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(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

MLog S.A.

Parent company and consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2022 and independent auditor's report

pwc

Management Report — 2022 & 4Q 2022

Rio de Janeiro, March 31, 2023. The Administration of MLog S.A. ("MLog" or "Company"), together with its direct or indirect subsidiaries Morro do Pilar ("MOPI", Iron Ore Project), Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba ("CDNC", Industrial District and Multiple Port Project in Linhares), Asgaard Bourbon Navigation ("ABN", Maritime Support Navigation Company), CNA - Companhia de Navegação da Amazônia ("CNA", Inland Navigation Company) and NSN - Nova Sociedade de Navegação ("NSN"), in compliance with legal and statutory provisions, submits for the consideration of the Shareholders the Management Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, accompanied by the Independent Auditors' Report, all referring to the year 2022, ended on December 31, 2022. All values mentioned in this report, related to the Company's Financial Statements, are presented in thousands of Brazilian Reais, except where indicated otherwise.

4Q 22

- **Shipping**
  - ***Operations***

Offshore

- Own fleet operability of 91.9% in the quarter, above that observed in previous quarters and in the same period of 2021 (78.3%), which was affected by dockages.
- Revenue of R$44,673 thousand in the quarter, above the amount achieved in the same period last year (R$28,606 thousand), due to the greater number of vessels in operation and better operational performance.

Inland

- Revenue of R$ 15,765 thousand in the quarter, above that observed in the same period last year (R$ 14,372 thousand).

- **Mining**
  - ***Licensing***

- Evolution of work and studies related to the environmental licensing of the MOPI Project, although progress has been limited by political-electoral conditions.

Message from the Management

With the evolution of the Company's Navigation and Mining assets, in order to improve the understanding of each of the activities, we started to report in the consolidated comments of the Management Reports only the strategic movements and activities directly related to the holding company, with a more detailed report of the Mining and Navigation operations and numbers taking place in the sections of this Report dedicated to each of the activities.

As part of the efforts to structure these Shipping and Mining activities in a segregated manner, Nova Sociedade de Navegação S.A. was created, a company wholly owned by Mlog, which will now concentrate all assets, liabilities and businesses related to Shipping. This new organization will enable the Company to optimize the management of its capital structure, including access to financing lines and, eventually, capital.

On January 16, 2023, NSN obtained registration in category B from the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM), being able to issue debt securities in public offerings since then.

The Company maintains efforts to extend its debts, having already extended the liabilities arising from the acquisition of CNA and also the debt with BNDES. However, a portion has short-term maturities, affecting our cash flow and capacity for growth.

With most of its assets in the pre-operational stage, especially those related to the Morro do Pilar Project, MLog ended 2022 with a consolidated volume of current assets lower than that of current liabilities.

The Company's ability to combine raising additional capital to adjust its cash flow and executing its business plan, with a focus on generating cash from its shipping activities (including the announced operation with Bourbon) and the conversion of AFRMM in free cash are important so that its consolidated operating and pre-operating activities are not compromised.

Offshore Shipping

Operational Highlights

The company currently has five operational vessels contracted to Petrobras.

Fleet Operations

In the fourth quarter of 2022, we had the highest operational activity of the year for our own fleet, with a consequent positive impact on the result.

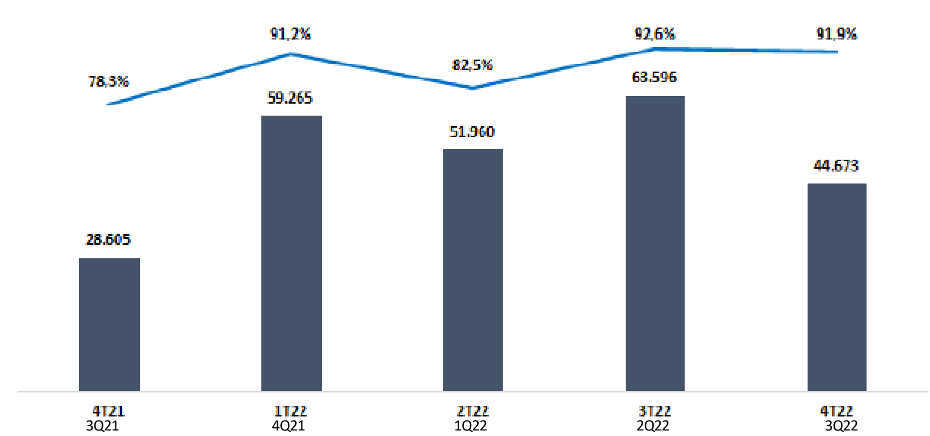
With the progress of vaccination and normalization of operations, we have not observed relevant costs related to COVID-19 personnel quarantine since August 2022.

As mentioned in the previous report, at the end of the third quarter of 2022, Asgaard Bourbon was awarded another Petrobras contract, this time for the Haroldo Ramos vessel. This auction provided for firm hiring for a period of four years.

The current contract will expire in April 2023, after a 60-day extension request by Petrobras.

The new contract has already been formalized and should start in 3Q 2023, after its docking and certain technical improvements, especially in its dynamic positioning system (DP).

Operationality and Net Revenue (R$ '000)



Offshore Shipping

Current Contract Backlog

The backlog of firm contracts for our navigation activity is shown in the table below.

Current Contract Backlog

Vessel	Vessel Type	Beggining of Contract[1]	End of Firm Term[2]	Backlog (R$ 000)[3]
Asgaard Sophia	OSRV	set-21	set-24	39.227
Geonisio Barroso	AHTS	jul-21	jan-25	84.757
Yvan Barreto	AHTS	nov-21	abr-25	96.979
Haroldo Ramos	AHTS	fev-19	abr-23	12.139
Haroldo Ramos [4]	AHTS	Jul-23	Jul-27	269.949
Stim Star Arabian Gulf	WSSV	dez-21	dez-24	157.491
			Total[5]	**660.542**

1 The beginning of the contracts was considered to be the effective start date when already performed, or estimated when in the future.

2 - The firm period of the contract is equivalent to its minimum guaranteed period. Our contracts include additional renewal periods in the event of mutual agreement between the parties, not considered in the Backlog.

3 - The backlog value considers the closing exchange rate on December 31, 2022, of R$5.4773, to convert the values in USD to BRL. On average, our contracts have 60% of their value in USD and 40% in BRL.

4 - At the end of the third quarter of 2022, Asgaard Bourbon won a new Petrobras bid for the Haroldo Ramos vessel. Since the contract has already been signed, we are now including the entire contribution from the renewal in the Backlog, as well as the final contribution from the current contract.

5 - The BE808 vessel had its delivery canceled by the Company after an agreement with Petrobras was not achieved.

Offshore Shipping





Main types of Offshore vessels

- *Platform Supply Vessel* (**PSV**), vessels capable of transporting liquid and solid cargo between the coast and the platforms and vice versa.
- *ROV Supply Vessel* (**RSV**), specialized or prepared vessels for the operation of one or more ROV (Remote Operate Vehicle).
- *Multi-purpose Platform Supply Vessel* (**MPSV**), multi-purpose vessels capable of transporting both liquid and solid cargo, with capacity to accommodate personnel above PSVs, in addition to the capacity of other operations, including ROVs.
- *Anchor Handling Tug Supply* (**AHTS**), vessels capable of mooring and towing platforms, cranes and other vessels.
- *Oil Recovery Supply Vessel* (**OSRV**), vessels that have at-sea firefighting and oil recovery equipment/capacity.
- *Well Stimulation Supply Vessel* (**WSSV**), vessels whose equipment is capable of intervening and stimulating oil wells, aiming at improving oil recovery.
- *Dive Support Vessel* (**DSV**), vessel equipped for activities involving divers.
- *Construction Support Vessel* (**CSV**), vessels equipped for subsea construction and installation activities, generally including the use of ROVs and divers.

Regulatory Overview of the Brazilian Market

- *Empresa Brasileira de Navegação **(EBN)*** is an entity authorized by regulatory agencies (ANTAQ) to operate in one or several shipping activities in Brazil. To be considered an EBN, a company must be Brazilian (even if its capital is held by foreigners) and have at least one Brazilian flagged vessel operating regularly.
- *Registro Especial Brasileiro **(REB)*** is an exclusive regime for Brazilian-flagged vessels operated by Brazilian shipping companies. Vessels built in Brazil, imported (with due payment of taxes) or foreign vessels, with temporary suspension of the original flag, can be registered under the REB regime. In the latter case, registration depends on the availability of tonnage of Brazilian vessels by the operating EBN (Article 10 of Law 9,432, of January 8, 1997)
- *Main types of charter*
  1. ***Bareboat** charter*: charterer has possession, use and control of the vessel;
  2. ***Time charter***: charterer receives the armed and manned vessel, or part of it, to operate it.

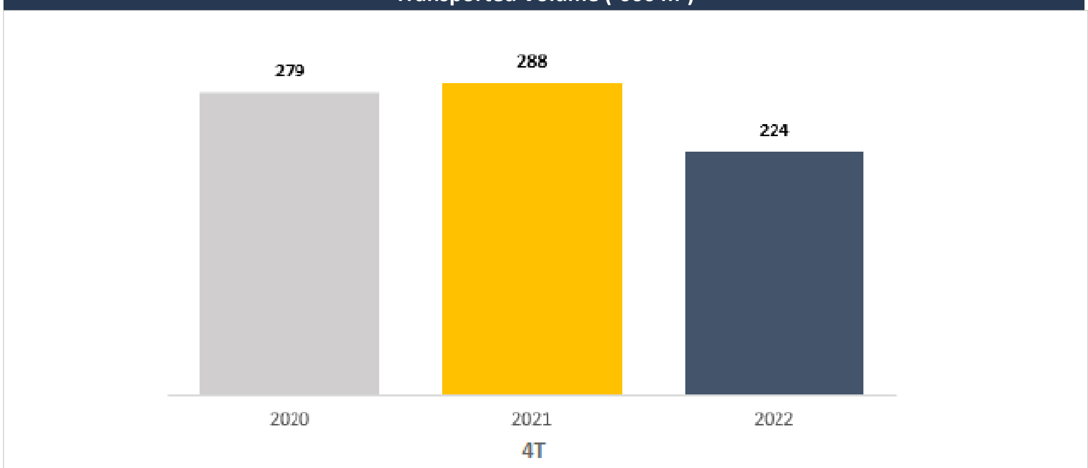
Inland and Coastal Shipping

Operational Highlights

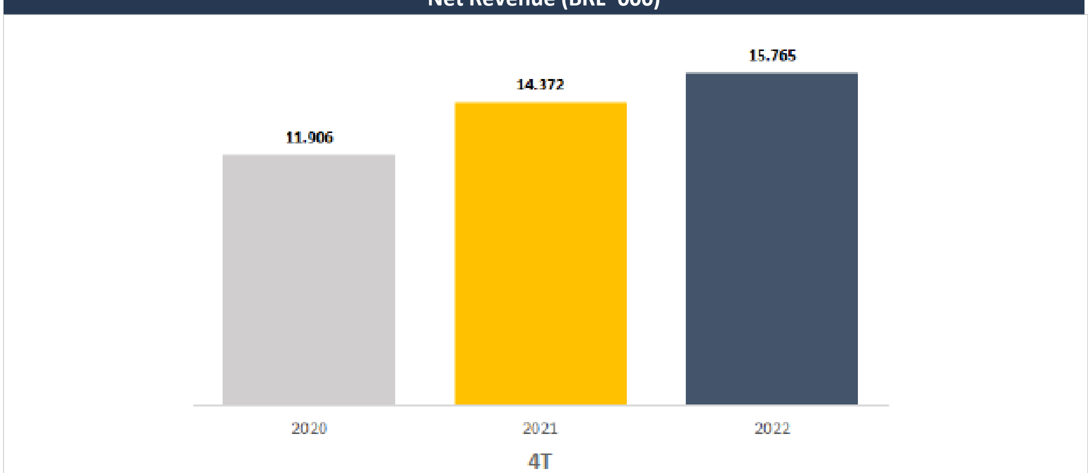
Volume and Net Revenue

- The fourth quarter of 2022 showed a reduction in transported volume compared to the same period in 2021 and 2020. Most of the variation is related to changes in the mix of routes.
- Due to price adjustments and the aforementioned changes in the company's route mix, the company's net revenue increased by 16% compared to the same period in 2021 and 40% compared to the same period in 2020.

Transported Volume (´000 m³)



Net Revenue (BRL ´000)



Inland and Coastal Shipping

Additional Freight for Renewal of the Merchant Marine ("AFRMM")

An important part of the CNA's result is the Additional Freight for Renewal of the Merchant Marine ("AFRMM"), regulated mainly by Law 10,893 of 2004. The AFRMM is a federal tax levied on maritime freight aimed at supporting the development of the merchant marine and the Brazilian naval construction and repair industry, and is a basic source of Merchant Marine Fund (FMM).

AFRMM rates vary according to the type of product, transport and region of origin or destination. In the activity of river transport of liquid bulk in the North region, the AFRMM rate is 40% on the freight price. The freight surcharge generated by the services provided by CNA is subsequently credited to a linked account of the company with Banco do Brasil.

The Law 14.301, of January 7, 2022 (BR do Mar), established a new regulatory framework for cabotage in Brazil with different innovations and alternatives for operating within the shipping sector. Some of the most relevant changes of BR do Mar are related to the procedures and rules for the use of resources collected by AFRMM.

On one hand, the possibilities for using AFRMM financial resources for acquisitions or construction of vessels have become more restricted, and credits may only be used for the acquisition or construction of vessels of the same type that originated the AFRMM financial resources deposited in the linked account of the Brazilian Navigation Company ("EBN").

On the other hand, the Cabotage Law now allows for new possibilities for using AFRMM resources, such as (i) maintenance and revision services by specialized companies, a possibility that was previously restricted to shipyards; (ii) annual reimbursements of amounts related to insurance and reinsurance contracted for the coverage of hulls and machinery of owned or chartered vessels; (iii) payment of chartering fees, among others.

Inland and Coastal Shipping

Therefore, of the available possibilities for CNA to use the resources collected by AFRMM, we list the following:

i) for the construction or acquisition of new vessels produced in Brazilian shipyards;

ii) for jumborization, conversion, modernization, docking, maintenance, revision, and repair of owned or chartered vessels, including for the acquisition and/or installation of equipment, national or imported, when carried out by a Brazilian shipyard or specialized company, with the responsibility of the owning or chartering company to acquire and contract the services;

iii) for payment of the total chartering value of vessels used, provided that the vessel is owned by a Brazilian investment navigation company and has been built in the country;

iv) for maintenance, in all categories, carried out by a Brazilian shipyard, specialized company or by the owning or chartering company, on owned or chartered vessels;

v) for guaranteeing the construction of vessels in Brazilian shipyards;

vi) for annual reimbursement of amounts paid as premiums and charges for insurance and reinsurance contracted for the coverage of hulls and machinery of owned or chartered vessels.

We highlight that the procedure for using resources for items (i), (ii), and (iv) is already operational by BNDES, the financial agent responsible for authorizing the movement of linked accounts. The company is awaiting regulation of the remaining items to then evaluate the total impact brought by Law 14.301, both in terms of restriction, especially the impossibility of using credits by affiliates in navigation other than the one generating the resource, and in its additions.

Inland and Coastal Shipping

AFRMM accounting follows the rules of CPC 07 (IAS 20). When the freight service is completed, the amount receivable from AFRMM is recognized simultaneously in long-term assets and in non-current liabilities, as deferred revenue, not initially affecting CNA's results. Currently, within an average period of between approximately 90 and 120 days, this AFRMM credit is deposited in the CNA's restricted account with Banco do Brasil. At this time the AFRMM is available for use as permitted.

When the AFRMM is used, the non-current liabilities that were the counterpart of its entry and the revenue are affected as follows:

If the company uses R$ 100 to purchase a vessel that will be depreciated over 20 years, its balance sheet will show the initial value of R$100 in the fixed assets and the liabilities will continue to show a value also of R$100 as deferred revenue from AFRMM.

After the vessel's first year of use, property, plant and equipment will indicate R$95 (R$100 – R$5 depreciation). The liability will also be reduced by the same amount as the depreciation, starting to mark R$95. In return for this reduction in liabilities, the amount of R$5 will be recorded in the income statement as Subsidy Income—AFRMM.

That is, although the cash effect of the use of AFRMM occurs in approximately 30 months and its use does not generate a financial liability for the company, the entry of the amounts of this economic benefit to shareholders takes place, in accounting terms, over the useful life of the asset.

Shipping (Offshore + Inland/Coastal)







Income Statement - 3 Months (4Q 22)	Shipping	AHTS BOM[1]	Combined
Net Revenue	**60.438**	**0**	**60.438**
(-) Cost of Services and Products without Depreciation	-43.470	0	-43.470
(-) G&A	-5.624	0	-5.624
(+/-) Other Operating Income and Expenses	10.683		10.683
EBITDA	**22.027**	**0**	**22.027**
(+) New AFRMM Generated	5.812	0	5.812
(-) AFRMM Revenue (CPC07/IAS20)	-3.735	0	-3.735
(+/-) Non-recurring[2]	-2.888	0	-2.888
Adjusted EBITDA[3]	**21.216**	**0**	**21.216**

1 - On December 30, 2021, Asgaard Bourbon received the contract for the vessel Haroldo Ramos, which until then had been contracted by Bourbon from Petrobras. With this event, all vessels began to be operated by Asgaard Bourbon and, soon, their results were included in the consolidated financial information of MLog.

2 - As per explanatory note 9, an increase in the recoverable value of CNA of approximately R$3,000 was considered for the year ended on December 31st, 2021.

3 - Adjusted EBITDA Metric not reviewed by independent auditors.

MOPI - Morro do Pilar Project

Operational Highlights

The MOPI Project is located in one of the least densely populated areas in the iron ore region of Minas Gerais and the natural characteristics of the tailings from our production process favor the adoption of safer technological solutions at competitive costs. For those factors, we understand that regulatory changes, although they mean greater investment in studies, are positive for the MOPI Project.

After filing the application for the Installation License (LI) of the MOPI Project, carried out in August 2019 and updated in 2021, and given the current iron ore price cycle, which is close to the historical maximum, the Company changed its deployment alternative to one based on the phased development of the MOPI Project. This alternative will reduce the required initial investment volume, accelerating the project's entry into operation, as explained below.

Logistics for Phases 2 and 3 of the Morro do Pilar Project

On August 30, 2021, the Federal Government published Provisional Measure No. 1,065, changing the railway regulatory framework with the creation of the possibility of building railways or railway sections upon authorization, without the need for a concession.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, MOPI requested the authorization request for two railway sections related to Phases 2 and 3 of our project, the first connecting MOPI to Estrada de Ferro Vitória Minas - EFVM and another connecting EFVM to our land in Linhares (ES), serving as a potential port alternative.

In addition to the requests made by MOPI, (i) MRS Logística, one of the largest railway operators in the country, requested authorization for a section linking the current MRS network to the municipality of Conceição do Mato Dentro, adjacent to our project, and (ii) the Vale, the EFVM concessionaire, requested a section linking the EFVM to Serra da Serpentina, which is next to MOPI. The two requests above could meet the flow of MOPI's production.

Direct Shipping Ore Project - DSO (Phase 1 of the Morro do Pilar Project)

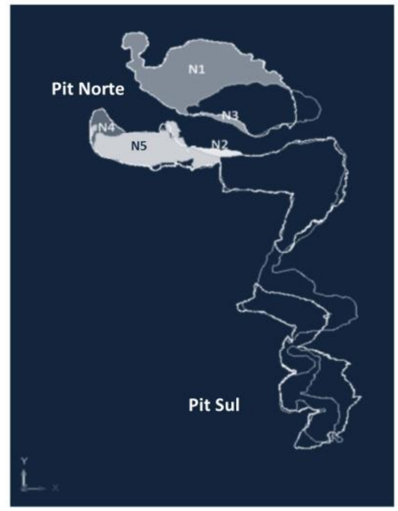
Environmental Licensing — As the DSO Project is located in the same Directly Affected Area (ADA) and its volume of resources was already part of the MOPI Project, the licensing process will proceed with the current application for the LI for the project as a whole. After the issuance of the LI and installation of the DSO plant, the Company will apply for a partial Operating License (LO) for the DSO. The implementation of the structures and processing plant for the following phases of the MOPI Project will already be authorized by this LI and will then be the target of future LO requests .

MOPI - Morro do Pilar Project

Direct Shipping Ore Project - DSO (Phase 1 of the Morro do Pilar Project)

Resources

The DSO project is based on the operation of mineral resources certified by SRK in 2014. This SRK report certified a total of 1.6 billion tons of resources from the Morro do Pilar Project, with 1.33 billion tons of measured and indicated resources and 0.31 billion tons of inferred resources following Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) standards of November 27, 2010 and Canadian National Instrument Form 43-101F (Form NI 43- 101F).



Of this total, 20 million tons of resources are of formation characterized as hematite, with a natural iron (ROM) content of 63%, as shown in the table below. In addition to these resources, the area also contains approximately 10 million tons of canga, which can potentially be converted into a product with satisfactory quality.

Lito	Mass (Mt)	% Fe	% SiO_2	% Al_2O_3	% LoI
HEM	4.0	64.7	4.3	1.96	0.94
HEM	16.7	62.8	6.8	2.06	1.11
Total DSO	**20.7**	**63.1**	**6.33**	**2.04**	**1.08**

Production volume and product

The planned production volume for the DSO Project is up to 5 million tons per year of the final product, fine iron ore, with 63% Fe content.

Logistics

The outflow logistics for the sale of this product will be by road to Itabira (MG), Ipatinga or the MRS railway, where the product will be sold or transported for export.

Investment (Capex)

The Company's estimated Capex for the full implementation of the DSO Project is approximately US$40 million, which may be reduced if the Company chooses to rent part of the structure.

Financial Summary

Income Statement - 4Q 2022 (3 months)	Shipping	Mining	Consolidated
Net Revenue	**60.438**	**0**	**60.438**
(-) Cost of Services and Products without Depreciation	-43.470	0	-43.470
(-) G&A	-5.624	-4.139	**-9.763**
(+/-) Other Operating Income and Expenses	10.683	19.130	**29.813**
EBITDA	**22.027**	**14.991**	**37.018**
(+) New AFRMM Generated	5.812	0	5.812
(-) AFRMM Revenue (CPC07/IAS20)	-3.735	0	-3.735
(+/-) Non-recurring	-2.888	-18.984	-21.872
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**21.216**	**-3.993**	**17.223**
Depreciation/Amortization			**-8.926**
(-) New AFRMM Generated			**-5.812**
Financial Income			**-1.966**
Financial Expenses			**-6.277**
Exchange Variation			**3.341**
(+) AFRMM Revenue (CPC07/IAS20)			**3.735**
(+/-) Non-recurring			**21.872**
Taxes			**2.375**
Net Result			**25.565**

The Shipping activity includes the Parent Company's shipping operations, in addition to the CNA and Asgaard investees, while Mining comprises the MOPI Project, Dutovias and CDNC.

1– Adjusted EBITDA metrics not reviewed by independent auditors.

Financial Summary

Income Statement - 4Q 2022 (12 months)	Shipping	Mining	Consolidated
Net Revenue	**235.259**	**-**	**235.259**
(-) Cost of Services and Products without Depreciation	-194.344	-	-194.344
(-) G&A	-19.184	-14.563	**-33.747**
(+/-) Other Operating Income and Expenses	22.446	-47.170	**-24.724**
EBITDA	**44.177**	**-61.733**	**-17.556**
(+) New AFRMM Generated	22.666	-	22.666
(-) AFRMM Revenue (CPC07/IAS20)	-14.252	-	-14.252
(+/-) Non-recurring	-4.992	48.410	43.418
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**47.599**	**-13.323**	**34.276**
Depreciation/Amortization			**-34.077**
(-) New AFRMM Generated			**-22.666**
Financial Income			**3.123**
Financial Expenses			**-31.870**
Exchange Variation			**6.550**
(+) AFRMM Revenue (CPC07/IAS20)			**14.252**
(+/-) Non-recurring			**-43.418**
Taxes			**-435**
Net Result			**-74.265**

The Shipping activity includes the Parent Company's shipping operations, in addition to the CNA and Asgaard investees, while Mining comprises the MOPI Project, Dutovias and CDNC.

1– Adjusted EBITDA metrics not reviewed by independent auditors.

Consolidated Financial Information

Net Revenue

The Company presented a Consolidated Net Revenue of **R$60,438** in the fourth quarter of 2022, totaling **R$235,259** for the accumulated period of 2022. The Navigation activity showed an increase in revenue compared to the same period in 2021, with the increase caused mainly by the revenue from the AHTS vessels purchased from BOM and the entry into operation of the WSSV Stim Star Arabian Gulf. In December 2021, the last contractual transfer from BOM to Asgaard Bourbon was completed, and therefore, in 2022, we had all Net Revenue and results from the AHTS vessels accounted for by the Company and its subsidiaries.

Result of the Year

The Company presented a consolidated profit of **R$25,565** in the fourth quarter of 2022 and an accumulated loss of **R$74,265** in 2022. During the year, the main contributions to the negative result observed were the financial expenses and the write-down in 1Q regarding the accumulated interest on the debt of Maverick Holding with the Company since the undoing of the Marsil operation, as explained in explanatory note 1.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company ended the fourth quarter of 2022 with a consolidated cash position of **R$2,282**.

Commitments Made with the BOM Operation

The Company assumed the debt with BNDES of the AHTS vessels purchased from BOM on December 30, 2020. This loan amounted to **R$48,671** on December 31, 2022.

Loans and Financing

The Company ended the quarter with a total of loans and financing of **R$74,342**. Of this total, **R$48,671** refers to the debt with BNDES, assumed as part of the acquisition operation of the AHTS vessels from BOM.

In addition to bank loans, the Company also has liabilities with related parties of **R$41,465** and Investment Acquisition Obligations of **R$59,682**, explained below.

Chartered Vessels and Payable Leases

Due to changes in CPC 06 (IFRS 16), as explained in the Explanatory Notes, the Company began recognizing certain charter and lease contracts as assets and liabilities. At the end of 4Q 2022, the Company had a non-current asset of R$17,430 related to Chartered Vessels, a current liability of R$9,373, and a non-current liability of R$9,343 for Leases Payable.

Consolidated Financial Information

Obligations for Investment Acquisition

The amounts payable originally referring to the acquisition of CNA are accounted for as Investment Acquisition Obligations.

On December 26, 2019, according to the approved Judicial Reorganization Plan, Grupo Libra made payment in payment to its original creditors of these Obligations in the Acquisition of Investments owed by MLog. With the conclusion of this agreement, the original creditors of Grupo Libra became creditors of these Obligations.

O Fundo de Direitos Creditórios Atacado – Não Padronizado (FIDC Atacado), in the capacity of transferee and procedural successor of Banco Santander, held 26.3% of the total credits. In March 2020, FIDC Atacado assigned all of its rights to Geribá Participações SPE-2 Ltda. (Geribá) and the latter, on October 30, 2020, assigned these rights to Rio Alva Participações S.A. (Rio Alva).

On this final date, the Company and its subsidiaries Asgaard and CNA entered into an agreement to pay this installment of the credit, which involved: (i) the payment of R$3,000 on the date of the Acknowledgment of Debt; (ii) the payment of two additional installments, maturing in 2021, already paid, totaling R$3,000, in addition to the payment of five operational vessels belonging to CNA. The ownership of these vessels was transferred to Rio Alva in 2021, and legal motions are still pending for the transfer of their effective properties.

Banks Bradesco (29.3%) and Itaú (36.5%) account for approximately 65% of total credits, with the remaining approximately 8% of the total belonging to various creditors who were originally debenture holders of Grupo Libra.

As per the Material Fact disclosed on September 22, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with the banks Itaú and Bradesco that include the extension and reduction of these amounts.

These Investment Acquisition Liabilities totaled R$59,682 as of December 31, 2022.

Current Assets and Liabilities

With the majority of its assets in pre-operational stage, especially those related to MOPI, the balance sheets of the parent company and the consolidated company as of December 31, 2022 reflect current liabilities exceeding current assets by R$ 87,009 and R$ 106,830, respectively (December 31, 2021 - R$ 95,835 and R$ 102,288, respectively). Additionally, the individual and consolidated financial statements reflect accumulated losses of R$ 410,506 (R$ 338,287 as of December 31, 2021).

This circumstance is mainly related to the short-term portion of the debt assumed with BNDES and related parties. On January 31, 2023, the Company formalized an agreement with BNDES to extend the current debt, reducing its current liabilities.

The Company's ability to combine raising additional capital, extending current debts, and/or executing its business plan, focusing on generating cash from its shipping activities (including the announced operation with BOM) and converting AFRMM into free cash is important to ensure that its operational and pre-operational activities are not compromised.

These events and conditions indicate the existence of a significant uncertainty that may raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the Company is unable to continue operating in the normal course of its business, there may be impacts (i) on the realization of its assets, including, but not limited to, goodwill and other intangible assets, and (ii) on the fulfillment of certain obligations for the amounts recognized in its financial statements.

Consolidated Financial Information

Capital Structure

Since 2016, when its assets were all in the pre-operational phase, the Company has been increasing its capacity to generate recurring operating results through the acquisition of CNA and the BOM Operation.

As until 2020 the Company did not have a consolidated recurring generation of operating income or a relevant cash position, these movements were carried out with the assumption of future payment commitments.

The Company currently has total liabilities of R$502,100. This liability includes R$189,792 of Government Grants to be appropriated - AFRMM, which, although recognized as liabilities, do not represent an obligation to pay by the Company. The existence of this amount is related to the accounting methodology for government subsidies, as determined by CPC 07.

The value of the Company's total liabilities, excluding the value of Government Grants to be appropriated - AFRMM, is R$312,308, equivalent to 25.7% of its total assets and 43.8% of its Shareholders' Equity.

Capital Market and Corporate Governance

MLog is a publicly-held company, registered with the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM). The Company's Board of Directors, elected at the Annual General Meeting held on July 18, 2022, is currently composed of four members, all with terms of office until the next Annual General Meeting, reelection being permitted. The current members of this Board are: Luiz Claudio Souza Alves, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Alvaro Piquet, Otavio Paiva e Elias Nigri.

In 2022, the Company's Board of Directors elected the Board of Executive Officers for a term to end after the Company's next Annual General Meeting.

The current Executive Board is composed of Gustavo Barbeito de Vasconcellos Lantimant Lacerda (CEO and IOR), Luiz Claudio Souza Alves (VP Director) and Antonio Frias Oliva Neto (CFO).

Arbitration Clause

The Company, its shareholders, managers and members of the Board of Directors undertake to resolve, through arbitration, any dispute or controversy that may arise between them, related to or arising, in particular, from the application, validity, effectiveness , interpretation, violation and its effects of the provisions contained in the Bylaws, in the shareholders' agreements filed at the Company's headquarters, in the Corporate Law, in the rules published by the National Monetary Council, the Central Bank of Brazil or CVM, in the regulations of CVM, in the BM&FBovespa regulations, in the other rules applicable to the functioning of the capital market in general, in the Arbitration Clauses and in the Arbitration Regulation of the Market Arbitration Chamber, conducted in accordance with the latter Regulation.

Consolidated Financial Information

Subsequent Events

On January 2, 2023, the Company, together with its subsidiary NSN, created a Participation Account Society - SCP in which the Company is the ostensible partner (and its subsidiary NSN is the participating partner). The Company contributed its 50% stake in ABN, its 100% stake in CNA, and the three AHTS boats it owns to the SCP, but without transferring ownership of these assets.

On January 16, 2023, the subsidiary NSN obtained, from the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), its registration as a "Type B" publicly traded company, following a request made on October 18, 2022.

On January 31, 2023, an addendum was signed to the transaction instrument and other agreements with Boa Sorte Ltda renegotiating the Company's debt. The updated value of the agreement was R$ 22,202 to be paid in 46 installments.

In February 2023, the Brazilian Supreme Court ("STF") ruled that a final decision, known as "res judicata," on continuously collected taxes loses its effects if the Court pronounces itself differently. According to the ruling, a decision, even if final, produces its effects as long as the factual and legal framework that justified it persists. Thus, if there is a change, the previous decision may no longer produce effects. This precedent has no immediate and relevant consequences for the Company and its subsidiaries since it did not use a final decision to stop collecting taxes continuously.

On February 6, 2023, a judgment was rendered dismissing the lawsuit filed by MLog against Maverick Holding S.A. and Patricia Coelho due to non-compliance with the obligation to subscribe for MLog shares in a capital increase operation, with Patricia Coelho as guarantor, despite the consultations to Bacenjud, Infojud, and Renajud being granted, due to the existence of an arbitration clause in MLog's bylaws, with a 10% attorney's fee award. MLog filed a motion for clarification, which was denied for not being the appropriate remedy. The Company will appeal to continue the process.

On February 10, 2023, ABN submitted the initial allegations regarding the arbitration proceedings initiated by ABN against Petrobras, due to the non-delivery of the BE 808 vessel within the contractually agreed deadline, considering the impossibility of reaching an agreement with Petrobras.

On March 23, 2023, a final decision was rendered on the ICMBIO administrative process, deciding the rejection of the appeal filed, with the maintenance of the originally imposed fine in the historical value of R$ 400,000.00 (four hundred thousand reais). The Company may pay the fine or file a lawsuit against the administrative decision.

Capital Market and Corporate Governance

Independent Auditors

In compliance with CVM Instruction No. 381 of 2003, the Company states that as of the first quarter of 2022, PwC Brasil provides external audit services for the Company related to the examination of its financial statements.

Rio de Janeiro, March 31, 2023.

The Administration

Investors Relations

Gustavo Barbeito

CEO / IR Officer

Contact

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pwc

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

Independent auditor's report

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

Qualified opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company financial statements of MLog S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2022 and the statements of profit and loss , comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the accompanying consolidated financial statements of MLog S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Consolidated"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2022 and the consolidated statements of profit and loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section of our report, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MLog S.A. and of MLog S.A. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022, and the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for qualified opinion

As mentioned in Note 1 to the parent company and consolidated financial statements, on July 16, 2019, through the execution of a Private Termination Instrument, the Company canceled the obligations it had assumed on the acquisition of Mineração Marsil Eireli Ltda. ("Marsil") on April 25, 2018. As a result of the cancellation, (i) Bocaiuva Participações SA ("Bocaiuva"), former owner of Marsil, no longer holds an indirect equity interest in the Company, (ii) the Company transferred all of Marsil's quotas to Bocaiuva and (iii) Maverick Holding SA ("Maverick Holding"), controlling shareholder of MLog SA, assumed the obligation to pay the Company R$ 50,000 thousand, corresponding to the transfer amount from Marsil, within 30 days, with interest. Following the cancellation, the Company initially recognized an asset for its right to receive the amount from its shareholder Maverick Holding, index-adjusted based on the General Price and Market Index (IGP-M) plus interest of 12% per annum, which is consistent with its bylaws for cases of late payment of capital subscriptions, since the Private Instrument of Termination does not specify the criteria for updating this amount up. In July 2020, the Company filed a lawsuit to collect this amount from its controlling shareholder and awaits a final ruling. As mentioned in Note 1, during the quarter ended March 31, 2022, the Company revalued the status of the transaction and concluded for the necessity to (i) reclassify the original amount receivable from its shareholder Maverick Holding to an account offsetting its shareholders' equity and (ii) record a provision for losses on realization of the indexation/interest accrual.

We have concluded that the recognition of an asset for the right to receive the R$ 50,000 thousand from Maverick Holding does not adequately reflect the essence of the transaction. The claim against Maverick Holding should have been accounted for as a reduction in the Company's shareholders' equity being a return of capital to the owners. As to the indexation/interest accruals, which totaled R$ 66,174 thousand at December 31, 2022, uncertainties arise because (i) the charges are not clearly defined in the Private Instrument of Termination and (ii) there is no final judicial ruling on the collection suit, indicating that an impairment provision should have been recorded for the entire balance in the accounting periods prior to 2021. Accordingly, the adjustments made by the Company in the quarter ended March 31, 2022 were not appropriate as these should have been carried out by restating the opening balances for the first period presented, without affecting the results for the for the year ended December 31, 2022, restating the comparative values of previous periods.

Consequently, the loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 (parent company and consolidated) is overstated by R$ 48,359 thousand (2021 - net loss understated by BRL 29,312 thousand) and the comparative balances of related parties, in non-current assets, and shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2021 (parent company and consolidated) are overstated by R$98,359 thousand.

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 parent company and consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements established in the Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Significant uncertainty as to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2.3 to the parent company and consolidated financial statements, which describes that the Company and its subsidiaries' current liabilities exceed its current assets at the end of the year ended December 31, 2022 in the amount of R$ 87,009 thousand in the parent company and R$106,830 thousand in the consolidated, as well presented an accumulated losses of R$410,506 thousand in the parent company and in the consolidated. This situation, among others described in Note 2.3, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may raise significant doubts about the Company's and its subsidiaries' going concern. Our opinion is not qualified with respect to this matter.

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

The Company's management is responsible for the other information that comprises the Management Report.

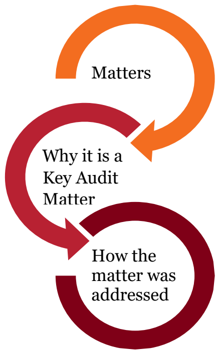
Our opinion on the parent company and consolidated financial statements does not cover the Management Report, and we do not express any form of audit conclusion thereon.

In connection with the audit of the parent company 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 with 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 in the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. As mentioned in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section of our report, the Company has made adjustments to the balances of the receivable from the controlling shareholder, Maverick Holding, directly in the result for the year 2022, when they should have been made retrospectively, restating the comparative values for the year 2021. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reason and for the same amounts, as described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Assessment of the recoverable amount of goodwill based on future profitability (Notes 3(f) and 11)	
The Company has a relevant goodwill balance based on future profitability. The assessment of the recoverable value (impairment test) is carried out at least once a year through an estimate of the future cash flows for the shipping cash generating unit ('CGU') to which the goodwill relates. This test involves significant estimates and judgments, related, among others, to projections and assumptions established by management itself, as well as external information related to economic projections. Variations in the main assumptions used can significantly impact the projected cash flows and the determined recoverable amount, with the consequent impact on financial statements. Due to the aspects mentioned above, this matter was considered a focus topic in our audit.	Our audit procedures included, among others, understanding and evaluating the internal control environment of the processes for measuring the recoverable amount of goodwill based on the Company's future profitability. With the support of our experts in financial projections, we analyze the reasonableness of significant assumptions, such as revenue growth and discount rate, used in the cash flow projections, comparing them, when available, with market data. We also performed a sensitivity analysis of the main premises. We tested the logical and arithmetic coherence of the projections, as well as comparing the main assumptions of the cash projections with budgets approved by management. Finally, we read the disclosures about the impairment test in the explanatory notes, discussing and reporting adjustments considered not relevant by management.

Why it is a Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
	As a result of the procedures described above, we consider that the criteria and assumptions adopted by management in assessing the recoverable amount of goodwill are reasonable and consistent with the information obtained in our work.

Other matters

Statements of Value Added

The parent company and consolidated Statements of Value Added for the year ended December 31, 2022, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management and presented as supplementary information for IFRS purposes, were submitted to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's financial statements. For the purposes of forming our opinion, we evaluated whether these statements are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section, these Statements of Value Added have been properly prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in the Technical Pronouncement and are consistent with the parent company and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Prior-year information

The parent company and consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 were audited by another firm of auditors whose report, dated June 7, 2022, expressed a qualified opinion on those statements, due to the disagreement with management regarding the Company's ability to realize the receivable from the shareholder Maverick Holding, including interest and monetary restatement, as a result of the terms established in the Private Termination Instrument of Marsil.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company and consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company 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 parent company 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 internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company 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 parent company 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 parent company and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether these financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the parent company and consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the 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 regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Rio de Janeiro, March 31, 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP000160/O-5

Aníbal Manoel Gonçalves de Oliveira
Contador CRC 1RJ056588/O-4

MLog S.A.
Balance sheets
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$) (A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

		Parent company		Consolidated	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets	**Note**				
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**4**	14	18	2,282	1,410
AFRMM deposits in escrow account	**5**	-	-	1,856	-
Trade accounts receivable	**6**	3,168	6,287	25,033	20,326
Advances to suppliers		862	832	6,429	3,481
AFRMM to be released	**5**	-	-	8,662	9,726
Inventories		-	-	766	368
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	**7**	88	1,313	12,314	3,529
Other recoverable taxes	**7**	-	-	3,180	1,036
Prepaid expenses		260	277	1,020	986
Other receivables		40	30	3,315	3,015
Total current assets		**4,432**	**8,757**	**64,857**	**43,877**
Non-current assets					
Advances for future capital increase	**8**	4,367	401	-	-
Judicial deposits		25	25	262	89
Related parties	**13**	24,871	99,271	1,545	99,671
Judicial blocks		1	1	1	103
Customer contractual retentions		-	-	4,134	-
Other recoverable taxes	**7**	-	-	5,729	5,512
Other accounts receivable		-	-	1,340	-
Deferred taxes		-	-	-	170
Rights in the business transaction	**16**	6,516	-	78	933
Investments	**8**	926,384	918,180	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	117,005	127,320	283,392	298,837
Right of use leased assets	**10**	-	-	17,430	25,511
Intangible assets	**11**	135	-	835,002	810,306
Total non-current assets		**1,079,304**	**1,145,198**	**1,148,913**	**1,241,132**
Total assets		**1,083,736**	**1,153,955**	**1,213,770**	**1,285,009**

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

MLog S.A.
Balance sheets
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$) (A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

		Parent company		Consolidated	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Liabilities	**Note**				
Current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	**14**	402	436	32,664	16,874
Loans and financing	**15**	18,898	42,175	36,143	47,434
Salaries and related taxes		549	320	8,000	5,415
Leases payable	**10**	-	-	9,373	10,662
Related parties	**13**	41,223	39,579	41,223	39,579
Income tax and social contribution payable		394	319	4,256	2,081
Other taxes payable		1,553	1,599	11,047	5,552
Deferred taxes	**12**	455	888	455	888
Provisions for labor and operational contingencies	**19**	1,003	1,033	2,820	2,675
Payables for acquisition of investments	**16**	14,507	11,627	14,507	11,627
Payable court settlements		7,641	-	7,641	
Other		4,816	6,616	3,558	3,378
Total current liabilities		**91,441**	**104,592**	**171,687**	**146,165**
Non-current liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	**14**	-	-	1,487	-
Loans and financing	**15**	29,773	23,780	38,199	32,194
Leases payable	**10**	-	-	9,343	15,354
Related parties	**13**	183,127	133,561	242	11,253
Other taxes payable		2,878	-	14,039	-
Adiantamentos diversos		-	-	538	-
Deferred taxes	**12**	4,810	4,864	4,810	4,864
Provision for negative equity	**8**	1,707	1,643	-	-
Unearned government subsidies - AFRMM	**5**	-	-	189,792	181,411
Payables for acquisition of investments	**16**	45,175	58,885	45,175	58,885
Payable court settlements		14,561		14,561	
Provisions for labor and operational contingencies	**19**	3,430	3,239	6,352	5,611
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	5,875	5,875
Total non-current liabilities		**285,461**	**225,972**	**330,413**	**315,447**
Equity	**20**				
Capital		1,161,678	1,161,678	1,161,678	1,161,678
Comprehensive results		5,662	-	5,662	-
Shareholder obligation		(50,000)	-	(50,000)	-
Accumulated deficit		(410,506)	(338,287)	(410,506	(338,287)
Equity attributable to controlling shareholders		706,834	823,391	706,834	823,391
Non-controlling interests		-	-	4,836	6
Total equity		**706,834**	**823,391**	**711,670**	**823,397**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,083,736**	**1,153,955**	**1,213,770**	**1,285,009**

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

MLog S.A.
Statements of profit and loss
Years ended on December 31
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$, except per share) (A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

		Parent company		Consolidated	
		2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
	Note				
Net service revenue	**21**	29,571	27,544	235,259	109,806
Cost of services	**21**	(31,889)	(8,322)	(228,009)	(103,875)
Gross profit		**(2,318)**	**19,222**	**7,250**	**5,931**
Operating expenses					
Personnel	**27**	(7,360)	(7,179)	(20,306)	(16,736)
Services rendered		(3,457)	(3,633)	(4,835)	(4,322)
General and administrative		(1,516)	(1,265)	(6,604)	(5,715)
Depreciation and amortization		(161)	(113)	(412)	(403)
Tax		(80)	(1,422)	(2,002)	(2,348)
Other operating income (expenses)					
Share of loss of subsidiaries	**8**	520	(30,735)	-	-
Government subsidies - AFRMM	**5**	-	-	14,252	11,958
Reversal (reduction) to the recoverable value of assets	**9**	-	-	2,888	(8,142)
Other operating income (expenses)	**28**	(44,381)	24,221	(41,864)	18,316
		(56,435)	**(20,126)**	**(58,883)**	**(7,392)**
Operating loss before finance financial income (expenses)		**(58,753)**	**(904)**	**(51,633)**	**(1,461)**
Financial income (expenses)					
Financial income	**22**	7,356	25,657	9,673	26,491
Financial expenses	**23**	(21,309)	(22,976)	(31,870)	(25,035)
		(13,953)	**2,681**	**(22,197)**	**1,456**
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution		**(72,706)**	**1,777**	**(73,830)**	**(5)**
Income tax and social contribution					
Current		-	-	(752)	(21)
Deferred		487	(4,256)	317	(2,453)
Loss for the year		**(72,219)**	**(2,479)**	**(74,265)**	**(2,479)**
Loss for the year					
Controlling shareholders				(72,219)	(2,479)
Non-controlling shareholders				(2,046)	-
				(74,265)	**(2,479)**
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	**20**	**(24.91)**	**(0.85)**		

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

MLog S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income

Years ended on December 31

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$) (A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Loss for the year	(72,219)	(2,479)	(74,265)	(2,479)
Other comprehensive results	5,662	-	5,662	-
Comprehensive income for the year	**(66,557)**	**(2,479)**	**(68,603)**	(2,479)
Comprehensive income attributable to:			(66,557)	(2,479)
Controlling shareholders			(2,046)	-
Non-controlling shareholders			**(68,603)**	**(2,479)**

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

MLog S.A.

Statements of changes in equity

Years ended on December 31

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Capital								
	Subscribed	Unpaid	Capital reserve	(-) Borrowing costs	Shareholder obligation	Accumullated losses	Comprehensive results	Non controlling interests	Total
At December 31, 2020	**1,276,193**	**(85,262)**	**7,211**	**(36,464)**	**-**	**(335,808)**	**-**	**6**	**825,876**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(2,479)	-	-	(2,479)
At December 31, 2021	**1,276,193**	**(85,262)**	**7,211**	**(36,464)**	**-**	**(338,287)**	**-**	**6**	**823,397**
Controlling shareholder obligation [1]	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	-	-	-	(50,000)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(72,219)	-	(2,046)	(74,265)
Equity changes in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,662	-	5,662
Subsidiary capital reduction effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,876	6,876
At December 31, 2022	**1,276,193**	**(85,262)**	**7,211**	**(36,464)**	**(50,000)**	**(410,506)**	**5,662**	**4,836**	**711,670**

[1] - Regarding the reclassification described in Note 1.

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

MLog S.A.
Statements of cash flows
Years ended on December 31
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$)

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Note	Parent company 2022	Parent company 2021	Consolidated 2022	Consolidated 2021
Cash flows from operating activities					
Loss for the year		(72,219)	(2,479)	(74,265)	(2,479)
Adjustments to reconcile loss for the year to cash from operating activities					
Depreciation and amortization	21	13,693	8,435	25,958	22,528
Amortization of chartered ships		-	-	9,688	729
Interest on chartered vessels	10	-	-	2,891	309
Write-off of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9	-	4	296	12,564
Reversal (reduction) to the recoverable value of assets	9	-	-	(2,888)	8,142
Government subsidies - AFRMM	5	-	-	(14,252)	(11,958)
PCLD reversal		(1,154)	-	(1,154)	-
PCLD - AFRMM receivable		-	-	1,676	-
Interest payable		13,906	13,474	15,923	15,396
Interest receivable	13	-	(25,011)	-	(25,011)
Contingent consideration adjustment	16	-	42	-	42
Interest with related parties		5,669	2,207	3,895	586
Constitution (reversal) of provisions		48,522	-	48,522	-
Foreign exchange accruals		(6,550)	4,542	(8,778)	4,030
Profit in equity of subsidiaries	8	(520)	30,735	-	-
Debt relief	16	(2,104)	(26,997)	(2,104)	(26,997)
Deferred taxes		(487)	4,256	(317)	2,453
		(1,244)	**9,208**	**5,091**	**334**
Changes in assets and liabilities					
Other accounts receivable		-	-	(1,356)	-
Income tax and social contribution paid		-	(1,296)	-	(1,296)
Recoverable income tax, contributions and other taxes		1,224	(1)	(14,788)	(1,326)
Inventories		-	-	(398)	(81)
Prepaid expenses		16	(3)	(35)	(130)
Other receivables		1,143	(13)	841	529
Accounts receivable from customers		3,119	(1,519)	(3,158)	(14,488)
Trade accounts payable		(29)	883	(2,952)	(1,458)
AFRMM		-	-	20,199	19,148
Judicial deposits		-	458	(173)	409
Judicial blocks		-	2	102	22
Trade accounts payable		(34)	126	17,044	10,874
Salaries and related taxes		229	283	2,585	2,580
Income tax, contributions and other taxes payable		2,909	1,630	21,751	3,228
Interest paid on bank loans		-	-	-	(1,922)
Advances from customers		-	-	538	-
Other payables		4,507	(99)	647	413
Provisions		(4)	2,405	1,575	6,441
		13,080	**2,856**	**42,422**	**22,943**
Cash generated by operating activities		**11,836**	**12,064**	**47,513**	**23,277**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Advances for future capital increase		(4,146)	(4,336)	-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(3,121)	(1,509)	(7,518)	(35,782)
Additions to intangible assets		-	-	(2,837)	(3,796)
Cash used in investing activities		**(7,267)**	**(5,845)**	**(10,355)**	**(39,578)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payment of bank loans		(19,086)	(23,785)	(49,060)	(31,925)
Lease payment	10	-	-	(10,065)	-
Debt amortization - acquisition of investments		(16,713)	(9,152)	(16,713)	(10,652)
Loans to related parties		(32,436)	(66,722)	(6,640)	(31,341)
Loans from related parties		63,662	93,446	6,236	74,988
Resourcers from new loans		-	-	39,955	1,793
Capital paynment		-	-	1	-
Cash generated by (used in) financing activities		**(4,573)**	**(6,213)**	**(36,286)**	**2,863**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(4)**	**6**	**872**	**(13,438)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**18**	**12**	**1,410**	**14,848**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**14**	**18**	**2,282**	**1,410**

* Transactions that do not affect cash are shown in Explanatory Note 25.

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

MLog S.A.
Statements of value added
Years ended on December 31
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R$) (A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

	Note	Parent company 2022	Parent company 2021	Consolidated 2022	Consolidated 2021
Operating income					
Services	21	32,585	30,352	267,066	126,792
Inputs acquired from third parties					
Cost of services		(18,357)	-	(111,413)	(47,187)
General and administrative expenses		(4,611)	(4,414)	(10,548)	(9,186)
Other income (expenses)					
Government subsidies - AFRMM	5	-	-	14,252	11,958
Other income (expenses)	28	3,977	24,221	6,494	18,316
Provision for reducing the controller's debt		(48,358)	-	(48,358)	-
Reversal (reduction) to the recoverable value of assets		-	-	2,888	(8,142)
Depreciation and amortization		(13,693)	(8,435)	(25,958)	(22,528)
Added value received in transfer					
Financial income	22	7,356	25,657	9,673	26,491
Equity Income	8	520	(30,735)	-	-
Total added value for distribution		**(40,581)**	**36,646**	**104,096**	**96,514**
Distribution of added value					
Salaries and wages		1,482	1,245	45,900	19,869
Management fees		3,545	3,878	4,407	4,277
Benefits		1,076	796	35,921	16,987
Severance Pay Fund (FGTS)		104	158	5,482	2,476
		6,207	**6,077**	**91,710**	**43,609**
Tax					
Federal		3,744	9,573	48,232	23,365
State		-	-	5,196	5,577
Municipal		17	16	446	534
		3,761	**9,589**	**53,874**	**29,476**
Lenders and lessors					
Fees	23	21,309	22,976	31,870	25,035
Leases		361	483	907	873
		21,670	**23,459**	**32,777**	**25,908**
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Controlling shareholders		(72,219)	(2,479)	(72,219)	(2,479)
Non-controlling shareholders		-	-	(2,046)	-
Added value distributed		**(40,581)**	**36,646**	**104,096**	**96.514**

The explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial information.

Explanatory notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements on December 31, 2022

(In thousands of reais, unless otherwise indicated)

1 General Information

MLog S.A.'s ("the Company") wholly-owned subsidiaries include Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A. ("MOPI"), Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba ("CDNC"), Dutovias do Brasil S.A. ("Dutovias"), Companhia de Navegação da Amazônia – CNA ("CNA") and Nova Sociedade de Navegação S.A. ("NSN"). MLOG also has an interest of 50% in Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A. ("ABN").

The subsidiary CDNC is dormant and owns land in the municipality of Linhares, in Espírito Santo State. The subsidiaries MOPI and Dutovias operate in the mining segments. ABN and CNA operate in the shipping segment by chartering and operating offshore support vessels for the oil and gas industry, in the case of ABN, while CNA operates in the inland transport of liquid bulk (crude oil, its derivatives and biofuels).

Shipping

According to the Material Fact notice issued on February 19, 2020, the Company entered into a binding commitment with BOM and its parent company for: (i) the increase of ABN's current fleet through the acquisition of three Brazilian AHTS vessels owned by BOM, (ii) the use of credits from the Freight Additional Freight for the Renewal of the Merchant Fleet ("AFRMM") and (iii) a partnership for the operation of Brazilian and foreign offshore support vessels of the Bourbon group and the MLog group in Brazil, through ABN's conversion in the operating platform of the groups, which became jointly controlled.

The completion of this operation includes the steps taken up to December 31, 2020, such as the acquisition of a 20% stake in BOM by CNA, the use and conversion into cash of AFRMM, the acquisition and assumption of debt with the BNDES of these three AHTSs vessels by MLog on December 30, 2020.

Certain incomplete future steps are already contemplated in a contract, such as the inclusion of Bourbon in Asgaard's capital and the completion of the transfer of employees from Bourbon to Asgaard. However, from December 30, 2020 those steps no longer require third party approval or are free from conditions. On January 1, 2022 the transfer of BOM to Asgaard, of the AHTS Haroldo Ramos contract was completed.

On February 21, 2022, the last step of the operation between Bourbon and MLog was concluded, with Bourbon owning a 50% interest in ABN. The operation closing steps were:

1) Capital reduction of Asgaard, through acceptance of creditors and shareholders, as permitted by law, in the amount of R$ 131,682;

2) Capital increase by Bourbon of R$ 14,506.

ABN is the operator of the OSRV (Oil Spill Recovery Vessel) vessel Asgaard Sophia ("Sophia"), chartered to Petrobras since 2016. Sophia's current contract, signed in 2017, expired in June 2021, after extension. On April 30, 2021, Asgaard signed a new contract with Petrobras to operate the Sophia for three years, which term is renewable and started in third quarter of 2021.

Also in 2021, Asgaard signed contracts for the operation of the AHTS (Anchor Handling Tug Supply Vessel) vessels Geonísio Barroso and Yvan Barreto, purchased by MLog from BOM in 2020. The operating contract of Geonísio Barroso became effective in the third quarter of 2021, whereas the contract of Yvan Barreto starts in the fourth quarter of 2021. These contracts have an approximate term of 3.5 years each, and the term is renewable.

The contract of Haroldo Ramos, a vessel transferred from BOM to ABN on January 01, 2022 with 14 months of remaining duration, and extended for two additional months, ceased on April 05, 2023. On February 03, 2023 Company signed a new contract with Petrobras for operating this vessel for 4 years, renewable, with a start predicted for the third quarter of 2023.

On December 16, 2021 chartered WSSV (Well Stimulation Supply Vessel) Stim Star Arabian Gulf began operating for Petrobras, jointly between Asgaard and Halliburton (which will be responsible for operating the vessel stimulation plant).

On 2022 an arbitral confidential request was made by ABN to Petros because the vessel BE-808 was not delivered according to schedule, and it was not possible to negotiate with Petrobras. This arbitral procedure is pending in the initial phase with a deadline on July 31, 2023.

Below a table of all vessels on December 31, 2022:

Vessels	**Lessor/owner**	**Tenant**
Asgaard Sophia	Companhia de Navegação da Amazônia	Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.
Stim Star Arabian Gulf	Haliburton Energy Services, Inc	Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.
Yvan Barreto	MLog S.A.	Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.
Geonísio Barroso	MLog S.A.	Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.
Haroldo Ramos	MLog S.A.	Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.

CNA operates in the inland transport of oil, fuels and oil derivatives in the northern region of Brazil. Acquired in 2016, CNA is seeking growth opportunities and complementary activities, especially in the North and Northeast regions of the country. On January 10, 2022, Law 14.301/22 was enacted establishing the Coastal Transportation Development Program which, among other measures, ensures the maintenance of AFRMM rates for CNA for another six years.

For the iron ore extraction "Morro do Pilar" project, the Company carried out studies, complying with the conditions in the Preliminary License necessary to file an application for the Operating Licence. The Operating Licence application was filed with government agencies in the third quarter of 2019 (Note 18). Management has been endeavoring to raise the necessary funds for the development of the project.

Capital reduction in CNA

At the March 1, 2021 Extraordinary General Meeting, the shareholders approved a capital reduction by delivering five vessels with their respective AFRMM balances, plus cash, to a new entity Newco Participações Ltda, The net book value based on an appraisal report issued by an independent valuer was R$ 1.

	Transaction base date 12/31/2020	Asset and liability changes	Effective date of the transaction 03/01/2021
ASSETS			
Cash	1	-	1
PP&E	3,235	(91)	3,144
TOTAL	**3,236**	**(91)**	**3,145**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities (AFRMM)	3,235	(91)	3,144
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**1**	**-**	**1**

Acquisition of Marsil / Debt assumption / Judicial foreclosure

In April 2018, the Company acquired all the quotas of Mineração Marsil Eireli Ltda. ("Marsil") from the Bocaiuva Group. As part of this business combination, Bocaiuva subscribed shares in Maverick Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. ("MEP"), a member company of the group with indirect control over MLog.

In the acquisition of Marsil, the Bocaiuva Group contractually assumed from MLog the responsibility not only for the payment of all the bank loans of the acquiree, but also various other Marsil liabilities existing at the date of its acquisition. The purchase consideration, at fair value, including a contingent consideration installment, of R$50,000 was paid in cash.

In the Private Instrument of Assignment and Definitive Transfer of Shares signed between MLog and Bocaiuva, all of Marsil's debts were assumed, as well as all contingencies, recorded as provisions or not, prior to the date of acquisition.

On 06/19/2019 following contractual breaches by Bocaiuva, MLog filed a request to initiate arbitration proceedings against Bocaiuva with the Market Arbitration Chamber to terminate the Marsil Acquisition Agreement.

On 07/16/2019, the Company's Management signed the Private Instrument of Termination with Bocaiuva, which terminates the obligations assumed in the Marsil Acquisition Agreement. This instrument assigns all of Marsil's shares to Bocaiuva for R$50,000. Upon termination, the Company ceased to consolidate Marsil and, consequently, the balances related to the Business Combination - acquisition of Marsil, were fully written off, which includes the amounts of Rights from the business transaction and Bank loans.

The Private Instrument of Termination also includes, among other clauses, (i) assumption of the obligation to pay Bocaiuva's R$50,000 to MLog by shareholder Maverick Holding S.A. ("Maverick Holding") and (ii) the withdrawal of Bocaiuva Group from the shareholding structure and MLog's indirect control group.

The liability assumed by Maverick Holding should be liquidated within 30 days. As the private agreement between parties does not define an index to adjust the amount due, the Company used the IGP-M index plus annual interest of 12%, consistent with the Company bylaws in cases of payments of capital outstanding from shareholders. As the liability had not been liquidated, on July 2020 the Company filed a lawsuit against Maverick Holding for collection of the debt. A definitive ruling on the lawsuit is pending.

In the first quarter of 2022, Management reviewed the transaction, with focus on the receivable from Maverick Holding and concluded:

1. The balance should have been settled within 30 days of the signature of the private agreement. This is unlikely to happen as a liquidity event to provide funds to Maverick Holding did not take place and is not expected to take place;
2. The lawsuit filed against Maverick Holding has not progressed; and
3. Despite the Company's attempts to resolve the issue with Maverick Holding, no progress was made.

Accordingly, management concluded that the most appropriate accounting treatment should be to deduct the balance owed by Maverick Holding directly from the equity balance of the shareholder.

This assumes that the debt has become an equity instrument due to the passage of time without prejudice to the initial classification as an accounts receivable (debt instrument).

The change in accounting treatment was triggered by the events which occurred in 2022 and therefore was adjusted prospectively.

As this is an equity instrument, no remuneration is recorded on the amounts due, though a full provision was recorded.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and also in accordance with Brazilian accounting standards, which comprise (i) the corporate law, (ii) the standards, guidelines and interpretations, issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), and (iii) the rules and regulations issued by the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM), and disclose all relevant information in the financial statements consistent with the information used by management.

These individual parent company and consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and measured under the equity method.

The individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian Real/Reais (R$ or BRL), which is currency of the economic and environment in which the Company operates (functional currency).

All information of significance to the individual and consolidated financial statements, is disclosed which is consistent with that used by management in the performance of its duties.

Management authorized the issuance of these individual and consolidated financial statements on March, 31 2023.

2.1 Basis of consolidation and corporate investments

a. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the VALUE IFRS Plc group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements are for the group consisting of MLog S.A. and its subsidiaries. The equity interests included in the consolidation process are:

Investments	Interest 12/31/2022	Interest 12/31/2021
Cia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba	100%	100%
Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	100%	100%
Dutovias do Brasil S.A.	100%	100%
Cia de Navegação do Amazonas *	100%	100%
Nova Sociedade de Navegação S.A.	100%	-
Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.	50%	100%

*on 12/31/2021 CNA was consolidated indirectly through ABN 100% interest. On 05/01/2022 all CNA shares were held directly by MLog.

The Company holds the following indirect interests through indirect subsidiary CNA:

Investments	Participation 12/31/2022	Participation 12/31/2021
Bourbom Offshore Maritima S.A.	20%	20%

The reduction of capital was as below:

Participation	Investments	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible	Business transaction	Related parts	Comprehensive incom
ASSETS						
ABN	(129,301)	227	165	6,516	1,048	-
CNA	126,740	-	-		-	-
	(2,561)	**227**	**165**	**6,516**	**1,048**	**-**
LIABILITIES						
ABN	-	-	-	-	267	-
EQUITY						
ABN		-	-	-	-	(5,662) *
	(2,561)	**227**	**165**	**6,516**	**1,315**	**(5,662)**

[1] Changes in equity of the controlling shareholder Asgaard.

b. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is obtained until the date on which control ceases to exist.

The Company controls the investee when it is exposed or is entitled to variable returns arising from its interest in the investee and has the ability to affect these returns through its power over the investee.

In the Parent Company individual financial statements, the results of subsidiaries are recognized under the equity method of accounting.

c. Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence, defined as the power to participate in the decisions on the financial and operating policies of an investee, but without individual or joint control over these policies.

In the individual and consolidated financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

d. Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method when the set of activities and assets acquired meet the definition of business and control is transferred to the Company. When determining whether a set of activities and assets is a business, the Company assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at least, an input and substantive process which together significantly contribute to the capacity of generating output.

The Company has the option of applying a "concentration test" which allows a simplified assessment of whether a set of assets and activities acquired is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially the total fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated on a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

2.2 COVID-19 effects

During the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2022 the results are in line with management expectations, without any permanent material impacts directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic that requires adjustments or disclosure in these financial statements.

Management keeps monitoring the evolution of the pandemic scenario, globally and locally, and its effects on Company’s operations.

2.3 Basis of preparation as a going concern

The financial statements have been prepared based on the going-concern principle, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its payment obligations arising from bank loans and payables for the acquisition of investments (Notes 15 and 16).

The financial statements of the parent company and consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2022 present negative working capital with current liabilities in excess of current assets by R$87,009 and 106,830 respectively (R$95,835 and 102,288 in December, 31 2021). Additionally, the parent company and consolidated financial statements showed an accumulated deficit of R$410,506 at December 31, 2022 (R$338,287 as at December 31, 2021).

This liquidity profile and accumulated deficit reflects the fact that a significant part of the Company's assets are in a pre-operational stage, especially those related to the Morro do Pilar Project. It also reflects the short-term commitments related to the amounts payable for the acquisition of CNA (Payables for the Acquisition of Investments) (Note 16), class dockage for assets to support offshore shipping, and the costs attributable to COVID measures, in higher volume than expected, in addition to the short-term portion of its bank debt.

The Company negotiated with its main creditors the amounts to be paid for the acquisition of CNA, resulting in a rescheduling of the liabilities at December 31, 2022 for a significant part of this debt with more favorable conditions (Note 16). This financial strategy, the execution of its business plan with a focus on cash generation from its shipping activities (after BOM operation) combined with the freeing up of AFRMM cash flows, and alternatives being evaluated by Management to raise additional capital are fundamental measures to assure its operating and pre-operating activities are not compromised.

These events and conditions do, however, to cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. If the Company is not successful in the measures described above and, consequently, it is not able to continue operating in the normal course of its business, adjustments may be required for (i) the realization of its assets, including, but not limited to, goodwill on expected future earnings and other intangible assets, and (ii) to ensure compliance with certain financial agreements.

3 Summary of significant accounting practices

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Financial instruments

CPC 48 establishes, among others, new requirements for: classification and measurement of financial assets, measurement and recognition of impairment losses on financial assets, changes in the terms of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure.

The Company does not currently carry out hedge operations, including swaps or any other operations involving derivative financial instruments.

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently carried at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss, in accordance with Accounting Pronouncement CPC 48 (IFRS 9). Management determines the classification of financial assets upon initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company is party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities - except for financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss - are added to or deducted from the fair value of financial assets or liabilities, if applicable, after initial recognition. Classification depends on the purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the date of initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Amortized cost

Financial assets (debt financial instruments) whose contractual cash flows result only from the payment of principal and interest on the principal on specified dates and whose business model aims to hold the asset in order to receive its contractual cash flow.

(iii) Fair value through comprehensive income

Financial assets (debt financial instruments) whose contractual cash flows result only from the receipt of principal and interest on the principal on specified dates and whose business model aims both at receiving the contractual cash flows of the asset and its sale, as well as investments in equity instrument not held for trading or contingent consideration, which upon initial recognition the Company irrevocably elected as it presents subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment in other comprehensive income.

(iv) Financial assets measured to a fair value through profit or loss

Assets held for trading are classified in this category, These financial assets are stated at fair value, and any resulting gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if (a) acquired primarily to be sold in the short term or (b) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or (c) is a derivative that has not been designated as an effective hedging instrument.

(v) Expected credit losses

The Company measures expected credit losses, considering all possible loss events over the time of its receivables, such as: customer history, financial situation and possible default indicators to estimate expected credit losses.

The probability of default is important data for measuring expected credit losses, which is an estimate of the probability of default during a specific period, which considers historical data, assumptions and expectations. operating businesses, there is no expectation of further expected losses.

(vi) Financial liability

A financial liability is recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and is initially measured at fair value, If it is not classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue reduce or increase this value.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

c. Investiments in subsidiaries

On parent company investments in controlled companies are registered by equity, being eliminated for consolidated financial statements purposes.

d. Property, plant and equipment

An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is group policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

e. Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly comprise mining rights, and expenses for exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and for obtaining licenses and goodwill on the acquisition of investments.

They are valued at acquisition cost less, when applicable, accumulated amortization and impairment, and exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and obtaining licenses are capitalized only if future economic benefits are probable and if the Company intends to complete the development and use or sell the asset.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and that have finite useful lives are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses, subsequent expenses are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate, all other expenses are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the items, net of their estimated residual values.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment annually to identify losses (decreases) at its recoverable value.

The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are presented in Note 11, Amortization methods. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if appropriate.

f. Impairment of assets non-financial assets

The book values of assets are, for devaluation purposes, reviewed annually or when there is a potential indication of loss in the recoverable value.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for verification for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization and/or depreciation, such as property, plant and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized by the value at which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable value, the latter is the higher of the fair value of an asset less costs to sell and its value in use.
For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows (cash-generating units).

Below are basic assumptions for preparing the recoverable test of assets:

	Mining	**Navigation**
Measurement of Recoverable Value	Discounted Cash Flow	Discounted Cash Flow or valuation of assets, as the case may be
Cash Flow Projection	The entire useful life of the asset	The entire expected useful life of each asset
Gross Margin	Based on contracted technical studies, market data and expectations of the internal operating team involved	Gross margin update based on budget, business history and market trend
Costs	Based on contracted technical studies and market data	Based on budget, business history and market trend
Perpetuity Growth Rate	No perpetuity	No Growth
Discount rate	The discount rate was based on the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") in dollars, which reflects the specific risk and leverage structure of the segment, being 12.3% for Shipping and 11.8% for Mining	

g. Leases

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
• fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
• variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index

or rate as at the commencement date
• amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees
• the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
• payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
• the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
• any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
• any initial direct costs, and
• restoration costs.

Entity-specific details about the group’s leasing policy are provided in note 10.

h. Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make-good obligations are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

i. Income tax and social contribution

Income tax and social contribution are determined by the tax regime based on taxable income, The tax calculation basis considers the additions and exclusions provided for in current legislation. Management only records deferred income tax and social contribution assets when there is evidence of use in future taxable income.

j. Julgamentos, estimativas e premissas contábeis

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and the exercise of judgment by Management in applying the Company's accounting practices.

These estimates are based on Management's experience and knowledge of the information available at the balance sheet date and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under normal circumstances. changes in facts and circumstances may lead to the revision of these estimation.

Actual future results may differ from those estimated, Significant estimates and judgments applied by the Company in the preparation of these financial statements are presented in the following Explanatory notes:

Accounting estimates and judgments	**Explanatory notes**
Adicional ao Frete para renovação da Marinha Mercante	3. m e 5
Credit losses	6
Business combinaion	8
Useful life of proprety plant and equipament	9
Assumttions for impairment test of assets	9
Estimates related to judicial process and contingencies	17

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Reviews regarding accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are reviewed and in any future periods affected.

k. Statement of Value Added

The Statement of Value Added was prepared in accordance with the criteria defined in Accounting Pronouncement CPC 09 – “Statement of Value Added”. The IFRS do not require the presentation of this statement. As a consequence, under the IFRS, this statement is presented as additional information, without prejudice to the financial statements as a whole.

Earnings per share and basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

• the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares.
• by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (note 20).

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:
• the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
• the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

l. Additional Freight for the Renewal of the Merchant Fleet - AFRMM

The subsidiary CNA, mentioned in Note 1, is a beneficiary under Law 10.893/2004 of receiving 100% of the AFRMM benefit generated in its river navigation activities and transferred in the form of a government subsidy.

The use of these resources, extended to affiliates, subsidiaries or parent companies of CNA, is conditioned to the acquisition of new vessels, jumborising, conversion, modernization, docking or repair of own vessels and payment of interest and amortization of financing related to these same uses.

The consideration for the benefit to be used recorded in assets is recognized as deferred income in liabilities. The recognition of this liability in profit or loss occurs in proportion to the recognition of the above amounts applied to profit or loss, via depreciation and repair costs or when interest is charged or amortization of financing. The right to use the benefit expires if it is not used within a period of three years, counting from the deposit of the AFRMM generated in an escrow account in the name of the CNA. In accordance with article 30 of Law 12.973/2014, subsidies recognized in income, up to the net income limit for the year, are not taxed, provided they are kept in a profit reserve account (reserve for tax incentives), with the use of this reserve conditioned exclusively to the absorption of losses or increase in share capital.

The balance of subsidies recognized in profit or loss not transferred to the aforementioned profit reserve, due to the net income limitation, must be transferred as soon as sufficient profits occur in subsequent years. As mentioned in Note 1, Law 14.301/22, which institutes the cabotage transport incentive program, ensures the maintenance of the current AFRMM rate for the CNA for an additional six years.

m. Revenue recognition

Revenues from vessel chartering, cargo transportation and maritime support are measured at the fair value of the amount received, or receivable, net of commercial discounts and taxes on the sale of these services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer.

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation, transferring the promised service to the customer. Service is generally considered transferred when the customer gains control. Revenue is recognized over time as services are provided. Stage of completion to determine the amount of revenue to be recognized is assessed based on progress assessments of work performed. Whether services under a single contract occur over different periods , the consideration will be allocated based on their individual sales prices. The individual sales price is determined based on the list prices at which the Company sells services in separate transactions, or contracts entered into in advance.

n. Segment reporting

segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of MLog S.A. has appointed a strategic steering committee which assesses the financial performance and position of the group and makes strategic decisions. The steering committee, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, consists of the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and the manager for corporate planning.

3.1 New standards and interpretations

The group has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2022:

• Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
• Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37
• Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020, and
• Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3. The group also elected to adopt the following amendments early:
• Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – amendments to IAS 12, and
• Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2. The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

4 Cash and cash equivalentes

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Cash	11	12	12	12
Cash equivalents	3	6	2,270	1,398
	14	**18**	**2,282**	**1,410**

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term operating commitments and not for investment or other purposes. The balance as at December 31, 2022 of cash equivalents refers mostly to available funds held in cash or credit against financial institutions.

5 Additional Freight for the Renewal of the Merchant Fleet ("AFRMM")

The AFRMM balances in the consolidated balance sheet and changes in the periods were:

‘

	Asset accounts			Liabilities account
	Current		Non-current	Non-current
	AFRMM deposits in escrow account	AFRMM to be released	AFRMM to be release	Unearned government subsidies - AFRMM (1)
Balance as at 12/31/2021	**-**	**9,726**	**-**	**181,411**
AFRMM generated	-	-	22,666	22,666
Deposits in escrow account	23,670	(23,441)	-	-
Defference of processes received	-	(228)	-	3
Linked account income	46	-	-	26
Receipt parent company [2]	(19,483)	-	-	-
Reimbursement repairs	(2,200)	-	-	-
BNDES Commission and Income Tax	(177)	-	-	-
Recognition in profit or loss	-	-	-	(14,252)
AFRMM losses	-	1,615	-	(62)
PCLD - AFRMM receivable	-	(1,676)	-	-
Long-term transfer	-	22,666	(22,666)	-
Balance as at 12/31/2022	**1,856**	**8,662**	**-**	**189,792**

[1] Although classified in non-current liabilities, the AFRMM balance when applied for its legal purpose does not result in a cash liability or obligation of the Company, which may at any time cease to operate the asset and / or sell it.

[2] Payment BNDES - parent company

As at December, 31 2021:

	Asset accounts			Liabilities account
	Current		Non-current	Non-current
	AFRMM deposits in escrow account	**AFRMM to be released**	**AFRMM to be released**	**Unearned government subsidies - AFRMM [1]**
Balance as of 12/31/2020	**2,476**	**8,075**	**-**	**178,067**
AFRMM generated	-	-	18,395	18,395
Deposits in escrow account	16,744	(16,744)	-	-
Linked account income	47	-	-	47
Receipt parent company [2]	(19,113)	-	-	-
Reimbursement repairs	(35)	-	-	-
BNDES Commission and Income Tax	(123)	-	-	-
Recognition in profit or loss	-	-	-	(11,958)
AFRMM transferred to related company	-	-	-	(3,144)
Others (breakdown - reversal)	4	18,395	(18,395)	4
Balance as of 12/31/2021	**-**	**9,726**	**-**	**181,411**

[1] Although classified in non-current liabilities, the AFRMM balance when applied for its legal purpose does not result in a cash liability or obligation of r the Company, which may at any time cease to operate the asset and / or sell it.

[2] Payment BNDES - parent company

6 Trade accounts receivable

On December 31, 2022, R$4,718 and R$17,147 (R$ 3,247 and R$10,792 as at December 31, 2021) refer to the regular businesses of the subsidiaries CNA and ABN respectively. Note that at December 31, 2021 Asgaard was only operating OSRV Sophia, and on December 31, 2022 ABN operated a further four vessels, totaling five vessels in the fleet under contract; and R$3,168 related to MLog (R$ 6,287 on December 31, 2021).

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Trade accounts receivable	3,168	6,287	25,206	20,499
Allowance for expected losses		-	(173)	(173)
	3,168	**6,287**	**25,033**	**20,326**

The allowance covers the full amounts being collected through the courts from former customers before adoption of the policy of only transacting with customers meeting credit scores and with collaterals to mitigate credit risk.

On MLog 100% of revenue is intercompany level, so Company do not expect any losses. On ABN revenue is registered based on services measure attestation by Petrobras, being the historical loss non significant. At CNA the loss history is low and on bullet situations, being the last occasion on 2020.

The amounts of trade accounts receivable mature as follows:

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Current	3,168	6,287	23,820	19,761
Past due:				
Up to 30 days	-	-	992	565
31 to 90 days	-	-	136	-
91 to 180 days	-	-	85	-
181 to 360 days	-	-	173	173
	3,168	**6,287**	**25,206**	**20,499**

7 Recoverable income tax, contributions and other taxes

IR e CSLL a recuperar

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Current				
Withheld at source				
Income tax on short-term investments	-	17	15	20
Income tax on services rendered	-	-	9,568	1,537
Social contribution (CSLL) on services rendered	-	-	1,993	247
Credits				
Recoverable IRPJ and CSLL	88	1,296	738	1,725
	88	**1,313**	**12,314**	**3,529**

Other recoverable taxes

	Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**
Current		
Withheld at source		
PIS and COFINS on services rendered	1,050	554
Social security tax (INSS) on services rendered	1,696	-
Refund request		
Taxes on revenue (PIS and COFINS)	421	178
Credits		
Others	13	304
	3,180	**1,036**
Non-current		
Refund request		
PIS and COFINS	5,108	3,714
Credits		
PIS and COFINS on inputs	621	1,798
	5,729	**5,512**

The amounts recorded in non-current assets refer to the refund of overpaid taxes on imports under the temporary customs clearance regime for foreign vessels, which, when received, must be transferred to the service taker. The obligation to the customer is recorded under "other non-current liabilities".

8 Investments in subsidiaries – Parent company

The changes in the parent company investments were as follows:

Investments	12/31/2021	Acquisition (write-off) of investments	Equity accounting 100%	Equity accounting 50%	Capital increase	12/31/2022
Cia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba	21,078	-	(245)	-	10,180	31,013
Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	751,268	-	(2,222)	-	-	749,046
Companhia de Navegação da Amazônia	-	126,740	8,161	-	-	134,901
Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.	145,834	(129,301)	(3,068)	(2,041)	-	11,424
Investment Balance	**918,180**	**(2,561)**	**2,626**	**(2,041)**	**10,180**	**926,384**
Nova Sociedade de Navegação S.A.	-	1	(61)	-	-	(60)
Dutovias do Brasil S.A.	(1,643)	-	(4)	-	-	(1,647)
Balance of the provision for negative equity [1]	**(1,643)**	**1**	**(65)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,707)**
	916,537	**(2,560)**	**2,561**	**(2,041)**	**10,180**	**924,677**

[1] The liability reflects the Company's joint liability for the debts of Dutovias.

As described on notes 1 and 2.1, due to the equity transaction between MLog and BOM, ABN will now be consolidated on 05/01/2022, with 50% of participation and CAN remaining with 100% of participation, through equity. The amount of R$ 129.301 refers to ABN investment write off, and amount of R$ 5.662 of equity variation on the transaction, considered as Other Comprehensive Results in the Parent Company.

Company management Applied a critical judgment on the matter of maintain controlling of parent company ABN, considering its capital reduction, being partner on 50% of ABN. This judgement consider two spheres:

- Economical: Based on shareholders agreement, financial counterpart (based on EBITDA) of 4 among 5 vessels operated by ABN (OSRV Asgaard Sophia, AHTS Geonísio Barroso, AHTS Yvan Barreto and AHTS Haroldo Ramos, owned directly or not by MLog) is assigned to MLog, being the financial result of the remaining vessel of the fleet, WSSV Stim Star Arabian Gulf, leased from third part is shared in 50% with BOM.
- Technical: Decisions of investments and operation of fleet owned directly or not by MLog, in case of deadlock between parts are responsibility of MLog management, considering 80% of the actual fleet is owned by MLog and controlling companies.

For the reasons pointed above, management concluded that the controlling and consolidation of ABN remains with MLog, considering CPC 36. It is important to highlight that MLog has indirect participation of 20% in BOM equity.

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

BP - 12/31/2022 – synthetic

	Parent company	Morro do Pilar	CDNC	Dutovias	ABN	CNA	NSN	Emiminations	Consolidated
Current assests	4,432	458	3	-	44,965	21,316	1	(6,318)	64,857
Non-current assests	1,079,304	286,897	31,161	-	139,222	247,744	-	(635,415)	1,148,913
Total assests	**1,083,736**	**287,355**	**31,164**	**-**	**184,187**	**269,060**	**1**	**(641,733)**	**1,213,770**
Current liabilities	91,441	22,835	149	1,642	106,338	19,664	5	(70,387)	171,687
Non-current liabilities	285,461	6,897	4	5	72,771	202,288	56	(237,069)	330,413
	376,902	**29,732**	**153**	**1,647**	**179,109**	**221,952**	**61**	**(307,456)**	**502,100**
Equity	706,834	257,623	31,011	(1,647)	5,078	47,108	(60)	(334,277)	711,670
Total liabilities and equity	**1,083,736**	**287,355**	**31,164**	**-**	**184,187**	**269,060**	**1**	**(641,733)**	**1,213,770**

BP - 12/31/2021 - synthetic

	Parent company	Morro do Pilar	CDNC	Dutovias	ABN	CNA	Emiminations	Consolidated
Current assests	8,757	151	8	4	27,288	15,791	(8,122)	43,877
Non-current assests	1,145,198	262,358	21,146	-	240,615	228,031	(656,216)	1,241,132
Total assests	**1,153,955**	**262,509**	**21,154**	**4**	**267,903**	**243,822**	**(664,338)**	**1,285,009**
Current liabilities	104,592	826	7	1,647	52,452	12,948	(26,307)	146,165
Non-current liabilities	225,972	1,837	69	-	77,556	190,863	(180,850)	315,447
	330,564	**2,663**	**76**	**1,647**	**130,008**	**203,811**	**(207,157)**	**461,612**
Equity	823,391	259,846	21,078	(1,643)	137,895	40,011	(457,181)	823,397
Total liabilities and equity	**1,153,955**	**262,509**	**21,154**	**4**	**267,903**	**243,822**	**(664,338)**	**1,285,009**

DRE - 12/31/2022 - synthetic

	Parent company	Morro do Pilar	CDNC	Dutovias	ABN	CNA	NSN	Emiminations	Consolidated
Raw score	(2,318)	-	-	-	20,714	(4,652)	-	(6,494)	7,250
Operating income (expenses)	(56,435)	(2,088)	(229)	(4)	(17,156)	15,019	(61)	2,071	(58,883)
Operating result before financial result	**(58,753)**	**(2,088)**	**(229)**	**(4)**	**3,558**	**10,367**	**(61)**	**(4,423)**	**(51,633)**
Financial result	(13,953)	(134)	(16)	-	(13,378)	(2,918)	-	8,202	(22,197)
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution	**(72,706)**	**(2,222)**	**(245)**	**(4)**	**(9,820)**	**7,449**	**(61)**	**3,779**	**(73,830)**
Income tax and social contribution	487	-	-	-	(570)	(352)	-	-	(435)
Loss for the year	**(72,219)**	**(2,222)**	**(245)**	**(4)**	**(10,390)**	**7,097**	**(61)**	**3,779**	**(74,265)**

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

DRE - 12/31/2021 – synthetic	Parent company	Morro do Pilar	CDNC	Dutovias	ABN	CNA	Emiminations	Consolidated
Raw score	19,222	-	-	-	(4,430)	(6,267)	(2,594)	5,931
Operating income (expenses)	(20,126)	(1,484)	(100)	(7)	(25,507)	(5,306)	45,138	(7,392)
Operating result before financial result	**(904)**	**(1,484)**	**(100)**	**(7)**	**(29,937)**	**(11,573)**	**42,544**	**(1,461)**
Financial result	2,681	(38)	(14)	-	(2,000)	(1,089)	1,916	1,456
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution	**1,777**	**(1,522)**	**(114)**	**(7)**	**(31,937)**	**(12,662)**	**44,460**	**(5)**
Income tax and social contribution	(4,256)	-	-	-	1,496	286	-	(2,474)
Loss for the year	**(2,479)**	**(1,522)**	**(114)**	**(7)**	**(30,441)**	**(12,376)**	**44,460**	**(2,479)**

DFC 12/31/2022 – synthetic	Parent company	Morro do Pilar	CDNC	Dutovias	ABN	CNA	NSN	Emiminations	Consolidated
Cash generated by operating activities	11,836	(1,349)	(115)	(4)	78,013	16,551	(56)	(57,363)	47,513
Cash used in investing activities	(7,267)	(2,837)	-	-	(154)	(4,243)	-	4,146	(10,355)
Cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(4,573)	4,484	115	4	(78,461)	(11,129)	57	53,217	(36,286)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(4)**	**298**	**-**	**-**	**(602)**	**1,179**	**1**	**-**	**872**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	18	146	-	-	652	594	-	-	1,410
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14**	**444**	**-**	**-**	**50**	**1,773**	**1**	**-**	**2,282**

DFC 12/31/2021	Parent company	Morro do Pilar	CDNC	Dutovias	ABN	CNA	Emiminations	Consolidated
Cash generated by operating activities	12,064	(865)	(116)	(6)	(12,939)	14,206	10,933	23,277
Cash used in investing activities	(5,845)	(3,671)	-	-	(15,582)	(7,883)	(6,597)	(39,578)
Cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(6,213)	4,682	116	6	20,446	(11,838)	(4,336)	2,863
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**6**	**146**	**-**	**-**	**(8,075)**	**(5,515)**	**-**	**(13,438)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	-	-	-	8,727	6,109	-	14,848
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**18**	**146**	**-**	**-**	**652**	**594**	**-**	**1,410**

The changes in advances for future capital increases to December 30, 2022 are shown below:

	Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	Cia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba	Dutovias do Brasil S.A.	Nova Sociedade de Navegação S.A.	Total
Balances as of 12/31/2021	332	69	-	-	**401**
Funds contributed	3,970	116	4	56	**4,146**
Capitalizations *	-	(180)	-	-	**(180)**
Balances as of 12/31/2022	**4,302**	**5**	**4**	**56**	**4,367**

*Capitalizations are made annually, on shareholders General Meeting

For comparison purposes, presented below as December 31, 2021:

Investments	12/31/2020	Capital increase	Equity accounting 100%	12/31/2021
Cia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba	21,107	85	(114)	21,078
Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	748,864	3,926	(1,522)	751,268
Asggard Bourbon Navegação S.A. [2]	174,926	-	(29,092)	145,834
Investment Balance	**944,897**	**4,011**	**(30,728)**	**918,180**
Dutovias do Brasil S.A.	(1,644)	8	(7)	(1,643)
Balance of the provision for negative equity [1]	**(1,644)**	**8**	**(7)**	**(1,643)**
	943,253	**4,019**	**(30,735)**	**916,537**

(1) The liability reflects the Company's joint liability for the debts of Dutovias.

(2) Includes indirect investment in CNA and BOM.

The shareholder acquisition agreement signed among Bourbon Marine & Logistics ("BML") - holder of 80% of BOM shares - CNA and BOM, stipulates that CNA and its controlling shareholders are not liable for any damage, contingency, obligation or responsibility of BML and/or affiliates prior or after January 6, 2020 (signature date of shareholder's acquisition agreement), regardless of BML being aware or not.

On December 31, 2022, BOM presented negative equity and a loss for the year ended December 31, 2021; therefore, CNA did not record those losses in its balance sheet as it has not incurred legal or constructive obligations on these losses, neither have any obligations in past losses, prior to transaction, incurred by BOM. Therefore as the Company will offset past losses, upon achieving equity positive, CNA will not record those gains.

Upon the signature on February 21, 2022 of the shareholders' agreement between MLog and BOM, allowing for the entry of BOM into Asgaard equity, for legal purposes the transaction resulted in an equity reduction of MLog on Asgaard (for subsequent equity increase made by BOM), which was subject to consultation to creditors and shareholders allowing them to contest the transaction. On March 31, 2022 this consultation period was still open, and Asgaard was fully consolidated by MLog, as at December 31, 2022, through the shareholders agreement, MLog legally holds the Asgaard equity.

The changes in advances for future capital increases to December 31, 2021 are shown below:

	Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	Cia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba	Dutovias do Brasil S.A.	Total
Balances as of 12/31/2020	44	38	2	**84**
Funds contributed	4,214	116	6	**4,336**
Capitalizations *	(3,926)	(85)	(8)	**(4,019)**
Balances as of 12/31/2021	**332**	**69**	**-**	**401**

9 Property, plant and equipment

Parent company

Cost		**12/31/2021**	**Addition**	**Transfers**	**Acquisitions in the business transaction**	**12/31/2022**
Construction in progress		18,154	-	(18,147)	-	7
Vessels		117,357	3,121	18,147	-	138,625
Furniture and fixtures		842	-	-	50	892
IT equipment		541	-	-	72	613
Communication equipment		144	-	-	8	152
Artworks		-	-	-	97	97
Leasehold improvements		115	-	-		115
		137,153	**3,121**	**-**	**227**	**140,501**
Depreciation	**Rate**					
Vessels	**7%**	(8,345)	(13,531)	-	-	(21,876)
Furniture and fixtures	**10%**	(688)	(100)	-	-	(788)
IT equipment	**20%**	(541)	(27)	-	-	(568)
Communication equipment	**20%**	(144)	(5)	-	-	(149)
Leasehold improvements	**22%**	(115)	-	-	-	(115)
		(9,833)	**(13,663)**	**-**	**-**	**(23,496)**
		127,320	**(10,542)**	**-**	**227**	**117,005**

The addition of R$18,147 transferred to the vessel refers to docking expenditures of Geonísio Barroso and Yvan Barreto concluded in 2022.

The additions refer to return of capital transaction with ABN (Note1).

Cost		**12/31/2020**	**Additions**	**Write-offs**	**12/31/2021**
Construction in progress		-	18,154	-	18,154
Vessels		115,848	1,509	-	117,357
Furniture and fixtures		4	-	(4)	-
IT equipment		842	-	-	842
Communication equipment		541	-	-	541
Leasehold improvements		144	-	-	144
Construction in progress		115	-	-	115
		117,494	**19,663**	**(4)**	**137,153**
Depreciation	**Rate**				
Vessels	**7%**	(23)	(8,322)	-	(8,345)
Furniture and fixtures	**10%**	(601)	(87)	-	(688)
IT equipment	**20%**	(516)	(25)	-	(541)
Communication equipment	**20%**	(143)	(1)	-	(144)
Leasehold improvements	**22%**	(115)	-	-	(115)
		(1,398)	**(8,435)**	**-**	**(9,833)**
		116,096	**11,228**	**(4)**	**127,320**

The addition of R$18,147 transferred to the vessel refers to docking expenditures of Geonísio Barroso and Yvan Barreto concluded in 2022.

Consolidated

Cost		**12/31/2021**	**Additions**	**Transfers**	**Reversal to recoverable amonnt**	**Write-offs**	**12/31/2022**
Construction in progress		18,192	154	(18,185)	-	-	161
Vessel in construction		3,678	3,789	-	-	-	7,467
Artworks		97	-	-	-	-	97
Land		30,480	-	-	-	-	30,480
Properties		1,645	-	-	-	-	1,645
Buildings		318	-	-	-	-	318
Machinery and equipment		5,228	63	-	-	-	5,291
Furniture and fixtures		1,570	44	-	-	(11)	1,603
IT equipment		1,021	10	38	-	(15)	1,054
Communication equipment		904	24	-	-	(3)	925
Vessels		353,835	3,789	18,147	2,888	(2,370)	376,289
Vehicles		678	-	-	-	(59)	619
Leasehold improvements		4,259	-	-	-	-	4,259
		421,905	**7,873**	**-**	**2,888**	**(2,458)**	**430,208**
Depreciation	**Rate**						
Buildings	**4%**	(122)	(12)	-	-	-	(134)
Machinery and equipment	**10%**	(3,936)	(295)	-	-	-	(4,231)
Furniture and fixtures	**10%**	(1,252)	(131)	-	-	8	(1,375)
IT equipment	**20%**	(896)	(59)	-	-	161	(794)
Communication equipment	**20%**	(605)	(60)	-	-	(156)	(821)
Vessels	**5% a 7%**	(112,489)	(24,187)	-	-	2,093	(134,583)
Vehicles	**20%**	(674)	(1)	-	-	56	(619)
Leasehold improvements	**22%**	(3,094)	(1,165)	-	-	-	(4,259)
		(123,068)	**(25,910)**	**-**	**-**	**2,162**	**(146,816)**
		298,837	**(18,037)**	**-**	**2,888**	**(296)**	**283,392**

Company tested impairment of your assets on 12/31/2022 for CNA was identified a need of reversion of R$ 2.888 comparing to the amount registered on 2021 due to adjustment of premises on the test, described on Note 3 (f). The amount is registered under impairment description.

Impairment provision on CNA on December 31, 2022 was R$ 5.254.

Cost		**12/31/2020**	**Additions**	**Transfers**	**Reversal to recoverable amonnt**	**Write-offs**	**12/31/2021**
Construction in progress		2,529	26,321	(2,828)	-	(7,830)	18,192
Vessel in construction		5,688	3,678	(5,162)	-	(526)	3,678
Other		97	-	-	-	-	97
Land		30,480	-	-	-	-	30,480
Properties		1,645	-	-	-	-	1,645
Buildings		322	-	-	-	(4)	318
Machinery and equipment		4,745	76	433	-	(26)	5,228
Furniture and fixtures		1,244	16	413	-	(103)	1,570
IT equipment		831	82	108	-	-	1,021
Communication equipment		710	2	192	-	-	904
Vessels		319,942	5,642	52,570	(8,142)	(16,177)	353,835
Vehicles		426	-	278	-	(26)	678
Leasehold improvements		1,431	-	2,828	-	-	4,259
		370,090	**35,817**	**48,832**		**(24,692)**	**421,905**
Depreciation	**Rate**						
Buildings	**4%**	(112)	(10)	-	-	-	(122)
Machinery and equipment	**10%**	(3,264)	(258)	(414)	-	-	(3,936)
Furniture and fixtures	**10%**	(814)	(132)	(405)	-	99	(1,252)
IT equipment	**20%**	(702)	(83)	(135)	-	24	(896)
Communication equipment	**20%**	(351)	(62)	(192)	-	-	(605)
Vessels	**5% a 7%**	(53,643)	(20,274)	(47,408)	-	8,836	(112,489)
Vehicles	**20%**	(410)	(12)	(278)	-	26	(674)
Leasehold improvements	**22%**	(1,431)	(1,663)	-	-	-	(3,094)
		(60,727)	**(22,494)**	**(48,832)**		**8,985**	**(123,068)**
		309,363	**13,323**	**-**		**(15,707)**	**298,837**

Assets in guarantee:

- Asgaard's Sophia vessel sold under fiduciary collateral with obligations assumed under the CNA acquisition contract.

- CNA property located at Rua Professor Nelson Ribeiro, no. 307, Telegrafo, Belém, registered as # 441 and # 442: pledge in Tax execution No. 0000284-58.2004.8.14.0301 (former No. 200410009995) and Tax execution No. 0020201-92.2004.8.14.0301, and in the latter case there was a final and unappealable decision favorable to CNA and clearance of the property is being arranged.

- Pledge on Mining Rights registered with the ANM (National Mining Agency) under No. 832.240/2009.

- Vessels Geonísio Barroso, Yvan Barreto and Haroldo Ramos with mortgage in favor of BNDES as collateral for the contract.

10 Rights of use leased assets

Right of use refers to charters leased with third parties, as below:

	Right of use
Balances as at 12/31/2021	**25,511**
Addition	2,380
Remeasurement	(773)
Anortization	(9,688)
Balances as at 12/31/2022	**17,430**

	Right of use
Balances as at 12/31/2020	-
Addition	26,240
Anortization	(729)
Balances as at 12/31/2021	**25,511**

The Company applied discount rates based on contracted debt interest rates, aligned with market debt transactions, excluding subsidized debt rates.

As at December, 31 2022:

	Leases payable
Balances as at 12/31/2021	**26,016**
Additions	2,375
Fees	2,891
Exchange effects	(1,728)
Payments	(10,065)
Remeasurement	(773)
Balances as at 12/31/2022	**18,716**
Current	9,373
Non-current	9,343

At 31 December 2021:

	Leases payable
Balances as at 12/31/2020	-
Additions	26,240
Fees	309
Exchange effects	(533)
Balances as at 12/31/2021	**26,016**
Current	10,662
Non-current	15,354

Estimated future minimum payments for lease contract:

	12/31/2022		
	Up to one year	From one to three Years	Total
Lease agreements	11,257	12,155	23,412
Adjustment to present value	(1,884)	(2,812)	(4,696)
	9,373	9,343	18,716

	12/31/2021		
	Up to one year	From one to three Years	Total
Lease agreements	10,941	19,924	30,865
Adjustment to present value	(279)	(4,570)	(4,849)
	10,662	15,354	26,016

11 Intangible assets

An impairment test for 2022 was made, including goodwill. Company consider as cashflow generation units:

1) CNA as a single cashflow generation unity as their assets can be arranged in multiple ways to attend the clients.
2) In ABN the vessels are each considered as a single cashflow unity, as each one can generate cashflow independent of the remaining fleet.
3) Morro do Pilar is considered as a a single cashflow generator.

Consolidated

Cost		**12/31/2021**	**Additions**	**12/31/2022**
Expenditures related to exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and prospecting rights (i)		265,158	24,744	289,902
Expenditures related to licensing phase		6,404	-	6,404
Management system (ERP)		1,393	-	1,393
Software		930	-	930
Intangible assets acquired in business combination (ii)		472,791	-	472,791
Goodwill on acquisition (iii)		65,768	-	65,768
		812,444	**24,744**	**837,188**
Amortization	**Rate**			
Management system (ERP)	**20%**	(1,208)	(48)	(1,256)
Software	**20%**	(930)		(930)
		(2,138)	**(48)**	**(2,186)**
		810,306	**24,696**	**835,002**

Cost	Rate	12/31/2020	Additions	12/31/2021
Expenditures related to exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and prospecting rights (i)		261,273	3,885	265,158
Expenditures related to licensing phase		6,404	-	6,404
Management system (ERP)		1,268	125	1,393
Software		930	-	930
Intangible assets acquired in business combination (ii)		472,791	-	472,791
Goodwill on acquisition (iii)		65,768	-	65,768
		808,434	**4,010**	**812,444**
Amortization	**Rate**			
	20%	(1,174)	(34)	(1,208)
Management system (ERP)	20%	(930)	-	(930)
		(2,104)	(34)	(2,138)
		806,330	**3,976**	**810,306**

(i) Consistent with IFRS 6 - Exploration For and Evaluation of Mineral Rights, refer to expenses incurred by the Company for activities of its Morro do Pilar iron ore project.

(ii) The balance of intangible assets acquired in a business combination and goodwill on acquisition refer to excess purchase price over fair value paid to acquire MOPI, which was allocated to intangible assets acquired, net of impairment. For the database on 12/31/2021 an impairment test was performed for intangible assets jointly with expenditures of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources on licensing phase; with no indication of reduction of recuperable value (impairment).

(iii) Goodwill on acquisition refers to expected future earnings upon the acquisition of CNA.

12 Income tax and social contribution

As at December 31, 2022, the available tax loss carryforwards of the Parent company totaled approximately R$491 million (R$424 million as at December 31, 2021), and R$926 million (R$ 744 million as at December 31, 2021) in the Consolidated. Management, in view of the lack of a history of profitability and projected taxable profits, did not record deferred income tax and social contribution assets for these amounts.

The reconciliation between the nominal statutory and effective rate is shown below:

	Parent company		**Consolidated**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Loss before income tax and social contribution	(72,706)	1,777	(73,830)	(5)
Income tax and social contribution calculated at the statutory rate of 34%	24,720	(604)	25,102	2
Permanent differences				
Share of loss of subsidiaries	177	(10,450)	-	-
Tax differences (i)	(14,104)	6,832	(16,201)	2,745
Tax differences (ii)	(750)	8,664	724	7,101
	10,053	**4,442**	**9,625**	**9,848**
Deferred income tax and social contribution liabilities	487	(4,256)	317	(2,760)
Tax loss carryforwards used not previously recorded in assets	-	-	347	-
Deferred assets not recognized due to the lack of expected future taxable earnings	(10,053)	(4,442)	(10,724)	(9,562)
Income tax and social contribution in profit or loss	**487**	**(4,256)**	**(435)**	**(2,474)**
Effective rate	**0.7%**	**239.5%**	**0.6%**	**494.9%**

(i) Other tax differences basically to operating provisions and provisions for contingencies.

(ii) Tax differences refer basically comprise depreciation of deemed cost (ICPC 10), AFRMM taxed in another entity and AFRMM not taxed for social contribution purposes.

Deferred income tax refers to the gain registered on prior periods and taxable in future periods based on its financial realization. Those gains are related to the renegotiation of CNA acquisition debt.

13 Related parties

Transactions among related parties

The balances of transactions with related parties on the date of these financial statements were as follows:

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Assets				
Não circulante				
Patrícia Tendrich Pires Coelho (i)	485	296	485	411
Maverick Holding S.A.(ii)	1,041	98,359	1,041	99,242
Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	23,345	616	-	-
Bourbon Offshore Marítima	-	-	19	18
Total non-current	**24,871**	**99,271**	**1,545**	**99,671**
Liabilities				
Fjords Limited (iii)	41,223	39,579	41,223	39,579
Total Current	**41,223**	**39,579**	**41,223**	**39,579**
Companhia de Navegação da Amazônia	135,311	96,118	-	-
Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.	37,816	31,506	-	-
Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba	10,000	-	-	-
Bourbon Offshore Marítima S.A.	-	5,937	242	11,253
Total non-current (iv)	**183,127**	**133,561**	**242**	**11,253**
Total Liabilities	**224,350**	**173,140**	**41,465**	**50,832**

[1] - interest on debt with shareholder classified on Equity (Note 1)

(i) The loan between MLog and Patrícia Tendrich Pires Coelho (holder of indirect interest in the Company) in the amount of R$485 accrues interest at the CDI rate plus 5% per year. As there is no defined maturity date, this balance is recorded as non-current.

(ii) The loan between ABN and Maverick Holding S.A. (shareholder of MLog) in the amount of R$1,041 accrues interest at the CDI rate plus 5% per year. As there is no defined maturity date, this balance is recorded as non-current.

(iii) MLog's Board of Directors approved the execution of an intercompany foreign currency loan, in conformity with Law 4.131/62, with Fjords Limited (MLog's shareholder) for total principal of US$6,950, accruing interest of 12% per year, which as at December 31, 2022 totals R$41,223. The intercompany loan is collateralized by the fiduciary assignment related to the following receivables:

- RSV Bourbon Evolution 808: charter contract for defined term, entered into between Asgaard and Petrobras;
- OSRV Asgaard Sophia: bareboat charter contract entered into between CNA and Asgaard;
- AHTS Geonisio Barroso and Yvan Barreto: bareboat charter contracts entered into between MLog and ABN;

- AHTS Haroldo Ramos: bareboat charter contract entered into between MLog and BOM.

(i) The parent company holds long-term liabilities with controlling companies CNA, ABN and CDNC. In CNA and ABN these refer to debts for cashflow management, including liabilities for payment of a BNDES Loan for the parent company using AFRMM subsidies generated by CNA. In CDNC the debt with 10 years of duration is paid for capital increase. All intercompany debt has 10% a year interest.

The following transactions with related parties did not involve intercompany loans and promissory notes:

- MLog's parent company, Maverick Holding, is the guarantor of the debt from the CNA acquisition. This guarantee was important in closing the transaction; Maverick Holding agreed not to charge the Company for this guarantee.

- As described on Note 1, Maverick Holding assumed the obligation to pay to MLog for the amount owed by Marsil, R$ 116.174 on December 31, 2022. The original amount was R$ 50.000 registered on the Company's equity, and the remaining amount refers to interest accrued, provisioned for write off. The Company has an ongoing lawsuit against Maverick Holding, reason why the balance is presented on long term assets. The lawsuit is valued at R$ 316.738 and also comprehends subscribed and non integrated equity.

As MLog have an arbitral clause on statute, the payment of 10% of attorney's fees is considered non applicable. MLog presented a ban of this decision, but as judicial court considered that a ban request is not applicable, the Company will present a resource for this decision.

Financial income (expenses)

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Patrícia Tendrich Pires Coelho	68	26	74	36
Maverick Holding S.A.	115	25,011	158	25,089
Asgaard Bourbon Navegação S.A.	(331)	(549)	-	-
Bourbon Offshore Marítima S.A.	(6)	(36)	(51)	(74)
Companhia de Navegação da Amazônia	(1,450)	(1,028)	-	-
Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A.	11	6	-	-
Fjords Limited	(4,076)	(795)	(4,076)	(795)
	(5,669)	**22,635**	**(3,895)**	**24,256**

Compensation of key management personnel

The Company considers all current officers and members of the board of directors to be key management personnel. In the period ended December 31, 2022, compensation of officers and members of the Board of Directors was R$5,057 and R$1,486, respectively (R$5,332 and R$1,102 as at December 31, 2021).

Total key management compensation for the period between 5/01/2022 and 4/30/2023 up to R$ 11,400 was approved by the Annual General Meeting on July 18, 2022.

14 Trade accounts payable

The consolidated balance of R$34,151 on December 31, 2022 (R$16,874 on December 31, 2021) refers mostly to providers of services and suppliers of materials used by the group companies in their operations.

15 Loans and financing

CURRENT				Consolidated	
Company	**Financial Institution**	**Type**	**Interest Rate (p.a.)**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
MLog	BNDES	Financing	Fixed	18,898	42,175
ABN	Sifra	Working capital	Fixed	12,307	-
CNA	Banco BASA	Working capital	Floating	820	1,123
CNA	Banco Itaú	Working capital	Fixed	-	985
CNA	Banco do Brasil	Working capital	Floating	2,088	651
CNA	Banco Sifra	Working capital	Fixed	272	735
CNA	Banco ABC	Working capital	Fixed	1,758	1,765
				36,143	**47,434**
NON-CURRENT					
Company	**Financial Institution**	**Type**	**Interest Rate (p.a.)**		
MLog	BNDES	Financing	Fixed	29,773	23,780
CNA	Banco BASA	Working capital	Floating	3,464	4,571
CNA	Banco do Brasil	Working capital	Fixed	2,834	-
CNA	Banco ABC	Working capital	Fixed	2,128	3,843
				38,199	**32,194**
				74,342	**79,628**

The parent company's loan and financing reflect the MLog balances in the table above.

Following the acquisition of the three AHTSs, the Company assumed the debt related to the financing of these vessels with the BNDES (Note 1). This financing is denominated in US dollar, bearing fixed interest of 5% per year, with original mature was July 2023, renegotiated to April 2025.

The other loans are denominated in Reais, subject to interest at an average annual rate of 7.01%. These are floating rates indexed to the CDI.

ABN is the third guarantor of the loan raised by CNA with Banco ABC. This guarantee was provided through the collateral assignment of ABN receivables related to the contract for the provision of services to Petrobras.

The Company and its indirect subsidiary CNA have collateralized loans and financing that do not contain restrictive covenants, but only accessory obligations, all of which were in compliance at December 31, 2022.

16 Payable for acquisitions of investments

This line item refers to payment obligations assumed in connection with the acquisition of all shares of subsidiary CNA.

The Libra Group, which is in Court-Ordered Reorganization, is the creditor for the acquisition of investments and is also responsible for potential liabilities of CNA. The Libra Group's balance with MLog is included in its approved Court-Ordered Reorganization Plan.

On December 26, 2019, pursuant to the Court-Ordered Reorganization Plan, Libra Group entered into an Accord and Satisfaction Instrument with its original creditors for these Payables for the acquisition of Investments due by MLog. The Libra Group's Accord and Satisfaction Instrument with its creditors contained a suspensive clause for approval of MLog, which took place in January 2020. After this approval, the original creditors from the Libra Group became creditors of these payables.

These comprise Bradesco (29.3%) and Itaú (36.5%), totaling approximately 65% of total credits.

On 03/31/2020, the Fundo de Direitos Creditórios Atacado - Não Padronizado (FIDC Atacado), as assignee and procedural successor of Banco Santander, holder of 26.3% of the right to MLog's debt through the acquisition of CNA, assigned its total right to Geribá Participações SPE-2 Ltda. (Geribá) and the latter, on 10/30/2020, assigned the right to the credits to Rio Alva Participações S.A. (Rio Alva). On the same date, the Company and Asgaard and CNA entered into an agreement with this creditor which involved: (i) payment of R$3,000 on the date of the Acknowledgment of Debt, (ii) payment of two additional installments, maturing on April 30, 2021 and October 30, 2021, totaling R$3,000, in addition to the accord and satisfaction for five CNA operational vessels.

The ownership of these vessels was transferred to Rio Alva between March 3 and April 2, 2021, the book balance net of depreciation amounted to R$4,187, with legal measures on the transfer of their effective ownerships still pending.

On September 22, 2021, the Company released a Relevant Fact notice advising that it had executed debt acknowledgment instruments with two banks (Itaú and Bradesco) for the renegotiation of the debt arising from CNA's acquisition. The renegotiation resulted in a payment of 64 and 44 installments, the last installment due on 02/28/2028 for both. The debts accrue interest at the Interbank Deposit (DI) rate plus 2% per year, and will be collateralized by:

- Second degree mortgage (as first degree mortgage is also provided on behalf of BNDES) of three AHTS vessels;

- Fiduciary assignment of receivables arising from service contracts between Asgaard and Petrobras related to the three AHTS vessels, after the settlement of the BNDES debt, currently collateralized by those receivables;

- Fiduciary assignment of certain receivables of CNA related to fluvial shipping services; and

- Balance of receivables after payment of debt services with Banco ABC S.A. (Note 15), arising from the service contract entered into between Asgaard and Petrobras, relating to the vessel Asgaard Sophia.

Following the agreement entered into with Itaú and Bradesco, the Company recorded a gain of R$26,997 in "Other Operating Income / Expenses".

Following the agreement entered into with Itaú and Bradesco, the Company recorded a gain of R$26,997 in "Other Operating Income / Expenses".

On February 15, 2022, the Company concluded the renegotiation terms with Mr. Guilherme James Bolina (Bolina), for payment in 43 installments, with the last on July 31, 2028. Following the renegotiation the Company recorded a gain of R$ 1,341 in "Other Operating Income / Expenses" (Note 28).

On May 5, 2022, the Company concluded the renegotiation terms with Mr. Renan Maracaípe Rego (Maracaípe Rego), for payment in 43 installments, with the last on October 31, 2028. Following the renegotiation the Company recorded a gain of R$ 97 in "Other Operating Income / Expenses" (Note 28).

On July 13, 2022, the Company concluded the renegotiation terms with BRAM – Bradesco Asset Management S.A. DTVM, for payment in 43 installments, with the last on October 31, 2028. Following the renegotiation the Company recorded a gain of R$ 178 in "Other Operating Income / Expenses" (Note 28).

Upon the acquisition of CNA, the Libra Group contractually assumed from the Company the responsibility for the payment of liabilities of various nature of CNA up to the date of its acquisition, in the amount of R$78 (R$933 on 12/31/2021).

The table below shows the changes in the debt on the date of these financial statements:

Breakdown of Acquisition price	Balance on 12/31/2021	Interest, fines and additions	Agreement with creditor or	Amortization	Balance on 12/31/2022	Current	Non - current
Original package	132,755	984	-	-	**133,739**	-	-
Agreement with creditor	(62,243)	7,003	(2,104)	(16,713)	**(74,057)**	14,507	45,175
	70,512	**7,987**	**(2,104)**	**(16,713)**	**59,682**	**14,507**	**45,175**

For comparative purposes, the changes for the year ended December 31, 2021 are shown below.

Breakdown of Acquisition price	Balance on 12/31/2020	Interest, fines and additions	Contingent consideration	Agreement with creditor or	Amortization	Balance on 12/31/2021	Current	Non -current
Initial installment	52,877	1,841	-	-	-	**54,718**	54,460	258
Additional installment	35,886	1,537	-	-	-	**37,423**	36,339	1,084
Earn out	38,971	1,601	42	-	-	**40,614**	30,186	10,428
Agreement with creditor	(28,142)	3,548	-	(26,997)	(10,652)	**(62,243)**	(109,358)	47,115
	99,592	**8,527**	**42**	**(26,997)**	**(10,652)**	**70,512**	**11,627**	**58,885**

17 Litigation

On December 31, 2022, the Company, together with its subsidiaries ABN and and CNA, are party to certain lawsuits. Legal proceedings assessed as having a probable likelihood of loss are recorded in the books and refer to certain civil and labor lawsuits due by subsidiary CNA (Note 20).

Management estimates, under the advice of its legal counsel, other contingencies for which the risk of loss is considered to be possible. These amounts, below, may not be directly related to the Company's risk, as per the individual explanation of the main lawsuits below

	Parent company		Consolidated	
Nature	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Labor	-	-	121	667
Tax	-	-	6	21
Environmental	-	-	16,099	14,406
Civil	36,336	18,402	36,336	37,627
Administrative	-	-	16,188	19,551
	36,336	**18,402**	**68,750**	**72,272**

The possible risk of loss lawsuits, for which no provisions are recorded, include:

Number	Type	Plaintiff	Nature	Value (R$)	Likelihood of loss
10283.721485/2012-45	Administrative	Brazilian Federal Revenue Service Office in - AM/DRF/AM	Federal	2,826	Possible
10283.720968/2013-11	Administrative	Brazilian Federal Revenue Service Office in - AM/DRF/AM	Federal	13,262	Possible
0078416-72.2014.4,01.3800	Environmental	Federal Attorneys' Office	Civil Class Action	16,099	Possible
0032202-20.2008.814.0301	Civil	Odete Cunha Lobato Benchimol E Elias Isaac Benchimol	Civil	19,225	Possible
0000790-63.2021.5.08.0013	Labor	NBO	Labor	121	Possible
0131112-89.2020.8.19.0001	Civil	MLog	Execution	16,993	Possible

Administrative Proceeding No. 10283.720968/2013-11 refers to the infraction notice issued by the Federal Revenue Service in Manaus from CNA for having allegedly calculated a lower IRPJ and CSLL in 2010, as well as the underpayment of PIS and COFINS in 2009, 2010 and 2011. CNA filed an objection, which was accepted, on 08.07.2019, to cancel the infraction notice. The CARF's decision for the ex-officio appeal filed on 08.28.2019 is still pending. Under the CNA acquisition agreement, in the event of a definitive loss by MLog Group, the Libra Group will reimburse the amounts.

Lawsuit no. 0078416-72.2014.4.01.3800: Public action filed by the State of Minas Gerais against Morro do Pilar Minerais S.A. (MOPI) and IBAMA in 2014 challenging the licence under MOPI for clearing of Atlantic forest areas result for mineral exploration. The lawsuit waits for physical investigation.

Lawsuit no. 0033303-20.2008.814.0301: Indemnity for moral and material losses for outgoing profits filed in 2008 by Ms. Odete Cunha against CNA for irregular occupation of the land licensed for CNA activities. Initial sentence was granted in favor of the plaintiff, which was appealed by CNA. The appeal was denied and the lawsuit awaits submission to a higher court. Under the CNA acquisition agreement, in the event of a definitive loss by MLog Group, the Libra Group will reimburse the amounts.

Lawsuit no. 0131112-89.2020.8.19.0001is the execution of the litigation between MLog and Maverick Holding S.A. and Mrs. Patrícia Coelho, due to the breach of capital pay up subscribed by Maverick Holding S.A. being Mrs. Patrícia Coelho as guarantor. As MLog have an arbitral clause on statute, the payment of 10% of attorney's fees is considered non-applicable. MLog presented a ban of this decision, but as judicial court considered that a ban request is not applicable, the Company will present a resource for this decision.

Confidential arbitral: Is about the arbitral procedure installed by Petrobras for non delivering BE 808 Vessel on the agreed schedule, facing the inability of administrative agreement with Petrobras.

The exclusion of litigation no. 02044.010011/2016-92 is due to the final decision that was obtained from court about administrative litigation with ICMBIO, judging MLog's defense to be unfounded and maintaining the penalty of R$ 400 first given. Company either can pay the penalty or propose and judicial litigation.

18 Commitments assumed

As a result of the Preliminary License for the Morro do Pilar Project granted by the Regional Superintendence of Environmental Regularization (SUPRAM) on 11/6/2014, a series of conditions and other legal obligations are required to be satisfied by November 2019, for the formalization of the application for the granting of the Operating License (LI). These conditions and studies required for the LI Protocol were completed in 2019 and the Company formalized the LI application with government agencies.

Following the execution of the protocol and before the Operating License (LI) was effectively granted the Company incurred additional expenses and investments including for land purchase, environmental compensation and others, the final values of which will depend on negotiations between the Company and third parties.

The compensation referred to in article 36 of Law No. 9,985/2000 (National System of Environmental Conservation Units (SNUC)), for resources to be allocated by the business, is limited to 0.5% of the total estimated costs for the implementation of the project.

Thus, the final amount to be paid is linked to the total mine investments, depending on the project model for the estimated annual gross production. Once the compensation is defined, the amount is payable in four monthly installments, the first being 30 days after the granting of the LI, pursuant to State Decree No. 45.175/2009. Upon effecting a legal review, Management estimates the compensation to be approximately R$30,000 (non audited).

On 02/07/2019, the Company signed an Instrument of Agreement with the Municipality of Morro do Pilar, specifying the performance expected of both parties for obligations established in the Instrument, in preparation for the implementation of the Company's mineral project. The total amount involved is R$47,500, of which the Company disbursed R$15,923 in 2020. The balance of approximately R$32 million will be payable once the License is granted.

On 08/08/2019, the Company entered into an Instrument of Agreement with the Municipality of Santo Antônio do Rio Abaixo (SARA), specifying the performance expected of both parties for obligations established in the Instrument, in preparation for the implementation of the Company's mineral project. The total amount involved is R$10,200, of which the Company disbursed R$1,465 in 2020. The balance of approximately R$9 million will be payable once the License is granted and the liability will be recognized.

19 Provisions (consolidated)

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Current liabilities				
Labor contingencies	1,003	1,003	1,040	1,003
Easement of passage	-	-	1,642	1,642
Others	-	30	138	30
	1,003	**1,033**	**2,820**	**2,675**
Non-current liabilities				
Operating provisions	3,430	3,239	5,428	4,573
Labor contingencies	-	-	924	1,038
	3,430	**3,239**	**6,352**	**5,611**
	4,433	**4,272**	**9,172**	**8,286**

The provision as at December 31, 2022 refers to: (i) second installment for the ore slurry pipeline easement agreements, in the amount of R$1,642 (R$1,642 on 12/31/2021) registered on Dutovias, a controlled company, for regularization by the owners with notaries; (ii) labor contingencies of R$ 1,003 (R$ 1,003 on 31/12/2021) registered on parent company and R$ 37 on CNA. (iii) R$ 138 (R$ 0 on 12/31/2021) on CDNC refers to infraction notice on the construction contract for port terminal.

Of the total amount of R$6,352 (R$5,611 on 12/31/2021) recorded in non-current liabilities on December 31, 2021, R$924 (R$1,038 on 12/31/2021) refers to civil and labor lawsuits in subsidiary CNA, for which the likelihood of loss was assessed as probable R$3,430 (R$ 3.239 on 12/31/2021) recorded in MLog, R$ 1,452 (R$ 888 on 12/31/2022) recorded in Morro do Pilar and R$562 (R$ 446 on 12/31/2021) recorded in ABN, refer to Operational Provisions.

A ruling was handed down on the Boa Sorte Ltda suit on 11/09/2020 annulling the execution as groundless under clause of Arbitral Convention. This was appealed in 2021 and on 05/17/2021 the effects of the lower court decision were suspended and the execution process reinstated. On 06/09/2021, the Supreme Court suspended the execution. On August 03, 2022 an agreement was signed between parties whereby MLog agreed to pay the amount, and terms are being negotiated. The amount of R$ 22,202 registered as provisions is now accounted as accounts payable, considering that the amount will effectively pay the mineral rights registered on MOPI, and constitute and asset to be receivable by MOPI on Parent Company.

20 Equity

Capital

On December 31, 2022 and 2020, the Company's subscribed capital was represented by 2,899,712 common shares held as below:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
Shareholders	**Common shares**	**%**	**Common shares**	**%**
Maverick Holding S.A.	1,539,186	53.08	1,539,186	53.08
Fjords Limited	781,646	26.96	781,646	26.96
Fábrica Holding S.A.	154,072	5.31	154,072	5.31
Other	424,808	14.65	424,808	14.65
	2,899,712	**100.00**	**2,899,712**	**100.00**

Pursuant to the amendment to the Bylaws, approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on August 26, 2015, the Company's capital may be increased upon a resolution of the Board of Directors, regardless of amendment to the Bylaws, up to 6,000,000 common shares. The Board of Directors may determine the number of shares to be issued, the issue price and the conditions for subscription, payment, and issue.

In the third quarter of 2021, the shareholder Korea Investment Corporation sold its shares to Fjords Limited, an existing shareholder of MLog. The Fjords Limited interest in MLog increased from 18.51% to 26.96%.

Earnings (loss) per share

The table below shows the earnings and share data used to calculate the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share in the periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**
Income attributed to shareholders	(72,219)	(2,479)
Share outstanding (weighted average)	2,899,712	2,899,712
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted in Reais (*)	**(24,91)**	**(0,85)**

(*) The Company has no dilutive financial instruments and profit (loss) for the year does not generate a dilutive effect.

Unpaid capital

Refers to the subscribed, unpaid portions of the Company's capital, in amount of R$85,262. As the date for settlement is past due, the balance is subject to judicial execution (Note 13).

Borrowing cost

Include legal fees, advisor fees, advertising, and other services cost and taxes (IOF - tax on financial transactions) paid by the Company and recognized as borrowing costs in equity.

Capital reserve

Capital reserve of R$ 7,211 refers to unpaid capital owed by the controlling shareholder.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive result is due to changes in equity in ABN upon the return of capital (Note 2).

Shareholder obligation due to Company

The balance of R$ 50,000 refers to a reclassification made in the first quarter of 2022 of a receivable from a shareholder now presented as a reduction of shareholders’ equity (Note 1).

21 Net revenue and cost of services

Revenue and corresponding costs incurred by ABN referring to the vessel ABN Sophia, by CNA and by the Company for charters of the three AHTS acquired on December 30, 2020 are shown below:

	Parent company		**Consolidated**	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Revenue				
Chartering of vessels	32,585	30,352	198,065	67,163
Cargo transport	-	-	69,001	59,629
Gross revenue	**32,585**	**30,352**	**267,066**	**126,792**
Deductions				
Taxes on revenue (PIS and COFINS)	(3,014)	(2,808)	(26,343)	(10,722)
State VAT (ICMS)	-	-	(5,181)	(5,564)
Other	-	-	(283)	(700)
Net revenue	**29,571**	**27,544**	**235,259**	**109,806**

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Cost of services				
Personnel	-	-	(92,314)	(34,471)
Chartering	-	-	(1,344)	(2,181)
Depreciation	(13,532)	(8,322)	(25,546)	(22,125)
Rentals	-	-	(1,813)	(484)
Materials	-	-	(68,975)	(30,495)
Insurance	-	-	(5,098)	(2,876)
Services	-	-	(16,734)	(7,051)
Economic result (i)	(18,357)	-	-	-
Amortization of lease	-	-	(9,688)	(729)
Other	-	-	(6,497)	(3,463)
	(31,889)	**(8,322)**	**(228,009)**	**(103,875)**
Gross profit	**(2,318)**	**19,222**	**7,250**	**5,931**

(i) Counter-entry for the payments for charter amounts over and above the operational result of AHTS vessels operated by ABN and owned by MLog and controlled companies.

Expenses classified by their nature in the consolidated statements of profit and loss is presented below:

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Personnel	(7,360)	(7,179)	(112,620)	(51,207)
Chartering	-	-	(1,344)	(2,181)
Depreciation	(13,693)	(8,435)	(25,958)	(22,528)
Rentals	(361)	(483)	(2,720)	(1,259)
Materials	-	-	(68,975)	(30,495)
Insurance	-	-	(5,098)	(2,876)
Services	(3,458)	(3,633)	(21,570)	(11,373)
Debt forgiveness	2,104	26,997	2,104	26,997
Court lawsuits	(52)	-	(52)	-
Contingent consideration adjusment	-	(42)	-	(42)
Provision (ii)	(46,932)	(3,239)	(48,536)	(4,573)
Economic result (i)	(18,357)	-	-	-
Wirite-off of fixed assets	-	(22)	-	(4,207)
Amortization of lease	-	-	(9,688)	(729)
Other	(735)	(1,677)	(9,575)	(10,610)
	(88,844)	**2,287**	**(304,032)**	**(115,083)**
Costs of services provided	(31,889)	(8,322)	(228,009)	(103,875)
Operating expenses	(12,574)	(13,612)	(34,159)	(29,524)
Other operating income	(44,381)	24,221	(41,864)	18,316
	(88,844)	**2,287**	**(304,032)**	**(115,083)**

(i) Counter-entry for the payments for charter amounts over and above the operational result of AHTS vessels operated by ABN and owned by MLog and controlled companies.

(I) Provision for interest of debt with shareholder (Note 1) among others.

During 2022, ABN, which was operating OSRV Asgaard Sophia, started to also operate the AHTS vessels Geonísio Barroso and Yvan Barreto, and also the WSSV Stim Star Arabian Gulf, which demanded greater levels of operating materials when compared to 2021.

22 Financial Income

	Parent company		**Consolidated**	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Income from financial investments	-	6	97	100
Interest/indexation on recoverable taxes	252	-	443	39
Interest on loans [1]	194	25,043	262	25,211
Foreign exchange gains	6,910	608	8,871	1,141
	7,356	**25,657**	**9,673**	**26,491**

[1]- Amounts of interest of debt with shareholder, provisioned in 2022 (Note 1)

Interest on loans refers mostly to the remuneration of the shareholder obligation due from the parent company Maverick Holding with MLog (Notes 1 and 13).

23 Financial expenses

	Parent company		**Consolidated**	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Interest on loans and financing	(11,783)	(4,947)	(15,228)	(6,869)
Interest on acquisition of investment	(8,423)	(8,527)	(8,423)	(8,527)
Foreign exchange losses	-	(6,179)	(10)	(6,224)
Interest AVP Leases	-	-	(2,891)	(309)
Bank charges	(43)	(36)	(43)	(335)
Fines and interest on arrears	(165)	(2,567)	(3,464)	(2,035)
Other	(895)	(720)	(1,811)	(736)
	(21,309)	**(22,976)**	**(31,870)**	**(25,035)**

24 Financial instruments

Classification per category

When measuring the fair value of its assets or a liabilities, the Company uses observable market inputs as far as possible. The fair values are classified at different Levels in a hierarchy based on the information (inputs) used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- **Level 1**: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- **Level 2**: inputs, except for the quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, directly (price) or indirectly (derived from price).
- **Level 3:** inputs, for assets or liabilities, that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The main financial instruments of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are listed below:

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021		
Financial assets and liabilities	**Book value**	**Fair value**	**Category**	**Book value**	**Fair value**	**Category**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,282**	**2,282**	Amortized cost	1,410	1,410	Amortized cost
AFRMM deposits in restricted account	**1,856**	**1,856**	Amortized cost	-	-	Amortized cost
Trade accounts receivable	**25,033**	**25,033**	Amortized cost	20,326	20,326	Amortized cost
Related parties	**1,545**	**1,545**	Amortized cost	99,671	99,671	Amortized cost
Rights in the business transaction	**78**	**78**	Amortized cost	933	933	Amortized cost
Other receivables	**3,315**	**3,315**	Amortized cost	3,015	3,015	Amortized cost
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	**34,151**	**34,151**	Amortized cost	16,874	16,874	Amortized cost
Loans and financing	**74,342**	**74,342**	Amortized cost	79,628	79,628	Amortized cost
Related parties	**41,465**	**41,465**	Amortized cost	50,832	50,832	Amortized cost
Payables for acquisition of investments	**59,682**	**59,682**	Amortized cost	70,512	70,512	Amortized cost

Management did not identify significant differences between the carrying amounts and the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities.

Capital management

Financial leverage as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
Net debt	173,207	199,562
Total equity	711,670	823,397
Total capital	884,877	1,022,959
Financial leverage ratio - %	19,57	19,51

Market risk and risk management

Market risks arise from changes in market variables such as exchange rates and interest rates, as well as from credit and liquidity risks. Market fluctuations will affect the results, liquidity and value of the Company's financial instruments.

Among its responsibilities, Management seeks to manage and control exposures to market risks, within acceptable parameters, while at the same time optimizing the return to its shareholders. The Company's financial transactions are carried out by the financial area based on a prudent strategy, aiming to achieve security, profitability and liquidity, consistent with the treasury and cash management policy. The policy establishes criteria for protection against financial risks arising from contracting obligations, whether in foreign or local currency, in order to manage the exposure to risks associated with exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations.

The main risk factors that could affect the business of the Company are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the Company's risk of incurring financial losses if a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to comply with its contractual obligations. The financial instruments subject to credit risks are cash and cash equivalents (with financial institutions) and trade accounts receivable (commercial customers).

Accounts receivable

The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, Management also considers factors that could influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the risk of default by the industry and country risk where the customer operates.

The Company limits its exposure to the credit risk of trade accounts receivable, by only transacting with customers with sufficient credit capacity.

The main customer, which on December 31, 2022 accounted for 85% of the receivables and 40% of net sales revenue (50% and 36% on December 31, 2021, respectively) has been operating with the Company for many years; there is no history of written off or recovery problems.

Additionally, there are no securitizations of receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

At December 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents mostly refers to available funds held as cash or credits against financial institutions presenting a national scale rating of between AA - and AA +, based on the S&P rating agency (Note 4).

The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents present low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. There are no indications of impairment based on this risk exposure.

All transactions are carried out with institutions with acceptable liquidity scores and in line with the Company's treasury and cash management policy.

Interest rate risk

This risk arises from the effects of volatility incurring losses from fluctuations in interest rates that increase the financial expenses of financial obligations.

On December 31, 2022, some 92% of loans and financing accrued interest based on fixed rates (Note 15). Currently, the Company does not operate with hedge, swap or other transactions involving derivative financial instruments.

A fall in interest rate indexed to the CDI rate may negatively impact the Company's cash and cash equivalents position (Note 4), thus generating a reduction in the level of income from short-term investments.

Exchange risk

Represents the risk of financial losses due to foreign exchange volatilities increasing amounts payable for loans contracted in foreign currencies.

On December 31, 2022, 81.6% of loans (short and long term) were US-dollar denominated. Sensitivity analyses are prepared to monitor exposure and measure risks.

Liquidity Risk

Represents the risk of the Company not being able to honor its liabilities (mainly debts). The Company and its subsidiaries seek to align the maturity of their debts with the period of cash generation to avoid mismatches and to optimize financial leverage. However, the Company presented negative working capital at December 31, 2022 (Note 1) could affect its operations and treasury management.

The table below details the maturity of the main financial liabilities in the consolidated financial statements:

	Consolidated			
	Up to one year	**From one to three years**	**Over three years**	**Total**
Loans and financing	65,916	8,426	-	**74,342**
Trade accounts payable	32,664	1,487	-	**34,151**
Lease agreement	11,517	7,199	-	**18,716**
Related parts	41,223	242	-	**41,465**
Payables for acquisition of investments	14,507	10,196	34,979	**59,682**
	133,910	**59,467**	**34,979**	**228,356**

For comparative purposes, the balances on December 31, 2021 were:

	Consolidated			
	Up to one year	**From one to three years**	**Over three years**	**Total**
Loans and financing	47,434	32,194	-	**79,628**
Trade accounts payable	16,874	-	-	**16,874**
Lease agreement	10,662	15,354	-	**26,016**
Related parts	39,579	11,253	-	**50,832**
Payables for acquisition of investments	11,627	15,391	43,494	**70,512**
	153,196	**908,904**	**43,494**	**256,632**

Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis for exchange rate and interest rate risks, at December 31, 2022, is presented below. This analysis considers a probable base scenario as assessed by Management based on information available in the market, such as: US Dollar R$5.25 (Focus report of 07/11/2022) and CDI 12.75% (BM&F).

		12/31/2022	**Effect on equity 12/31/2022**
BNDES Financing	US$	48,671	(301)
Payables for acquisition of investment	CDI	59,682	(11,330)
	US$	5,2177	5,2500
	CDI	13,65%	12,75%

25 Non-cash transactions

The transactions below had no effect on of the Company or subsidiaries:

Investment activities	**Parent company**		**Consolidated**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Acquisition of fixed assets to	242	-	262	336
Acquisition of fixed assests	-	(6,520)	(387)	6
Fixed assets paid prior period	-	-		
Intangible acquisition	-	-		
Term intangible acquisition	-	-	(499)	(795)
Intangible assets paid prior period	-	-	794	524
	242	**(6,520)**	**170**	**71**
	-	**(6,520)**	**(886)**	**(789)**
Financing activities				
Capital increase	-	-	10,000	-
Related parts	6,302	16,737	4,715	7,863
	6,302	**16,737**	**14,715**	**7,863**
Financing activities	**6,302**	**10,217**	**13,829**	**7,074**

26 Insurance

The Company and its subsidiaries have several insurance policies in order to protect their operations and assets. For the shipping activities, ABN and CNA contract insurance cover for their vessels (hull insurance), in addition to protection and indemnity coverage (P&I).

The main coverages as at December 31, 2022 were:

Hull Insurance:

- CNA: Total coverage R$ 131 million
- ABN: Total coverage de US$ 20,8 million
- MLog: Total coverage de US$ 30,01 million
- MOPI: Total coverage de R$ 236 million

Protection and Indemnity Insurance (P&I):

- CNA: Coverage limited to US$ 8.2 billion per event and occurrence.
- ABN: Maximum Indemnity Limit. International P&I Group limit - greater than US$8.2 billion.

On 7/4/2022, the civil liability insurance for directors and officers (D&O) of the parent company and its subsidiaries was renewed, effective until 07/04/2023, at the insured amount of up to R$50 million.

On 08/31/2022 the policy for Named Risks of the Parent Company and Morro do Pilar subsidiary was renewed until 08/31/2023, at the insured amount of up to R$ 250 million.

27 Personnel expenses

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Compensation & charges	(5,028)	(5,123)	(12,576)	(10,815)
Social Security Charges	(1,257)	(1,260)	(4,228)	(3,008)
Benefits	(1,075)	(796)	(3,469)	(2,873)
Other	-		(33)	(40)
	(7,360)	**(7,179)**	**(20,306)**	**(16,736)**

28 Other operating income (expenses)

	Parent company		Consolidated	
	12/31/2022	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Reversal (recognition) of provisions [1]	(46,932)	(2,405)	(48,536)	(3,925)
Judicial agreement [2]	(52)	(503)	(52)	(503)
Debt forgiveness	2,104	26,997	2,104	26,997
Libra contingent consideration adjustment	-	(42)	-	(42)
Write-off of investment and property, plant and equipment	-	(4)	-	(4,155)
Insurance Reimbursements	499	178	499	226
Other			4,121	(282)
	(44,381)	**24,221**	**(41,864)**	**18,316**

[1] - 2022 includes provision of interest and indexation update of debt on shareholder Maverick Holding balances (Note 1).
[2] - Amount of R$ 21,413 registered as Other accounts payable for agreement between MLog and Boa Sorte Ltda. (Note 19) among others agreements with third parties of R$ 52

29 Information by business segment

Segment information is prepared in accordance with CPC 22 (Segment Information), equivalent to IFRS 8, and is presented to the reflect the business of the Company and its subsidiaries, identified based on its management structure and internal managerial information.

MLog uses segments, as described below, that correspond to its strategic business units, which offer different services and products and are managed separately. The following summary describes the operations in each of the reportable segments.

- **Minning**

Covers pre-operating iron ore mining activities in Minas Gerais consolidating all operations related to the studies and research of the work necessary for the protocol of the Operating License ("LI") and implementation of the Morro do Pilar Project.

Dutovias do Brasil S.A and Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Norte Capixaba operate in the logistics segment, linked to mining, both being at the pre-operating stage.

- **Shipping**

The shipping segment consolidates operations of the vessels owned by the Company (three AHTS vessels) and the operation of its controlling companies ABN (50%) operating offshore support vessels, and CNA (100 %) operating internal shipping on North of Brazil.

Asgaard Bourbon operates on the offshore segment since March 2016, initially with OSRV vessel Asgaard Sophia contracted by Petrobras and now with a five-vessel fleet operating also with Petrobras comprehending OSRV Asgaard Sohia, AHTS's Geonpisio Barroso, Yvan Barreto and Haroldo Ramos and the WSSV Stim Star Arabian Gulf.

CNA is a carrier of oil and derivates in the northern region of Brazil, operating the owned and leased assets close to their limit of capacity (in climate and capacity). The CNA fleet includes barges and pushing vessels owned by the Company and leased by third parties.

Statements of profit and loss - Segments
December 31, 2022
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

	Mining	**Shipping**	**Consolidated**
Net service revenue	-	235,259	235,259
Cost of services	-	(228,009)	(228,009)
Gross profit	**-**	**7,250**	**7,250**
Operating expenses			
Personnel	(9,659)	(10,647)	(20,306)
Services rendered	(3,762)	(1,073)	(4,835)
General and administrative	(968)	(5,636)	(6,604)
Depreciation and amortization	(366)	(46)	(412)
Taxes	(175)	(1,827)	(2,002)
Other operating income (expenses)			
Government subsidies - AFRMM	-	14,252	14,252
Reversion to the recoverable value of assets	-	2,888	2,888
Other operating income (expenses)	(41,170)	5,306	(41,864)
	(62,100)	**(3,217)**	**(58,883)**
Operating loss before financial income (expenses)	**(108,958)**	**10,647**	**(51,633)**
Financial income and expenses			
Financial income	5,561	4,112	9,673
Financial expenses	(10,235)	(21,635)	(31,870)
	(4,674)	**(17,523)**	**(22,197)**
Loss before income tax and social contribution	**(66,774)**	**(7,056)**	**(73,830)**
Income tax and social contribution			
Current	-	(752)	(752)
Deferred	-	317	317
Loss for the year	**(66,774)**	**(7,491)**	**(72,265)**

Statements of profit and loss - Segments
December 31, 2021
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

	Mineração	Navegação	Consolidated
Net service revenue	-	109,806	109,806
Cost of services	-	(103,875)	(103,875)
Gross profit	**-**	**5,931**	**5,931**
Operating expenses			
Personnel	(9,258)	(7,478)	(16,736)
Services rendered	(3,453)	(869)	(4,322)
General and administrative	(797)	(4,918)	(5,715)
Depreciation and amortization	(287)	(116)	(403)
Taxes	(1,536)	(812)	(2,348)
Other operating income (expenses)			
Government subsidies - AFRMM	-	11,958	11,958
Reduction to the recoverable value of assets		(8,142)	(8,142)
Other operating income (expenses)	(3,622)	21,938	18,316
	(18,953)	**11,561**	**(7,392)**
Operating profit (loss) before financial income (expenses)	**(18,953)**	**17,492**	**(1,461)**
Financial income and expenses			
Financial income	24,079	2,412	26,491
Financial expenses	(5,235)	(19,800)	(25,035)
	18,844	**(17,388)**	**1,456**
Profit (loss) before income tax and social contribution	**(109)**	**104**	**(5)**
Income tax and social contribution			
Current	-	(21)	(21)
Deferred	-	(2,453)	(2,453)
Loss for the year	**(109)**	**(2,370)**	**(2,479)**

Assets and Liabilities - Segments
as of December 31, 2022
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

	Corporate	Mining	Shipping	Consolidated
Assets				
AFRMM	-	-	10,518	10,518
Rights in the business transaction	-	-	78	78
Related parties	1,526	-	19	1,545
PP&E	-	30,619	270,203	300,822
Intangible assets	135	769,096	65,771	835,002
Other	1,276	17	64,512	65,805
	2,937	**799,732**	**411,011**	**1,213,770**
Liabilities				
Trade accounts payables	402	71	33,678	34,151
Loans and financing	-	-	74,342	74,342
Related parties	41,223	-	242	41,465
Provisions	-	7,665	1,507	9,172
Payables for acquisition of investments	-	-	59,682	59,682
AFRMM	-	-	189,792	189,792
Other	13,015	15,134	65,347	93,496
	54,640	**22,870**	**424,590**	**502,100**

Assets and Liabilities - Segments
as of December 31, 2021
(In thousands of Brazilian reais - R$)

	Corporate	Mining	Shipping	Consolidated
Assets				
AFRMM	-	-	9,726	9,726
Rights in the business transaction	-	-	933	933
Related parties	99,271	-	400	99,671
PP&E	-	30,729	293,619	324,348
Intangible assets	-	744,352	65,954	810,306
Other	1,646	995	37,384	40,025
	100,917	**776,076**	**408,016**	**1,285,009**
Liabilities				
Trade accounts payables	448	233	16,193	16,874
Loans and financing	-	-	79,628	79,628
Related parties	39,579	-	11,253	50,832
Provisions	-	6,802	1,484	8,286
Payables for acquisition of investments	-	-	70,512	70,512
AFRMM	-	-	181,411	181,411
Other	760	593	52,716	54,069
	40,787	**7,628**	**413,197**	**461,612**

30 Subsequent events

- On January 1, 2023 a Participation Society “SCP” was created, jointly with controlled company NSN in which MLog is the ostensive partner and NSN the participant partner. MLog contributed 50% of Asgaard Bourbon shares, 100% of CAN shares and three AHTS vessels. It is important to emphasize that this arrangement of structure does not require the transfer of ownership of any asset.

- On January 16, 2023 the controlled company NSN obtained the register required on October 18, 2022 by “CVM” to operate as listed company of “B” category.

- On January 31, 2023 an amendment of the terms with Boa Sorte Ltda was signed establishing the payment schedule of the debt negotiated. The amount restated is 22,202, and will be paid in 46 installments.

- On February 2023, the Federal Supreme Court (“STF”) considered that a final decision, the so-called “res judicata”, on taxes collected on a continuous basis, loses its effects if the Court decides otherwise. Under the terms of the judgment, a decision, even if it has become final, produces its effects as long as the factual and legal framework that justified it lasts and, therefore, if there is a change, the previous decision may no longer produce effects.

  This decision does not have impact for the Company and its subsidiaries, given that a final and unappealable decision was not used to stop paying taxes on an ongoing basis.

- On February 06, 2023 a prior sentence was extinguished in the litigation between MLog and Maverick Holding S.A. and Mrs. Patrícia Coelho, due to a breach of capital pay up subscribed by Maverick Holding S.A. with Mrs. Patrícia Coelho as guarantor. As MLog has an arbitral clause on statute, the payment of 10% of attorney's fees is considered non-applicable. MLog presented a ban of this decision, but as a judicial court considered that a ban request is not applicable, the Company will present a resource for this decision.

- On February 10, 2023 ABN presented initial allegations about the arbitral procedure installed by Petrobras for non delivering BE 808 Vessel on the agreed schedule, facing the inability of administrative agreement with Petrobras.

- On March 23, 2023 a final decision was obtained in court about administrative litigation with ICMBIO, judging MLog's defense as unfounded and maintaining the penalty of R$ 400 first given. The Company can either pay the penalty or propose judicial litigation.

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Gustavo Barbeito de Vasconcellos Lantimant Lacerda
Chief Executive Officer

Antônio Frias Oliva Neto
Chief Financial Officer

Yury Gazen Dimas
Accountant - CRC RJ 131582/O-3