ENERGIA

Climate Journey 2024

Climate Journey 2024

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1. Executive Summary

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Executive Summary

Climate change is one of the major global challenges of the 21st century. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projects that, without effective measures to mitigate greenhouse gases, global temperatures could exceed 3°C by the end of the century, intensifying extreme events and changing climate patterns. In Brazil, this means changes in the rainfall regime, longer drought periods and a higher incidence of windstorms and severe storms, requiring adaptation of our infrastructure.

The electric sector is at the heart of this process, enabling the global energy transition to occur and significantly contributes to addressing climate change. At the same time, it must ensure that its infrastructure adapts while extreme weather events are becoming more frequent, threatening the security and reliability of energy supplies, as well as imposing economic losses and risks to human health.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL is a provider of energy transition solutions, focusing on innovations and projects that foster a low-carbon economy. The transmission lines we build and operate allow the renewable energy produced in the country to be integrated and transported to the load centers. We play a decisive role in establishing a fundamental connection between supply and demand for clean energy, which implies a responsibility to contribute to decarbonization through our business decisions.

Our climate strategy is structured on two fronts: adaptation and mitigation. The first front involves actions to adjust the operation to the new climatic conditions, fostering the resilience of our assets to guarantee a reliable, continuous and accessible service to society as a whole. On the other hand, the mitigation front addresses measures to prevent, reduce or offset greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Regarding adaptation, the highlight for the year 2024 was the development of the Climate Adaptation Plan, which included a diagnosis of the vulnerability of assets to future climate threats. A total of 284 transmission lines and 129 substations in operation was assessed in relation to seven climate threats (extreme winds, storms, river floods, forest fires, landslides, rising sea levels and rising maximum temperatures) according to 3 feasible scenarios of IPCC for the years 2030, 2040 and 2050. Throughout 2025, the company will move forward with this climate adaptation plan, based on the future exposure of the assets.

On the mitigation front, controlling losses of SF_6, a gas used in equipment such as transformers and circuit breakers and which has a high climate impact, is a priority. In 2024, even with an increase in the installed SF_6 base, the leakage rate was 0.28%, below the international threshold of 0.5% established by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), a result made possible by the reinforcement of actions to prevent, contain and mitigate losses. In the last three years, we have reduced emissions from the loss of SF_6 by 20%.

By 2024, we have offset and neutralized 100% of our Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions, excluding transmission losses and Scope 3. We have acquired and retired 13,700 credits through the Serra do Amolar Project, certified by Verra (Verified Carbon Standard - VCS) and Climate Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), in an area located in Mato Grosso do Sul. We also purchased 38,226.5 I-RECs (International REC Standard), certificates that prove that the energy used in our operations comes from renewable sources. To ensure that its own energy consumption is increasingly renewable, the company has invested in self-generation of solar energy by completing the solar plant at the Mogi Mirim III substation and three additional plants due to be completed by 2025.

We also stress our positive impact with environmental projects that transcend our value chain, such as Conexão Jaguar, which in addition to the 135 thousand hectares in Serra do Amolar in the Pantanal region, currently supports another 40 thousand hectares of protected areas in the Amazon rainforest in Acre, with the potential to reduce 430 thousand metric tons of CO_2 by 2030.

With investments in sustainability, innovation and resilient infrastructure, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL reaffirms its role as an enabler of the energy transition in Brazil, besides being a benchmark in the fight against climate change, ensuring a more efficient electricity sector, prepared for the challenges of the future. ●

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2. Energy scenario

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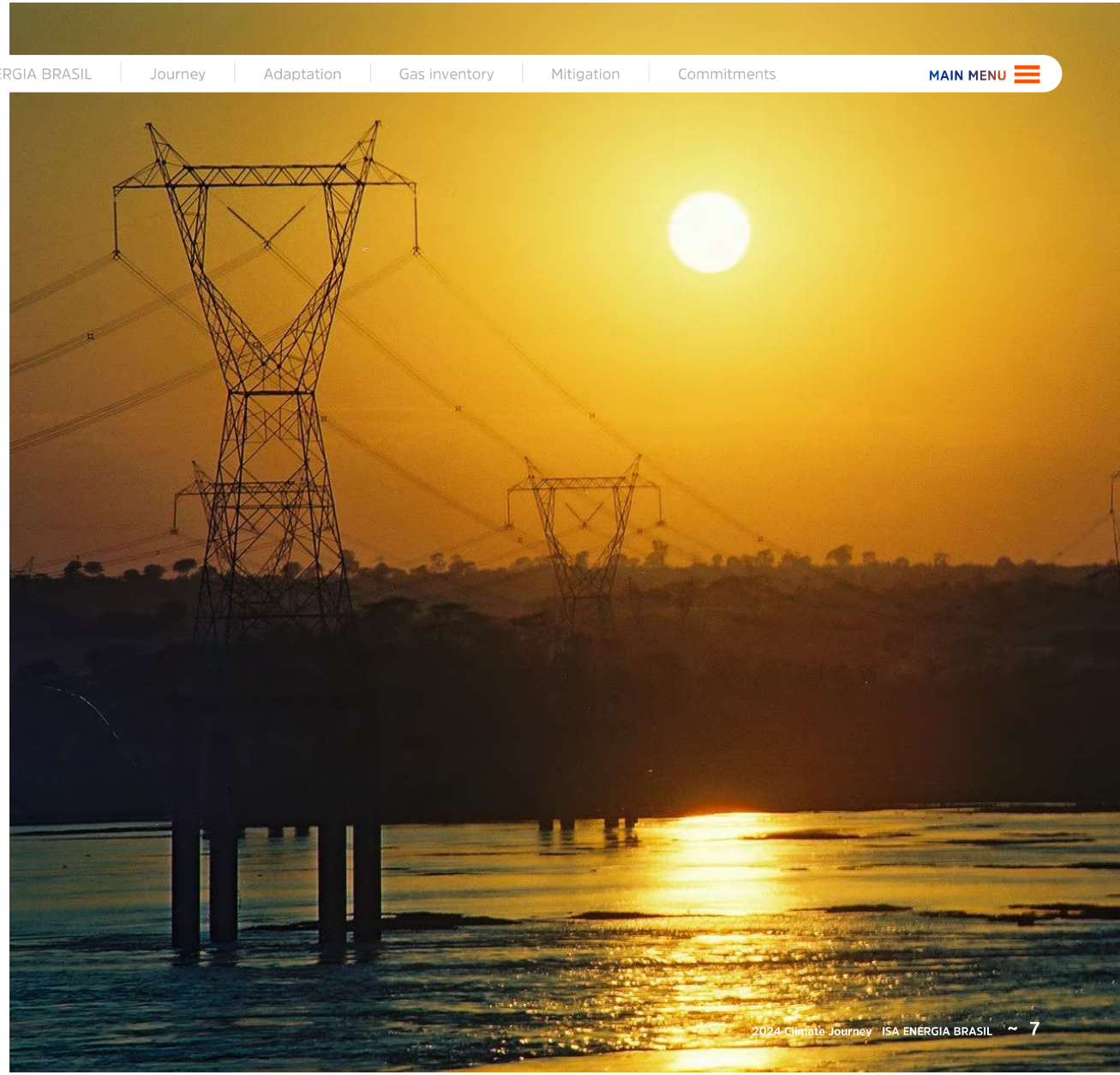
Energy scenario

Climate change represents one of the major global challenges of the 21st century, impacting several economic sectors, including the energy sector. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the effects of climate change are increasingly evident, with extreme weather events such as severe storms, floods, forest fires and droughts becoming more frequent[1]. Said events not only threaten the security and reliability of the energy supply, but also impose significant economic losses and risks to human health[2] .

In 2024, the average global temperature recorded an all-time high, exceeding 1.5°C of warming compared to pre-industrial levels, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The impacts were intense, with winds, storms, and floods causing damage to the electrical infrastructure and testing the sector's ability to respond.

[1] BRITO et al., Impactos das mudanças climáticas no setor elétrico, 2022.
[2] GUTIERREZ, As mudanças climáticas e seus impactos sobre o setor de energia elétrica, 2024.



The infrastructure modernization, development of more resilient technologies, regulatory improvements and enhancement of planning and response mechanisms to climate crises are fundamental to avoid severe impacts on energy supply and to maintain the system stability.

According to the scenarios projected by the IPCC, if effective mitigation measures are not implemented, the increase in global temperature could exceed 3°C by the end of the century, intensifying extreme events and significantly changing climate patterns. Considering this scenario, it is essential that energy planning incorporates adaptation and resilience strategies to guarantee the continuity and security of the supply.

With the increase in the intensity and frequency of these events, it becomes even more important to consider climate scenarios, diversify the energy matrix, and invest in smart storage and distribution technologies, which are fundamental measures to reduce the sector's vulnerability.

Given this scenario, the Brazilian electricity sector is increasingly involved in the global climate agenda. In addition to the commitment to the Paris Agreement, national guidelines, standards and regulations are under discussion to ensure that climate resilience and sustainability are priorities in the expansion and modernization of the electricity system.

At ISA ENERGIA BRASIL, we are attentive to the effects of climate change. We are working to strengthen our contingency plans, combining the use of technologies and the analysis of meteorological data, so that we can anticipate more severe weather events, develop mitigation actions and act quickly to restore the system in the event of shutdowns.

The company is working to enable the energy transition in Brazil, aiming to help building a system capable of absorbing and responding quickly to climate change, as well as mitigating its risks. The commitment to climate resilience is not just an operational need, but an opportunity to drive innovation, guarantee energy security and actively contribute to the decarbonization of the economy.

This report details ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's strategy to address climate change and its consequences. We do this with a commitment to aligning our operations with global best practices and building a more efficient, secure infrastructure that is prepared for the climate challenges of the future. ●

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3. About ISA ENERGIA BRASIL

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About ISA ENERGIA BRASIL

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL (B3: ISAE3; ISAE4) is the country's leading energy transmission company, managing 35 concessions that drive the energy transition, spread across 18 states. The company accounts for around 30% of the electric power transmitted in Brazil and approximately 95% in the state of São Paulo, in addition to be the pioneer in the development of technologies such as the first digital and 4.0 substations, the first large-scale battery energy storage system and Brazil's first smart valve FACTS system.

With over 1,600 employees, the company's strategy for generating sustainable value is based on three pillars: generate shareholder value, create positive social and environmental impacts and ensure corporate longevity. Its electricity system is made up of more than31 thousand kilometers of circuits (around 28,400 in operation and 3,300 under construction), including own and jointly controlled assets, and 136 own substations (129 in operation and 7 under construction) with a voltage of up to 550 kV. Its controlling shareholder is the Colombian company ISA, which holds 35.82% of the total share capital.

With a business model based on innovation, efficiency and socio-environmental responsibility, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL continues to boost the country's progress, connecting people, industries and communities with increasingly safe, reliable and sustainable energy, thus contributing to a low-carbon future and the development of the next generations. ●

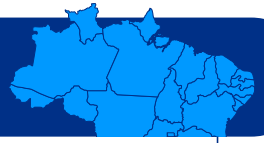
Where we are

Brazil

- **35** transmission concessions**
  - → **29** 100% controlled
  - → **6** jointly-controlled
- **139** substations (136 own)
- **85,000** MVA transformation capacity
  - → **80,400** MVA in operation
  - → **4,200** MVA under construction

30% of Brazil's power | **95%** of São Paulo's power passes through our transmission lines

Present in **18** Brazilian states



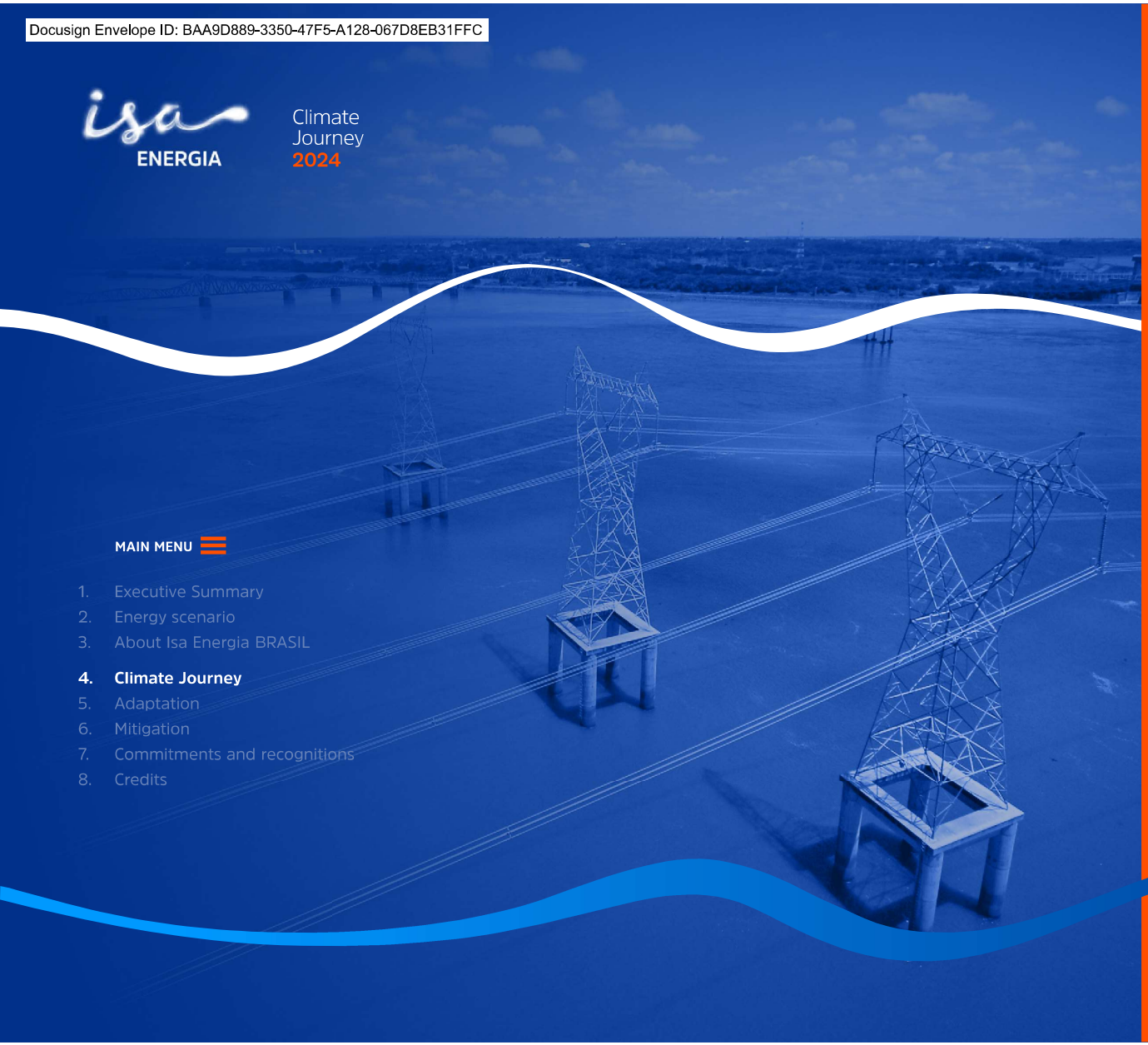
23,000 km of transmission lines
20,000 km in operation and 3,000 km under construction

Equivalent to **5.2 times** the distance between the far north and the far south of Brazil

More than **1,635** employees

R$ 6.2 billion Potential RAP

** The facilities that make up IE EVRECY's Concession Contract No. 20/2008, under the responsibility of ISA ENERGIA BRASIL, which expires on 07/17/2025, were part of Lot 1 of Transmission Auction No. 002/2024-ANEEL. ENGIE won the tender and will take over the facilities once the company's contract expires. ISA ENERGIA has been working to ensure that the transition takes place fairly and safely.



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4. Climate Journey

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Climate journey

Climate change refers to significant and long-lasting changes in global and regional weather patterns, resulting mainly from human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and intensive agricultural practices. These activities increase the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), which trap heat and cause global warming.

In 2024, the planet recorded the hottest year in history, with an average global temperature 1.6°C above the average for the pre-industrial period (1850-1900), according to the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) of the European Union. This data reinforces the trend of accelerated warming, driven by past and present emissions, highlighting the need for urgent action on mitigation and adaptation.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the main scientific reference on the topic within the United Nations (UN), published its latest report in 2023[3]reaffirming the importance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. The report points out that while a 2°C warming already has severe impacts on the planet, the 1.5°C scenario significantly reduces the risks of extreme weather events, such as heat waves, prolonged droughts, rising sea levels and more intense storms.

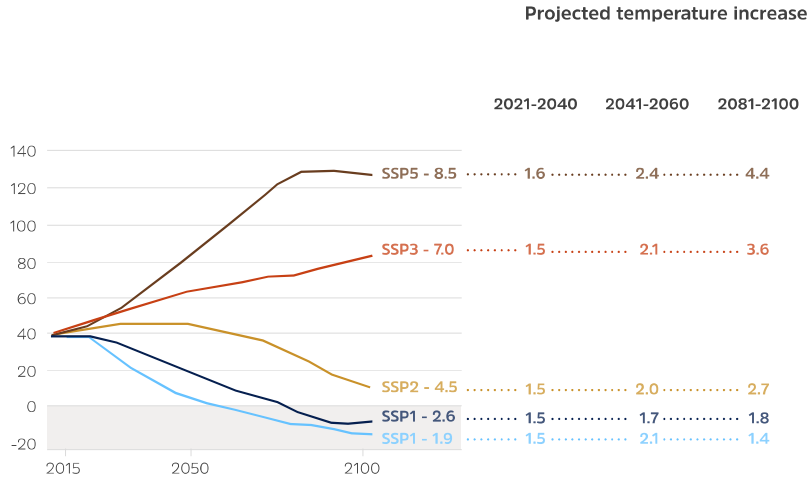
To estimate these impacts, the IPCC has developed different climate scenarios based on socioeconomic trajectories and public policies, known as (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways). These scenarios assess the future concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere and their consequences. I.e. climate scenarios are plausible descriptions of how the future might develop based on a consistent set of assumptions about different aspects (e.g. rate of technological change, commodity prices) and their relationships.

Although scenarios cannot be considered forecasts, they are used to provide insights into the implications of events and actions. They can be seen as a narrative describing the potential path that the future may take towards a given climate horizon, and are used by governments and strategic sectors to plan and adapt to future challenges.

[3] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/

Amount of CO_2 emitted per year by 2100

(in billions of metric tons/year)



Source: IPCC AR6 WGI/ Jornal da USP (adapted from the original English version)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the world's leading authority on climate change, and within the United Nations (UN) is the body responsible for evaluating the science related to this topic. Learn more at: www.ipcc.ch.

SSP5-8.5: GHG emissions will continue to rise until 2100, reaching 13.8 $GtCO_2e$ per year. The global average temperature in 2100 is from 3.2°C to 5.7°C above pre-industrial levels.

SSP3-7.0: GHG emissions will continue to rise until 2100, reaching 8.5 $GtCO_2e$ per year. The global average temperature in 2100 is from 2.6°C to 3.9°C above pre-industrial levels.

SSP2-4.5:GHG emissions will continue to rise until 2070 and then begin to fall, reaching 2.7 $GtCO_2e$ per year in 2100. The global average temperature in 2100 is from 2.1°C to 2.6°C above pre-industrial levels.

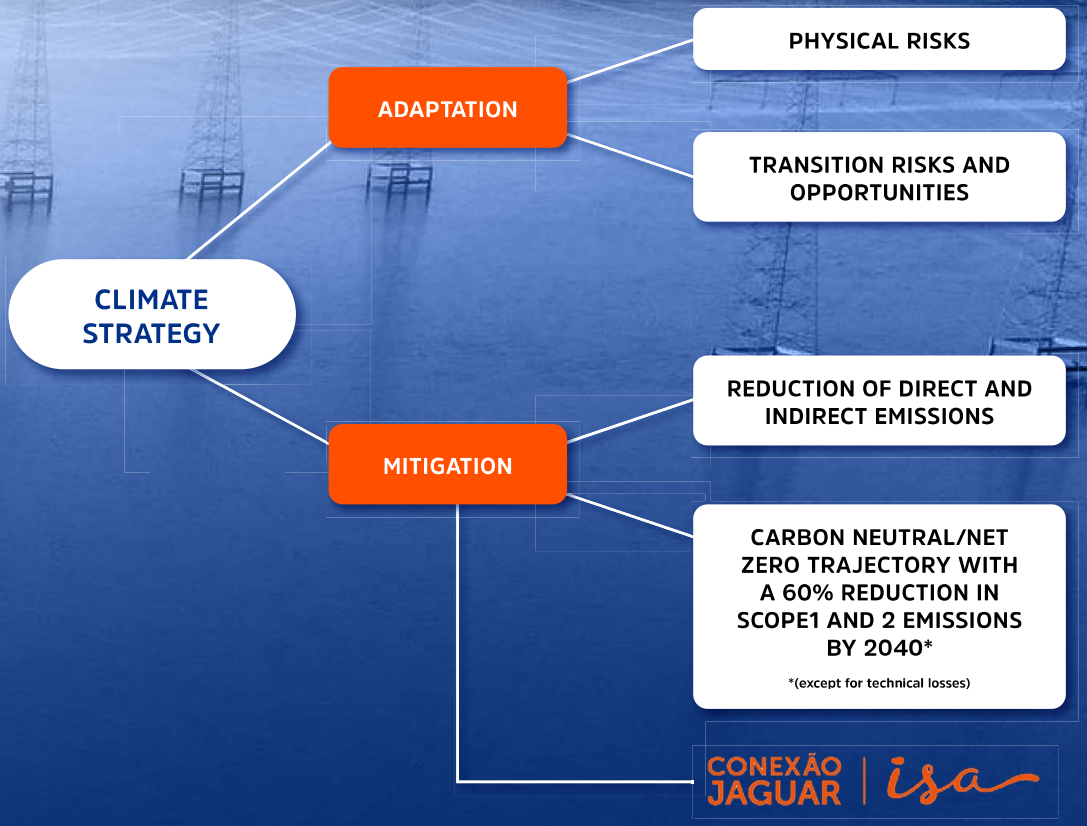
SSP1-2.6:GHG emissions peak in 2040 and will be reduced to 2.6 $GtCO_2e$ per year by 2100. The global average temperature in 2100 is from 1.4°C to 2.1°C above pre-industrial levels.

SSP1-1.9: GHG emissions peak in 2025 and are reduced to zero by 2050. The global average temperature in 2100 is from 0.9°C to 1.8°C above pre-industrial levels.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's climate strategy

At ISA ENERGIA BRASIL we work to boost the energy transition and to contribute diligently to tackling climate change. At the same time, we are aware of our responsibility to foster the adaptation of our infrastructure considering that extreme weather events are becoming more frequent, threatening the security and reliability of energy supplies.

Accordingly, our climate strategy is structured on two fronts: mitigation and adaptation. Adaptation is the set of actions and strategies implemented to adjust ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's operations to the new conditions imposed by climate change, reducing the vulnerability of assets, minimizing damage to the business and taking advantage of the opportunities that this scenario may bring. On the mitigation front, measures and policies adopted to prevent, reduce or offset greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are addressed. ●



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5. Adaptation

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Climate adaptation

The adaptation pillar aims to increase the company's resilience in the face of climate change through actions that reduce the exposure of the business. This approach is crucial to maintaining the energy supply reliability and security, even in the face of extreme weather events.

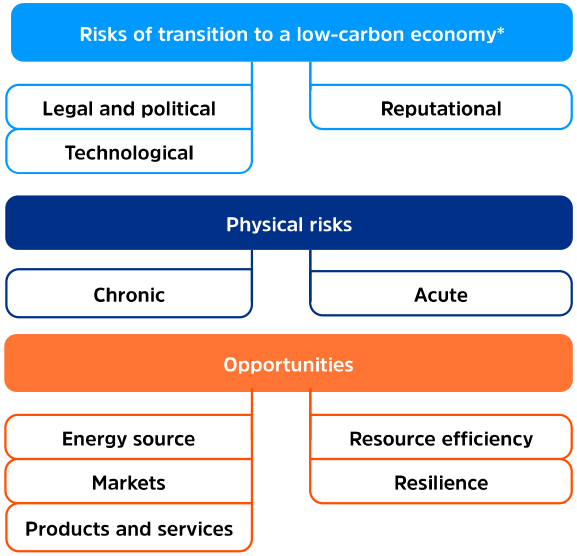
In 2023, we started building the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, an initiative through which we seek to incorporate the climate change risks and opportunities into our strategy, using science-based scenarios for physical and transition risks and opportunities, for the 2030, 2040 and 2050 horizons.

In 2024, we carried out a diagnosis of the level of exposure of assets to climate threats. This study aims to prepare ISA ENERGIA BRASIL to respond effectively and cost-effectively to the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. In addition, we are working to strengthen our contingency plans, combining the use of technologies and the analysis of meteorological data, so that we can anticipate more severe weather events, develop mitigation actions and act quickly to restore the system in the event of shutdowns.

Regarding specifically climate change management, we have adopted the best operating practices in addition to following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the GHG Protocol.

In addition, we are progressing in the adoption of the guidelines of the International Financial Reporting Standards S2 (IFRS S2), a standard of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), which establishes the requirements for disclosing information on climate-related risks and opportunities, essential for decision-making by investors and other stakeholders. From 2027, considering the base year 2026, we will report our climate disclosures according to regulatory requirements, reinforcing transparency and governance in the topic.

The climate risk management structure, which is part of the climate adaptation and resilience plan, is presented as follows:



*Market risk was assessed and not considered since it is inherent to the Company's business.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's assessment and management of climate risks and opportunities involves different areas of the company, brought together in a multidisciplinary technical group. The process includes assessing business opportunities in the face of climate change and evaluating the physical and transition risks of the assets, as well as any impacts on the business or its surroundings, assessing the vulnerability, exposure, criticality and resilience of the assets in the face of the main extreme climate events.

PHYSICAL RISKS

Aiming to assess exposure to future physical risks, we evaluated 413 of ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's own assets, covering 284 transmission lines and 129 substations in operation.

To analyze the assets, we considered three climate scenarios from the IPCC, assessed as the most feasible according to current policies and emissions trajectory, since we are currently moving away from the most extreme scenarios positively and negatively, i.e. SSP1-1.9 and SSP5-8.5, respectively.

Scenarios considered in the study:

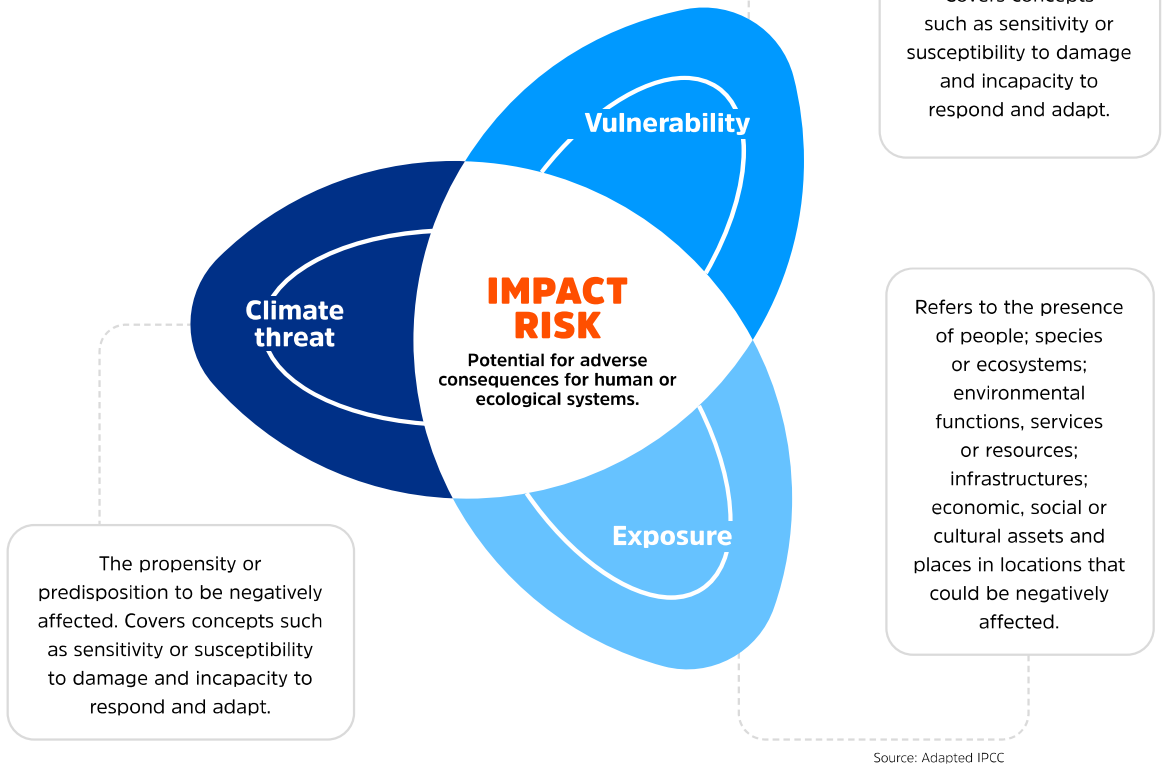
- Scenario SSP3-7.0 - Current Policies - Represents the most likely trajectory for GHG emissions and socio-economic development without significant changes in climate policies. In this scenario, emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century, resulting in an average global warming of approximately 3.6°C by 2100.
- Scenario SSP2-4.5 - Declared Policies - Considers a scenario in which GHG emissions peak in the second half of the 21st century and start a progressive reduction, reaching around 50% of current levels by 2100. The projected climate impact is an increase of approximately 2.7°C in the average global temperature by the end of the century.
- Scenario SSP1-2.6 - Sustainable Development - Reflects a transition model to a low-emissions economy, with a continuous reduction in GHGs and the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2075. In this scenario, the increase in global temperature would be limited to 1.8°C by 2100, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

To assess the exposure of assets to these scenarios, an individual vulnerability analysis was first carried out. At this stage, we assessed the ability of assets to withstand climatic change by considering seven threats: extreme winds, storms, river flooding, forest fires, landslides, rising sea levels and rising maximum temperatures. Of these, the first five are classified as acute (short-term extreme events) and the last two are classified as chronic (gradual changes over time), according to the methodology of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The criticality of each asset was also analyzed, according to ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's Asset Management Policy, considering, above all, the systemic impact if they were to become inoperative.

By combining the vulnerability and impact variables, the data was entered into a risk matrix and compared with the probability of intensification of the seven climate threats in the location of each of the assets, according to the three possible scenarios mentioned above. Thus, it was possible to obtain several scenarios with the potential future impacts of climate change, allowing the recognition of assets with relevant future climate risk, according to the threats assessed.

Based on this diagnosis, we managed to start developing the adaptation and resilience plan for the assets identified as having a high level of future exposure, which includes both improving risk management and developing potential solutions for each of the threats identified. Therefore, we will test the potential solutions by asset, drawing up a detailed investment plan and classifying the structuring actions for evaluation with the regulatory body (ANEEL), a work that will be carried out over the next five years (Horizon 2030). These results will provide inputs for calculating possible financial impacts and guide planning and prioritization. The management and reporting of climate change-related risks is guided by the recommendations of TCFD/IFRS S2 and will be disclosed from 2027, base year 2026 (CVM 193/2023).



Source: Adapted IPCC

Physical climate risks

CATEGORY	THREAT	TRENDS	RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT
Acute	Extreme winds	Increased intensity of strong winds in some regions of the state of São Paulo	Increased frequency and intensity of strong winds	Direct damage to assets, which can cause transmission line towers to move and fall, overloads and cable breaks.	Identify and prioritize technical solutions for stretches with a high future rating Evaluate the possibility of applying new technologies Assess the possibility of installing anemometers on more sensitive lines
Acute	Storms	Increase in precipitation and the number of lightning strikes, especially in the Southeast	Increased frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation and lightning strikes	Damage to the infrastructure of towers and substations, cable breaks, short circuits, damage to conductors due to lightning strikes.	Assess possible replacement of cables and other equipment Reviewing the discharge protection system in substations
Acute	River flooding	Small variation in rainfall in one day (RX1day), with slightly greater intensity in the Southeast region	Increased incidence of rainfall that exceeds the drainage capacity of projects causing flooding spots	Flooding of assets in extreme rainfall events and rising river levels, causing physical and operational damage. Difficulty in accessing assets.	Evaluate contingency plan for access Strengthen links with the environment Review of substation drainage capacity
Acute	Forest fires	Increase in the incidence of forest fires (between 1% and 10%), especially concentrated in the Southeast region	Increased occurrence of forest fires, with seasonal characteristics	Damage to the structure of assets due to the proximity of fire, such as short-circuiting, shutdowns, explosions and physical damage to transmission systems. Soot emission in fire spot.	Reassess the company's contingency plan Use off grid cameras and advanced firefighting base Maintaining ongoing forest fire prevention and fighting actions in partnership with the state government Maintain meteorological monitoring and identification of fire outbreaks, using georeferenced digital platforms.
Acute	Landslides	In the scenario analyzed, there is a tendency for a slight change in the maximum rainfall variable in the Southeast region, which could lead to landslides	Increased occurrence of soil erosion and landslides due to extreme rainfall patterns	Direct damage to assets, which can lead to higher repair costs for structures and access roads and the possible collapse of towers. Difficulty of access to sections of transmission lines and substations.	There are no assets with a high future classification for this threat
Chronic	Rising sea levels	Sea level rise of up to 0.6m compared to historical levels (1995 - 2014)	Rising sea levels in coastal regions	Flooding of assets in storm surges, accelerated degradation of near-shore assets and difficulty of access.	There are no assets with a high future classification for this threat
Chronic	Maximum temperature	Increase in the Maximum Temperature (TX) indicator, with greater intensity in the North, Northeast and Southeast regions	Increase in Maximum Temperature	Decreased energy conduction capacity through cables and equipment efficiency and reduced durability of materials due to thermal expansion/ contraction.	Analyze possible interference in the surroundings in the field Re-evaluate the equipment health matrix

In accordance with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) **ACUTE RISKS** are those that occur suddenly and can compromise the integrity of the electrical infrastructure.
CHRONIC RISKS, on the other hand, refer to gradual climate change, the cumulative effects of which could compromise the efficiency of transmission systems in the long term.

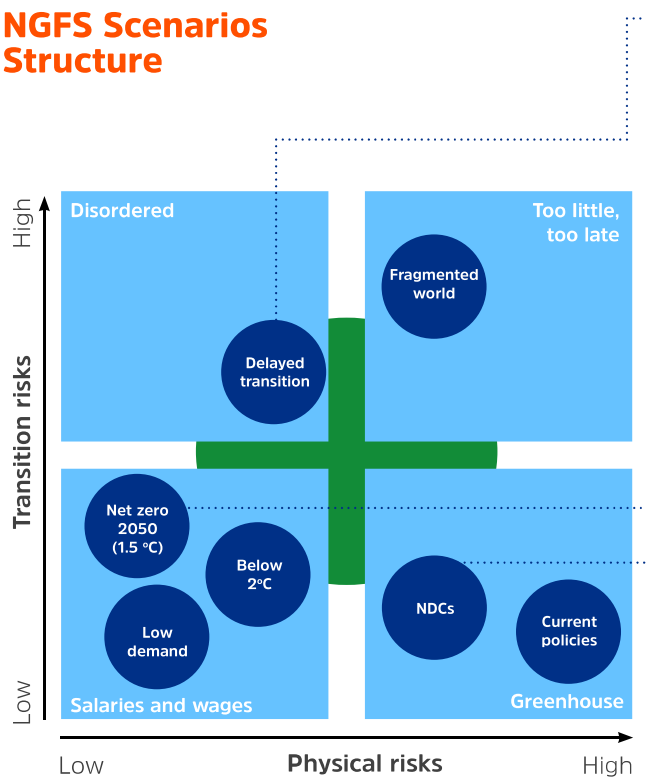
Transition risks and opportunities

The transition to a low-carbon economy brings challenges that go beyond the physical impacts of climate change. ISA ENERGIA BRASIL also identifies and manages transition risks, which include legal and political, technological and reputational aspects, ensuring that its climate strategy is aligned with regulatory requirements and the expectations of the market and our stakeholders.

The scenarios used for transition risks come from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), representing plausible descriptions of how the future might develop based on a consistent set of assumptions.

Like climate scenarios, they are not considered forecasts or projections, but are used to provide a vision of the implications of events and actions. Based on the NGFS scenarios, models and variables are chosen to analyze the probabilities of occurrence of the transition risks listed. To assess the transition risks and opportunities for ISA ENERGIA BRASIL, the NGFS NDCs, Delayed Transition and Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C) scenarios were considered.

NGFS Scenarios Structure



DELAYED TRANSITION

Scenarios have a **higher risk of transition** due to delayed policies. The scenario assumes that annual emissions will not decrease until 2030. Robust policies would be required to limit warming below 2 °C and CO_2 removal is limited.

NET ZERO 2050 (1.5 °C)

The intermediate scenario, between Divergent Net Zero and NDCs, assumes that the most ambitious climate policies are introduced early and gradually become stricter, in an orderly manner between different countries and sectors. In this scenario, net carbon emissions are neutralized around 2050, limiting global warming by 1.5°C.

NDCs

This scenario anticipates that the NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) will be fully implemented and that the respective energy and emissions targets for 2025 and 2030 will be achieved in all countries. In this scenario, it is also considered that there is no "transition" to the low-carbon economy, as efforts are insufficient and, consequently, **the physical risks will be more severe**.

Considering the NGFS scenarios presented, transition climate risks were identified for ISA ENERGIA BRASIL.

Climate and transition risks

Indicator	ISA ENERGIA BRASIL Definition	Risk factors
Legal and political	- Risk of regulation of the carbon market in Brazil, requiring additional investments for the company's regulatory, legal and operational compliance.	→ Failure to adapt to the new regulations required for adaptation and mitigation. → Non-compliance with resolutions of regulatory bodies (including third parties). → Failure to meet any targets set for reducing GHG emissions in the company's activities.
Technological	The risk of not carrying out innovations in solutions, processes and the very way of doing business that the growing demand for low-carbon products and services requires.	→ Not keeping up with market trends. → Lack of investment in actions aimed at innovation and the creation of new technologies. → Slow pace of development of new technologies by third parties.
Reputational	Risk of not adequately managing the expectations of society in general regarding the company's impact on the environment and the transition to a low-carbon economy.	→ Inadequate or unmonitored communication with stakeholders and society. → Lack of value chain management in meeting new requirements.
	Risk of negative image impacts caused by interruptions in energy supply as a result of extreme weather events.	→ The company's assets are not adapted to the effects of climate change. → Lack of constant monitoring of the effects of climate change on the company's assets.

We will carry out a biennial review of risk indicators to monitor compliance with climate resilience initiatives, based on probability, vulnerability and impact.

Related opportunities

Climate change not only poses challenges for the electricity sector, but also creates opportunities for innovation, efficiency and market expansion. At ISA ENERGIA BRASIL, we see opportunities in the modernization of infrastructure and the adoption of more sustainable technologies that foster the replacement of high-emission equipment and the search for circular economy solutions in your operation or value chain.

The evolution of the company's climate strategy stresses its role as a protagonist in adapting the electricity sector to climate change, ensuring that its infrastructure is prepared for the challenges of the future and continues to play an essential role in the safe and efficient transmission of the energy that moves Brazil.

Transition opportunities related to climate change

OPPORTUNITIES	ISA ENERGIA BRASIL Definition	Opportunities
Resource efficiency	Reduction of operating costs with solutions that enable process improvement and greater efficiency in the allocation of financial resources	→ Implementing circular economy solutions → Water reuse → More energy-efficient equipment
Energy sources	Leverage alternative low-emission energy sources (solar, wind, etc.)	→ Distributed solar energy generation for self-consumption → Acquisition of I-RECs → Search for solutions for less polluting fuel (alternative to replace the diesel used in the emergency generator)
Products and Services	Development of new low-emission products and services	→ Replacement of equipment using SF_6 gas (evaluate new, more efficient technologies) → Purchasing products/materials with less impact → R&D for battery circularity
Markets	Access to new markets through collaboration with governments, development banks, small local entrepreneurs and community groups	→ Issuing green bonds and promoting sustainable finance → Capacity reserve auction with battery storage project
Resilience	Adaptive capacity to react to climate change in order to better manage the associated risks and seize opportunities, including the ability to respond to transition and physical risks.	→ Regulatory improvement associated with increasing the resilience of the transmission system to extreme weather events. → Differentiating the company by guaranteeing the reliability of the network in the face of climate change.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SECTOR

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL recognizes that climate challenges require coordinated action between the government, private sector and scientific institutions. Accordingly, the company actively participates in regulatory and sectoral discussions, collaborating with bodies such as ANEEL, ONS and EPE to improve policies aimed at the resilience of the electricity infrastructure.

In 2024, the company contributed to public consultations and strategic debates, such as the Network Resilience Panel, promoted by ANEEL, and events that discussed the need for regulatory improvements for climate adaptation and mitigation. Among the topics addressed were the creation of a remunerated technical reserve, review of regulatory incentives, prior coordination of coalition initiatives and cooperation between players in the sector in the event of severe climatic events and harmonize environmental and sectoral regulations in vegetation management.

The company also took part in the Public Consultation on network resilience, proposing measures such as the creation of the concept of "Critical Transmission Day" concept, which would recognize extreme climatic events for more appropriate regulatory treatment, as well as suggesting a national climate monitoring network.

Another important point was the review of the Contingency Plans, with proposals to make the emergency sharing of resources more flexible and to simplify the lending of equipment between concessionaires. ISA ENERGIA BRASIL also argued that new penalties should not be implemented without a Regulatory Impact Analysis, ensuring predictability and balance in the sector.

The company continues contributing to future public consultations on strategic topics such as underground networks, economic incentives, resilience indicators and risk assessment, reinforcing its commitment to a more robust electricity sector that is prepared for climate challenges.

SUMMER OPERATION

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL is responsible for around 95% of the energy transmitted in the state of São Paulo. Considering the increased energy demand during the summer, especially in the Baixada Santista, Northern Coast, and Southern Coast of the state, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL led the working group for the 2024/2025 Summer Operation Plan in 2024. This initiative brings together local transmission and distribution companies in a joint effort to strengthen the resilience of the electric grid, ensuring greater safety and efficiency in energy supply during the peak season.

The Summer Plan aims to minimize the risk of interruptions and guarantee fast responses in the event of

contingencies. The plan includes structural modernizations, considering that much of the infrastructure in Baixada Santista was built in the 1970s and requires constant updating. The improvements underway include the replacement and upgrading of equipment such as power and current transformers, circuit breakers and protection and control systems.

The actions run from November to March every year and include the strategic relocation of transformers, the provision of emergency transmission tower kits, which can be assembled in just one day, and teams positioned at strategic points to ensure agility in responding to incidents.

FIGHTING WILDFIRES

According to the National System Operator (ONS), fires are one of the main points of attention in our environmental and operational management. They are a critical factor in forced shutdowns of the power transmission network, and setting fires near transmission lines and substations is prohibited by law. For this reason, we develop preventive measures near the transmission lines every year, which include mowing the vegetation in the safety strips and periodic awareness campaigns for the population, through field teams and the media, as well as maintaining the institutional website (https://queimadas.isaenergiabrasil.com.br/), which contains several tips.

Focusing on the municipalities with the highest incidence, since 2023 we have maintained an advanced base for preventing and combating fires in the city of Eliseu Martins, in the state of Piauí. This base carries out brigade training, awareness campaigns with field teams and communications with local public bodies.

Another initiative carried out in Piauí was the installation of off-grid cameras, a pioneering project in the electricity sector, which uses autonomous cameras to monitor critical areas for wildfires in real time. Strategically installed on four transmission towers of the North-Northeast Electric Interconnection (IENNE), the cameras are capable of monitoring up to 25 kilometers around the structures, identifying fire outbreaks in their early stages.

In the state of São Paulo, we work in the SP without Fire Operation, in partnership with the state government, promoting actions to prevent and combat forest fires. The cooperation of local communities has helped us containing these fires. Another factor that has helped to avoid shutdowns is the continuous meteorological monitoring and identification of fire outbreaks, using georeferenced digital platforms. This has allowed us to move forward with specific planning for the dry season in the stretches where there is a greater likelihood of fire. ●

MAIN MENU

6. Mitigation

All the menus in this report are navigable

Climate mitigation

The urgency of the climate crisis demands concrete action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming. The electricity sector plays a central role in this process, both in promoting the transition to a cleaner matrix and in implementing solutions that increase the efficiency and resilience of the system. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), for the planet to limit warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century, global emissions need to fall by around 43% by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

The electricity sector currently accounts for around 25% of global CO_2 emissions, according to the World Resources Institute. In Brazil, according to the System for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions (SEEG), due to its predominantly renewable matrix, the sector accounts for 18% of emissions. However, challenges such as increasing demand for electricity, the need for greater stability in supply and support for Brazil's commitment to the Paris Agreement make it essential to adopt mitigation strategies.

To help meet these challenges, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's strategy is to be an enabler of the energy transition in Brazil. Accordingly, the company continues to invest in expanding the connection of clean sources to the National Interconnected System (SIN), as well as developing grid modernization projects, optimizing the transmission of renewable energy and ensuring greater efficiency in the electricity sector.

We maintain a solid commitment to reducing emissions, continually investing in innovation, operational efficiency and the decarbonization of our activities. Particularly, the company successfully implements actions to prevent, reduce and mitigate leaks of SF_6, a gas with a high global warming potential.

It also invests directly in the generation of clean energy. In 2024, the construction of a solar power plant for self-consumption at the Mogi Mirim III substation was completed, capable of supplying 35 of the company's own units and avoiding the emission of 38 metric tons of CO_2e per year. The planning foresees the construction of three new solar plants by 2025, reinforcing the operations' sustainable electrification strategy.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL also offsets 100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (excluding technical losses in transmission), and Scope 3 (categories 4, 5, 6 and 7 - Upstream transmission and distribution; Waste generated in the operation; Business trips; Home-work commuting emissions) through the purchase of carbon credits and renewable energy certificates.

In 2024, we acquired and retired 13,700 carbon credits through the Serra do Amolar project, certified by Verra (Verified Carbon Standard - VCS) and Climate Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), in an area located in Mato Grosso do Sul. We also purchased 38,226.5 I-RECs (International REC Standard), certificates that prove the origin of renewable sources.

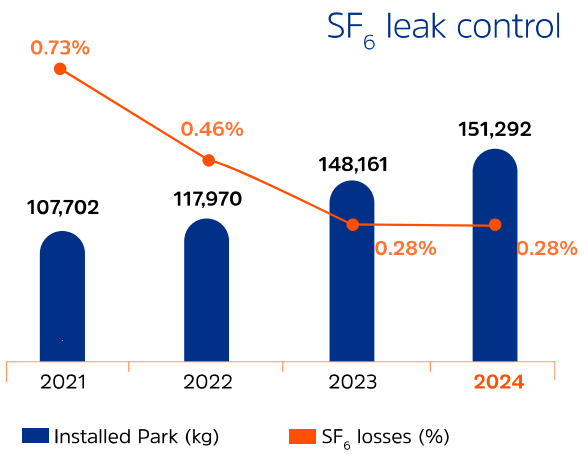
SF_6 GAS MANAGEMENT

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL adopts a structured and continuous approach to reducing emissions of SF_6 (sulphur hexafluoride), a gas used as an insulator in high-voltage equipment and which has a global warming potential (GWP) 23,500[1] times greater than CO_2, according to the IPCC. As SF_6 is one of the main sources of emissions in the power transmission sector, the company sets annual reduction targets linked to the variable remuneration of all employees, in line with international best practices and the organization's climate commitments.

In 2024, the company intensified its efforts to control SF_6 leaks, applying new technologies and sealing materials. Even with the expansion of the installed base by more than 3,000 kg of gas, a factor that naturally increases the potential for leaks, emissions were very close to those recorded in 2023, demonstrating the efficiency of the actions implemented. Among the main initiatives are the intensification of preventive actions, the monitoring digitalization and the improvement in the response agility in cases of leakage.

As a result of these measures, SF_6 emissions accounted for 0.28% of the installed base in 2024, considerably below the 0.5% limit set by international standard IEC 62271-203. In the last three years, the company has achieved a reduction of approximately 20% in emissions of this gas, stressing its commitment to mitigating the environmental impacts of its operations.

In addition to managing SF_6, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL also works to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels in its fleet of light and heavy vehicles, another significant source of direct emissions. These initiatives are part of an integrated decarbonization strategy that combines innovation, efficiency and a commitment to sustainability.



1 According to GHG Protocol (AR5).

Click here to access our **inventory certified by the Public Registry of Emissions** of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

Greenhouse gas inventory

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL reaffirms its commitment to sustainability and transparency by presenting its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory for the year 2024. This chapter provides qualified information on our emissions, strictly following international and national guidelines for quantifying and reporting emissions.

The inventory followed the principles and guidelines established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a widely recognized and globally adopted methodology for accounting for GHG emissions. In the Brazilian context, the company participates in the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHGP), adapted by Fundação Getúlio Vargas in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment and other institutions.

Moreover, since 2017, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL has voluntarily published its inventory in the Public Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RPE), stressing its commitment to transparency and environmental responsibility. Inventory data is public, verified by an independent audit and includes all the company's emissions, expressed in metric tons of CO2 equivalent. The document, classified with the Gold Seal, can be consulted in detail at **https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/**. The information is also disclosed in the Sustainability Report, which is published annually.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's GHG emissions inventory is consolidated by the operational control approach. This means that we account for all emissions linked to operating projects in which we hold a 100% equity interest and exercise management control. Therefore, emissions associated with joint ventures are not included in the inventory, nor are those from fully controlled subsidiaries that are still in the implementation phase.

The inventory measures emissions of different greenhouse gases in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). In addition to carbon dioxide (CO_2) itself, our inventory measures emissions of methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Below, we present the organizational limits considered in the inventory, detailing the subsidiaries and operations included in the accounting of emissions.

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL

- Interligação Elétrica Aguapeí S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Biguaçu S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Evrecy S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Itapura S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Itaquere S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Itaúnas S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Jaguar 8 S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica de Minas Gerais S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Norte e Nordeste S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Pinheiros S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Riacho Grande S.A. (100%)*
- Interligação Elétrica Serra do Japi S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Sul S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Tibagi S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Jaguar 6 S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica Jaguar 9 S.A. (100%)
- Interligação Elétrica do Madeira S.A. (51%)
- Interligação Elétrica Garanhuns S.A. (51%)
- Interligação Elétrica Paraguaçu S.A. (50%)
- Interligação Elétrica Aimorés S.A. (50%)
- Interligação Elétrica Ivaí S.A. (50%)

Caption:

- Companies covered by the GHG inventory
- Equity interests and companies not covered by the GHG inventory

*Projects under construction

Scopes and emission sources

The GHG inventory is organized into three scopes, covering direct and indirect emissions from our activities. In Scope 1, we account for emission sources directly related to our operations, such as fuel consumption, fugitive SF_6 emissions and those resulting from changes in land use for the maintenance of projects, when required. Scope 2 brings together emissions from electricity consumption and technical losses in energy transmission. Scope 3 covers emissions that occur in our value chain and are indirectly linked to the business, such as the treatment of our waste by third parties, aerial inspections of assets, employee displacements and business trips.

Since it brings together a set of activities that occur outside the Company's operational control, Scope 3 is partially determined in our inventory.

In 2024, through a specialized consulting firm engaged by ISA in Colombia, we started a study to define the methodology for measuring the main categories of Scope 3 emissions from the construction of new transmission projects. Once the study is complete, the measurement will be implemented gradually, with the expectation of completing the full Scope 3 measurement by the end of 2025, with disclosure in 2026.

The three inventory scopes calculate gross emissions that occur at the respective emission sources. Moreover, Scopes 1 and 3 account for biogenic emissions and removals, which refer to carbon of renewable origin emitted or sequestered.

Emissions were accounted for as follows:

- **Scope 1** (Direct Emissions) - Include emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company, such as the combustion of fuels in its own vehicles and equipment, as well as fugitive emissions, particularly SF_6 (sulphur hexafluoride) gas, used as an insulator in electrical equipment.
- **Scope 2** (Indirect Energy Emissions) - Refer to emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased and consumed by the company.
- **Scope 3*** (Other Indirect Emissions) - Include emissions resulting from the company's activities that occur from sources not controlled by the company, such as business trips, transportation and distribution, among others.

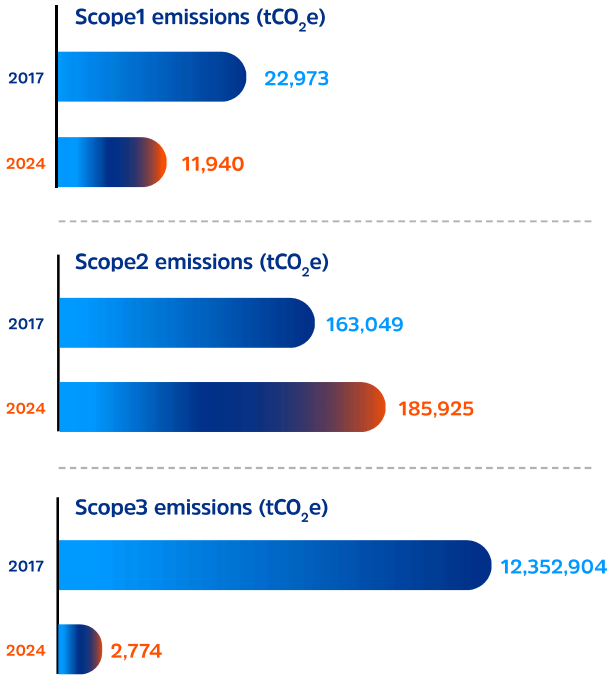
* 1. The company has not yet ascertained the following sources of Scope 3 emissions: goods and services purchased; capital goods; fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2 (partial); leased assets (organization as lessee or lessor); transportation and distribution (downstream); processing of products sold; use of goods and services sold; end-of-life treatment for products sold; franchises; investments; and Scope 3 emissions not classifiable in the other categories.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL emissions (tCO_2e)

	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
2017	22,973	163,049	12,352,904
2024	11,940	185,925	2,774

BASE YEAR

To compare the evolution of our emissions over time, we consider the base year of the inventory as a reference. Normally, the company considers the first year of inventory, in our case 2017. The base year can be modified when there is a structural change in the business model, which represents significant changes in the emissions profile.

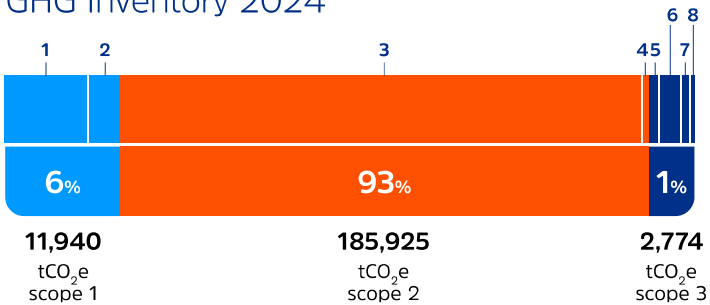


Our results

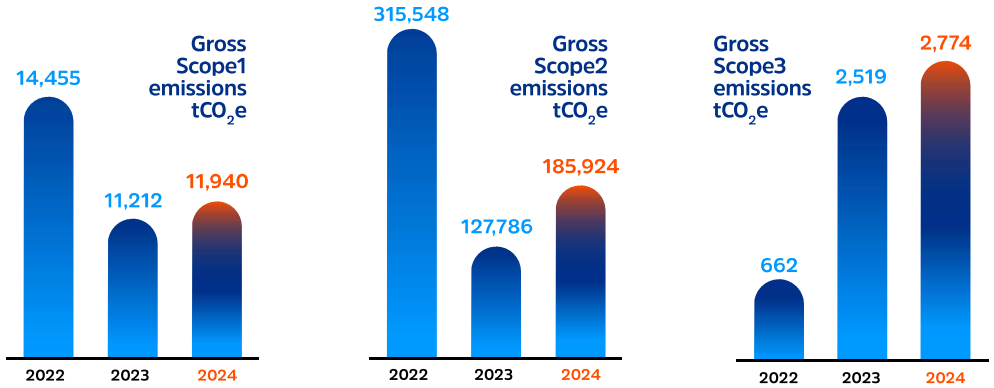
In 2024, record investment was made in reinforcements and improvements, accounting for an increase of 13% compared to investments in 2023. The works resulting from this investment, as well as the increase in the installed SF_6 network, led to a small increase in emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG inventory.

Together, these scopes account for 98.6% of our emissions for the year. Scope 3 also recorded a 10% increase, mainly due to the rise in the number of employees, which led to higher emissions from home-to-work commuting.

GHG Inventory 2024

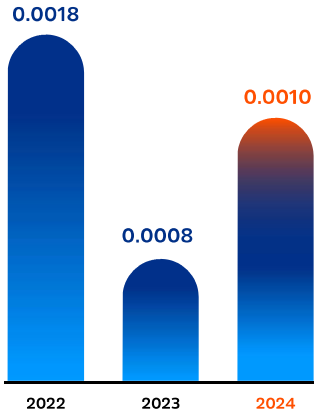


1) **85%** (10,170 tCO_2e) Fugitive emissions
2) **15%** (1,770 tCO_2e) Stationary and mobile combustion
3) **99%** (183,688 tCO_2e) Technical losses
4) **1%** (2,237 tCO_2e) Acquired energy
5) **11%** (317.48 tCO_2e) Transportation and distribution (upstream)
6) **30%** (841 tCO_2e) Business trips
7) **56%** (1,560 tCO_2e) Home-work emissions
8) **2%** (56 tCO_2e) Waste generated in operations



Emission intensity
(tCO_2e/MWh of energy transmitted)

The intensity of emissions, which fully considers Scope 1 and 2 emissions divided by the total energy transmitted, was 0.0010 tCO2e/MWh in the year, 25% higher than that recorded in 2023 due to the combined effect of the 6% increase in Scope 1 emissions and the increase in energy consumption at facilities, as well as the volume of energy transmitted on our network, which has a direct impact on technical losses. Scope 2 is mainly made up of technical losses in transmission, which are directly impacted by the National Interconnected System (SIN) factor, where aspects such as the hydrological regime and the dispatch of thermoelectric plants are among the factors that directly affect the performance of this indicator.



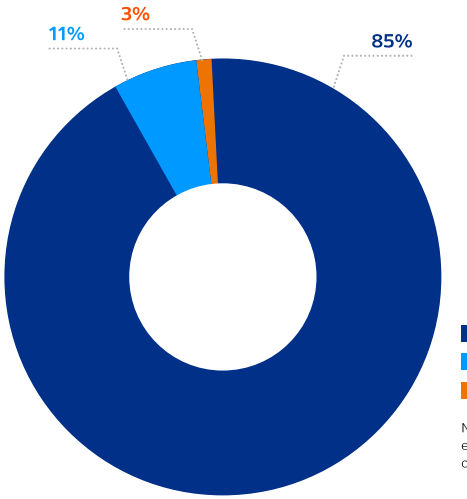
Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions totaled 11,940.56 tCO_2e in 2024, accounting for an increase of 6% over the previous year. This result is mainly linked to fugitive SF_6 emissions, which account for 85% of the total scope, due to the expansion of the installed park by over 3,000 kg in 2024, as well as an unexpected gas leak event in new equipment. Even with the expansion of the installed park, leaks in 2024 were very close to the 2023 result (a positive change of 2%), an increase in continuous work of actions aimed at reducing SF_6-related emissions, the intensification of preventive actions, the use of digital technologies and greater agility in remediation actions. Moreover, since there are no widely available and reasonably cost-effective alternatives for replacing high-voltage equipment with SF_6, it is necessary to encourage innovation in the value chain to allow for a future reduction in the installed SF_6 equipment base.

The increase in fuel consumption, specifically diesel, also contributed to an increase in Scope 1, due to the greater use of the fleet to meet the growth in reinforcement and improvement work on projects in operation.

Gross emissions (tCO_2e)

Scope1 emissions by emitting source in 2024 (tCO_2e)



Note: The percentages shown in the chart of emissions by scope may not total exactly 100% due to decimal rounding.

Scope1 emissions by source and type of gas (metric tons)

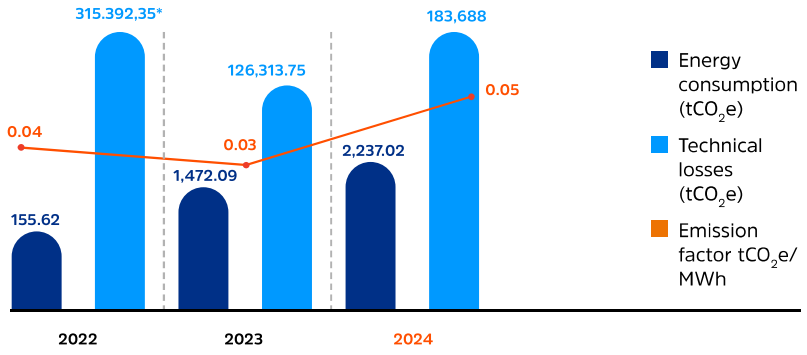
Gas	Stationary combustion	Mobile combustion	Fugitive emissions	CO_2e	Total
CO_2	401.77	1,333.73	17.26	1,752.76	1,752.76
CH_4	0.02	0.38	0.00	11.11	0.40
N_2O	0.00	0.08	0.00	23.24	0.09
HFC	0.00	0.00	0.04	84.63	0.04
PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.43	10,068.81	0.43
NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO_2e	**403,283**	**1,366.57**	**10,170.70**	**11,940.56**	**11,940.56**
Biogenic CO_2 emissions	**59,373**	**1,217.41**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1,276.78**

Scope 2

In 2024, the company's energy consumption increased 7% compared to the previous year, mainly driven by the progress of reinforcement projects and improvements to the transmission infrastructure, as well as the energization of the Minuano project.

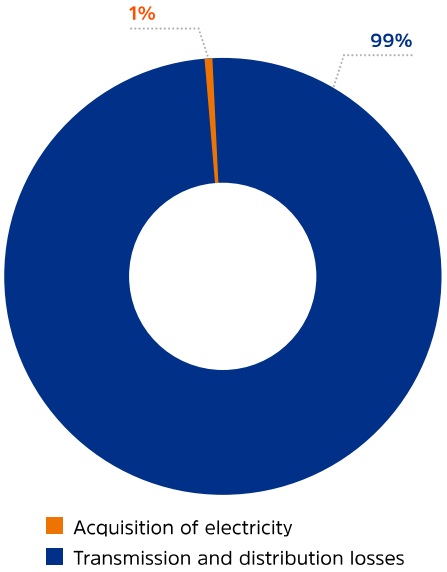
This scope was also impacted by the update of the average emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN), which ranged from 0.0385 tCO_2/MWh in 2023 to 0.0545 tCO_2e/MWh in 2024. This update reflects the lower share of renewable sources in the Brazilian electricity matrix. It is worth highlighting that Scope 2 emissions are reported according to the location-based approach.

Technical losses in transmission account for 99% of emissions in this scope and are inherent to the energy transmission process, since part of the energy is dissipated during transportation through the lines and transformation in the substations.

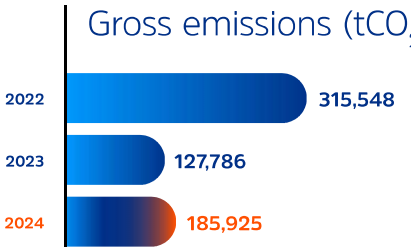


* The variation in losses between 2022 and 2023 is explained by the reformulation of the calculation methodology which, from 2023 onwards, started considering the actual flow of energy through each transmission line and each transformer belonging to the basic grid. By 2022, we estimate losses of 4% for the entire volume of energy transmitted by the company, according to the grid operator's criteria.

Scope2 emissions by emitting source in 2024 (tCO_2e)



Gross emissions (tCO_2e)



Scope2 emissions by source and type of gas (metric tons)

Gas	Acquisition of electricity	Transmission and distribution losses	Total
CO_2	2,237.02	183,687.50	185,924.52
CO_2e	**2,237.02**	**183,687.50**	**185,924.52**

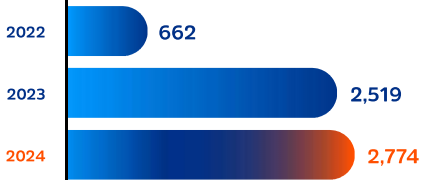
Note: There are no recorded emissions of CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC SF_6 and NF_3 gases.

Scope 3

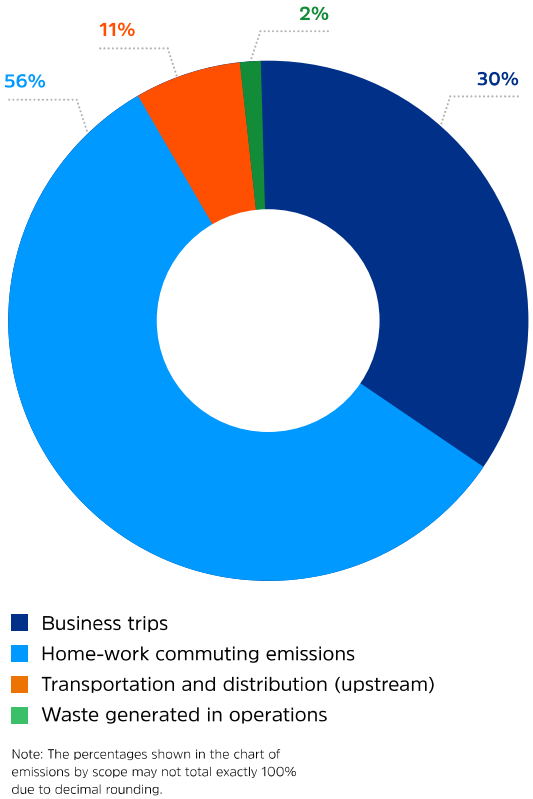
Scope 3 emissions grew 10% compared to the previous year, driven above all by the increase in emissions associated with the displacement of employees, as a result of the growth in the company's workforce.

Emissions for home-work commuting and business trips continue to be the main categories reported. Upstream transportation and distribution and waste generation also make up the results of this scope.

Gross emissions (tCO_2e)



Scope3 emissions by emitting source in 2024 (tCO_2e)



Note: The percentages shown in the chart of emissions by scope may not total exactly 100% due to decimal rounding.

Scope3 emissions by source and type of gas (metric tons)					
Gas	Transportation and distribution (upstream)	Waste generated in operations	Business trips	Home-work commuting emissions	Total
CO_2	315.08	0.00	833.24	1,559.67	2,707.99
CH_4	0.00	2.00	0.01	0.00	2.01
N_2O	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04
HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO_2e	**317.48**	**55.89**	**841.15**	**1,559.67**	**2,774.19**
Biogenic CO_2	**0.00**	**0.56**	**4.59**	**0.00**	**5.15**

Conexão Jaguar

The Jaguar Connection program is our main platform for enhancing biodiversity conservation, mitigating climate change and leaving a positive legacy for generations to come. Since 2017, we have been voluntarily contributing to the protection of jaguars in Latin America by safeguarding and restoring their natural habitats through the promotion of conservation and reforestation projects.

To this end, we offer technical and economic support to landowners so that they can carry out profitable, self-sustaining initiatives and trade high-quality carbon credits to finance the conservation of their areas in the jaguar corridors.

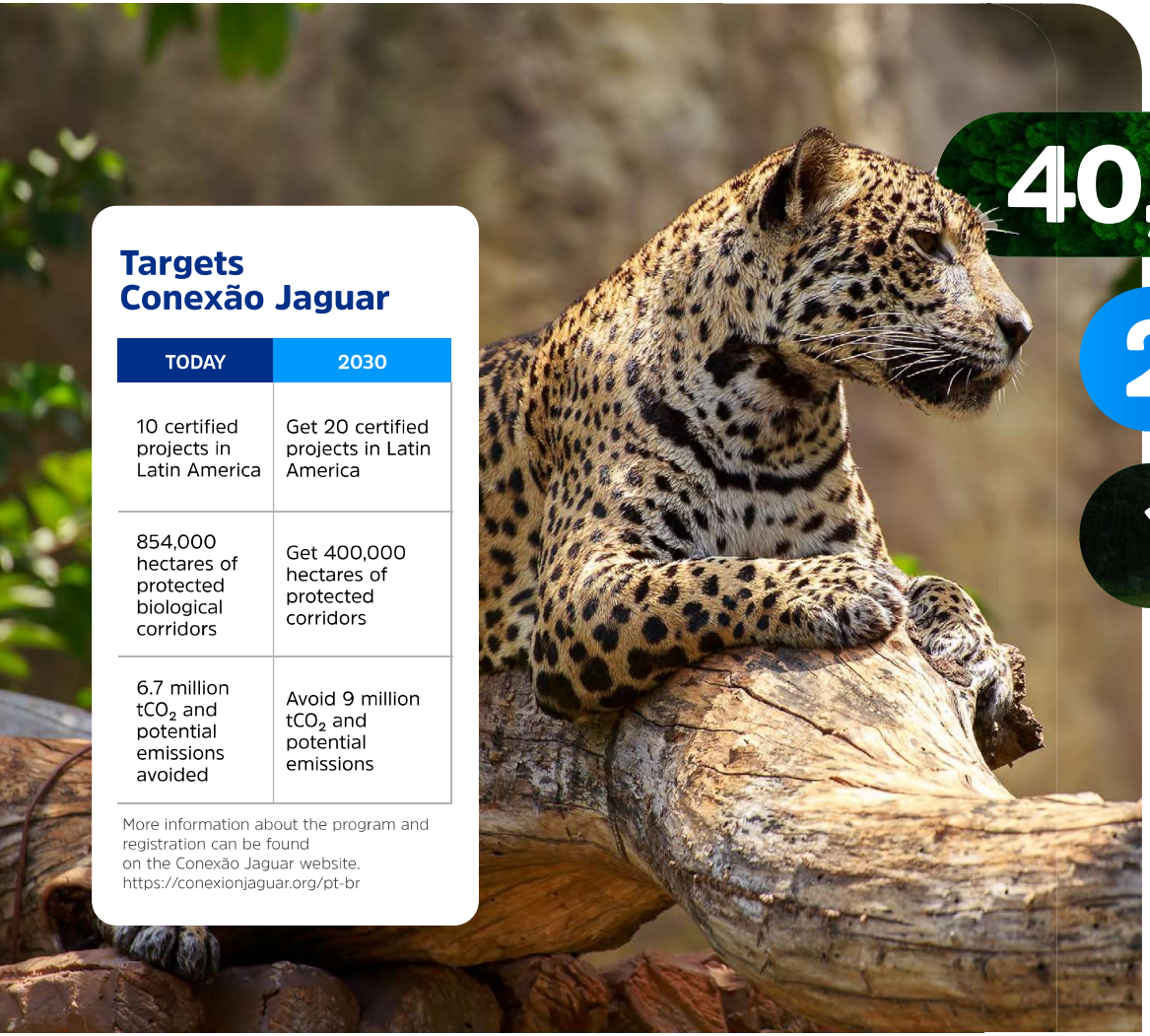
In Brazil, the program contributed to the financing and technical support of the first certified REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) project in the Pantanal, managed by the Instituto Homem Pantaneiro (IHP). The initiative protects over 135 thousand hectares of forest in the Serra do Amolar region (MS) and has the potential to reduce more than 430,000 metric tons of CO_2 by 2030.

EXTENDING THE PROGRAM

In 2024, the program was expanded and supported REDD+ Muru River, which will contribute to the preservation of around 40,000 hectares of forest on the banks of the Muru River, in the municipalities of Feijó and Tarauacá (AC), located in the Amazon Biome. The fund supporting this 40-year project is a FIAGRO (Perfin Angelin FIAGRO Part), set up to invest in agricultural land to generate and sell carbon credits.

To date, more than 300 species of birds, 43 medium and large mammals, 97 reptiles and amphibians and 214 varieties of trees have been identified in the area covered by this project using camera traps. Many are endangered species. In the next stage, partner Onçafari will carry out a fauna inventory, diagnosis and monitoring.

In order to increase the impact of the Program, we continue to seek out landowners who want to generate resources to keep the forest standing. We support two types of projects. We support two types of projects: REDD+, for reducing deforestation and conservation, and ARR, which are rural afforestation, reforestation and revegetation initiatives. ●



Targets Conexão Jaguar

TODAY	2030
10 certified projects in Latin America	Get 20 certified projects in Latin America
854,000 hectares of protected biological corridors	Get 400,000 hectares of protected corridors
6.7 million tCO_2 and potential emissions avoided	Avoid 9 million tCO_2 and potential emissions

More information about the program and registration can be found on the Conexão Jaguar website. https://conexionjaguar.org/pt-br

Conexão Jaguar Program in Brazil

40,000 hectares of protected areas in the Amazon

29 threatened species of animals and 7 threatened species of plants have been protected

The Amazon loses 8 trees per second (MapBiomas)

In partnership with Angelim Florestas

135,000 hectares of protected areas in the Pantanal

Pantanal, **heritage** a UNESCO-declared **World Natural HERITAGE SITE.**

In alliance with Instituto Homem Pantaneiro

We contribute to the conservation of Brazilian biomes

isa ENERGIA

Climate Journey 2024

MAIN MENU

7. Commitments and recognitions

All the menus in this report are navigable

Commitments and recognitions

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's commitment to the climate agenda is clear: reduce emissions, strengthen the resilience of the electricity infrastructure and boost the energy transition.

In March 2025, ISA, our parent company, launched the ISA2040 Strategy "Energy that gives life to the transition," with which it seeks to consolidate its position as the leading energy company on the continent. In this new strategic cycle, the company and ISA ENERGIA BRASIL remain committed to generating a positive impact for people, communities and nature. Specifically regarding climate change, our goal is to achieve 60% of our Net Zero journey by 2040, in addition to continuing to protect biodiversity and the climate through Conexão Jaguar program.

The company is also preparing for the full adoption of the IFRS Standards on Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2), issued by the *International Sustainability Standards Board* (ISSB), which will require the mandatory disclosure of climate information as of 2027, considering the base year 2026, which reinforces its commitment to transparency and climate governance.

In 2024, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL maintained its commitment to reducing GHG emissions. In the period, the company set itself the target of reducing 384 metric tons of CO_2e compared to the previous year. Due to initiatives related to eco-efficiency, such as increasing ethanol consumption, reducing water consumption, efficient waste management and the adoption of partial teleworking, the actual reduction reached 399 metric tons of CO_2e, exceeding the target by 4%.

Furthermore, the maximum emission target set for SF_6 was met, i.e. we stopped emitting more than 200 tCO_2e than what was set in the target for the year. This result was possible due to the rigorous management of actions aimed at controlling SF_6 emissions, which currently account for 85% of Scope 1 emissions.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL remains dedicated to implementing sustainable practices and continuously reducing its carbon footprint. With the goal of achieving 60% of the Net Zero trajectory (Scopes 1 and 2, except losses), the company is investing in eco-efficiency measures, developing new energy businesses and initiatives such as the Conexão Jaguar Program, which aims to conserve forests and capture carbon.

The company's efforts have been recognized externally. For the fifth year in a row, ISA ENERGIA BRASIL has been recognized with the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, attesting to the excellence and transparency in the management of its emissions. The company also received a B score in the CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, and was listed on B3's ICO_2 index. ●

Find out more on the sustainability page on our **website**.

Recognition

	2024	2023	2022
CDP Climate Change (score)	B	B	A-
FTSE4Good	●	●	●
ICO2	●	●	●
Icontec Seal*	●	●	●
Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program	●	●	●

Independent auditor's limited assurance report on the 2024 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report

To the Shareholders and Management
Isa Energia Brasil

São Paulo - SP
Brazil

Introduction

1 We have been engaged by Isa Energia Brasil ("Isa Energia" or "Company") to present our limited assurance report on the information included in the Company's Climate Journey 2024, chapter Greenhouse gas inventory (hereinafter referred to as "2024 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report" or "2024 GHG Inventory"), for the year ended December 31, 2024. This report includes, among other information, a description of the procedures for addressing the significant quantifications, criteria and methodology for the preparation of the 2024 GHG Inventory, in addition to the organizational and operational limits related to the Company's activities.

2 This limited assurance report does not cover prior-period information, or any other information disclosed together with the 2024 GHG Inventory, including any images, audio files or videos.

Responsibilities of the Management of Isa Energia

3 The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory, in accordance with the criteria defined in paragraph 4 and the limits addressed in paragraph 5 below, and for such internal control as it determines is necessary to prepare information free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

4 The Management of Isa Energia is responsible for:

(a) (a) selecting or establishing adequate criteria for the preparation and presentation of the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory;

(b) preparing the information in accordance with the Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program: Accounting, Quantification and Publication of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories. 2nd edition and its technical standards; in accordance with ABNT NBR ISO 14064-1/2022: Part 1 - "*Especificação e orientação a organizações para quantificação e elaboração de relatórios de emissões e remoções de gases de efeito estufa*" (Determination and guidance for entities in the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals); and criteria developed by the entity for some scope 3 data.

(c) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls over the significant information used in the preparation of the 2024 GHG Inventory, so that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

5 As established by the aforementioned criteria, an organizational limit was defined for the 2024 GHG Inventory, to reflect the operational control approach (adjust if another type of control is used). The operational limits include emission sources from scopes 1 and 2 according to the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, as well as the following scope 3 emission categories: transportation and distribution (upstream), waste generated in operations, business travels, and employees' transportation (home-work).

Limitations to the preparation and presentation of information.

6 In preparing and presenting the calculations of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions contained in the 2024 GHG Inventory, Management followed the definitions in the Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program; therefore, the information presented in the GHG Emissions Inventory is not designed or intended to provide assurance with respect to the compliance with social or economic laws and regulations.

7 The absence of a comprehensive set of established practices on which to base the evaluation and measurement of non-financial information, allows for the use of different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques, which may affect comparability between entities and over time.

Our independence and quality control

8 We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements specified by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC) in NBCs PG 100 and 200 and NBC PA 291, which are based on the principles of integrity, objectivity and professional competence, including confidentiality and professional standards and behavior.

9 We apply Brazilian and international quality control standards pursuant to NBC PA 01, as issued by the CFC, and thus maintain an appropriate quality control system that includes policies and procedures related to compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, legal requirements and regulatory requirements.

Our responsibility

10 Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the information included in the Company's 2024 GHG Inventory, based on our limited assurance engagement carried out in accordance with the Technical Communication CTO 01/12, "Issuance of an Assurance Report related to Sustainability and Social Responsibility", as issued by the CFC, based on the Brazilian standards NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews", and NBC TO 3410 "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change Statements" as issued by the CFC, which are equivalent to international standards, ISAE 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and ISAE 3410 "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements", both issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), applicable to non-financial information.

11 The aforementioned standards require that the work be planned and performed to obtain limited assurance that the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory, taken as a whole, is free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion.

12 A limited assurance engagement conducted in accordance with the Brazilian standards NBC TO 3000 and NBC TO 3410 mainly consists of making inquiries of Management and other professionals of the Company involved in the preparation of the information, as well as applying analytical procedures to obtain evidence that allows us to issue a limited assurance conclusion on the information, taken as a whole. A limited assurance engagement also requires the performance of additional procedures when the independent auditor becomes aware of matters that lead him to believe that the information taken as a whole might present significant misstatements.

13 As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with NBC TO 3000 (ISAE 3000) and NBC TO 3410 (ISAE 3410), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism during our work. We also:

(a) determine the Company's appropriate application, in the circumstances, of Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, as a basis of preparation of the 2024 GHG Emissions Inventory;

(b) perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of relevant internal controls to identify areas where material misstatements may arise, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of expressing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls; and

(c) design and perform procedures responsive to cases when it is considered probable that material misstatements in information on GHG emissions may arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that arising from errors, since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions or the override of internal controls.

Summary of the procedures performed

14 The procedures we selected are based on our understanding of the process for the compilation and presentation of the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory, other such circumstances affecting the engagement and our analysis of the areas in which significant misstatements may exist. The procedures comprised:

(a) planning the work, taking into consideration the criteria and limits described above, considering the materiality and the volume of quantitative and qualitative information and the operating and internal control systems used to extract information as presented in the 2024 GHG Inventory;

(b) understanding the calculation methodology and the procedures adopted for the compilation of information on the emissions through interviews with the managers charged with the preparation of the information;

(c) technical visits and video conference with the head office and other operating units considered significant to interview the members of Management and collect data and information; and

(d) applying analytical procedures and substantive testing, as applicable, to quantitative information and making inquiries regarding the qualitative information and its correlation with the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory.

15 Our procedures did not include assessing the adequacy of the design or operating effectiveness of the controls, testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimate to compare with the estimate of Isa Energia.

BASIS FOR CONCLUSION

16 We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

Scope and limitations

17 The procedures applied in a limited assurance engagement are substantially less detailed than those applied in a reasonable assurance engagement, the objective of which is the issuance of an opinion on the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory. Consequently, we were unable to obtain reasonable assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in a reasonable assurance engagement, the objective of which is the issuance of an opinion. Had we performed an engagement with the objective of issuing an opinion, we might have identified other matters and possible misstatements in the information included in the 2024 GHG Inventory. Therefore, we do not express an opinion on this information.

18 Non-financial data are subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, due to the nature and diversity of the methods used to determine, calculate and estimate these data. Qualitative interpretations of the materiality, relevance and accuracy of the data are subject to individual assumptions and judgments. Furthermore, we did not carry out any work on the data reported for prior periods, nor future projections and goals.

19 Information and data on sustainability actions and activities, general information and views related to the climate change subject, description of management activities of the process of preparing the 2024 GHG Inventory, and description of operational activities, which are not the basis for the 2024 GHG Inventory, were not part of the scope of the work performed and, therefore, have not been included in our limited assurance engagement.

Conclusion

20 Based on the procedures performed, described herein, no matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the information included in the 2024 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report of Isa Energia, for the year ended December 31, 2024, has not been fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria defined in paragraph 3 and limits defined in paragraph 4 above.

Other topics – Restrictions on use and distribution

21 This report was prepared for the use of Isa Energia and may be presented or distributed to third parties, as long as they are familiar with the object and criteria applicable to this assurance engagement, considering its specific purpose described in the first paragraph of this report.

22 Any party other than Isa Energia who obtains access to this report, or a copy thereof, and relies on the information contained therein does so at their own risk. We do not accept or assume any responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than Isa Energia for our engagement, the assurance report or our conclusions.

São Paulo, June 5, 2025

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

Maurício Colombari
Accountant CRC 1SP195838/O-3

ENERGIA

Climate Journey **2024**

Credits and corporate information
The 2024 Climate Change Report is the result of a joint effort by the full ISA ENERGIA BRASIL team, with general coordination by the Communications, Sustainability and Institutional Relations Management.

Content
ISA ENERGIA BRASIL

Consulting and design
Beon ESG

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Certificado de Conclusão

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Rastreamento de registros

Status: Original 03 de julho de 2025 | 15:13	Portador: Ana Matzenbacher ana.matzenbacher@pwc.com	Local: DocuSign
Status: Original 03 de julho de 2025 | 16:02	Portador: CEDOC Brasil BR_Sao-Paulo-Arquivo-Atendimento-Team@pwc.com	Local: DocuSign

Eventos do signatário	Assinatura	Registro de hora e data
Mauricio Colombari mauricio.colombari@pwc.com Mc Nível de segurança: E-mail, Autenticação da conta (Nenhuma), Certificado Digital **Detalhes do provedor de assinatura:** Tipo de assinatura: ICP-Brasil Emissor da assinatura: AC SERASA RFB v5 **Termos de Assinatura e Registro Eletrônico:** Não oferecido através da Docusign	DocuSigned by: Mauricio Colombari B2E2FE2AF91245A... Adoção de assinatura: Estilo pré-selecionado Usando endereço IP: 18.211.29.22	Enviado: 03 de julho de 2025 | 15:16 Visualizado: 03 de julho de 2025 | 15:16 Assinado: 03 de julho de 2025 | 16:02

Eventos do signatário presencial	Assinatura	Registro de hora e data

Eventos de entrega do editor	Status	Registro de hora e data

Evento de entrega do agente	Status	Registro de hora e data

Eventos de entrega intermediários	Status	Registro de hora e data

Eventos de entrega certificados	Status	Registro de hora e data

Eventos de cópia	Status	Registro de hora e data
Ana Matzenbacher ana.matzenbacher@pwc.com Nível de segurança: E-mail, Autenticação da conta (Nenhuma) **Termos de Assinatura e Registro Eletrônico:** Não oferecido através da Docusign	Copiado	Enviado: 03 de julho de 2025 | 16:02 Visualizado: 03 de julho de 2025 | 16:02 Assinado: 03 de julho de 2025 | 16:02

Eventos com testemunhas	Assinatura	Registro de hora e data

Eventos do tabelião	Assinatura	Registro de hora e data

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Concluído	Segurança verificada	03 de julho de 2025 | 16:02

Eventos de pagamento	Status	Carimbo de data/hora