohibition on the distribution to members or shareholders of the tax amount related to the reduction;
- Provision of information for the SUDENE annual incentive survey;
- Annual submission to SUDENE (by December 31 of each year) of a certificate evidencing compliance with federal taxes and social security obligations;
- Documentary evidence of the recognition of the amount resulting from the granted reduction, in compliance with current legislation;
- Annual approval by the Brazilian IRS of the SUDENE incentive report.

The reserve currently established may be used for: (i) absorption of losses, provided that the other income reserves, except for the legal reserve, have previously been fully absorbed; and (ii) capital increases.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.13. Present value adjustment

Monetary assets and liabilities are valued and, when necessary and relevant, are adjusted to present value, which considers the cash flows and explicit or implicit interest rate. For the purposes of recording and determining relevance, the present value adjustment is calculated taking into account the contractual cash flows and the explicit, and in certain cases implicit, interest rate of the respective assets and liabilities. Based on analyses performed and management's best estimate, the Company concluded that the present value adjustment of current monetary assets and liabilities is relevant in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole and, therefore, recorded present value adjustments on accounts receivable and trade accounts payable.

3.14. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates in force on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate effective on that date. The exchange gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost of the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for interest and effective payments in the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency at the exchange rate effective at the end of the reporting period.

Subsidiaries

The functional currency of the subsidiaries is the Colombian peso in Colombia and the U.S. dollar in Panama and the USA.

Assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into reais at the closing exchange rate as of the statement of financial position date, and the corresponding statement of profit or loss is translated at the average rates. Exchange differences resulting from this translation are accounted for in other comprehensive income.

3.15. Revenue from contracts with customers

Sales revenue includes the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of products in the ordinary course of business of the Company and its subsidiaries. Revenue is stated net of taxes, returns, rebates and discounts, as applicable, as well as elimination of sales between the Company's subsidiaries.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.15. Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

The Company applies the CPC 47/IFRS 15 model to measure and account for revenue arising from contracts with customers, which establishes that revenue should be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The model is based on five steps: (i) identification of contracts with customers; (ii) identification of the performance obligations specified in the contracts; (iii) determination of the transaction price; (iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations specified in the contracts; and (v) recognition of revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

a) Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery of the equipment at the physical location indicated by the customer, in accordance with the agreed sales terms.

b) Rental

The Company and its subsidiaries earn revenue from the sale combined with the rental of equipment and software (TaaS) over the term of each contract, and the performance obligation is satisfied over the contract period.

3.16. Leases

The Company and its subsidiaries assess, on the lease commencement date, whether the agreement is or contains a lease, that is, if the agreement transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as the lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets that represent the right to use the underlying assets.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.16. Leases (Continued)

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets on the lease commencement date (that is, the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made up to the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease liabilities

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the lease liability amount is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The recognition exemption is also applied to low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.16. Leases (Continued)

The Company as the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

For leases in which the period of receipt is shorter than the agreement term, the Company recognizes deferred revenue as a liability representing the amount of advance receipts, which are recognized in profit or loss over the lease term.

3.17. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the year attributed to holders of common shares of the Parent Company by the weighted average free float available in the year.

3.18. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments recognized at fair value at each reporting closing date. Furthermore, the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 26.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability will occur:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.18. Fair value measurement (Continued)

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

Fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into consideration the capacity of a market participant to generate economic benefits through the best use of the asset, or selling it to other market participant that would also make best use of the asset.

The Company uses valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data for fair value measurement, maximizing the use of relevant available information and minimizing the use of unavailable information.

All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in the financial statements are classified within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

3.19. Impairment of nonfinancial assets

Management annually tests the recoverable amount of assets to determine whether there are any events or changes in economic, operating, or technological circumstances that could indicate deterioration or impairment. When such evidence is identified and the net carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, a provision for impairment is recognized, and the net carrying amount is adjusted to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is defined as the higher of value in use and net sales value.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.19. Impairment of nonfinancial assets (Continued)

In estimating the asset's value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the weighted average cost of capital for the industry in which the cash-generating unit operates. The net fair value of selling costs is determined, where possible, based on recent market transactions between knowledgeable and willing parties with similar assets. In the absence of observable transactions in this sense, an appropriate valuation methodology is used. The calculations under this model are corroborated by available fair value indicators, such as quoted prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment assessment on most recent budgets and forecasts, which are prepared separately by management for each of the CGUs to which the assets are allocated. Projections based on these estimates and budgets usually cover a five-year period. An average long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment loss is recognized in P&L consistently with the function of the asset subject to impairment.

For assets other than goodwill, an assessment is carried out at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or of the cash-generating unit. An impairment loss of a previously recognized asset is reversed only if there has been change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since recognition of the last impairment loss. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation, amortization or depletion) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is stated in P&L. The impairment test for goodwill is performed annually on December 31 or whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

The impairment loss is recognized for a cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the unit is less than its carrying amount, the loss is recognized and allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the unit's assets in the following order: (a) reducing the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit; and (b) then, to the other assets of the unit in proportion to the carrying amount of each asset.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.20. Treasury shares

The Company's equity instruments that are repurchased (treasury shares) are recorded at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss upon purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of Company's equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recorded as other capital reserves.

3.21. Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is assessed based on the fair value at the date of acquisition, and the amount of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are accounted for as an expense, as incurred.

When acquiring a business, the Company assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed so that they may be classified and allocated according to the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and relevant conditions at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially measured as the excess consideration transferred at fair value in relation to net assets acquired (net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized as a gain in the statement of profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquiring party will be recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration considered as an asset or a liability will be recognized in accordance with Accounting Pronouncement CPC 48 (IFRS 09) - Financial Instruments, in the statement of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. For impairment testing purposes, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from acquisition date, allocated to each Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) of the Company. Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and a portion of that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the portion disposed of is included in the cost of the operation when determining the respective gain or loss thereon. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

The net assets acquired are accounted for in the financial statements based on fair value assessments conducted by an independent appraiser engaged by the Company.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.22 New or revised pronouncements applied for the first time in 2025

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 (except as otherwise indicated). The Company decided against the early adoption of any other standard, interpretation or amendment issued that is not yet effective.

- The Revision of Accounting Pronouncements CPC 27 introduces amendments to CPC 02 (R2) and CPC 37 (R1), in line with the standard on Lack of Exchangeability issued by the IASB. The changes establish criteria for assessment of currency exchangeability and for determination of a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
- In September 2024, the CPC issued amendments to CPC 18 (R3) and to ICPC 09 (R3) to align with IASB standards, allowing the application of the equity method (EM) for measurement of investments in subsidiaries in the Individual/Separate Financial Statements, with no material impacts, limited to wording adjustments and standard reference updates.

The amendments had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.23. Standards issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet in effect through the date of issue of the financial statements applicable to the Company are described below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures;
- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.23. Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

There are no other standards, amendments and interpretations issued and not yet adopted that, in management's opinion, could significantly impact P&L or equity reported by the Company and its subsidiaries. The standards that were impacted will be reviewed when they become effective.

3.24. Material judgments and estimates

Preparation of the individual and consolidated financial statements requires that management make judgments and estimates and adopt assumptions that affect the figures reported as revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and respective disclosures, as well as disclosures of contingent liabilities.

Judgments

In applying the accounting policies, management made the following judgments that impact on the amounts disclosed in the individual and consolidated financial statements:

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which losses can be used. Management is required to make significant judgment to determine the deferred tax asset to be recognized, based on the probable term and level of future taxable profit, together with future tax planning strategies. The recognition of this asset reflects the expected future economic benefit arising from the possibility of offsetting tax losses against taxable profits in future periods, in accordance with current tax legislation and applicable accounting practices.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.24. Material judgments and estimates (Continued)

Estimates

The individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with various measurement bases used in accounting estimates. The accounting estimates involved in the preparation of the financial statements were based on objective and subjective factors, considering management's judgment to determine the appropriate amount to be recorded in the financial statements.

Settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in amounts significantly different from those recorded in the financial statements due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. The Company reviews its estimates and assumptions at least once a year.

Significant assumptions regarding sources of uncertainty in future estimates and other major sources of uncertainty in estimates at the reporting date, involving a significant risk that a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities may be required in the next financial year are discussed below.

a) *Impairment of nonfinancial assets*

An impairment loss exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The calculation of fair value less costs to sell is based on information available on sales transactions involving similar assets or market prices less costs to sell of the asset. The calculation of value in use is based on the discounted cash flow model. Cash flows arise from the budget for the next five years and do not include reorganization activities to which the Company has not yet committed or significant future investments that will improve the asset base of the cash-generating unit under test. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used under the discounted cash flow method, as well as expected future cash receipts, and to the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

3. Material accounting policy information (Continued)

3.24. Material judgments and estimates (Continued)

Estimates (Continued)

b) *Allowance for expected losses on accounts receivable and contract assets*

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate the expected credit losses on accounts receivable and contract assets. The allowance rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (such as by type of product or type of customer and credit rating, among others). The allowance matrix is initially based on historical loss rates observed by the Company in the past 24 months. The matrix is reviewed prospectively for adjustment according to the historical credit loss experience.

At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs are significant estimates. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

c) *Provisions for tax, civil and labor contingencies*

The Company recognizes provision for tax, civil and labor contingencies. Assessment of the likelihood of loss includes an analysis of available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, available case law, the latest decisions of courts of law and their relevance in the legal system, as well as the opinion of outside legal advisors. The provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into consideration changes in circumstances, such as applicable statute of limitations, conclusions of tax audits or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court rulings.

d) *Recoverability of deferred taxes*

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available to enable realization of the assets. Management is required to make significant judgment to determine the deferred tax asset to be recognized, based on the probable term and level of future taxable profit, together with future tax planning strategies. For further details on deferred taxes, refer to Note 6.2.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	11,732	16,981	24,127	19,130
Short-term investments (a)	139,949	82,900	147,856	82,900
Total	151,681	99,881	171,983	102,030

(a) As of December 31, 2025, short-term investments in Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs) yielded rates from 92% to 102% of the CDI (92% of the CDI as of December 31, 2024), readily redeemable with the issuer, without significant loss of value.

5. Accounts receivable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Accounts receivable - sales of goods	201,458	323,236	220,748	351,441
Accounts receivable - rental	186,664	324,298	186,664	324,298
Accounts receivable - vendor (a)	25,783	21,290	25,783	21,290
Gross accounts receivable	413,905	668,824	433,195	697,029
Allowance for expected credit losses	(15,688)	(119,725)	(16,428)	(119,725)
Total	398,217	549,099	416,767	577,304
Current	218,680	289,540	237,230	317,745
Noncurrent	179,537	259,559	179,537	259,559

(a) Characteristics and other conditions are described in Note 15.1(d).

Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses:

	Individual	Consolidated
At December 31, 2023	(96,202)	(100,603)
Additions	(26,021)	(26,646)
Write-offs	2,498	7,524
At December 31, 2024	(119,725)	(119,725)
At December 31, 2024	(119,725)	(119,725)
Additions	(32,201)	(32,941)
Write-offs	4,040	4,040
Definitive write-offs of receivables (b)	95,503	95,503
Definitive write-off of receivables – Allowance (a)	36,695	36,695
At December 31, 2025	(15,688)	(16,428)

(a) In the period, the Company wrote off receivables in the amount of R\$ 36,695 thousand, previously recorded as accounts receivable and for which allowance for losses was recognized in full. The write-off consisted of the definitive derecognition of assets considered uncollectible, generating no impact on the profit or loss for the period, since the respective amounts had already been fully recognized as allowance in prior periods.

(b) The write-off of accounts receivable occurred due to default of certain customers during the 2025, leading to the recognition of losses. In the year, the write-off of the allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) reflects amounts considered uncollectible by the Company.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

5. Accounts receivable (Continued)

The aging list of accounts receivable at December 31, 2025 and 2024, individual and consolidated, is as follows:

	Individual		Consolidated	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Falling due	372,299	472,197	389,840	500,402
Overdue from 0 to 30 days	14,139	22,928	14,139	22,928
Overdue from 31 to 90 days	6,954	21,905	6,954	21,905
Overdue from 91 to 180 days	6,566	17,074	6,566	17,074
Overdue from 181 to 270 days	4,419	16,865	4,419	16,865
Overdue from 271 to 365 days	2,062	12,710	2,062	12,710
Overdue for more than 365 days	7,466	105,145	9,212	105,145
Total	413,905	668,824	433,192	697,029

The Company's business line is the lease of equipment. Such leases have an average term of 60 months, and the minimum rents are fixed, subject to annual adjustment according to the inflation index.

The minimum future receipts from such leases, which will be recognized in the statements of profit or loss for future years according to the lease term, are shown below:

Individual and Consolidated	
Minimum lease receipts	
2026	275,542
2027	164,683
2028	75,523
2029	32,532
2030 onwards	4,379
Total	552,659

For the year ended December 31, 2025, these lease agreements generated revenues amounting to R\$373,429 (R\$358,573 at December 31, 2024), as disclosed in Note 22.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

6. Taxes recoverable and deferred taxes

6.1. Taxes recoverable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution Tax on Net Profit (CSLL) to be offset	9,029	-	9,029	-
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF) recoverable	-	1,072	-	1,072
Federal VAT (IPI) to be offset	-	498	-	498
State VAT (ICMS) to be offset	4,529	18,444	4,529	18,444
Value Added Tax (IVA)	-	-	2,961	8,733
Other	-	480	-	3,319
Total	13,558	20,494	16,519	32,066
Current	9,955	13,346	12,916	24,918
Noncurrent	3,603	7,148	3,603	7,148

6.2. Deferred taxes

	Individual and Consolidated			
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,985	24,382	2,985	24,382
Present value adjustment of accounts receivable	13,609	13,601	13,609	13,601
Provision for impairment of inventory	1,841	1,903	1,841	1,903
Provision for discount on the sale of accumulated ICMS credit	-	1,280	-	1,280
Provision for tax contingencies	375	665	375	665
Income and social contribution tax losses (a)	45,292	-	45,292	-
Other	1,987	2,260	1,987	2,480
Tax assets	66,089	44,091	66,089	44,311
Present value adjustment of accounts payable	(304)	(271)	(304)	(271)
Derivatives - SWAP	-	(255)	-	(255)
Tax amortization of goodwill from acquisition of Munddo	(773)	(773)	(773)	(773)
Tax liabilities	(1,077)	(1,299)	(1,077)	(1,299)
Deferred tax assets, net	65,012	42,792	65,012	43,012

(a) In 2025, the Company recorded tax loss of R\$133,000 thousand. As a result of this outcome, deferred tax assets from income and social contribution tax losses were recognized, corresponding to the tax credit arising from this loss, totaling approximately R\$45,292 thousand. Such recognition is based on the expectation of generating future taxable profits that will allow the realization of these credits, in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

6. Taxes recoverable and deferred taxes (Continued)

6.2.1. Deferred taxes (Continued)

6.2.1. Estimated realization of deferred tax assets

	Deferred taxes and social contributions	
	Individual	Consolidated
2026	16,072	16,072
2027	8,891	8,891
2028	3,024	3,024
2029	3,488	3,488
2030	5,625	5,625
2031	5,317	5,317
2032	6,724	6,724
2033	8,170	8,170
2034	7,701	7,701
Total	65,012	65,012

7. Inventories

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Raw materials	4,485	5,332	4,485	5,332
Goods	73,422	84,264	86,011	101,289
Inventory in transit	3,311	10,038	9,646	21,144
Finished products	23,590	19,186	23,590	19,186
Software for resale (a)	35,480	28,413	35,480	28,413
Estimated impairment losses	(5,415)	(5,598)	(12,033)	(5,763)
Total	134,873	141,635	147,179	16

(a) Software consists of operating systems for the hardware presented in the line item "Goods".

	Individual	Consolidated
Estimated impairment losses		
At December 31, 2023	(11,796)	(11,961)
Additions	(9,878)	(9,878)
Reversals	16,076	16,076
At December 31, 2024	(5,598)	(5,763)
At December 31, 2024	(5,598)	(5,598)
Additions	(3,441)	(10,059)
Reversals	3,624	3,624
At December 31, 2025	(5,415)	(12,033)

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

8. Investment and provision for investment losses

	Individual	
	2025	2024
WDC US	10,548	8,007
WDC Colombia	38,863	52,026
Infinite	1,609	-
Total investments	51,020	60,033
WDC Panama	(396)	(503)
WDE Franchising (*)	-	(115)
Total provision for investment losses	(396)	(618)
Total	50,624	59,415

(*) As this operation was discontinued, the Company carried out the write-off and the effect was recognized in profit or loss for the period, with the consequent discontinuation of recognition under the equity method.

Significant financial information of the subsidiaries is as follows:

2025				
Subsidiaries	Equity interest percentage	Equity	Net revenue	Net income (loss) for the year
WDC US	100%	10,548	27,948	3,453
WDC Colombia	100%	38,863	31,122	(13,135)
WDC Panama	100%	(395)	-	(56)
Infinite	51%	1,725	5,227	294
Total		50,624	64,297	(9,444)

2024				
Subsidiaries	Equity interest percentage	Equity	Net revenue	Net income (loss) for the year
WDC US	100%	8,007	15,551	2,531
WDC Colombia	100%	52,026	54,916	1,992
WDC Panama	100%	(503)	-	(4)
WDCFranchising	100%	(115)	8	28
Total		59,415	70,475	4,547

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

8. Investment and provision for investment losses (Continued)

Changes in investments	WDC USA	WDC Colombia	WDC Panama	WDC Franchising	Infinite	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	3,925	21,326	(392)	(143)	-	24,716
Capital increase	-	25,059	-	-	-	25,059
Income (loss) for the year	2,531	1,992	(4)	28	-	4,547
Foreign exchange differences - investment (a)	1,551	3,649	(107)	-	-	5,093
Balance at December 31, 2024	8,007	52,026	(503)	(115)	-	59,415
Capital increase	-	-	107	-	-	107
Customer portfolio	-	-	-	-	295	295
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	944	944
Income (loss) for the year	3,453	(13,135)	(56)	-	294	(9,444)
Foreign exchange differences - investment (a)	(912)	1,292	56	-	-	436
Other changes	-	(1,320)	-	115	76	(1,129)
Balance at December 31, 2025	10,548	38,863	(396)	-	1,609	50,624

(a) In the year ended December 31, 2025, the amount of R\$436 (R\$5,093 as of December 31, 2024) was generated related to the effects of foreign exchange differences arising from the translation into Brazilian reais of the interim financial information of foreign subsidiaries, originally prepared in US dollars (USD) and Colombian pesos (COP). These effects are recorded as "Other comprehensive income" in equity.

Acquisition of Matheus R A Plastino e Cia S.A. ("Infinite")

	Infinite
Acquisition date	26/02/2025
Percentage of voting capital acquired	51%
Assets	263
Accounts receivable	106
Property and equipment	78
Other assets	79
Liabilities	267
Trade accounts payable	47
Labor obligations	210
Other liabilities	10
Total net assets	(4)
Consideration transferred at fair value	1,239
Identified intangible assets	
Customer portfolio	295
Total identifiable intangible assets	295
Goodwill	944

Infinite is headquartered in the city of Paulo de Faria-SP and is engaged in the provision of IT consulting services, on-demand software development, and the specialized retail trade of computer equipment and supplies. The Company expects that the services provided will add the anticipated synergies to the WDC portfolio.

The acquiree's revenues and income for the period as of the acquisition date that were included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the reporting period amounted to R\$294.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

8. Investment and provision for investment losses (Continued)

Revenues and net income of the combined entity for the current reporting period, as if the acquisition date had been the beginning of the annual reporting period, would have been R\$5.5 million and R\$588 thousand, respectively. The Company incurred costs related to the acquisitions amounting to R\$197, recorded as administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of assets acquired are as follows:

	<u>Customer portfolio</u>
Customer portfolio	10.8 years

The goodwill recognized refers to the expected future profitability identified in the acquisition, resulting from the business combination carried out by the Company. This amount represents expected economic benefits arising from operational synergies, market expansion, and other factors that justified the price paid above the fair value of the acquired net assets. At the financial statements base date, the Company recorded provision in the amount of R\$3,344 thousand, related to indemnification risks assumed as part of the transaction, as disclosed in Note 18.

9. Property, plant and equipment

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no pledged or frozen assets, nor assets given as collateral for loans and financing.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

9. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Changes in the Company's property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Individual	Furniture and fixtures	IT equipment	Products for lease	Machinery and equipment	Buildings	Other	Total
Annual depreciation rate (%)	10%	20%	20%	10%	4%	10%	
At December 31, 2023	492	719	409,883	612	316	461	412,483
Additions	282	2,514	131,317	16	2,246	405	136,780
Write-offs, net	-	(23)	(170)	-	(39)	-	(232)
Depreciation	(117)	(448)	(160,052)	(86)	(327)	(310)	(161,340)
At December 31, 2024	657	2,762	380,978	542	2,196	556	387,691
Additions	46	1,235	61,992	-	-	94	63,367
Write-offs	-	(904)	(36,194)	(20)	(72)	-	(37,190)
Depreciation	(127)	(615)	(150,239)	(85)	(489)	(189)	(151,744)
At December 31, 2025	576	2,478	256,537	437	1,635	461	262,124
Consolidated	Furniture and fixtures	IT equipment	Products for lease	Machinery and equipment	Buildings	Other	Total
Annual depreciation rate (%)	10%	20%	20%	10%	4%	10%	
At December 31, 2023	536	765	409,883	612	316	461	412,573
Additions	314	2,600	131,317	17	2,531	405	137,184
Write-offs, net	-	(46)	(170)	-	(39)	-	(255)
Depreciation	(146)	(510)	(160,052)	(87)	(327)	(310)	(161,432)
At December 31, 2024	704	2,809	380,978	542	2,481	556	388,070
Additions	77	1,519	61,992	117	216	118	64,039
Write-offs	(186)	(904)	(36,194)	(20)	(72)	-	(37,376)
Depreciation	(143)	(724)	(150,211)	(95)	(530)	(187)	(151,890)
At December 31, 2025	452	2,700	256,565	544	2,095	487	262,843

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

10. Intangible assets

Individual	Software licenses	Software for lease (a)	Goodwill from merger	Trademarks and patents	Total
Annual amortization rate (%)	20%	20%	Indefinite	20%	
At December 31, 2023	318	105,803	2,275	12	108,408
Additions	-	33,495	-	-	33,495
Write-offs	-	(1,923)	-	-	(1,923)
Amortization	(220)	(34,965)	-	(6)	(35,191)
At December 31, 2024	98	102,410	2,275	6	104,789
Additions	4,344	13,642	-	-	17,986
Write-offs	(271)	(5,981)	-	-	(6,252)
Amortization	(73)	(36,491)	-	(2)	(36,566)
At December 31, 2025	4,098	73,580	2,275	4	79,957

(a) The software is recorded under intangible assets and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement, corresponding to the estimated useful life of the right-of-use asset. The increase observed in the year relates to new software leases entered into in the period.

Consolidated	Software licenses	Software for lease (a)	Goodwill from merger	Goodwill on acquisition	Trademarks and patents	Customer portfolio	Total
Annual amortization rate (%)	20%	20%	Indefinite	Indefinite	20%		
At December 31, 2023	320	105,803	2,275	-	12	-	108,410
Additions	-	33,497	-	-	-	-	33,497
Write-offs	-	(1,923)	-	-	-	-	(1,923)
Amortization	(220)	(34,966)	-	-	(6)	-	(35,192)
At December 31, 2024	100	102,411	2,275	-	6	-	104,792
Additions	4,385	13,079	-	944	2	295	18,705
Write-offs	(271)	(5,981)	-	-	-	-	(6,252)
Amortization	(73)	(36,494)	-	-	(6)	-	(36,573)
At December 31, 2025	4,141	73,015	2,275	944	2	295	80,672

(a) Goodwill on expected future profitability in the acquisition of Munddo, a company that was merged in previous years.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

11. Advances to suppliers

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Advances to domestic suppliers	10,576	8,833	11,009	12,708
Advances to foreign suppliers	6,858	15,233	6,858	15,233
Total	17,434	24,066	17,867	27,941

12. Trade accounts payable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Domestic trade accounts payable	21,449	47,725	21,665	55,701
Foreign trade accounts payable	36,706	53,085	36,706	53,085
Total	58,155	100,810	58,371	108,786

Trade accounts payable bear no interest and are usually settled by the Group within 50 days.

13. Payroll, social charges and benefits

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit sharing and bonus	3,935	3,389	3,935	3,389
Vacation pay and 13 th monthly salary	1,918	1,973	2,300	2,108
Social Security Tax (INSS) payable	1,193	1,280	1,276	1,280
Unemployment Compensation Fund (FGTS) payable	230	233	248	233
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	536	592	536	592
Other	61	33	509	293
Total	7,873	7,500	8,810	7,895

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

14. Taxes payable

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
IRPJ and CSLL payable	-	15,934	67	15,934
IPI payable	18	-	18	-
PIS and COFINS payable	3,798	3,824	3,800	3,824
ICMS	-	662	-	662
ISS payable	479	368	500	368
IVA	-	-	-	8,479
Other	342	1,006	670	1,378
Total	4,637	21,794	5,055	30,645

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

15. Loans, financing and debentures

15.1. Breakdown of loans, financing and debentures

a) Loans in domestic currency

Financial institution	Maturity	Type	Index/rate	Guarantee	Covenants	Individual and Consolidated			
						2025		2024	
						Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Banco do Brasil	June 29	Working capital	CDI + 1.95% p.m.	Real property + Trade notes	15.2 (b)	10,476	33,274	4,277	43,750
Citibank	Feb 25	Working capital	CDI + 3.00% to 3.50% p.m.	Surety + Trade notes	N/A	-	-	1,114	-
Banco Daycoval	Dec 26	Discounted trade notes	1.33% p.m.	Joint obligation	N/A	34,885	-	-	-
CEF	May 30	Credit note	CDI + 1.85% p.m.	Trade notes	15.2 (b)	19,582	80,543	-	-
Banco Safra	Mar 30	Credit note	CDI + 2.50% p.a.	Trade notes	N/A	130	40,000	-	-
						65,073	153,817	5,391	43,750

b) Loans in foreign currency

Financial institution	Maturity	Type	Curren- ncy	Index/rate	Guarantee	Covenants	Individual and Consolidated			
							2025		2024	
							Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Banco Votorantim	July 25	Working capital	Dollar	3.65% to 3.82%	Trade notes	N/A	-	-	7,725	-
Banco Safra - Finimp	July 27	Finimp	Dollar	6% p.a.	Trade notes	N/A	8,955	-	-	-
Banco Daycoval - Finimp	July 27	Finimp	Dollar	5.83% p.a.	Trade notes	N/A	10,744	-	-	-
							19,699	-	7,725	-

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

15. Loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

15.1. Breakdown of loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

c) Debentures

Financial institution	Maturity	Type	Index/rate	Guarantee	Covenants	Individual and Consolidated			
						2025		2024	
						Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Banco Itaú LVTC12	June 27	Debentures	CDI + 2.30%	Trade notes	15.2 (a)	93,001	49,423	100,196	141,726
Banco Itaú LVTC22	June 29	Debentures	CDI + 2.70%	Trade notes	15.2 (a)	56,699	140,480	57,619	196,690
						149,700	189,903	157,815	338,416

d) Vendor operations

Financial institution	Maturity	Type	Bank fee	Guarantee	Individual and Consolidated			
					2025		2024	
					Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Banco do Brasil - Vendor	June 27	Vendor operations	1.40%	Trade notes	23,439	14,012	14,288	12,652
					23,439	14,012	14,288	12,652

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

15. Loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

15.1. Breakdown of loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

	2025		2024	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Loans in domestic currency	65,073	153,817	5,391	43,750
Loans in foreign currency	19,699	-	7,725	-
Debentures	149,700	189,903	157,815	338,416
Vendor	23,439	14,012	14,288	12,652
Total	257,911	357,732	185,219	394,818

Changes in loans, financing and debentures are as follows:

	<u>Individual and Consolidated</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>573,546</u>
New debts	50,000
Vendor operations (a)	8,805
Finance charges	72,946
Foreign exchange differences	4,432
Payment of interest	(70,743)
Payment of principal	(58,949)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>580,037</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>580,037</u>
New debts	158,956
Discounted trade notes	37,259
Vendor operations (a)	11,690
Finance charges	92,084
Foreign exchange differences	743
Payment of interest	(93,680)
Payment of principal	(171,446)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>615,643</u>

(a) Vendor operations

Vendor operations meet a sales financing program in which customers have access to competitive credit lines.

In this type of financing, the customer enters into a contract with the bank and is aware of the terms and rates.

Amounts are collected by the bank, and in cases of default, the Company will ensure the settlement of overdue installments.

Amounts are accounted for at different points in time: (a) the total sales proceeds made available in the checking account are charged to cash and cash equivalents and credited to loans; (b) the sale of goods is recognized upon issue of the invoice, with amounts charged to accounts receivable and revenue credited to the statement of profit or loss. As the customer pays the installments to the bank, the Company reconciles and offsets the amounts receivable against the amounts payable.

In the event of noncompliance by the original debtors, the Company adopts strict rules and procedures to minimize the risks related to the operation in question.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

15. Loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

15.1. Breakdown of loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

(b) In accordance with Accounting Pronouncement CPC 38 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (equivalent to IFRS 9), the Company maintains in its statement of financial position the balances of discounted trade notes with financial institutions, as such operations are conducted with a recourse clause, which implies that the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables are not transferred.

Accordingly, the amounts advanced by financial institutions are treated as short- and long-term loans and financing, while the respective receivables remain recorded as assets under "Accounts receivable". The total amount of discounted trade notes with a recourse clause as of December 31, 2025 is R\$36,780, as detailed below:

Financial institution	Discounted amount (R\$)	Interest to be allocated (R\$)	Total discounted trade notes	Average maturity (days)
Banco Daycoval S.A.	41,012	(3,753)	37,259	273

This operation is subject to the same credit analysis criteria used for other accounts receivable, and is continuously assessed for recoverability, in accordance with the policy for the recognition of allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 5).

15.2. Covenants

The Company's loans, financing and debentures are subject to covenants that restrict its ability to take certain actions, and that may require the early maturity or refinancing of debts if the Company does not comply with such covenants.

The covenants have quarterly and annual requirements.

a) Quarterly requirements

Debentures, 2nd Issue (Itaú)

- (i) The Company's net debt-to-EBITDA ratio (covenants) must be less than or equal to 3.00 times.

The Company's EBITDA-to-net finance costs ratio (covenants) must be higher than or equal to 3.00 times.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

15. Loans, financing and debentures (Continued)

15.2. Covenants (Continued)

a) Quarterly requirements (Continued)

Caixa Econômica

- (ii) The Company's net debt-to-EBITDA ratio (covenants) must be less than or equal to 3.00 times.

The Company's EBITDA-to-net finance costs ratio (covenants) must be higher than or equal to 3.00 times.

Banco do Brasil

- (iii) The Company's net debt-to-EBITDA ratio (covenants) must be less than or equal to 3.00 times.

The Company's EBITDA-to-net finance costs ratio (covenants) must be higher than or equal to 3.00 times.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all financial ratios mentioned above.

16. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets				
Properties	5,399	9,405	5,567	9,405
Total	5,399	9,405	5,567	9,405
Liabilities				
Lease of real estate properties	6,614	10,376	6,779	10,376
Total	6,614	10,376	6,779	10,376
Current liabilities	2,593	3,110	2,758	3,110
Noncurrent liabilities	4,021	7,266	4,021	7,266

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

16. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (Continued)

Changes in right-of-use assets for the year are as follows:

	Individual	Consolidated
Balance at December 31, 2023	11,517	11,517
Additions	42	42
Write-offs	(328)	(328)
Depreciation	(1,826)	(1,826)
Balance at December 31, 2024	9,405	9,405
Balance at December 31, 2024	9,405	9,405
Additions	496	664
Depreciation	(2,821)	(2,821)
Write-offs	(1,681)	(1,681)
Balance at December 31, 2025	5,399	5,567

Changes in lease liabilities for the year are as follows:

Lease liabilities	Individual	Consolidated
Balance at December 31, 2023	11,530	11,530
Payments	(1,774)	(1,774)
Additions	42	42
Charges	578	578
Balance at December 31, 2024	10,376	10,376
Balance at December 31, 2024	10,376	10,376
Payments	(3,307)	(3,307)
Additions	496	664
Charges	730	727
Write-offs	(1,681)	(1,681)
Balance at December 31, 2025	6,614	6,779

Lease liabilities mature as follows:

Maturity schedule			
	Lease payable	Finance charges	Total
2026	2,876	(283)	2,593
2027	2,342	(153)	2,189
2028	1,830	(48)	1,782
2029	50	-	50
	7,098	(484)	6,614

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

16. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (Continued)

At initial recognition, the nominal discount rate was applied to the minimum lease payments to determine the fair value of the lease, considering the term of the lease agreement. As of December 31, 2025, the leases had an average term of 27 months.

17. Other obligations

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Advances from customers	-	7,219	2,091	7,351
Deferred revenue (a)	19,109	37,372	19,109	37,372
Obligations to third parties	1,237	2,156	1,489	2,188
Total	20,346	46,747	22,689	46,911
Current	14,750	26,674	17,093	26,838
Noncurrent	5,596	20,073	5,596	20,073

- (a) On December 26, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement for the assignment of receivables without recourse with Banco Votorantim, in which credits amounting to R\$37.5 million related to trade accounts receivable for future leases of Vero S.A. were transferred, already deducted of interest on the transaction (R\$9.3 million). In this transaction, the Company does not retain liability for the payment of the receivables if the debtor fails to fulfill their obligation; that is, the transaction was conducted without recourse, fully transferring the risk and ownership of the receivables to the other party involved.

The Company recognized revenue from the assignment of receivables on a deferred basis, considering that this is a long-term agreement (60 months). Revenue will be recognized in profit or loss proportionally as the cash flows related to the assignment are effectively realized.

Revenue from the assignment was initially recorded under liabilities as Deferred revenue and will be recognized as operating revenue as the services are rendered. Due to the non-recourse nature of the transaction, the Company does not assume the risk of default by the debtors of the assigned receivables, and therefore, there are no provisions related to this transaction. Changes for the quarter are as follows:

	Deferred revenue	Recognized revenue	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	46,550	(9,178)	37,372
Appropriation	(19,978)	1,715	(18,263)
Balance at December 31, 2025	26,572	(7,463)	19,109

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

18. Provision for contingencies

Contingencies classified as probable losses

	Individual and Consolidated		
	Tax	Civil	Total
At December 31, 2023	144	-	144
At December 31, 2024	1,924	-	1,924
Additions (a)	3,213	-	3,213
Write-offs	(826)	-	(826)
Monetary restatement	6	-	6
At December 31, 2025	4,317	-	4,317

- (a) At the financial statements base date, the Company recorded provision in the amount of R\$3,344 thousand, related to indemnification risks assumed as part of the transaction. Such obligations refer to contingencies identified at fair value upon acquisition of Infinite and are subject to potential realization over an estimated horizon of up to 5 years.

Based on the assessment of its legal advisors, management believes that the recognition of the provision reflects the best estimate of the outflow required to settle the aforementioned obligations as of the financial statements date. A reversal of R\$130 thousand was recognized for the period from March 2025 through December 2025, resulting in a remaining balance of R\$3.2 million.

The Company is a party to certain legal proceedings arising from the normal course of its business, which include tax and civil proceedings.

The Company classifies the risks of loss in legal proceedings as “probable”, “possible”, or “remote”. The provision recorded in relation to such proceedings is determined by the Company management, based on analysis of its legal advisors, and reasonably reflects the estimated probable losses.

The Company management believes that the provision for labor, civil and tax contingencies, established in accordance with CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, is sufficient to cover potential losses from administrative and legal proceedings, as presented below:

Tax

Substantially, the Company conducts interstate operations intended for end consumers and non-taxpayers. Thus, Livotech is responsible for collecting the tax rate differences that must be paid to the destination state, considering the difference between the ICMS rate applied in the interstate operation and the rate applicable to the goods, according to the legislation of the state to which they were sent. As of December 31, 2025, the balance totals R\$1,104 (R\$1,924 as of December 31, 2024).

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

18. Provision for contingencies (Continued)

Contingencies classified as probable losses (Continued)

Tax (Continued)

	Individual and Consolidated		
	Tax	Civil	Total
At December 31, 2023	4,121	345	4,466
At December 31, 2024	4,934	438	5,372
Inflows	1,100	57	1,157
Write-offs	(5,415)	(495)	(5,910)
Monetary restatement	515	-	515
At December 31, 2025	1,134	0	1,134

The nature of the main tax proceedings was as follows: R\$1,134 relating to proceedings to determine noncompliance with obligations to the regulatory body.

19. Equity

19.1. Capital

Capital as of December 31, 2025 amounts to R\$426,769 (R\$317,891 as of December 31, 2024), fully subscribed and paid in, represented by 63,461 million (sixty-three million, four hundred and sixty-one thousand) common shares, all registered and with no par value.

Capital increase of R\$ 108,878 thousand was approved by the shareholders through capitalization of the investment grant reserve (Decree No. 4316 of June 19, 1995), with no inflow of new financial resources. This transaction consisted of the reclassification of amounts previously recorded in equity, with the consequent increase in the Company's capital, in accordance with applicable legal and statutory provisions. The increase was carried out without any change in the relative ownership interests of shareholders.

The Company's authorized capital comprises 100,000,000 (one hundred million) shares and may be increased, by resolution of the competent corporate body, within this limit, independently of an amendment to the bylaws, subject to applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

19. Equity (Continued)

19.1. Capital (Continued)

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ownership structure is as follows:

Shareholder	2025		2024	
	Common shares Number	%	Common shares Number	%
Vanderlei Rigatieri Junior	22,933	36.14%	22,933	35.47%
2B Capital - Brasil Capital de Crescimento	12,874	20.29%	19,339	29.91%
Treasury shares	-	0.00%	1,202	1.85%
Free float	27,654	43.57%	21,189	32.77%
Total shares	63,461	100.00%	64,663	100.00%

19.2. Treasury shares canceled

On February 6, 2025, the cancellation of 1,201,600 shares held in treasury was completed, in accordance with regulatory requirements. The cancelled shares had previously been repurchased under the share buyback program approved by the Board of Directors on July 1, 2022.

The transaction was approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on February 3, 2025, pursuant to article 173 of Law No. 6404.

19.3. Legal reserve

This reserve is established with appropriation of 5% of net income for the year, in accordance with article 193 of Law No. 6404/76, capped at 20% of capital.

19.4. Dividends

The Company's bylaws establish mandatory minimum dividends of 25%, calculated on annual net income, adjusted in accordance with article 202 of Law No. 6404/76. In the year ended December 31, 2024, minimum dividends were recognized in the amount of R\$3,015. In the first quarter of 2025, the Company recognized additional dividends of R\$9,044, totaling the amount of R\$12,059 to be distributed. The total amount was fully distributed throughout 2025. There will be no additional dividend distribution due to the accumulated loss recorded by the Company in that same year.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

19. Equity (Continued)

19.5. Investment grant reserve

The tax incentives granted by the state of Bahia are considered investment grants, deductible upon calculation of income and social contribution taxes. In the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company allocated the investment grant reserve to increase capital. The balance was fully used to increase the Company capital.

Changes in grants were as follows:

	Investment grant		
	Sudene	Matching credit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	16,317	77,397	93,714
Additions	-	15,164	15,164
Balance at December 31, 2024	16,317	92,561	108,878
Write-offs	(16,317)	(92,561)	(108,878)
Additions	-	29,286	29,286
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	29,286	29,286

19.6. Retained profits reserve

The retained profits reserve is established on the portion of net income for the year that is not distributed, in accordance with paragraph 4 (article 202 of Law No. 6404) and, if not absorbed by losses in subsequent fiscal years, such amount is paid as dividends as soon as the Company's financial position so permits. Under articles 193 through 197, unallocated profits are distributed as dividends.

19.7. Earnings (loss) per share

Earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing income attributable to Company shareholders by the weighted average number of free float in the year, as follows:

	Individual and Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Net income (loss) for the year	(191,723)	28,657
Weighted average shares in the year	62,863	63,786
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (*)	(3.0498)	0.4493

(*) The Company has no shares with potential dilutive effects.

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

20. Income and social contribution taxes

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Pre-tax income (loss)	(213,418)	40,737	(212,687)	41,969
IRPJ and CSLL expenses – nominal rate of 34%	72,562	(13,851)	72,314	(14,269)
Additions (exclusions):				
Nondeductible expenses	(1,977)	(224)	(1,977)	(224)
Write-off of uncollectible receivables (*)	(43,863)	-	(43,863)	-
Equity pickup	(3,211)	1,546	-	-
Tax incentives	-	(1,536)	-	(1,536)
Other	(1,816)	1,985	(3,492)	2,717
Total IR/CS	21,695	(12,080)	21,241	(13,312)
Current income and social contribution taxes	(525)	(22,232)	(783)	(23,464)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	22,220	10,152	22,024	10,152
Effective IR/CS rate	-10.17%	-29.65%	-9.99%	-31.72%
Opening balance of deferred income and social contribution taxes	42,792	32,640	42,988	32,860
Closing balance of deferred income and social contribution taxes	65,012	42,792	65,012	43,012
Changes in deferred IRPJ and CSLL	22,220	10,152	22,024	10,152

(*) The amount refers to the nondeductible portion of accounts receivable written off, in the total amount of R\$262 million, of which R\$129 million represents the tax base, i.e., R\$43.8 million is not deductible for purposes of income and social contribution taxes.

21. Balances and transactions with related parties

Key management personnel compensation

	Individual and Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Compensation of the executive board and board of directors (fixed and variable)	4,212	4,560
Total	4,212	4,560

In the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company' Board of Directors and Executive Board did not receive variable compensation, including pension, retirement, or similar benefits.

The main balances with related parties arise from transactions with companies related to the Company, which were conducted at prices and conditions agreed by and between the parties, as follows:

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

21. Transactions and balances with related parties (Continued)

Key management personnel compensation (Continued)

	Individual	
	2025	2024
Assets		
Intercompany loans - Panama (a)	550	619
Franchising	-	382
Total	550	1,001
Liabilities		
Intercompany loans - WDC US (a)	-	3,405
Total	-	3,405
P&L		
Compensation of guarantors	-	8
Total	-	8

- (a) This refers to intercompany loan agreements with related parties entered into with subsidiaries WDC Panama and WDC US. The balance of the loan with WDC Panama was capitalized in 2026, with the consequent conversion of the credit into an investment, not generating interest during the period.

Intercompany lease agreement with PDV Industrialização de Equipamentos Eletrônicos Ltda.

Type	2025			2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	P&L	Assets	Liabilities	P&L
Property lease	801	801	789	1,448	1,490	742
	801	801	789	1,448	1,490	742

These leases have no contractual provisions for the application of interest and are adjusted only upon renewals or through amendments. The transactions are carried out under conditions agreed by and between the parties. The agreements are covered by IFRS 16 and, therefore, the amounts are presented in Lease liabilities and Right-of-use assets (Note 16). PDV is not consolidated into the Company.

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

22. Revenue from contracts with customers

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross sales revenue	624,509	560,720	661,628	619,021
Gross revenue from lease	373,429	358,573	373,429	358,573
Gross revenue	997,938	919,293	1,035,057	977,594
(-) Taxes on billing	(141,594)	(117,413)	(142,271)	(117,413)
(-) Returns	(20,931)	(22,300)	(20,937)	(22,300)
Net revenue	835,413	779,580	871,847	837,881

23. Cost of sales and services

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	(394,899)	(372,264)	(429,307)	(413,792)
Depreciation costs	(188,228)	(194,757)	(188,228)	(194,757)
Costs of import and freight	(7,265)	(7,412)	(7,265)	(7,417)
Write-off of state tax credits	(6,991)	-	(6,991)	-
Personnel expenses	(2,434)	(4,707)	(2,434)	(4,707)
Services provided - legal entities	(86)	(379)	(86)	(636)
Other costs	(1,064)	(373)	(972)	(373)
Total costs	(600,967)	(579,892)	(635,283)	(621,682)

24. Expenses by nature

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Personnel	(57,451)	(57,024)	(61,372)	(66,034)
Freight and storage	(15,535)	(17,585)	(15,535)	(17,786)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	67,342	(23,523)	66,491	(24,148)
Effective losses on accounts receivable	(262,747)	-	(262,747)	-
Marketing and publicity	(6,238)	(4,290)	(6,599)	(4,382)
Commercial representation	(17,000)	(13,333)	(17,000)	(13,333)
Travel and lodging	(2,582)	(3,361)	(2,630)	(3,525)
Tax expenses	(7,071)	(8,796)	(7,072)	(8,797)
Provision for obsolete inventories	183	6,198	(6,435)	6,198
Services provided - legal entities	(15,206)	(18,114)	(15,206)	(18,952)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,903)	(3,600)	(3,022)	(3,692)
Repair and maintenance	(1,308)	(1,864)	(1,308)	(1,864)
Consumption expenses	(7,639)	(5,070)	(7,639)	(8,662)
Write-off of property and equipment	(30,227)	-	(30,227)	-
PIS and COFINS credit	1,070	5,112	1,070	11,310
Other operating income/expenses	(4,086)	(3,183)	(4,085)	(3,183)
	(361,398)	(148,433)	(373,318)	(156,850)
General and administrative expenses	(81,378)	(76,224)	(89,456)	(81,763)
Selling expenses	(234,646)	(62,092)	(236,752)	(63,174)
Other operating expenses	(45,374)	(10,117)	(47,110)	(11,913)

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

25. Finance income (costs)

	Individual		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Finance income	57,070	112,910	58,633	113,120
Foreign exchange differences	5,985	6,462	6,756	6,735
Discounts obtained	13,705	2,407	13,705	2,407
Fair value adjustments of derivative instruments	153	6,727	153	6,727
Interest income	19,446	88,022	19,593	88,023
Short-term investment yields	17,679	4,548	17,839	4,580
Present Value Adjustment (PVA)	96	2,104	96	2,104
Other finance income	6	2,640	491	2,544
Finance costs	(134,092)	(127,975)	(134,566)	(130,500)
Foreign exchange differences	(3,497)	(19,273)	(3,600)	(21,463)
Fair value adjustments of derivative instruments	(750)	(704)	(750)	(704)
Interest paid on loans, financing and debentures	(92,084)	(72,946)	(92,113)	(72,946)
Compensation of guarantors	-	(54)	-	(54)
Discounts granted	(13,130)	(5,631)	(13,128)	(5,631)
Tax on Financial Transactions (IOF) and income tax	(16,494)	(4,522)	(16,543)	(4,522)
Bank charges	(1,723)	(1,872)	(2,009)	(2,207)
PVA of accounts receivable/trade accounts payable	(81)	(19,860)	(81)	(19,860)
Other finance costs	(6,333)	(3,113)	(6,342)	(3,113)
Finance income (costs)	(77,022)	(15,065)	(75,933)	(17,380)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments

a) Risk considerations

Credit risk

This is the risk that a counterparty of a business fails to comply with an obligation provided in a financial instrument or contract with a customer, which would lead to financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk in its operating activities (particularly with respect to accounts receivable and credit notes) and financing, including deposits in banks and financial institutions.

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

a) Risk considerations (Continued)

Liquidity risk

The risk management policy implies maintaining a safe level of cash and cash equivalents or access to readily obtainable funds. The Company's goal is to maintain the balance between continuity of funds and flexibility through checking accounts available for immediate use, secured accounts, bank loans, derivatives and intercompany loans.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates refers mainly to long-term obligations subject to variable interest rates. The Company takes out loans and financing from major financial institutions to meet cash needs for investments and growth. As a result of these transactions, the Company is exposed to the risk of the debts pegged to the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) rate.

Currency risk

This is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to exchange rate differences. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in exchange rates refers primarily to its operating activities (when revenues or expenses are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency) and loans in foreign currency.

In order to reduce cash flow volatility, the Company engages in derivative transactions (swaps) that consist of converting cash flows from certain US dollar-denominated debts related to loan and financing agreements into Brazilian reais (R\$), at rates primarily indexed to the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) rate. In 2025, the derivative position (Swap) was fully settled.

The Company manages its currency risk through transactions involving purchases of goods from foreign suppliers, which are expected to occur within a 12-month period from the date of purchase until the settlement of the supplier's invoice.

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

b) Fair value measurement

For assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether there were transfers between the hierarchy levels, revaluating the classification (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement) at the end of each reporting period. When applicable, external appraisers will be involved in the valuation of significant assets and liabilities.

The involvement of external appraisers is determined annually by management, after discussions and subsequent approval. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, Independence and verification of whether professional standards are met.

Usually, there is a rotation of appraisers every three years. Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external appraisers, which valuation techniques and information are used in each case.

Every financial reporting date, the management analyzes the changes in asset and liability amounts that must be measured and revaluated according to the Company's accounting policies. For the purposes of this analysis, the management ratifies the significant information used in the last valuation, comparing information contained in the valuation calculation with the contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, together with the Company's external appraisers, also compares each change in the fair value of each asset and liability with the related external sources in order to determine whether the change is acceptable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. The corresponding fair value disclosures of financial instruments and nonfinancial assets measured at fair value or at the time of the fair value disclosure are summarized in their related notes.

The main financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, as of December 31, 2025, and their respective market values, are disclosed as follows:

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

b) Fair value measurement (Continued)

	Fair value hierarchy	Classification	Carrying amount		Fair value	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets (current and noncurrent)						
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	Amortized cost	171,983	102,030	171,983	102,030
Accounts receivable	Level 2	Amortized cost	416,653	577,304	416,653	577,304
Derivative financial instruments	Level 2	Fair value through profit or loss	-	749	-	749
Transactions with related parties	Level 2	Amortized cost	550	1,001	550	1,001
Total			589,186	681,084	589,186	681,084
Liabilities (current and noncurrent)						
Trade accounts payable	Level 2	Amortized cost	58,371	108,786	58,371	108,786
Loans and financing and debentures	Level 2	Amortized cost	615,643	580,037	615,643	580,037
Lease liabilities	Level 2	Amortized cost	6,779	10,376	6,779	10,376
Transactions with related parties	Level 2	Amortized cost	-	3,405	-	3,405
Other obligations	Level 2	Amortized cost	22,689	46,911	22,689	46,911
Total			703,482	749,515	703,482	749,515

The objectives of the Company and its subsidiaries in managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for their shareholders and guarantee for other stakeholders as well as to maintain an appropriate capital structure.

There were no changes in objectives, policies or processes in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

There were no transfers between hierarchy levels in the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Livotech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025
(In thousands of reais)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

c) Changes in liabilities and equity from financing activities

	Consolidated										
	At December 31, 2024	Payment of principal	Payment of interest	FX difference s and/or interest expense	Charges	Vendor operations	Discounted trade notes	New debt contracts	Write-off of contracts	Payment of capital	At December 31, 2025
Loans and financing and debentures	580,037	(171,446)	(93,680)	743	92,084	11,690	37,259	158,956	-	-	615,643
Lease liabilities	10,376	(3,307)	-	-	730	-	-	496	(1,681)	-	6,614
Transactions with related parties	3,405	(3,405)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Livetech da Bahia Industria e Comércio S.A.

Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

d) Sensitivity analysis

Three different scenarios were defined in order to check the sensitivity of the index on foreign currency checking accounts, cash equivalents, loans and financing as well as transactions with interest rate risk classified in cash equivalents, debentures, and loans to which the Company was exposed as of December 31, 2025.

Based on projections disclosed by financial institutions (Central Bank), the projection for foreign currency and CDI for each of the transactions analyzed was obtained, which was defined as the probable scenario. Based on that, variations of 25% (scenarios II and III) and 50% (scenarios I and IV) were calculated. For each scenario, the new book balance is presented below, considering the stress rate:

Consolidated
(Amounts in R\$/thousand)

Transaction	Risk variable	2025	Probable scenario	Scenario I (-50%)	Scenario II (-25%)	Scenario III (+25%)	Scenario IV (+50%)
Cash and cash equivalents	CDI	171,983	195,558	160,195	154,301	201,452	207,346
Banco do Brasil	CDI	(43,750)	(51,122)	(40,064)	(38,221)	(52,965)	(54,808)
Banco Itaú Unibanco	CDI	(345,447)	(405,589)	(315,376)	(300,340)	(420,625)	(435,660)
Caixa Econômica	CDI	(100,125)	(116,896)	(91,739)	(87,547)	(121,088)	(125,281)
Banco Safra	CDI	(40,130)	(41,133)	(39,628)	(39,377)	(41,384)	(41,635)
Banco Daycoval - Finimp	CDI	(10,744)	(11,371)	(10,431)	(10,275)	(11,528)	(11,684)
Banco Safra - Finimp	CDI	(8,955)	(9,492)	(8,686)	(8,552)	(9,626)	(9,761)
Vendor operations	Fixed	(31,606)	(32,048)	(31,385)	(31,274)	(32,159)	(32,270)
Discounted trade notes	Fixed	(34,886)	(35,350)	(34,654)	(34,538)	(35,466)	(35,582)
Index/rate			Probable scenario	Scenario I (-50%)	Scenario II (-25%)	Scenario III (+25%)	Scenario IV (+50%)
(i) CDI			13.71%	6.85%	10.28%	17.14%	20.56%
(i) CDI - Banco do Brasil			16.85%	8.43%	12.64%	21.06%	25.28%
(i) CDI - Itaú			17.41%	8.71%	13.06%	21.76%	26.12%
(i) CDI - Caixa Econômica			16.75%	8.38%	12.56%	20.94%	25.13%
(i) CDI - Daycoval			5.83%	2.92%	4.37%	7.29%	8.75%
(i) CDI - Safra			2.50%	1.25%	1.88%	3.13%	3.75%
(i) CDI - Safra Finimp			6.00%	3.00%	4.50%	7.50%	9.00%
Fixed rate - Vendor			1.40%	0.70%	1.05%	1.75%	2.10%
Fixed rate - Discounted trade notes			1.33%	0.67%	1.00%	1.66%	2.00%

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

26. Risk management and measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

e) Capital management

The main objectives of the Company in managing its capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern to provide returns to its shareholders and benefits to stakeholders, as well as to ensure better cash management to maintain the availability of credit lines aimed at sustaining liquidity and achieving the lowest cost of funding through a combination of equity remuneration or debt remuneration.

The Company monitors its capital structure based on the financial leverage ratio, which corresponds to net debt divided by total capital, and adjusts it considering changes in economic conditions, as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Loans, financing and debentures	615,643	580,037
Lease liabilities	6,779	10,376
(-) Cash and cash equivalents	(171,983)	(102,030)
(+/-) Derivative financial instruments	-	(749)
Net debt	450,439	487,634
Equity	466,360	665,846
Total capital (equity and net debt)	916,799	1,153,480
Financial leverage ratio %	49%	42%

27. Segment reporting

For better monitoring and decision-making, the Company presents its P&L into the following segments (channels): ISP and Integrators.

The channels have different service dynamics, types of products, and business models.

The ISP channel encompasses the general consumer market, covering solutions in areas such as electronic security, building and home automation, professional audio and video, and LED panels, among others. Sales through this channel are made directly, reflecting the Company's interaction with the end consumer.

The Integrators channel is geared towards the business-to-business (B2B) market, also comprising solutions in electronic security, building and home automation, professional audio and video, LED panels, among others. In this case, sales are made through integrators, who act as strategic partners in implementing solutions with corporate clients.

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

27. Segment reporting (Continued)

Consolidated balance of P&L per segment

	ISP		Integrator Sec & Nav		Cybersecurity integrator		Audio and video		Total	Total
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net revenue	512,033	524,058	115,37	87,412	104,491	90,199	139,95	136,212	871,847	837,881
Cost of sales	(376,378)	(382,079)	(85,880)	(72,126)	(78,263)	(59,929)	(94,762)	(107,548)	(635,283)	(621,682)
Gross profit	135,655	141,979	29,491	15,286	26,228	30,270	45,190	28,664	236,564	216,199

Consolidated balance of equity per segment

	ISP		Integrator Sec & Nav		Cybersecurity integrator		Audio and video		Total	Total
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total assets	681,259	955,797	148,104	102,904	131,717	203,775	226,944	192,964	1,188,024	1,455,435
Total liabilities + equity	681,141	945,954	148,138	104,930	131,748	207,788	226,997	196,763	1,188,024	1,455,435

a) *Information on customer concentration*

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company does not have any customer that individually represents 10% or more of the Company's consolidated sales. Upon analyzing the segments individually, the Company presents the following: (i) in the ISP segment, one customer represented 5.8% of the total segment (2.8% of the Consolidated); (ii) in the Audio & Video integrator segment, one customer represented 5.3% of the total segment (1.0% of the Consolidated); (iii) in the IT integrator segment, one customer represented 5.5% of the total segment (0.8% of the Consolidated); and (iv) in the Security and Navigation integrator segment, one customer represented 7.6% of the total segment (1.3% of the Consolidated).

b) *Geographic information*

	Subsidiaries in Brazil		Foreign subsidiaries	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net revenue	835,413	779,580	36,434	58,301
Total assets	1,183,495	1,442,072	4,529	13,363

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Notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements (Continued)

December 31, 2025

(In thousands of reais)

28. Insurance coverage

The Company maintains insurance coverage at amounts deemed sufficient by management to cover risks on its assets and/or liabilities. The insurance coverage includes the manufacturing headquarters located in the Industrial Hub of Ilhéus and the commercial branch established in the city of São Paulo. The insurance coverages were not audited.

Coverage as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	Individual and Consolidated	
	2025	2024
Property damage	75,965	136,715
Civil liability	15,100	30,100
Other	2,213	30
Total	93,278	166,845

29. Events after the reporting period

On February 13, 2026, the Company entered into an agreement for issue of book-entry commercial notes with Banco Bradesco S.A. in the amount of R\$50,000,000.00 (fifty million reais), with the objective of strengthening working capital and restructuring financial liabilities. The transaction matures on January 26, 2030, bears financial charges linked to CDI + 2.5% per year, and is not subject to covenants.