isa ENERGIA

Climate Journey 2025

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Executive Summary

This report consolidates information on our Climate Journey, bringing together the main challenges, progress, and efforts undertaken to address the impacts of climate change. In this context, highlights include the evolution of climate governance, the strengthening of risk management, and the implementation of mitigation and adaptation initiatives throughout 2025.

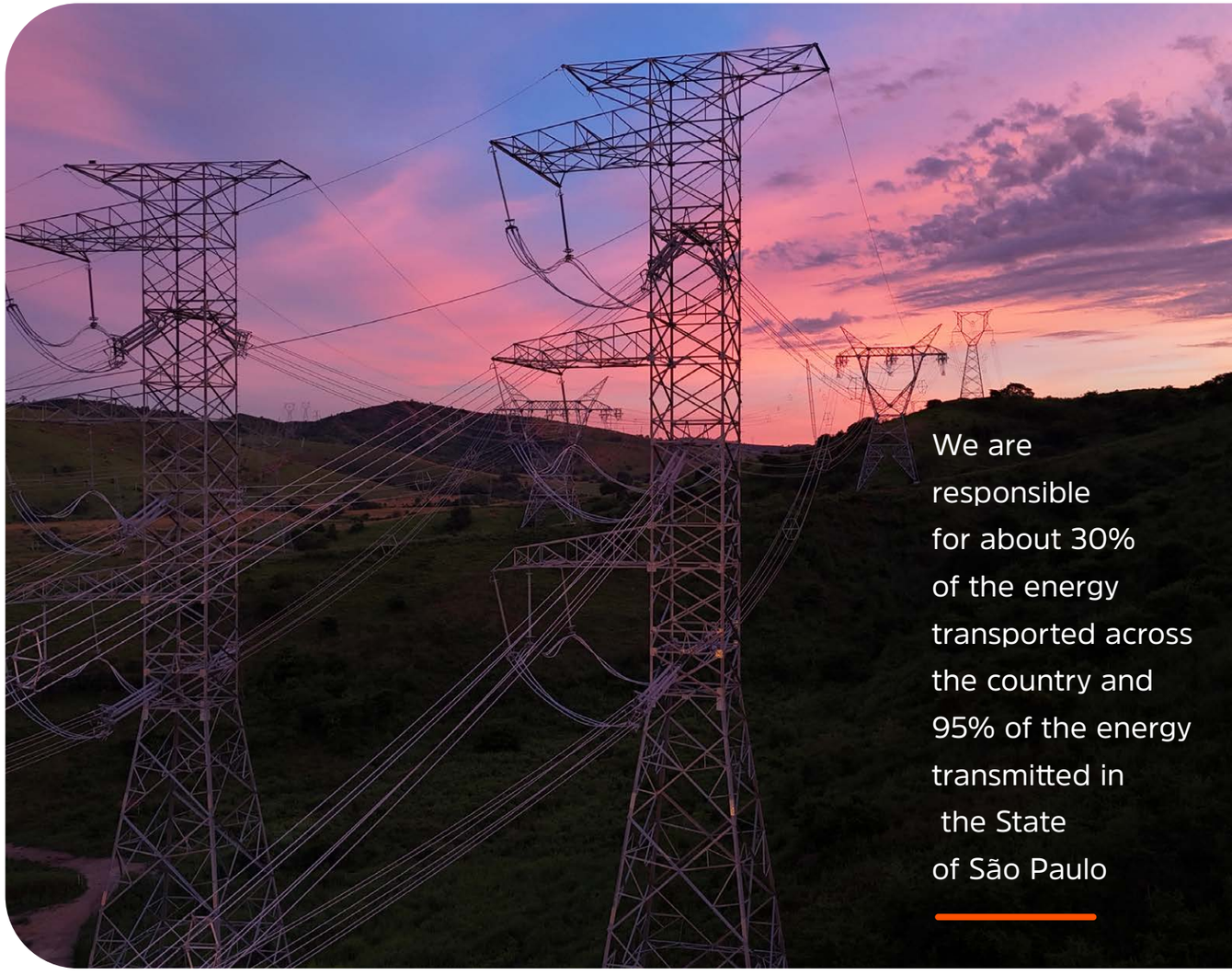
This document also contextualizes ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's positioning amidst the transformations in the power sector and the growing demands for decarbonization, highlighting the Company's commitment to asset resilience, operational efficiency, and its effective contribution to the energy transition. In this regard, this report complements the Sustainability Report by providing a more in-depth look at the organization's Climate Journey and the essential elements for understanding its climate strategy.

As a leader in power transmission, we are responsible for about 30% of the energy transported across the country and 95% of the energy transmitted in the State of São Paulo, holding a strategic position in supporting national energy security and advancing toward a low-carbon economy.

In a scenario of increasing global warming, we have consolidated our role as a key player in the energy transition, connecting regions, modernizing infrastructure, and expanding the resilience of the electrical system.

The Company's operations are grounded in science, technological innovation, socio-environmental responsibility, and continuous regulatory engagement — pillars that reinforce ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's commitment to the sustainable development of the country.

Thus, this document presents the Company's long-term vision to anticipate climate risks, strengthen its infrastructure, and expand its contribution to decarbonization, advancing the construction of a secure, resilient, and sustainable energy future.



ISA ENERGIA BRASIL

Leadership in Power Transmission

As a power transmission company, we are responsible for ensuring the infrastructure that interconnects the electrical system and enables the expansion of the Brazilian energy matrix. We believe that the transition to a low-carbon economy requires a robust transmission grid prepared for new climate challenges.

Over more than 25 years of operation, our governance has worked to continuously enhance the resilience, reliability, and security of our assets, expanding the capacity of the national power grid. Our infrastructure enables the connection of new renewable energy generators to major consumer centers, turning Brazil's renewable potential into a socioeconomic reality.

Our sustainability strategy is fully integrated into corporate management and guides the Company's key decisions. With direct oversight from senior leadership and the Board of Directors, it ensures that material topics are managed with rigor, strategic alignment, and a focus on long-term value creation.

This governance model supports the consolidation of our vision expressed in the "ISA 2040 Strategy – Energy that Gives Life to the Transition." Through it, we reaffirm our commitment to transforming toward a sustainable future, prioritizing life in all its forms and ensuring a resilient, secure, clean, and fair transition.

30%
of Brazil's energy passes through our transmission lines.

Where we Operate

GRI 2-6

IN BRAZIL

Present in **18** Brazilian states

Approximately **30%** of Brazil's energy

Approximately **95%** of São Paulo's energy flows through our transmission lines

34 Concessions

29 wholly-owned

5 jointly controlled

+1,600 employees

BRL 6.4 BI
in potential Annual Permitted Revenue (RAP)

137 Substations
134 wholly-owned
3 jointly controlled

23 k km
of transmission lines
20.6 k km in operation
2.4 k km under construction

84.9 k MVA
of transformation capacity
84.1 k MVA in operation
0.8 k MVA under construction

**The facilities comprising the IEVRECY Concession Agreement No. 20/2008, under the responsibility of ISA ENERGIA BRASIL, were completed in July 2025 and are part of Lot 1 of Transmission Auction No. 002/2024-ANEEL. Through this bidding process, ENGIE emerged as the winning bidder and will take over the facilities upon the contract's expiration. ISA ENERGIA BRASIL has been working to ensure a fair and safe transition.*

Climate Journey

Our Journey

The year 2025 marks a critical point for the global climate agenda, with the average temperature already exceeding 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In Brazil, the increased frequency of severe rainfall, heatwaves, and fires has highlighted the urgency of reinforcing infrastructure resilience and enhancing operational response capacity.

These climate challenges coincide with an acceleration of the energy transition, driven by the expansion of intermittent renewable sources — especially wind and solar. This movement underscores the importance of the transmission sector as a strategic link for integrating new projects and reducing emissions in the electricity matrix, while also demanding more modern, flexible, and digitized grids.

In this context, our responsibility is to operate and expand a transmission grid that drives the energy transition and serves as an example of climate resilience, which requires not only infrastructure expansion but also technological modernization and continuous improvements in construction, operations, and maintenance efficiency.

In this scenario, the main challenges are to increase infrastructure resilience to projected changes, reduce emissions across the value chain, ensure the efficient integration of renewable sources, strengthen corporate climate governance, and expand innovation capacity amid growing uncertainties. An integrated approach to these themes is essential to ensure the long-term continuity, security, and sustainability of the power sector.

In 2025, we enhanced our climate approach based on accumulated learning and technical advancements consolidated in the previous year.

In the field of adaptation, we made significant progress in the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, evaluating investment pathways and reviewing contingency plans for assets with greater future climate exposure, prioritizing agility in emergency response.

Guided by our operational strategy through 2040, we consistently advanced our mitigation agenda, reinforcing our commitment to tackling climate change and achieving Net Zero by 2050. In 2025, we recorded a cumulative 27% reduction in sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) emissions over the last four years, a direct result of our continued focus on operational efficiency and innovation.

Objectives

1. **2040 Strategy**

   REDUCE SCOPE 1 AND 2 EMISSIONS BY 60% (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL LOSSES)*

2. **Net Zero 2050**

   REDUCE SCOPE 1, 2, AND 3 EMISSIONS BY 90%

3. OFFSET RESIDUAL EMISSIONS VIA HIGH-QUALITY CARBON CREDITS

*Technical losses are inherent to power transmission and proportional to the volume transmitted. As a transmission company, we do not control this volume, which limits our ability to directly reduce these losses.

LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR NET ZERO 2050 COMMITMENTS

Key initiatives

- → SF_6 loss management through containment, replacement, and phase-out
- → Energy efficiency through process optimization and the rational use of resources
- → Innovation and circularity applied to operations, maintenance, and the development of new projects
- → Expanded use of renewable fuels
- → Valuing biodiversity as a climate asset, integrating conservation into the decarbonization strategy
- → Value chain mobilization through engagement initiatives and expanded Scope 3 emissions mapping

Timeline

As a key player in the country's energy transition, we have consolidated our climate strategy, actively contributing to the power sector's transition amid climate change challenges.

2017

- First Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory

2019

- Emissions offsetting (Scopes 1 and 2)
- Launch of Conexión Jaguar
- Gold Seal in the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program

2021

- Inclusion in the B3 Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE B3)
- Inclusion in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- GHG target linked to executive variable compensation

2022

- Operations of the Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) Committee
- 1st Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

2023

- Carbon Neutral Seal
- Zero Plastic Journey
- Conexión Jaguar: Issuance of IHP credits

2024

- Climate Assessment
- 1st Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS)
- Climate Journey Report
- Conexión Jaguar: Rio Muru
- Deployment of Distributed Generation (DG) for self-consumption

2025

- Scope 3 mapping
- Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan
- Net Zero 2050 Commitment

Climate Transition Plan

Climate Strategy and Transition Plan

In 2025, we established our Net Zero 2050 Commitment, aligned with the "ISA 2040 Strategy – Energy that Gives Life to the Transition." To enable this ambition and guide the progress of decarbonization, the Climate Transition Plan was structured in compliance with international best practices. The plan integrates mitigation, adaptation, technological innovation, and value chain engagement, consolidating strategic guidelines that guide the investments and corporate decisions necessary to strengthen business resilience and achieve the defined climate targets.

The mitigation pillar establishes clear targets for absolute emissions reduction while also guiding the adoption of advanced technologies that enhance energy efficiency, enable process electrification, and leverage digital solutions. In parallel, the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan directs investments to anticipate and address physical risks posed by extreme events, ensuring operational continuity, safety, and system reliability.

By integrating mitigation, adaptation, and innovation into a single strategic framework, we have structured a clear pathway to Net Zero and consolidated consistent guidelines for managing climate risks and opportunities.

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL Climate Transition Plan

2022 Baseline Targets

2040 – Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 60% (excluding technical losses)

2050 – Net Zero: reduce Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90%

Offsetting of residual emissions through the purchase of I-RECs and high-quality carbon credits

MITIGATION

- → SF_6 loss management
- → Energy efficiency
- → Innovation and circularity
- → Renewable fuels
- → Biodiversity as a climate asset

ADAPTATION

- → Periodic climate assessment
- → Climate Adaptation Plan
- → Technology and contingency

INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

- → Engagement with government and regulators to promote sustainable technologies and strengthen the grid's climate resilience
- → Alternatives to SF_6
- → Regulatory review for resilience investments

VALUE CHAIN

- → Comprehensive Scope 3 mapping
- → Engagement actions for emission reduction across the value chain

GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY

- → Regulatory compliance
- → External recognition
- → Strategic and transparent monitoring

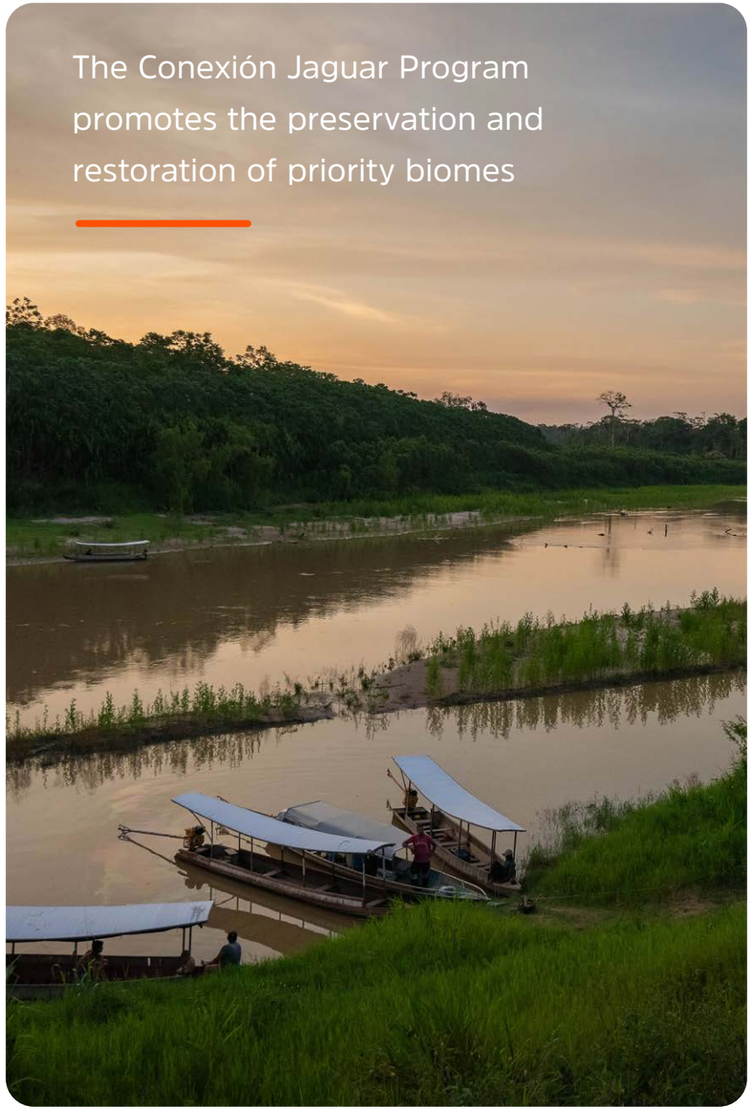
In the mitigation pillar, we advanced with structural actions that integrate emissions reduction, technological innovation, energy efficiency, and biodiversity conservation. A highlight is rigorous SF_6 loss management, with continuous investments in leak detection, repair, and prevention technologies, as well as the incorporation of sustainability criteria into the evaluation of new projects.

The strategy also prioritizes the expansion of solar Distributed Generation (DG) plants for self-consumption, the expanded use of renewable fuels in the fleet, and the reduction of diesel consumption in stationary equipment. Innovation and circularity initiatives, such as SF_6 recycling, water reuse, and waste management, complement this pillar. We treat biodiversity as an essential climate asset, highlighting the Conexión Jaguar Program, which aims to preserve and restore priority biomes.

In the adaptation pillar, we strengthened our climate resilience strategy by assessing risks across different time horizons, which guides the prioritization of investments and asset adaptation. The incorporation of technology and operational intelligence — such as high-resolution meteorological data, remote monitoring, and georeferenced platforms — combined with enhanced contingency plans, expands our capacity for anticipation, response to extreme events, and reduction of operational impacts.

Within the scope of institutional engagement, we intensified our work with governments and regulators to advance public policies and regulatory frameworks that enable decarbonization and modernization of the power sector. Among the priorities, we highlight advancing discussions on alternatives to SF_6 in Brazil, aligned with international best practices. Additionally, we actively participate in sector studies, technical forums, and collaborative initiatives to strengthen the transmission grid's climate resilience.

In the value chain pillar, we advanced our understanding and management of emissions associated with our indirect activities, recognizing Scope 3 as both a main challenge and a relevant opportunity for corporate decarbonization. A structured process for mapping and building the emissions baseline is underway, focusing on identifying critical information gaps and consolidating more robust and representative primary data. This effort improves accounting accuracy, expands emissions traceability across the supply chain, and strengthens the foundation for defining targets and strategies aligned with international best practices.



In parallel with the assessment, we intensified engagement initiatives with suppliers while encouraging the adoption of more advanced environmental practices and the development of solutions with lower climate impact across the supply chain.

Finally, in the governance and transparency pillar, we reinforced our climate governance through regulatory alignment, the evolution of risk management, and the adoption of international disclosure standards. We highlight the progressive implementation of the IFRS S2 standards, which will become mandatory in Brazil starting in 2027, increasing the comparability, consistency, and transparency of the climate information disclosed to stakeholders.

Climate Risks and Opportunities

Risks and opportunities

The transition to a low-GHG-emission economy poses challenges that extend beyond the physical impacts of climate change. We monitor and manage transition, legal and policy, technological, and reputational risks, ensuring that our climate strategy remains aligned with regulatory requirements, market dynamics, and stakeholder expectations.

The strategy includes asset modernization, infrastructure reinforcements, redundancy improvements, and the integration of climate scenario analysis into corporate planning and risk management processes.

The management framework for the climate risks in our Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan is presented in the accompanying table.

The assessment and management of climate risks and opportunities involve different areas of the Company, brought together in a multidisciplinary technical group. Our process includes the analysis of business opportunities in the face of climate change, in addition to the assessment of physical and transition risks to assets, as well as potential impacts on the business or the surrounding environment, considering the vulnerability, exposure, criticality, and resilience of the assets in the face of major extreme weather events.

Transition risks to a low-carbon economy*

- Legal and policy
- Technological
- Reputational

Physical risks

- Chronic
- Acute

Opportunities

- Energy source
- Markets
- Products and services
- Resource efficiency
- Resilience

*Market risk was assessed but not included, as it is inherent to the Company's business.

Physical Risks

To analyze exposure to future physical risks, we conducted an assessment of all our operating assets over the past two years. For this analysis, we considered three climate scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), understood as the most plausible in light of current policies and the current emissions trajectory. This choice reflects our understanding that the global scenario has moved away from both the most optimistic and the most pessimistic extremes, represented, respectively, by the SSP1-1.9 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios.

SCENARIOS CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY

- → SSP3-7.0 Scenario – Current Policies
- → SSP2-4.5 Scenario – Stated Policies
- → SSP1-2.6 Scenario – Sustainable Development

To assess the assets' exposure to these scenarios, a vulnerability and criticality analysis was conducted, considering the assets' ability to withstand climate variations and their systemic relevance across seven hazards: extreme winds, storms, riverine flooding, wildfires, landslides, sea-level rise, and rising maximum temperatures.

Based on the assessment results, we initiated development of the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan for assets identified as having a high level of future exposure, with a 2030 horizon.

These results will provide the basis for estimating potential financial impacts and will guide planning and priority setting.

The IFRS S2 recommendations guide the management and reporting of climate-related risks. They will be disclosed starting in 2027, using 2026 as the base year, in accordance with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) Resolution No. 193 of 2023 (CVM Resolution 193).

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISKS

CATEGORY	HAZARD	RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT
Acute	Extreme winds	Increased frequency and intensity of strong winds	Direct damage to assets, potentially causing displacement and the falling of transmission line towers, overloads, and cable breakage	Identify and prioritize technical solutions for stretches with a high future rating Evaluate the possibility of applying new technologies Evaluate the possibility of installing anemometers on more sensitive lines
Acute	Landslides	Increased occurrence of soil erosion and landslides due to extreme precipitation patterns	Direct damage to assets, which may lead to higher repair costs for structures and access roads, in addition to the possible falling of towers. Difficulty accessing stretches of transmission lines and substations	There are no assets with a high future rating for this hazard
Chronic	Sea level rise	Sea level rise in coastal regions.	Flooding of assets during storm surges, accelerated degradation of assets near the coast, and difficulty of access	There are no assets with a high future rating for this hazard
Chronic	Maximum temperature	Increase in maximum temperature	Decrease in the power transmission capacity of cables and equipment efficiency, in addition to reduced material durability due to thermal expansion/contraction	Analyze potential surrounding interferences in the field Reevaluate the equipment health matrix

Transition Risks

We systematically monitor and manage transition risks associated with a low-emission economy, including legal and regulatory changes, technological advancements, market pressures, and reputational risks. This approach ensures that our climate strategy remains aligned with regulatory requirements, power sector trends, and stakeholder expectations, ensuring continuous adaptation in an environment of accelerated transition.

The scenarios we use for transition risks consist of plausible descriptions of how the future may unfold, based on a consistent set of assumptions.

For assessing transition risks and opportunities, we consider scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Delayed Transition, and Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C).

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

Delayed Transition: scenarios that carry a higher transition risk due to delayed policies, assuming that annual emissions will not decrease until 2030.

Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C): an intermediate scenario, which assumes that the most ambitious climate policies are introduced early and gradually become more stringent.

NDCs: a scenario that foresees the full implementation of the respective energy and emissions targets by 2030.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISKS

INDICATOR	DEFINITIONS	RISK FACTORS
Legal and policy	Risk of carbon market regulation in Brazil, requiring additional investments for the Company's regulatory, legal, and operational compliance	Non-compliance with the new required adaptation and mitigation regulations Non-compliance with resolutions from regulatory bodies, including those applicable to third parties Failure to meet the potential established GHG emission reduction targets in the Company's activities
Technological	Risk of failing to innovate in solutions, processes, and the business model itself, given the growing demand for low-carbon products and services	Becoming outdated in relation to market trends Lack of investment in initiatives aimed at innovation and the creation of new technologies. Slow pace of new technology development by third parties
Reputational	Risk of inadequate management of the general society's expectations regarding the Company's environmental impacts and the transition to a low-carbon economy	Inadequate or unmonitored communication with stakeholders and society. Lack of value chain management in complying with new requirements
Reputational	Risk of negative image impacts caused by power supply interruptions resulting from extreme weather events	Company 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

Transition Opportunities

Climate change also presents significant opportunities, especially for infrastructure modernization and the adoption of lower-impact technologies.

We have identified value-creation potential in replacing higher-emitting equipment, strengthening operational efficiency, and expanding circular-economy solutions, both in operations and across the value chain.

These opportunities reinforce our capacity to lead the power sector's adaptation and to ensure increasingly resilient, safe transmission aligned with future demands.

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITIES	DEFINITION	OPPORTUNITIES
Resource efficiency	Reduction of operational costs through solutions that enable process improvements and greater efficiency in the allocation of financial resources	Implementation of circular economy solutions Water reuse Equipment with higher energy efficiency
Energy sources	Utilization of alternative low-emission energy sources (solar, wind, etc.)	Solar DG for self-consumption Purchase of I-RECs Search for less polluting fuel solutions (alternative to replace diesel used in emergency generators)
Products and services	Development of new low-emission products and services	Replacement of equipment using SF_6 gas (evaluate new, more efficient technologies) Procurement of lower-impact products and materials Research and development (R&D) for battery circularity
Markets	Access to new markets through collaboration with governments, development banks, small local entrepreneurs, and community groups	Issuance of green bonds and driving sustainable finance Capacity reserve auction with a battery storage project
Resilience	Adaptive capacity to respond to climate change to better manage associated risks and seize opportunities, including the ability to respond to transition and physical risks	Regulatory enhancement associated with increasing the transmission system's resilience to extreme weather events Company differentiation to ensure grid reliability in the face of climate change

Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan

In 2025, we advanced the development of the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan, aimed at assets identified as highly exposed to future climate risks. The initiative focuses on strengthening risk management and formulating specific solutions for each mapped hazard.

The plan includes preparing a detailed investment program and classifying structural actions, which will be submitted to the regulatory agency for evaluation as part of a medium-term effort with a five-year implementation horizon. The expected results will provide the basis for analyzing potential financial impacts and support strategic planning and priority setting.

The approach we adopted considers different risk time horizons, enabling early identification of the assets most susceptible to high future impact. Based on these analyses, we are developing specific adaptation actions that can range from designing and implementing structural and operational solutions to increase facility resilience to enhancing emergency response plans, ensuring the continuity and reliability of services in the face of increasingly intense and frequent weather events.

Through these initiatives, we consolidate a strategic climate adaptation agenda, reinforcing our preparedness in the face of growing risks. The adoption of technological solutions, the improvement of management processes, and the strengthening of response systems contribute to our positioning as a benchmark in operational resilience. By anticipating risks and structuring long-term solutions, we reaffirm our commitment to sustainability, the continuity of the power supply, and the responsible management of the assets under our responsibility.

Key Actions Adopted

- → Development of solutions based on unconventional alternatives, including structural reinforcements, installation of anti-cascade devices, structure guying, and the use of slip clamps, according to the characteristics of each grid section
- → Deployment of meteorological stations at critical points of the transmission system, aiming to anticipate climate alerts and support the issuance of regionalized bulletins, containing forecasts of adverse events and their respective severity levels
- → Review and enhancement of contingency plans, with the strategic redistribution of emergency response logistics, the signing of regional contracts for specialized support, and the optimization of communication flows and protocols associated with climate risks
- → Reduction of contingency response times through the strengthening of operational capacity, the improvement of processes, and the use of more accurate and timely climate information
- → Inauguration of an advanced firefighting base in the interior of the state of São Paulo, combined with the installation of smart thermographic cameras, expanding the monitoring of critical areas, speeding up the response to risk events, and reinforcing the reliability and continuity of the power supply

Operation Summer

Annually, with the arrival of summer and higher temperatures, there is a significant increase in the demand for electricity in the cities on the coast of São Paulo served by ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's transmission operations. Given this scenario, the Company maintains Operation Summer, a strategic initiative to ensure the resilience and reliability of the power system during periods of high operational pressure.

For the 2025/2026 summer season, over 10 million people are expected to be served, given the influx of tourists during the high season.

Operation Summer was officially launched at the Pre-Season Meeting, which brought together transmission companies, distribution companies, and other power sector stakeholders. The meeting resulted in a mutual support agreement that establishes continuous monitoring of system conditions and the joint mobilization of resources and teams in contingency situations, with a focus on maintaining the reliability of the power supply in a safe and resilient manner.

In the context of the 2025 Operation Summer, R$ 320 million was invested along the coast of São Paulo to reinforce infrastructure and strengthen response capacity for critical events. The operational plan includes the provision of helicopters, a mobile substation, emergency tower kits, and specialized teams — including live-line maintenance professionals — strategically positioned to ensure rapid, efficient response to incidents.

One of the highlights of the operation is the large-scale Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) installed at the Registro Substation (state of São Paulo), considered one of the main innovations in the Brazilian transmission system. During the 2025/2026 summer season, the BESS will continue to play an expanded role in controlling transmission line loading, a practice already adopted during peak-demand periods, with the possibility of additional unscheduled dispatch depending on weather and system conditions.

R$ 320

million in investments on the coast of São Paulo

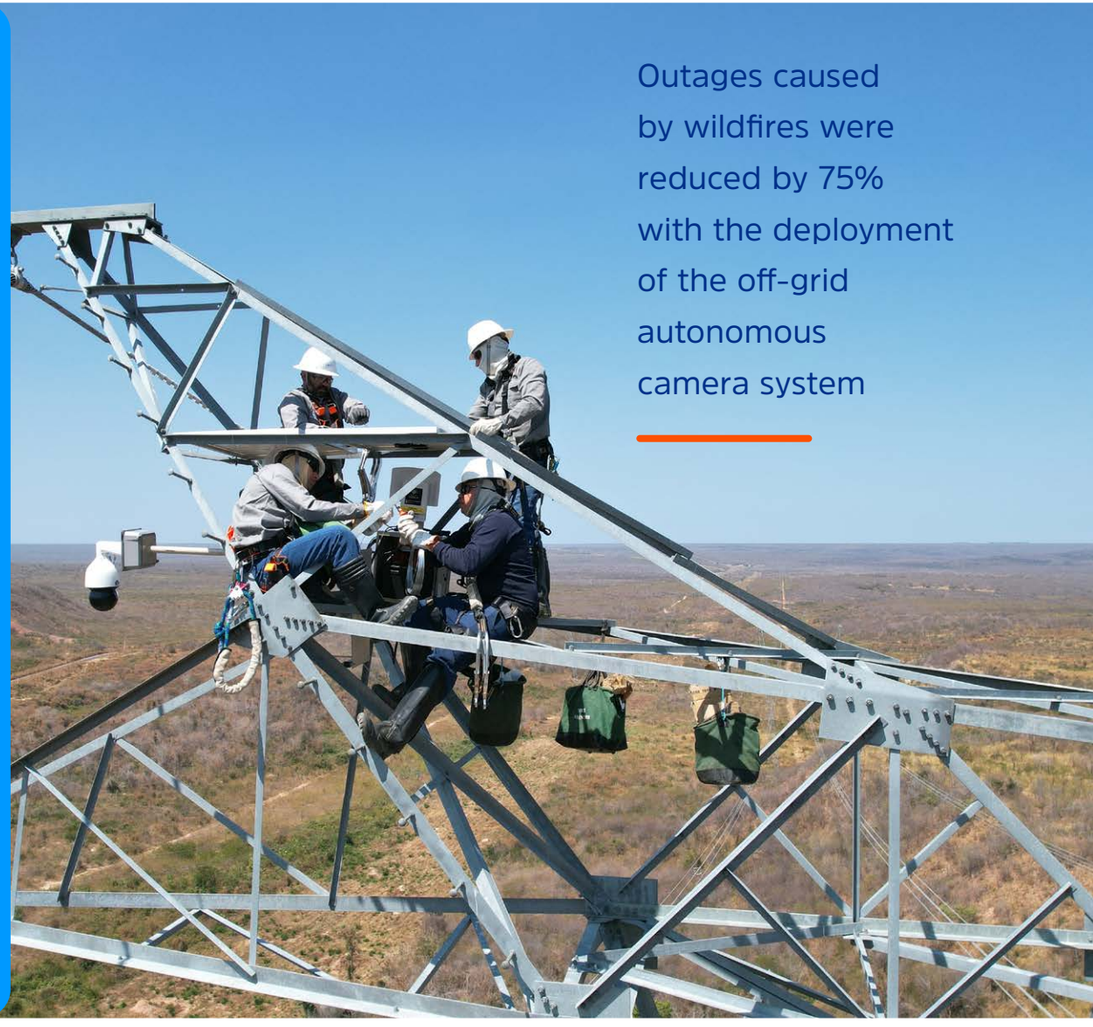
Combating Wildfires

According to the National Electric System Operator (ONS), wildfires remain the second leading cause of forced outages in the Brazilian power system. In this context, in 2025, we intensified prevention, monitoring, and response actions to fires in areas adjacent to transmission lines, reinforcing our efforts in the face of growing climate risks.

The strategy adopted by the Company combined educational campaigns, technological innovation, institutional partnerships, and enhancements to operational practices. Throughout the year, we invested approximately R$ 31 million in communication and environmental education initiatives, as well as in inspections and preventive maintenance on the transmission line rights-of-way.

In the field of technological innovation, we consolidated the implementation of a pioneering system of solar-powered, autonomous off-grid cameras in the State of Piauí. Capable of monitoring a radius of up to 25 km around the structures, these cameras enable early identification of fire outbreaks in their initial phase, improving operational response efficiency and reducing risks to the continuity of the power supply. Additionally, in 2025, we announced the inauguration of an advanced firefighting base in the interior of the state of São Paulo, along with the installation of smart thermographic cameras on transmission lines located in the municipality. The initiative expands monitoring of critical areas, accelerates responses to risk events, and reinforces the reliability and safety of the power system.

With these actions, we have consolidated an integrated wildfire management approach that combines education, social engagement, cutting-edge technologies, and operational strengthening. This effort has been fundamental to protecting electrical infrastructure, ensuring the continuity of the power supply, and preserving biodiversity and surrounding communities amid growing climate pressures and an increasing incidence of wildfires in the country.



Outages caused by wildfires were reduced by 75% with the deployment of the off-grid autonomous camera system

Metrics, Targets, and Initiatives

Metrics, Targets, and Initiatives

Although the power transmission sector has a relatively low carbon footprint, we recognize that our strategic role in the power system infrastructure places us in a position of responsibility in climate change mitigation. Therefore, we seek to lead by example by adopting practices that go beyond managing our direct emissions and actively contribute to a safer, more resilient, and cleaner energy transition.

With this goal, we are consistently advancing decarbonization across all fronts of our operations through a mitigation agenda structured around concrete actions to reduce direct and indirect emissions and strengthen our contribution to a low-carbon economy.

One of the main focuses of this effort is the management of SF_6 gas. Essential for the insulation of high-voltage equipment in substations, SF_6 has a global warming potential 23,500[1] times greater than that of CO_2. Aware of this impact, we have implemented a rigorous program to monitor and control leaks and gradually replace equipment, aiming to continuously reduce these emissions.

In addition to SF_6 management, we are working to reduce fossil fuel consumption in our light- and heavy-vehicle fleet, another significant source of direct emissions. These initiatives are part of our comprehensive decarbonization strategy, which combines innovation, operational efficiency, and a commitment to sustainability.

In parallel, with a focus on reducing Scope 2 emissions, we are expanding the use of renewable electricity through investments in self-generation. The deployment of solar photovoltaic plants at our facilities increases the share of clean energy in our energy consumption and reinforces the alignment of our operations with the energy transition. At the end of 2025, we had three of our own plants in operation, with the completion of a fourth unit scheduled for 2026.

[1] *As per GHG Protocol (AR5).*

SF_6 Gas Management

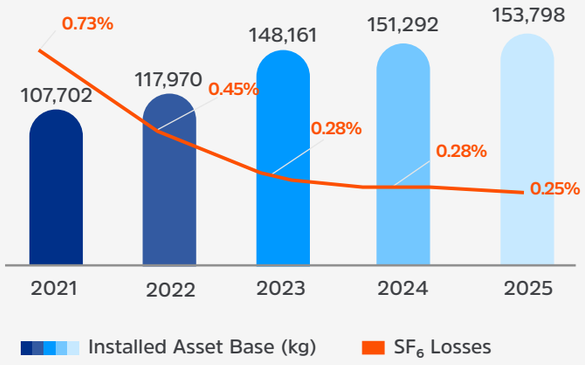
SF_6 represents one of the main sources of emissions in the power transmission sector. To ensure the prioritization of leak management, in alignment with the commitments outlined in the ISA 2040 Strategy, we have established annual corporate emissions reduction targets linked to the variable compensation of all employees and leaders, including executives. These targets are aligned with international best practices and the organization's climate commitments.

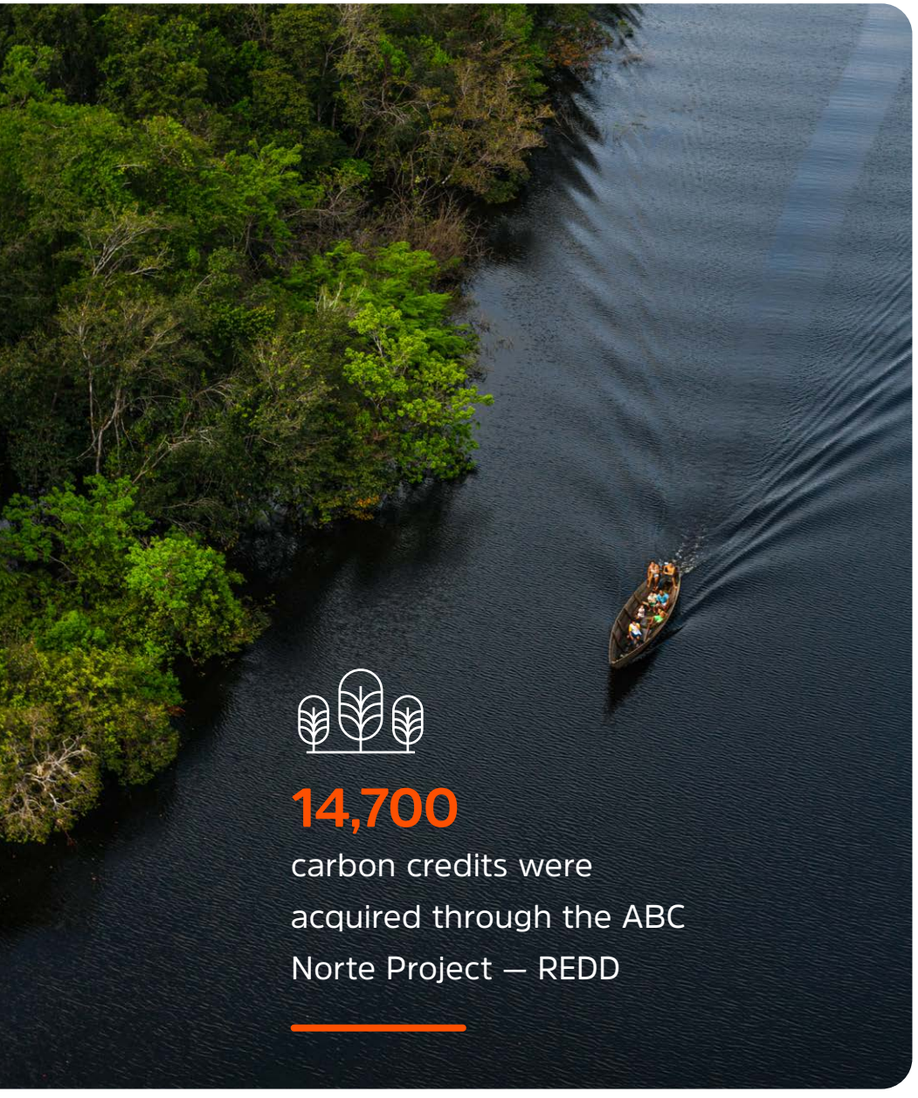
In 2025, even with the expansion of the installed asset base, which incorporated more than 2,500 kilograms of additional gas — a factor that naturally increases the potential for leaks — we recorded the lowest SF_6 emissions in our historical series. This performance demonstrates the effectiveness of the actions implemented continuously over the last few years.

As a result, we achieved an expressive 27% reduction in SF_6 emissions over the last four years, maintaining this topic as a strategic priority in 2025. This progress stems from strengthening our gas management processes, intensifying preventive measures, digitalizing monitoring, and greater agility in responding to potential leaks.

Consequently, we closed the year with a leak rate of 0.25% relative to the installed asset base, significantly below the 0.5% limit set by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard 62271-203, reinforcing our commitment to operational excellence and climate change mitigation.

INSTALLED ASSET BASE VS SF_6 LOSSES





Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

We reaffirm our commitment to sustainability and transparency by presenting our 2025 GHG Emissions Inventory. This chapter provides qualified information regarding our emissions, strictly following international and national guidelines for emission quantification and reporting.

The inventory was prepared in accordance with the principles and guidelines established by the GHG Protocol, a methodology widely recognized and adopted globally for accounting for GHG emissions.

The inventory data is public, verified by an independent audit, and includes all emissions from our Company, expressed in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

The document, which has been awarded the “Gold Seal” (*Selo Ouro*) under the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program for the sixth consecutive year, is available for consultation on the Public Emissions Registry website.

The ISA ENERGIA BRASIL GHG emissions inventory is consolidated using the operational control approach. This means we account for all emissions associated with assets in operation in which we hold a 100% stake and exercise management control. Consequently, the inventory excludes emissions associated with jointly controlled assets and those from 100%-controlled subsidiaries currently in the implementation phase.

In 2025, 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (excluding transmission losses) and Scope 3 emissions related to the 2024 base year were offset and neutralized. To achieve this, 14,700 carbon credits were acquired and retired through the ABC Norte Project — Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), certified by Verra’s Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCB). The project is located in the State of Pará, preventing the deforestation of over 140,000 hectares of the Amazon rainforest.

Furthermore, 41,074.56 I-REC certificates were acquired, verifying the renewable energy source of the electricity used in our operations. Emissions related to the 2025 base year will be offset in 2026, in accordance with our corporate climate planning.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PUBLIC EMISSIONS REGISTRY

Emission Scopes and Sources

The GHG inventory is structured into three scopes, which cover the direct and indirect emissions arising from the Company's activities.

In general, the base year is considered the first period for which the inventory is prepared in a methodologically consistent, complete, and duly audited manner. For ISA ENERGIA BRASIL, the base year is 2017.

The base year may be revised whenever there are structural changes to the business model or organizational boundaries that result in significant alterations to the Company's emission profile.

Scope 1 – Direct emissions

These include emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company, such as fuel combustion in company-owned vehicles and equipment, as well as fugitive emissions, most notably SF_6 gas, used as an insulator in electrical equipment.

Scope 2 – Indirect energy emissions

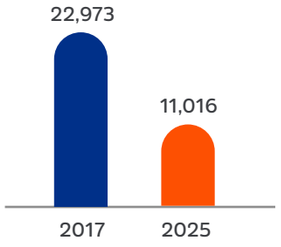
These refer to emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased and consumed by the Company.

Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions

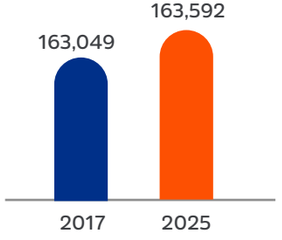
These encompass emissions resulting from the Company's activities that arise from sources not directly controlled by us, such as business travel, transportation, and distribution, among others. As of 2025, we have also begun reporting emissions associated with the categories Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods (Scope 3 categories 1 and 2), which are considered most relevant for companies in the power transmission sector.

The incorporation of these new categories increases the total volume of reported emissions — not due to an actual increase in climate impact, but as a reflection of improved management processes and the growing methodological maturity of our GHG inventory.

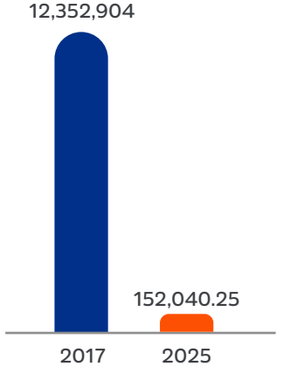
SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)



SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)

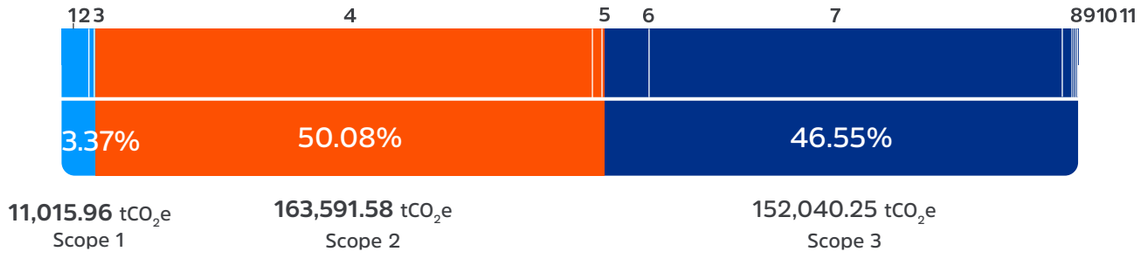


SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)[1]



[1] *In 2017, Scope 3 included the energy transmitted by the Company under the category "Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2." Following a re-evaluation of technical understanding, starting with the 2022 inventory, energy transmitted is no longer reported under this scope, as the Company is remunerated for asset availability and does not have control over the volume of energy transmitted, which is defined by the ONS. In 2025, ISA ENERGIA included data on Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods, which correspond to categories 1 and 2 of Scope 3.*

2025 GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY



1 — Fugitive emissions **84%** (9,321.89 tCO_2e)

2 — Stationary and mobile combustion **14%** (1,518.14 tCO_2e)

3 — Land use change **2%** (175.92 tCO_2e)

4 — Technical losses **99%** (161,689.448 tCO_2e)

5 — Purchased energy **1%** (1,902.14 tCO_2e)

6 — Capital goods **9%** (14,145.41 tCO_2e)

7 — Purchased goods and services **90%** (136,116.69 tCO_2e)

8 — Employee commuting o **0.6%** (880.40 tCO_2e)

9 — Business travel **0.4%** (579.59 tCO_2e)

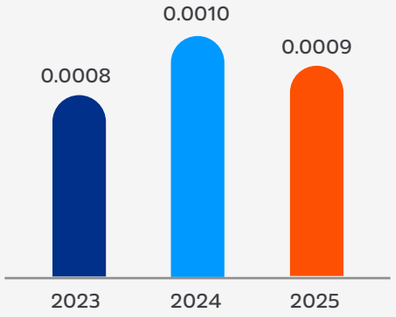
10 — Upstream transportation and distribution **0.2%** (244.04 tCO_2e)

11 — Waste generated **0.05%** (74.12 tCO_2e)

Emissions Intensity

Emissions intensity (calculated as the sum of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions divided by the total energy transmitted) was 0.0009 tCO_2e/MWh in 2025, representing a 10% reduction compared to 2024. This performance is driven by two main factors: the 8% reduction in Scope 1 emissions and the update to the National Interconnected System (SIN) average emission factor, which decreased from 0.0545 tCO_2e/MWh in 2024 to 0.0461 tCO_2e/MWh in 2025. The decrease in the SIN factor directly impacts Scope 2 emissions, as this scope is composed primarily of technical transmission losses, the intensity of which depends on the hydrological regime, thermal power dispatch, and other system operating conditions.

EMISSIONS INTENSITY (tCO_2e/MWh of energy transmitted)

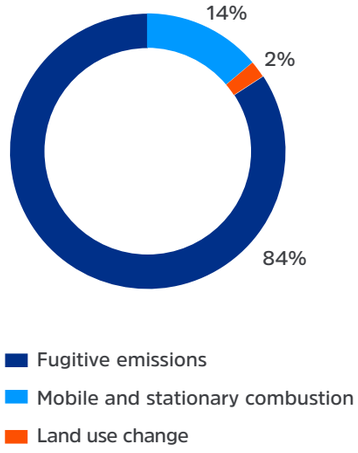


Scope 1

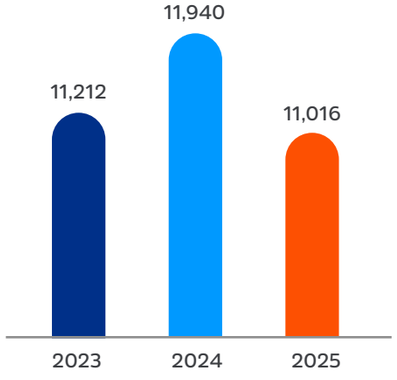
Scope 1 emissions totaled 11,015.96 tCO_2e in 2025, representing an 8% reduction compared to the previous year. This result is primarily attributable to the reduction in fugitive SF_6 emissions, which account for 83% of the total in Scope.

Even with an expansion of the installed asset base by more than 2,500 kilograms, leaks in 2025 were 9% lower than in 2024. This reflects continuous efforts to reduce emissions from SF_6 leaks, intensify preventive measures, adopt digital technologies, and improve the agility of remediation actions.

The 14% reduction in total fuel consumption, notably diesel (-17%), contributed significantly to the improved Scope 1 emissions performance. This result is primarily associated with the gradual replacement of the diesel-powered fleet with flex-fuel vehicles, as well as the decommissioning of stationary sources, such as diesel generators, consistently reducing the operation's direct emissions.



GROSS EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)

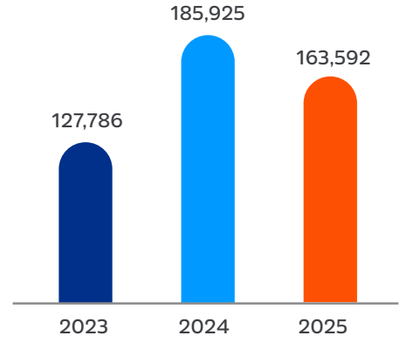


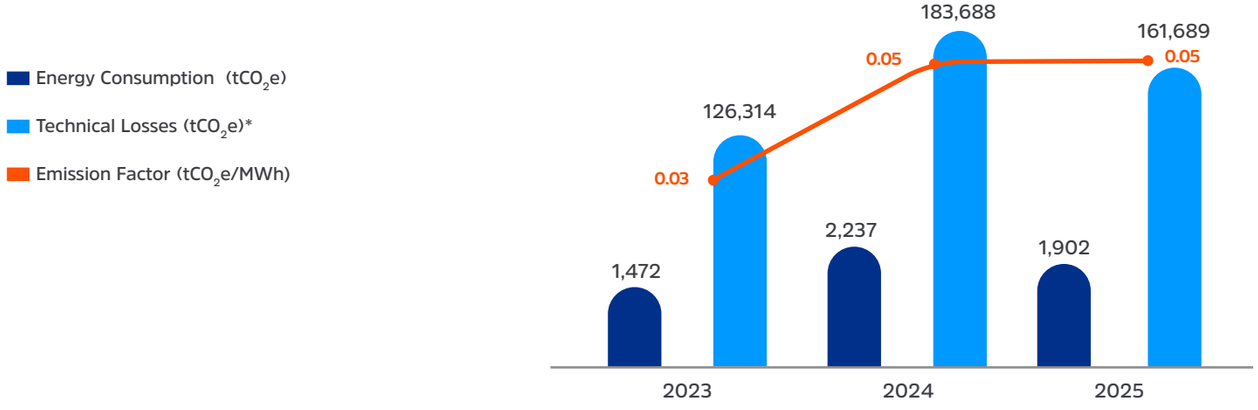
Scope 2

In 2025, emissions associated with purchased energy recorded a 15% reduction compared to the previous year, a result driven primarily by the update to the average emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). This update reflects the increasing share of renewable sources in the Brazilian electricity mix. Scope 2 emissions are reported in accordance with the location-based method.

Technical transmission losses, which account for approximately 99% of Scope 2 emissions, are inherent to the physical process of transporting electricity. These losses occur naturally during the flow of energy through transmission lines and the transformation processes performed at substations. As the operation of the transmission system is coordinated by the ONS, the transmission company does not have direct operational control over these losses, which vary according to dispatch conditions and other parameters centrally defined for the SIN.

GROSS EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)





*The variation in losses between 2022 and 2023 is explained by the revision of the calculation methodology, which, as of 2023, considers the actual energy flow passing through each transmission line and each transformer belonging to the Basic Network.

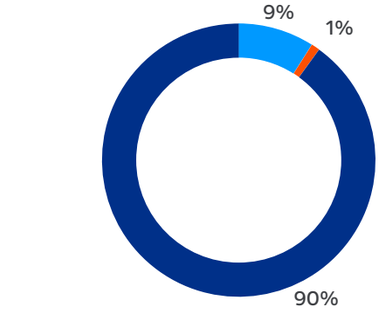
Scope 3

In the reporting cycle, we made significant progress in measuring Scope 3 emissions with the inclusion of categories 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and 2 (Capital Goods), recognized as the most representative of our value chain. The quantification of these categories was carried out using the spend-based method, in accordance with the guidelines of the GHG Protocol – Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, considering data availability and the complexity of the supply chain.

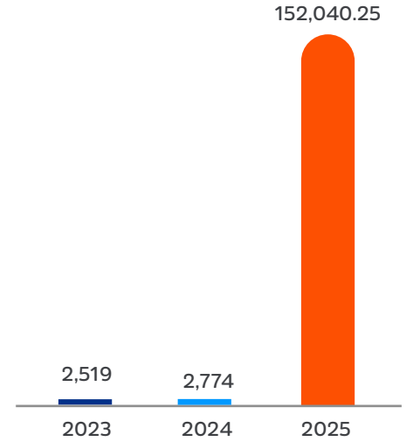
For calculation purposes, we mapped and consolidated the spend associated with the Company's main procurement and investment categories. Approximately 80% of total spend for the period was included in the report, covering about 90% of the estimated emissions for these categories. This boundary was defined based on a climate materiality analysis, which prioritized items with the highest emissions intensity and greatest relevance to the Company's impact profile.

Categories 1 and 2 jointly account for 99% of total Scope 3 emissions, highlighting their strategic importance and reinforcing the need to advance supplier engagement, strengthen ESG criteria in procurement processes, and implement initiatives aimed at value chain decarbonization.

The adoption of the spend-based method represents a structured first step in measuring Scope 3, allowing for greater comprehensiveness and comparability of the reported data. We remain committed to continuously evolving data quality, evaluating, whenever possible, the transition to more specific methodologies based on primary data, in order to increase the accuracy of estimates and support the definition of mitigation strategies aligned with long-term climate goals.



GROSS EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)



As of 2025, we began reporting the emissions associated with the Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods categories (Scope 3, categories 1 and 2).

Emissions Performance

- → **SF_6 management:** A 27% reduction over the past four years and a 9% decrease compared to the previous year.
- → **Leak rate:** 0.25%, well below the international limit of 0.5%.
- → **Offsetting:** 100% offsetting of Scope 1, Scope 2 (excluding losses), and Scope 3 emissions, reinforcing operational neutrality.
- → **Renewable energy self-generation:** Expansion of the capacity of our own solar power plants, increasing the share of renewable energy in the Company's consumption and, consequently, reducing associated emissions (Scope 2). Three plants in operation in 2025 and one scheduled for completion in 2026.
- → **Fleet decarbonization:** Gradual replacement of the diesel-powered fleet with flex-fuel models, reducing the direct emissions of our operations.
- → **Stationary equipment:** Feasibility studies and a pilot project for more sustainable stationary equipment alternatives.
- → **Digitalization and operational efficiency:** Intensified use of drones and smart digital solutions in the construction and maintenance of our assets. These technologies reduce the need for travel, optimize resource use, and minimize environmental impacts, such as vegetation clearing, indirectly contributing to emissions mitigation.

Conexión Jaguar Program

The Conexión Jaguar Program is our main initiative to enhance biodiversity conservation and mitigate climate change. It was created to protect the habitat of the jaguar, a keystone species for ecological balance, by supporting REDD+ and Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR) projects in critical Latin American biomes.

The Conexión Jaguar Program also is directly aligned with the ISA 2040 Strategy, which establishes biodiversity conservation and climate action as core pillars to positively contribute to nature and create long-term sustainable value.

Within the scope of our Climate Transition Plan, the program is recognized as a strategic biodiversity asset and one of the main platforms for generating high-integrity carbon credits. It can contribute to both the environmental quality of our operations and the offsetting of residual emissions on our path toward Net Zero.

Consequently, The Conexión Jaguar not only expands our contribution to the resilience of Latin American ecosystems but also strengthens the robustness and credibility of the company's climate journey.

In 2025, we consolidated our operations in Brazil by overseeing the certification process for the Rio Muru REDD+ project in the Amazon. This initiative protects approximately 40,000 hectares of the Amazon rainforest and has the potential to avoid emitting more than 2 million metric tons of CO_2 over its lifecycle. The high-integrity carbon credits generated by this and other projects supported by Conexión Jaguar are also part of our climate strategy, as we can purchase them to offset the company's residual emissions, closing the loop of our Net Zero strategy.

Furthermore, we maintained our active strategic partnership with the *Instituto Homem Pantaneiro* (IHP), reinforcing the technical governance of Conexión Jaguar in Brazil. Together with the IHP, we advanced preparations for the activities required to enable the second independent verification of the Rio Muru REDD+ project, scheduled to begin in 2026. This joint effort strengthens the project's environmental credibility, ensures result traceability, and supports the ongoing generation of high-integrity carbon credits, which are fundamental to the climate strategy and the Company's Climate Transition Plan.

Lastly, we continue to expand our search for strategic partnerships with reference institutions in conservation, science, and territorial development, aiming to scale up Conexión Jaguar and expand protected areas in Brazil. Collaboration with specialized organizations and other institutions sharing similar commitments is essential to ensure scale, technical governance, and positive socio-environmental impact, enabling the program to advance in biodiversity protection and the development of high-integrity climate solutions.

For 2026, our objectives include expanding the conserved area, strengthening ecological connectivity between biomes, and broadening the supply of certified high-integrity carbon credits to the global market, while maintaining an active search for strategic partnerships that help accelerate the program's expansion and amplify environmental preservation in Brazil.

Conexión Jaguar 2025 Key Numbers in Latin America

11 partnerships to explore the development of new projects: 1 in Chile, 2 in Peru, 3 in Brazil,and 5 in Colombia

+321 thousand hectares with conservation or restoration actions implemented, and another 290 thousand hectares under development

6.6 million tCO_2e approximate greenhouse gas emission reduction potential

4 projects certified and verified under carbon standards in Colombia, Peru, and Brazil. More than 600,000 tCO_2e have already been verified

+220 fauna species recorded by camera traps installed across project areas for monitoring purposes

24 of these species are classified under some level of extinction threat, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Commitments and Recognitions

Efficient and Effective Management

We are committed to leading the transition to a low-carbon economy by reducing emissions, increasing the climate resilience of our assets, and promoting sustainable solutions that contribute to a safer, more efficient power system aligned with global climate goals.

This commitment has been reinforced by our institutional engagement and active participation in strategic forums within the global climate agenda, as well as through recognition in independent indices and programs that assess the robustness of corporate sustainability and climate management.

COP 30

ISA ENERGIA BRASIL's presence at COP 30 reinforced our leading role in the global climate agenda. During the event, we were recognized by B3 as one of the **30 companies with the best sustainability performance in Brazil.** We also promoted and actively participated in debates on climate adaptation, regulatory risks, and power sector resilience.

Furthermore, we formally joined the international initiative led by the State Grid Corporation of China to develop carbon emission factors with temporal and spatial granularity, enhancing the accuracy of accounting for indirect emissions from electricity.

Climate Adaptation Case Study

The Climate Adaptation project was selected to be featured in the Energy Transition Booklet of the global SB COP initiative, led by the National Confederation of Industry (CNI). This selection positioned ISA ENERGIA BRASIL among the 20 most relevant initiatives in the Energy Transition category.

Although it was not among the six award winners, this recognition reinforces the consistency of our adaptation strategy and our contribution to the climate resilience of the power sector.

Climate Resilience

Also during COP 30, we signed an agreement alongside the Energy Research Office (EPE) and the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV) to develop the RD&I project "Climate Resilience for Electricity Transmission Assets." The initiative assesses the vulnerabilities of transmission lines to extreme events, proposes solutions for the most exposed assets, and contributes to regulatory enhancement, encouraging efficient investments in climate adaptation. Through this, we reaffirm our alignment with the ISA 2040 Strategy and our commitment to building a resilient, secure, clean, and just energy transition for the power sector.

Recognitions

In 2025, we reinforced our leadership in sustainability and climate by achieving, for the sixth consecutive year, the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and by being recognized as a Highlight in the Energy Sector at the Exame Best of ESG Awards.

We were included in the ISE B3 for the third time, advancing 17 positions in the ranking, and remained in the FTSE4Good Index for the fourth consecutive year. Reinforcing our climate transparency, we maintained our B score in the CDP Climate Change assessment. We were selected, for the third time, for B3's Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2). Furthermore, we maintained the Carbon Neutral certification issued by the Colombian Institute of Technical Standards and Certification (Icontec), demonstrating the consistency and comprehensiveness of our emissions management program.

Performance

	2023	2024	2025
CDP Climate Change	B	B	B
ISE – overall score	78.08	78.52	79.10
FTSE4Good	✓	✓	✓
ICO2	✓	✓	✓
Icontec Seal	✓	✓	✓
Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program	✓	✓	✓

These recognitions reflect the track record built over the years and are only possible thanks to our strategic commitment, institutional engagement, and the continuous advancement of our sustainability and climate practices.

LEARN MORE ON THE SUSTAINABILITY PAGE

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The preparation of this document is the result of a joint effort by the entire ISA ENERGIA BRASIL team, as well as the Communication and Sustainability teams of the Organizational Talent and Corporate Affairs Directorate.

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