Reference Form
Base date: December 31, 2024

According to CVM Resolution 80/2022

CPFL Energia S.A.

Identification	CPFL Energia S.A., joint-stock company, registered with CNPJ 02.429.144/0001-93.
Headquarters	The headquarter is located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, nº 1.632, parte, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397 – Campinas/SP.
RI Board	The RI Board is located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, nº 1.632, parte, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397 – Campinas /SP – Telefone: 19 3756 8458. The Chief Financial and Investors' Relations Vice-Presidente-Director, Kedi Wang, is currently responsible for the Investor Relations department: e-mail: ri@cpfl.com.br.

1. Issuer activities

1.1. Briefly describe the issuer's history

For the purposes of this Reference Form, "Company", "CPFL Energia" or "we" refer, unless the context determines otherwise, to CPFL Energia S.A.

CPFL Energia

In March 1998, CPFL Energia (previously called "Draft II") was established, with VBC Energia S.A., 521 Participações S.A. and Bonaire Participações S.A. having paid up the capital of the aforementioned company in 2002. CPFL Energia was created with the purpose of obtaining financing for CPFL Paulista, aiming to consolidate the interests of investors in electricity generation and distribution companies.

In August 2002, the controlling shareholders of CPFL Energia decided to transfer their direct interests in the companies CPFL Paulista and CPFL Geração to CPFL Energia. This capitalization aimed to consolidate the electricity generation and distribution assets and simplify its operational and corporate organization. With the restructuring, CPFL Energia became a controlling holding company with the purpose of promoting synergy between the companies in the group.

In September 2004, the Company carried out its initial public offering, through the issuance of new shares and the simultaneous sale of shares of the controlling shareholders. This offering occurred both domestically and internationally, with the shares of the Brazilian offering being listed on B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3"), while the international offering, in the form of American Depositary Shares ("ADSs"), was listed on the NYSE. In 2020, the Company decided to cancel its ADS program and delisted the ADSs from the NYSE.

Share acquisition of the Company by State Grid International Development Limited

On January 23, 2017, the Company received a letter from State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. ("State Grid" or "SGBP") informing that, on that date, the closing of the Share Purchase Agreement was completed. This agreement had been entered into by State Grid, Camargo Correa S.A., Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI, FUNCESP, Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social – PETROS, Fundação SABESP de Seguridade Social — SABESPREV, and certain other parties.

After the completion of the transaction, State Grid became the controlling shareholder of CPFL Energia with 54.64% (556,164,817 shares, direct or indirect) of the Company's total and voting capital. As a result of the transaction, State Grid became the sole controlling shareholder of the Company, and the Shareholders' Agreement dated March 22, 2002, entered into by the former controlling shareholders, was terminated.

In a Material Fact and Market Announcement disclosed on November 30 and December 5, 2017, the Company informed that the auction for the public tender offer (the "OPA") was successfully carried out through the B3 trading system. As a result of the auction, State Grid acquired 408,357,085 common shares issued by the Company, representing 88.44% of the total shares covered by the tender offer and 40.12% of the Company's total share capital.

State Grid, together with ESC Energia S.A. ("ESC"), came to hold 964,521,902 common shares issued by the Company, increasing their joint stake from 54.64% to 94.75% of the Company's total share capital.

On April 2, 2019, the Company informed B3 of its intention to increase the number of its shares in public circulation (free float), in compliance with the Novo Mercado rules, through a follow-on offering of its common shares. On April 18, 2019, B3 approved the Company's request to extend the deadline to reach the minimum free float threshold of 15% of its total capital until October 31, 2019.

On April 24, 2019, the Company disclosed a Material Fact informing that it had filed a Registration Statement on Form F-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), allowing the Company to conduct certain public offerings of its common shares in the United States, including in the form of ADS.

Following the transaction, State Grid, together with ESC, held 83.71% of the Company's total share capital.

CPFL Energia entered into a share purchase agreement on August 29, 2019, with its controlling shareholder, SGBP, regarding the acquisition by CPFL Energia of the entire stake that SGBP directly held in CPFL Renováveis, a publicly held company indirectly controlled by CPFL Energia.

The agreement was independently negotiated by representatives of CPFL Energia and SGBP, and provided that the shares issued by CPFL Renováveis and held by SGBP would be acquired by CPFL Energia.

On September 30, 2019, CPFL Energia announced that, on that date, the closing of the share purchase agreement for the CPFL Renováveis shares took place, with the full transfer to CPFL Energia of the stake directly held by SGBP in CPFL Renováveis.

Main transactions

- In November 2000, it established CPFL Piratininga, which received the spun-off portion of the then Bandeirante de Energia – EBE, through Draft I Participações, a wholly owned subsidiary of CPFL Paulista;
- In January 2001, it acquired part of the share capital of CERAN – Companhia Energética Rio das Antas through CPFL Geração;
- In July 2001, it acquired RGE through CPFL Paulista;
- In March 2002, it acquired the entirety of VBC Participações' stake, which in turn held part of the share capital of Foz do Chapecó Energia S.A. ("Foz do Chapecó") and Campos Novos Energia S.A.;
- In August 2002, it established CPFL Brasil;
- In January 2005, it acquired Clion Assessoria e Comercialização de Energia Elétrica Ltda. ("CPFL Meridional") through CPFL Brasil;
- In June 2006, it acquired the companies Ipê Energia Ltda., PSEG Brasil Ltda., and PSEG Trader S.A., later renamed CPFL Serra Ltda. ("CPFL Serra"), CPFL Missões Ltda. ("CPFL Missões"), and CPFL Comercialização Cone Sul S.A. ("CPFL Cone Sul"), respectively, through RGE;
- In October 2006, it acquired Companhia Luz e Força Santa Cruz ("Santa Cruz") through Nova 4 Participações Ltda.;
- In 2007, through Perácio, it acquired CMS Energy Brasil S.A. ("CMS"), a holding company that owned the subsidiaries CPFL Leste Paulista, CPFL Sul Paulista, CPFL Jaguari, CPFL Mococa, Paulista Lajeado Energia S.A. ("Paulista Lajeado Energia"), CPFL Planalto Ltda. ("CPFL Planalto"), CPFL Serviços, and Jaguari Geração;
- In May 2007, it established Nect, formerly known as Chumpitaz Participações S.A.;
- In May 2008, it established CPFL Atende.
- CPFL Bioenergia S.A. (formerly known as Makelele Participações S.A.) was acquired by Semesa S.A. in 2006 and merged into CPFL Geração in 2007;
- In September 2009, it acquired the companies Santa Clara I – Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara II Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara III Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara IV Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara V Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara VI Energias Renováveis Ltda., Eurus VI Energias Renováveis Ltda., and Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A. (EPASA) through CPFL Geração;
- In October 2009, it established CPFL Bio Formosa through CPFL Brasil;
- In 2010, it established CPFL Bio Buriti, CPFL Bio Ipê, and CPFL Bio Pedra through CPFL Brasil;
- In April 2010, it established CPFL Bio Anicuns S.A. and CPFL Bio Itapaci S.A. through CPFL Brasil;
- In August 2011, it acquired CPFL Renováveis through CPFL Brasil and CPFL Geração;
- In December 2011, it completed the acquisition of Santa Luzia Energética S.A. ("Santa Luzia") through CPFL Renováveis;
- On October 31, 2016, the acquisition of RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia by CPFL Jaguariúna was completed; and on December 15, 2017, the management of RGE Sul and its parent company CPFL Jaguariúna Participações Ltda. approved the merger of CPFL Jaguariúna into RGE Sul. As a result of this merger, CPFL Jaguariúna was dissolved;

- On June 29, 2018, we acquired the right to carry out transmission activities in ANEEL's Transmission Auction. We were also granted the concession for the Maracanaú II Substation and transmission line segments located in the State of Ceará;
- On December 4, 2018, ANEEL approved our proposal to consolidate the concessions of our two distribution companies (RGE and RGE Sul). Effective January 1, 2019, RGE was merged into RGE Sul, which began operating under the name RGE. As a result of this operation, RGE ceased to exist;
- On December 20, 2018, we acquired the right to carry out transmission activities and gained new substations and transmission lines in the States of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul;
- On September 30, 2019, the partial spin-off of Nect Serviços Administrativos de Infraestrutura Ltda. ("CPFL Infra") (formerly Nect Serviços Administrativos Ltda.) into four specific business segments (Procurement, Human Resources, Financial Services, and Infrastructure) was approved, along with the merger of the spun-off portions into three new companies: CPFL Supre, CPFL Finanças, and CPFL Pessoas;
- On September 30, 2019, together with State Grid, we announced the closing of the purchase and sale of shares issued by CPFL Renováveis and the transfer by State Grid to us of all CPFL Renováveis shares directly held by State Grid;
- On December 19, 2019, the public tender offer by CPFL Geração to acquire the remaining outstanding common shares of CPFL Renováveis was approved;
- On April 15, 2020, the establishment of Alesta Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A. was approved. It is a private financial institution operating as a Direct Credit Society, incorporated as a corporation;
- On July 16, 2021, through CPFL Cone Sul, it acquired control of CPFL Transmissão S.A. ("CPFL Transmissão", formerly "Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica – CEEE-T") in a public auction for the sale of 66.08% of its shareholding control. The acquisition was completed on October 14, 2021;
- On September 30, 2021, the construction of the Gameleira Wind Complex was completed, and it began operations with its four wind farms (Costa das Dunas, Figueira Branca, Gameleira, and Touros);
- On February 25, 2022, CVM granted registration and authorization for the public offering of CPFL Transmissão shares ("OPA"). As a result of the auction, CPFL Cone Sul came to hold 99.68% of the common shares and 72.80% of the preferred shares issued by CPFL Transmissão;
- On November 17, 2022, in the context of the privatization of the CEEE Group companies by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, CPFL Geração completed the acquisition of 3.39% of the share capital of Enercan. CPFL Geração thus came to hold a 52.12% equity interest in Enercan (previously 48.72%);
- In the second half of 2022, following several shareholder movements, CPFL Transmissão had its registration as a publicly held company changed from category "A" to category "B". Additionally, Cone Sul came to hold 100% of the total share capital of CPFL-T;
- On December 29, 2023, CPFL Serviços approved, in an Extraordinary General Meeting, the merger of CPFL Eficiência Energética Ltda., consolidating the activities and assets of both companies to achieve greater operational, administrative, and financial efficiency, with the aim of streamlining and maximizing results, as well as minimizing costs;
- On February 28, 2024, CPFL Transmissão approved, in a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the merger of its former parent company CPFL Cone Sul, thereby succeeding Cone Sul in all assets, rights, claims, powers, and obligations.
- On April 26, 2024, CPFL Geração approved, in a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the partial spin-off of its net assets, consisting of its investments in the companies CPFL Transmissão de Energia Piracicaba Ltda. ("CPFL Piracicaba"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Morro Agudo Ltda. ("CPFL Morro Agudo"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Maracanaú Ltda. ("CPFL Maracanaú"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul I Ltda. ("CPFL Sul I"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul II Ltda. ("CPFL Sul II"), and debts related to these investments. The spun-off portion was merged into the Company. On the same date, CPFL Brasil approved a capital increase, which was paid in by the Company through the contribution of the investments and

debts from the spun-off portion of CPFL Geração. Subsequently, CPFL Brasil contributed the aforementioned assets to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão. The purpose of this restructuring was to centralize investments in transmission companies, thereby presenting a more clearly defined transmission segment.

- On December 31, 2024, CPFL Renováveis approved, in an Extraordinary General Meeting, the merger of its wholly owned subsidiaries Dobrevê Energia Ltda., PCH Holding Ltda., and SPE Turbina 16 Ltda., aiming for better cost management. As a result, CPFL Renováveis succeeded these companies in all their assets, rights, claims, powers, and obligations.
- On March 28, 2025, CPFL Geração entered into a Share Purchase Agreement for the sale of 100% of its equity interest in Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A. – EPASA ("EPASA") to Ebrasil Gás e Energia S.A. The closing of the transaction is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent set forth in the agreement.
- On April 29, 2025, CPFL Geração approved, in a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the partial spin-off of 1.85% of its investment in CPFL Renováveis, reducing its ownership from 50.85% to 49%. The spun-off net assets were merged into the Company, which increased its ownership in Renováveis from 49.15% to 51%. The purpose of this transaction was to simplify the ownership and consolidation structure of the companies within the CPFL Group.

1.2 Summary of the main activities carried out by the issuer and its subsidiaries

Overview

We are a holding company that, through our subsidiaries and affiliates, distributes, generates, transmits, and markets electricity in Brazil, as well as provides energy-related services. We were incorporated in 1998 as a joint venture between VBC Energia S.A., 521 Participações S.A., and Bonaire to combine their interests in companies operating in the Brazilian energy sector. Today, we are controlled by State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. ("State Grid" or "SGBP"), which, together with ESC Energia S.A., holds 83.71% of our share capital.

The CPFL Group includes some of the largest electricity distribution companies in Brazil. In 2024, we distributed 72,897 GWh of electricity to 10.7 million consumers.

In electricity generation, our installed capacity as of December 31, 2024, was 4,226 MW. Additionally, through our stake in CPFL Renováveis, we completed the construction of a Small Hydroelectric Power Plant (SHP), which began commercial operations in January 2025, increasing our installed capacity by 28 MW.

We are also active in the energy commercialization segment, buying and selling electricity from energy producers, Free Consumers, and energy commercialization companies. We also provide brokerage services to Free Consumers before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber ("CCEE") and other agents, as well as energy-related services to both affiliated and non-affiliated parties. In 2024, the total volume of electricity sold by our commercialization subsidiaries was 22,322 GWh, of which 701 GWh were to affiliated parties and 21,621 GWh to non-affiliated parties.

In the electricity transmission business, we are focused on expansion. We successfully won three of ANEEL's 2018 greenfield transmission auctions, involving the construction of approximately 407 km of transmission lines, adding 2,343 MVA to our portfolio. In July 2021, we won the privatization auction of CEEE-T, which was renamed CPFL Transmissão, adding to the CPFL Group the assets under its concession—distributed across 87 substations in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with 172 transformers totaling an installed capacity of 10,234 MVA, plus an additional 1,047 MVA from equity interests. As a result, CPFL Transmissão currently operates 5,920 km of transmission lines at 230 kV, 138 kV, and 69 kV voltage levels, and holds interests in another 84 km of transmission lines, such as those of TESB – Transmissora de Energia Sul Brasileira, totaling 6,005 km of transmission lines in operation.

Our business segments are divided as follows:

Distribution

In 2024, our four fully consolidated distribution subsidiaries delivered 72,897 GWh of electricity to 10.7 million consumers, primarily in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Generation

As of December 31, 2024, our installed operational capacity totals 4,226 MW, comprising 8 hydroelectric power plants (HPPs) (1,996 MW), 49 wind farms (1,390 MW), 46 small hydropower plants and micro hydro plants and hydropower generating center (SHPs and HGCs) (472 MW), 4 biomass thermal power plants (185 MW), 2 thermal power plants (TPPs) (182 MW), and 1 solar power plant (1 MW). In addition to the projects in operation, in January 2025 we completed the construction of the Lucia Cherobim SHP (28 MW), which began commercial operations in the same month. Furthermore, we have wind (1,764 MW), solar (2,539 MW), and SHP (96 MW) projects under development, totaling a pipeline of 4,399 MW.

Transmission

As of December 31, 2024, our Transmission segment was composed of 87 substations, totaling 16,093 MVA of installed capacity and 6,455 kilometers of transmission lines at 69 kV, 138 kV, and 230 kV voltage levels, all part of the National Interconnected System (SIN).

Transmission assets									
	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	TESB	CPFL SUL I	CPFL SUL II	CPFL Piracicaba	CPFL Morro Agudo	CPFL Maracanaú
Concession agreement	CC055/01	CC080/02	CC004/21	CC001/11	CC005/19	CC011/19	CC 003/13	CC 006/15	CC020/15
Location	RS	RS	RS	RS	SC	RS	SP	SP	CE
Number of substations	72	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1
Number of Transmission lines	131	1	-	7	4	4	-	-	-
Transmission line lenght	5.779	196	-	98	307	75	-	-	-
Capacity	10.609	216	495	830	1.344	549	800	800	450
Concession term	2043	2032	2051	2041	2049	2049	2043	2045	2048
Annual permitted revenue (RAP)	R$ 1,0 billion	R$ 21 million	R$ 11 million	R$ 45 million	R$ 35 million	R$ 46 million	R$ 16 million	R$ 19 million	R$ 10 million

Each substation may contain assets from more than one company within the group.

Commercialization

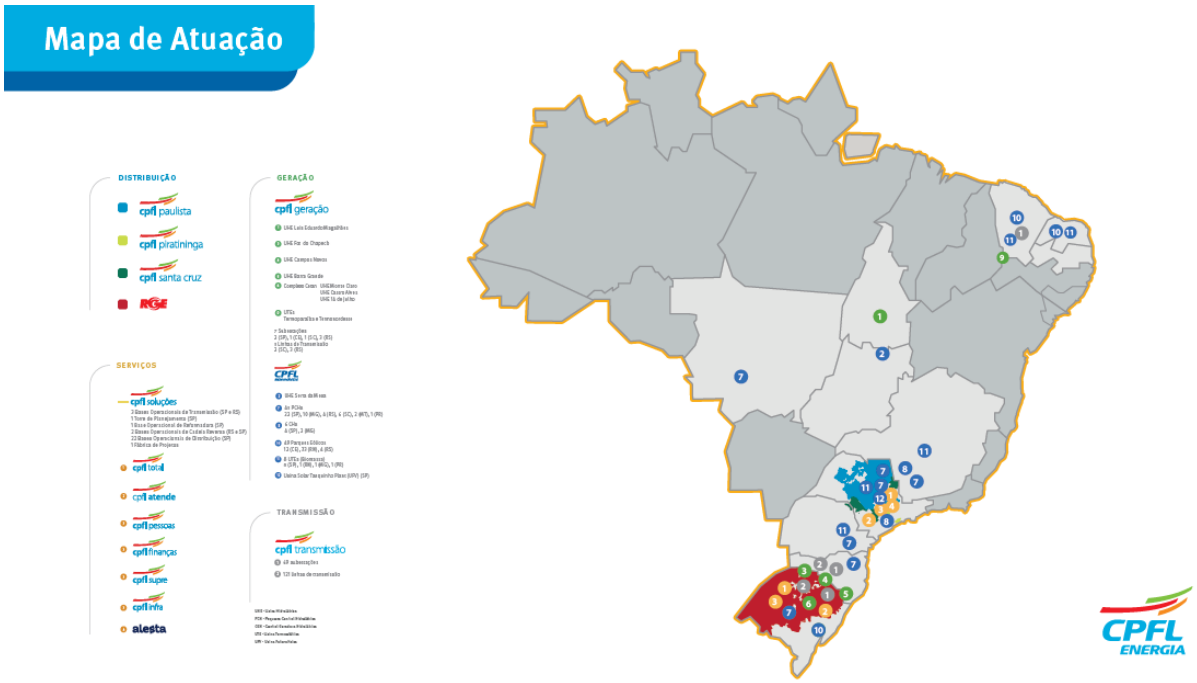
Our commercialization subsidiaries manage electricity purchase and sale operations and offer energy contracting management services to generators and to 'free' and 'special' consumers before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) and other market agents, including guidance on operational requirements. CPFL Brasil, our largest commercialization subsidiary, conducts electricity purchase and sale transactions with 'free' and 'special' consumers, other commercialization companies, generators, and distributors. In 2024, we sold 22,322 GWh of electricity, of which 21,621 GWh were sold to non-affiliated parties.

Services

We report the results of our service activities as a separate operating segment. Our activities in this segment include the provision of electricity-related services, such as project development and construction, for both related and unrelated parties.

In addition to the five operating segments mentioned above, we consolidate certain activities under "Other," which mainly consist of our holding company expenses.

The diagram below shows our operational territory as of December 31, 2024:



Our strategy

Our overall goal is to be the leading energy utility company in South America, delivering reliable electricity and services to our customers while creating value for our shareholders. We aim to achieve these objectives across all our areas of operation (distribution, generation, transmission, commercialization, and services) by pursuing

operational efficiency (through innovation and technology) and growth (through commercial synergies and new projects). Our strategies are grounded in financial discipline, social responsibility, and enhanced corporate governance. More specifically, our approach involves the following key business strategies:

Complete the development of our existing renewable generation projects, expand our generation portfolio through the development of new power generation projects, and maintain our position as one of the market leaders in renewable energy sources.

As of December 31, 2024, our total consolidated Installed Capacity was 4,226 MW. Through CPFL Renováveis, in August 2011, we became one of the largest renewable energy generation groups in Brazil in terms of Installed Capacity and capacity under construction, according to ANEEL.

Many of our generation facilities have long-term PPAs approved by ANEEL, which we believe will ensure an attractive rate of return on our investment. We have a consolidated portfolio at CPFL Renováveis of 2,878 MW and a total portfolio of 4,399 MW in renewable generation projects to be developed in the coming years. Additionally, in January 2025, we completed the construction of the Lúcia Cherobim Small Hydropower Plant (SHP), with an installed capacity of 28 MW.

Focus on further improving our operational efficiency.

The distribution of electric power in our distribution concession areas is our largest business segment, accounting for 59.7% of our consolidated profit in 2024. We remain focused on improving the quality of our service and maintaining efficient operating costs by leveraging synergies and technologies. We also strive to standardize and regularly update our operations, introducing automated systems whenever possible.

We recognize the need to invest in digital assets, such as Smart Grid technology. In 2024, we deployed 1,967 automatic circuit reclosers, increasing the total number in our concession areas to 19,876. These devices allow for greater flexibility in operating the power system and are supported by our robust proprietary communication infrastructure, which includes digital radio communication systems, a radio frequency mesh, and a fiber optic network, in addition to our telecommunications service provider partners.

For this purpose, we plan to make capital investments totaling approximately R$6,494 million in 2025 and R$6,308 million in 2026. Of the total budgeted investments for this period, R$10,483 million (or 81.9%) will be allocated to our distribution segment, R$1,614 million (or 12.6%) to our transmission business, and R$531 million (or 4.1%) to our generation segment. Additionally, during this period, we plan to invest R$175 million (or 1.4%) in our commercialization and services activities.

We have already contractually committed to part of these expenditures, mainly in generation projects. For more information, see "Item 2.1, paragraph (c) – Payment capacity in relation to financial commitments." The capital expenditures planned for the development of our generation capacity and the respective financing agreements are discussed in more detail in Item 2.10, paragraph (a) of this Reference Form.

Expand and strengthen our commercialization.

Free Consumers represent a significant segment of the electricity market in Brazil. This consumer group has been growing year after year due to the ongoing migration from the regulated market to the free market, driven by the significant increase in new players who increasingly offer lower prices and product offerings aligned with customer consumption profiles, thereby reducing the perceived risk of the free market. It is worth noting that MME Ordinance No. 465/2019 established the gradual reduction of the load threshold until January 1, 2023, for Group A consumers with a load equal to or greater than 500 kW. It also determined that by January 31, 2022, ANEEL and CCEE should present a study on the regulatory measures necessary to allow the opening of the free market to consumers with loads below 500 kW. In compliance with the ordinance, ANEEL submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy a proposal for the opening of the free market in Brazil through Technical Note No. 10/2022, which stated that before setting a timeline for the full opening of the free market, regulatory improvements would be necessary in the country. As a result, 14 items were identified for regulation or enhancement. Subsequently, through Normative Ordinance No. 50/GM/MME/2022, the requirements for migration to the free market were relaxed for Group A consumers with individual loads below 500 kW, effective as of January 1, 2024.

Through CPFL Brasil, our energy commercialization subsidiary, we are focused on entering into bilateral contracts with consumers who have joined the free market throughout Brazil. To achieve this goal, we have segmented and

deepened our relationships with clients by leveraging our dedicated business consultants, along with back-office operational support for matters related to CCEE. With this approach, CPFL Brasil aims to reach customers with potential to migrate to the free contracting environment, offering tailored products for each profile, expanding its customer base, and preparing for the market opening.

Positioning to benefit from industry consolidation, leveraging our experience in the successful integration and restructuring of other operations.

The Brazilian energy sector is undergoing constant change and modernization, which facilitates synergies among the generation, transmission, and especially distribution segments.

In recent years, we have successfully integrated RGE Sul (acquired from AES Guaíba II Empreendimentos Ltda. in 2016), leveraging operational synergies with the concession inherited from RGE. Following the merger of RGE into RGE Sul, a single company was formed—RGE Sul (now operating under the name RGE). Additionally, the incorporation of several smaller distribution subsidiaries into CPFL Jaguari (now operating as CPFL Santa Cruz) has enabled us to benefit from a leaner corporate structure.

We also successfully integrated CPFL Transmissão (acquired from the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul in 2021), where we explored operational synergies with other businesses we already operate in the state.

Our expansion in the transmission segment supports our distribution operations by enhancing reliability and quality through the new substations we are bringing online.

Given the strength of our financial position and our management capabilities, we believe we are well-positioned to benefit from the ongoing consolidation of the Brazilian electricity market. Furthermore, should promising assets become available under attractive conditions—particularly in regions where we already operate—we are prepared to pursue acquisitions that complement our existing operations, offering our company and our customers additional opportunities to benefit from economies of scale.

Strategy and management for sustainable development and social responsibility in the communities where we operate

In 2022, we launched our ESG Plan 2030, an evolution of the 2020–2024 Sustainability Plan, aligned with the CPFL Group's Strategic Planning, with the objective of driving the transition to a more sustainable model of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society and the value chain. To this end, we defined four pillars of action – renewable and smart solutions, sustainable operations, shared value with society, and safe and reliable operations. Within these pillars, we assumed 24 public commitments, reviewed annually, which contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and are monitored by a set of strategic and tactical indicators that make up our management tool.

Based on the strategy defined in the ESG Plan 2030, we manage specific and fundamental topics for the entire electricity sector, such as decarbonization, smart energy, circular economy, biodiversity, eco-efficiency, relationships with customers, communities, diversity, sustainable procurement, health and safety, corporate governance, and data privacy.

In the context of climate change, we evaluate and implement different actions for business adaptation and mitigation of impacts related to our activities, especially the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG). Our initiatives are centered on four fronts of action, broken down into actions and guidelines for project execution: (1) GHG emissions management, through the preparation of our annual emissions inventory; (2) Climate risk and opportunity management, through a Map that consolidates the main impacts to which we are susceptible, such as changes in physical climate parameters and regulatory changes, as well as the main opportunities for the development of new products and services; (3) Promotion of innovation, with several projects related to mitigation and adaptation to climate risks, linked to the development of solutions for the context of energy distribution and clean generation, and technologies that impact our sector, such as electric mobility; and (4) Engagement and disclosure, participating in a series of initiatives and commitments related to climate issues, always seeking to promote best practices.

As part of our commitment to the sustainable development agenda, we offer solutions that support our clients in the transition to less carbon-intensive production models, such as energy management for lower consumption, access to the free market, and energy efficiency, in addition to GHG emissions offsetting and compensation

measures, through carbon credits and renewable energy certificates.

In all our operations, we seek the lowest possible environmental footprint, maintaining high standards of quality and efficiency.

In the sustainable operations pillar of the ESG Plan 2030, we highlight continuous progress in the conscious use of natural resources with structured eco-efficiency actions in our facilities (water, energy, and waste), in addition to the commitment to gradually eliminate single-use plastics in our administrative activities. We increasingly seek to strengthen the guidelines for action aimed at conserving and enhancing our positive impact on biodiversity.

We understand that it is essential to generate, in addition to energy, actions of shared value with society and our value chain. Regarding community relations, we carry out various initiatives to promote economic, cultural, sports, health, and social interests in the territories where we operate and to contribute to their continuous development. In this context, one of our main objectives is to promote the sustainable development of these communities through actions that contribute to the improvement of public policies and that promote inclusion, social development, and networking, training and empowering each individual to face social challenges. In addition, the CPFL Institute has strengthened, among other projects, the CPFL Jovem Geração initiative, focused on the future of new generations, with social transformation projects through culture and sports that aim to reduce social vulnerability rates, enhancing the positive impact in the communities where it operates. It has expanded the "CPFL Nos Hospitais" initiative, which supports humanization and improvement projects in public hospitals. In 2024, we invested R$ 33 million in projects that impacted more than 752 thousand people, through support for various social institutions in 109 municipalities. The safe and reliable operations pillar strengthens our commitment to promoting a culture of safety, care for our people, and responsibility.

Our non-negotiable commitment to safety aims to strengthen the culture on the topic to achieve zero fatalities and includes awareness, prevention, and risk reduction projects for all people. Associated with this, we are committed to carrying out actions to promote healthy work environments, with actions focused on mental health and quality of life, with specific actions for this purpose.

We count on the engagement of employees in our Integrity Program, including the application of the principles, guidelines, and recommendations of our Code of Ethical Conduct, and in practices aimed at safety and data protection.

In pursuit of best practices in corporate Governance.

The corporate governance model of the Company and its controlled entities is based on the Corporate Governance System in Brazil, grounded in the principles of integrity, transparency, fairness, accountability, and sustainability, in accordance with the Code of Best Practices of Corporate Governance. In 2024, CPFL celebrated 20 years since its IPO on B3. With over 100 years of operations in Brazil, the Company currently has its shares listed on B3's Novo Mercado.

In addition, the Company has a Corporate Governance Department that reports directly to the Board of Directors and advises senior management and governance bodies. The governance of the CPFL Group is governed by the Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as by our Bylaws and those of our subsidiaries.

1.3. For each operating segment disclosed in the most recent year-end financial statements or, when applicable, in the consolidated financial statements, provide the following information:

a. products and services offered;

Our core activities are:

Distribution

Our four fully consolidated distributors delivered 72,897 GWh in 2024 and 69,968 GWh in 2023 of electricity to 10.7 and 10.5 million consumers, respectively, mainly in the States of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Generation

As of December 31, 2024, our total consolidated installed capacity was 4,226 MW, of which 2,878 MW was calculated based on our 100% ownership in CPFL Renováveis, and the remaining 1,348 MW referred to other assets in the electric power generation segment.

Through our indirect subsidiary, CPFL Renováveis, in which we hold a 100% stake, we operate 46 hydroelectric plants, consisting of SHPs (Small Hydroelectric Power Plants) and HGCs (Hydropower Generating Centers). All are operational and located in the states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Paraná, with a total installed capacity of 472 MW. We also operate 49 wind farms located in the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Rio Grande do Sul, which are operational and have a total installed capacity of 1,390 MW. CPFL Renováveis also operates four biomass-fired thermal power plants with a total installed capacity of 185 MW, located in the states of Minas Gerais, Paraná, and São Paulo. Additionally, CPFL Renováveis operates the Tanquinho Solar Plant, located in the state of São Paulo, with an installed capacity of 1.1 MW.

In addition to the installed capacity mentioned above, through our subsidiaries CPFL Geração, CPFL Renováveis, and Jaguari Geração, we also have an installed capacity of 2,178 MW through our jointly controlled ventures, subsidiaries, and other equity interests, represented by the following projects:

- Hydroelectric Plants (1,996 MW): Campos Novos (ENERCAN, a subsidiary of CPFL Geração), Monte Claro / Castro Alves / 14 de Julho (CERAN, a subsidiary of CPFL Geração), Luiz Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado, a subsidiary of CPFL Jaguari Geração), Foz do Chapecó (Foz, jointly controlled by CPFL Geração), Barra Grande (BAESA, jointly controlled by CPFL Renováveis), and Serra da Mesa (CPFL Renováveis).
- Thermal Power Plants (182 MW): UTE Termoparaíba and UTE Termonordeste (EPASA, an investee of CPFL Geração). According to the Market Announcement dated March 28, 2025, CPFL entered into a share purchase agreement for the sale of EPASA shares held by CPFL Geração to Ebrasil. The closing of the transaction is subject to precedent conditions that have not yet been fulfilled.

Moreover, in January 2025, we completed the construction of the Lúcia Cherobim SHPP, which began commercial operation in the same month, with an installed capacity of 28 MW.

Commercialization

Our commercialization subsidiaries manage energy purchase and sale operations and offer energy contracting management services for generators and 'free' and 'special' consumers before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) and other agents, including guidance on operational requirements. CPFL Brasil, our largest commercialization subsidiary, negotiates the purchase and sale of electricity with 'free' and 'special' consumers, other commercialization companies, and generators. In 2024, we sold 22,322 GWh of electricity, of which 21,621 GWh were sold to non-affiliated parties. In 2023, we sold 14,027 GWh of electricity, of which 13,914 GWh were sold to non-affiliated parties.

Transmission

The transmission segment plays a crucial role in the development of the Brazilian electricity sector. Transmission networks connect generation plants to distributors, which are responsible for supplying energy to all end consumers. The quality of transmission assets, which also include substations, is essential to ensure safe and reliable operation. With this objective, we have strengthened our strategic approach focused on capturing transmission opportunities that are synergistic with our generation and distribution businesses—such as the successful bid in the 2021 privatization auction of CEEE-T, in Rio Grande do Sul, which included approximately 6,000 kilometers of transmission lines and 15,700 structures—now managed under the CPFL Transmissão brand. CPFL Transmissão has great synergy potential with other businesses we operate in Rio Grande do Sul. In that state, we own RGE in the distribution segment, 4 wind farms, 4 SHPPs, and 5 HPPs. Additionally, new investments were made with the construction of two transmission line and substation lots, CPFL Sul I and CPFL Sul II, which began operations in February 2023 (Sul I) and March 2023 (Sul II).

Transmission assets									
	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	TESB	CPFL SUL I	CPFL SUL II	CPFL Piracicaba	CPFL Morro Agudo	CPFL Maracanaú
Concession agreement	CC055/01	CC080/02	CC004/21	CC001/11	CC005/19	CC011/19	CC 003/13	CC 006/15	CC020/15
Location	RS	RS	RS	RS	SC	RS	SP	SP	CE
Number of substations	72	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1
Number of Transmission lines	131	1	-	7	4	4	-	-	-
Transmission line lenght	5.779	196	-	98	307	75	-	-	-
Capacity	10.609	216	495	830	1.344	549	800	800	450
Concession term	2043	2032	2051	2041	2049	2049	2043	2045	2048
Annual permitted revenue (RAP)	R$ 1,0 billion	R$ 21 million	R$ 11 million	R$ 45 million	R$ 35 million	R$ 46 million	R$ 16 million	R$ 19 million	R$ 10 million

Services

We present the results of our service provision activities as a separate operating segment. Our activities in this segment include providing electricity-related services, such as design and construction, to both related and unrelated parties.

In addition to the five operating segments mentioned above, we consolidate certain activities under "Others." The activities consolidated under "Others" mainly consist of our holding company expenses.

b. revenue from the segment and its share in the issuer's net revenue

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

2024	Net revenue	Sales between segments	Total revenue	% of Net Revenue
Distribution	34,211,839	12,582	34,224,421	80.29%
Generation	3,307,367	1,712,482	5,019,849	11.78%
Transmission	1,762,461	435,592	2,198,053	5.16%
Commercialization	3,051,524	26,291	3,077,815	7.22%
Services	294,289	959,284	1,253,573	2.94%
Others	730	-	730	0.00%
Eliminations*	-	(3,146,231)	(3,146,231)	-7.38%
Total	**42,628,210**	**-**	**42,628,210**	**100.00%**

* Eliminations of intersegment transactions

c. Profit or loss from the segment and its contribution to the issuer's net income

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

2024		
Segments:	**Net Income / Loss**	**% in relation to the company's net income**
Distribution	2,996,563	52.01%
Generation	2,231,268	38.73%
Transmission	607,916	10.55%
Commercialization	(52,418)	-0.91%
Services	173,726	3.02%
Others	(195,502)	-3.39%
Total	**5,761,553**	**100.00%**

1.4. With respect to the products and services corresponding to the operating segments disclosed in item 1.3, describe:

a. characteristics of the production process;

Our distribution companies do not generate the electricity they deliver to their end consumers. The distributed energy comes from purchase agreements with generators and energy marketers, both from other market agents and from the CPFL Group itself, in accordance with the current regulatory framework.

The electricity supplied to our Free Consumers and to other distributors is marketed by our commercialization subsidiary, CPFL Brasil.

Below is a breakdown of our 'Generation' operations. In item 1.3.b above, the details of the 'Distribution', 'Commercialization', 'Transmission', and 'Services' segments are provided.

Electricity Generation

We are actively expanding our generation capacity in the renewable energy segment. According to Brazilian regulations, generation revenues for contractual purposes depend primarily on the Physical Guarantee of each plant, rather than its installed capacity or the actual energy generated. The Physical Guarantee is the assured energy established by the Brazilian government and represents the maximum amount of energy that can be sold under contracts. For certain companies, actual generation is periodically determined by the ONS (National System Operator), based on demand and hydrological conditions. If a generator has sold its energy and participates in the MRE (Energy Reallocation Mechanism), it will receive at least the revenue corresponding to the assured energy, even if it has not actually generated the full amount. On the other hand, if a plant generates more than its assured energy, the additional revenue will only cover the costs related to the excess generation.

All of our hydroelectric plants are part of the MRE, a system in which hydroelectric generating units share the hydrological risks of the Interconnected Power System, with the exception of five SHPs (Lavrinha, São José, Turvinho, São Sebastião, and Pinheirinho). Our total Installed Capacity in the generation segment was 4,226 MW as of December 31, 2024. Most of the electricity we produce comes from our Hydroelectric Power Plants. If less energy is generated than the total Assured Energy (i.e., if the Generation Scaling Factor, or GSF, is less than 1.0), hydroelectric generators must purchase energy on the spot market to cover the shortfall and meet the Assured Energy volume under the MRE. From 2005 to 2012, the GSF remained above 1.0. However, starting in 2013, this scenario changed, and the GSF remained below 1.0 throughout 2014. In 2015, it ranged from 0.783 to 0.825, resulting in generators having to purchase energy on the spot market, thereby incurring significant costs. Nevertheless, in December 2015, we renegotiated, under Law No. 13,203, the terms of our energy purchase agreements for the Regulated Market, setting the GSF cost at a risk premium of R$9.50/MWh per year, until the end of the energy purchase contracts or the expiration of the concessions, whichever comes first.

Additionally, throughout 2021 and 2022, ANEEL extended the concession terms of affected plants as compensation for non-hydrological impacts allocated to MRE participants over the years.

Furthermore, Law No. 14,120/2021 allowed plants authorized for a 30-year term and in commercial operation as of September 1, 2020, that had not received construction-related penalties from ANEEL, to have their concession term counted from the commercial operation date of the first generating unit of the project.

Our portfolio includes Hydroelectric Power Plants (HPPs), Small Hydroelectric Plants (SHPs), Hydroelectric Generating Stations (HGSs), Wind Farms, Thermal Power Plants, and a Solar Photovoltaic Plant. For simplification purposes in this Reference Form, the Company classifies as HPPs those hydro plants with capacity above 30 MW. SHPs are those with capacity between 5 MW and 30 MW, while HGSs are plants with capacity up to 5 MW.

We hold a 100% stake in CPFL Renováveis (directly and indirectly), a company resulting from an association with another Brazilian renewable energy producer, ERSA – Energias Renováveis S.A., which holds stakes in our subsidiaries involved in the generation of electricity from renewable sources. Through CPFL Renováveis, in August 2011, we became one of the largest renewable energy generation groups in Brazil in terms of Installed Capacity and capacity under construction, according to ANEEL.

CPFL Renováveis invests in independent renewable energy production sources, such as small hydroelectric plants, wind farms, biomass thermoelectric plants and photovoltaic solar power plants in the Brazilian market. CPFL

Renováveis has extensive experience in the development, acquisition, construction and operation of electricity generation plants from renewable energy sources. It operates in eight Brazilian states and its business contributes to local and regional economic and social development. Throughout 2020, the shares held by CPFL Geração were transferred to CPFL Renováveis in the Barra Grande, Serra da Mesa plants – under concession from Eletrobrás (Furnas), Macaco Branco, Rio do Peixe I and II and the 5 CGHs previously held by CPFL Centrais Geradoras (Santa Alice, São José, Turvinho, São Sebastião and Pinheirinho).

Hydroelectric Power Plants

As of December 31, 2024, our subsidiary CPFL Renováveis held a 51.54% stake in the assured energy of the Serra da Mesa Power Plant, which until 2020 belonged to CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. Furthermore, CPFL Renováveis held a 25.01% stake in the assured energy of the Barra Grande Hydroelectric Plant ("AHE Barra Grande").

Through its subsidiaries CERAN and ENERCAN, and jointly controlled Chapecoense, CPFL Geração holds a stake in the Monte Claro, Campos Novos, Castro Alves, 14 de Julho and Foz do Chapecó Power Plants, which have been in operation since December 2004, February 2007, March 2008, December 2008 and October 2010, respectively. Through Jaguari Geração, we hold a 4.15% (59.93% of 6.93%) stake in the Assured Energy of the Luiz Eduardo Magalhães Hydroelectric Power Plant (Lajeado).

All Assured Energy and Installed Capacity figures shown in the table below refer to the full capacity of the plant in question rather than our consolidated share of such energy, which reflects our stake in the plant.

- **Serra da Mesa**. This is the largest hydroelectric plant in the Company's portfolio (through its subsidiary CPFL Renováveis), located in the state of Goiás, and consists of three generating units that aim to harness the hydraulic energy of the main course and tributaries of the Tocantins River. Furnas, which received a 30-year concession from the federal government, began construction of the plant in 1985, but in the mid-1990s it conducted studies to establish a partnership with a private company to complete and operate the project, which was behind schedule. On March 3, 1994, FURNAS held a public bidding process to select interested parties to receive part of the plant's power and corresponding energy in exchange for completing the plant's construction. ENERGISA (now succeeded by CPFL Renováveis) offered the best proposal, requesting 51.54% of the power and energy of the Serra da Mesa HPP from the start of commercial operations of the project to complete the construction of the plant. The relationship between CPFL Renováveis and FURNAS is based on a "General Contract", resulting from the selection process and approved by DNAEE (the regulator at the time), which establishes, among others: i) The investments required for the construction and operation of the plant, including repair and modernization, would be the responsibility of CPFL Renováveis, which would make these investments available to Furnas in the form of a lease via a Lease Agreement; ii) Assurance of 51.54% of the plant's power and energy for CPFL Renováveis for the lease term; and iii) Furnas is responsible for operating the plant leased to it by CPFL Renováveis. On May 30, 2014, the concession held by Furnas was formally extended to November 12, 2039. In 2016, due to the renegotiation of the GSF, the concession was extended until September 30, 2040, in accordance with ANEEL Authorizing Resolution No. 6,055/2016. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,345/2022, the SEMESA granting term was again extended to May 10, 2046.
- **CERAN Hydroelectric Complex.** Through CPFL Geração, we hold a 65% interest in CERAN, a subsidiary that was granted, in March 2001, a 35-year concession for the construction, financing, and operation of the CERAN Hydroelectric Complex. The other shareholders are CSN (with 30%) and Statkraft (with 5%). The CERAN Hydroelectric Complex consists of three hydroelectric power plants: Monte Claro, Castro Alves, and 14 de Julho. The complex is located on the Rio das Antas, 120 km north of Porto Alegre, near the city of Bento Gonçalves, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. We sell our share of the assured energy from this complex to affiliates within our group. These units are operated by CERAN, under the supervision of CPFL Geração.
- **Monte Claro (CERAN Complex).** The first generating unit of the Monte Claro HPP began operating in 2004, followed by the second unit in 2006. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the concession term for Monte Claro was extended to November 6, 2039. We are constantly evaluating alternative measures to improve our results. Currently, discussions are underway with ANEEL and other entities in the transmission sector regarding the possibility of transferring the Monte Claro Substation to the Basic Network, which would reduce maintenance costs and CERAN's responsibility for these assets.

- **Castro Alves (CERAN Complex).** The first generating unit of the Castro Alves HPP began operating in March 2008, followed by the second unit in April of the same year. The plant became fully operational in June 2008, when the third generating unit began operations. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the concession term for Castro Alves was extended to October 19, 2039. Finally, through Authorizing Resolution No. 15,143/2024, the concession term was extended to January 17, 2041.
- **14 de Julho (CERAN Complex).** The first generating unit of the 14 de Julho HPP became operational in December 2008, and the second generating unit became fully operational in March 2009. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the concession term for 14 de Julho was extended to November 13, 2039. Finally, through Authorizing Resolution No. 15,143/2024, the concession term was extended to March 15, 2041.
- **Barra Grande**. This hydroelectric power plant is located between the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul and consists of three generating units that use the Canoas River for hydroelectric purposes. It began operating partially in 2005 (1st generating unit) and became fully operational in 2006 (2nd and 3rd generating units). It has a concession to explore the hydroelectric power plant for 30 years. CPFL Renováveis holds a 25.01% stake, with the remaining shareholders being Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio ("CBA") with 15%, Departamento Municipal de Energia Elétrica de Poços de Caldas ("DME") with 8.82% and Barra Grande Participações S.A. with 9%. CPFL Renováveis sells the assured energy from this complex (proportional to the stake) to the companies of the CPFL group. In 2022, due to the renegotiation of the GSF, the concession of the project was extended, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, until March 6, 2041.
- **Campos Novos (ENERCAN)**. Through CPFL Geração, we hold a 52.12% interest in ENERCAN, a company formed by a consortium of public and private sector companies that was granted, in May 2000, a 35-year concession for the construction, financing, and operation of the Campos Novos HPP. The plant was built on the Canoas River, in the State of Santa Catarina, and became fully operational in May 2007. The other shareholders of ENERCAN are CBA Energia (25.44%) and Pollarix S.A. (22.44%). The plant is operated by ENERCAN, under the supervision of CPFL Geração. We sell our share of the assured energy from this complex to affiliates within our group. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the concession term for Campos Novos was extended to January 6, 2039.
- **Foz do Chapecó**. We hold a 51% interest in Chapecoense, a joint venture formed by a consortium of private and public sector companies, which was granted a 35-year concession in November 2001 to build, finance, and operate the Foz do Chapecó HPP. The remaining 49% interest in the joint venture is divided between Eletrobrás, which holds a 40% stake, and CEEE-G, now CSN, which holds a 9% stake. The plant is located on the Uruguay River, on the border between the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The plant became fully operational in March 2011. We sell 40% of our share of the assured energy from this project to affiliates within our group and 60% through energy commercialization contracts in the regulated market, or CCEARs. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,412/2022, the concession term for Foz do Chapecó was extended by 680 days. Subsequently, Authorizing Resolution No. 14,896/2023 extended the concession term for Foz do Chapecó to February 2, 2042.
- **Luis Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado)**. We hold a 4.15% interest (59.93% of 6.93%) in the assured energy of the Luís Eduardo Magalhães HPP, also known as the Lajeado HPP. The plant is located on the Tocantins River, in the State of Tocantins, and became fully operational in November 2002. The plant was built by Investco S.A., a consortium comprising Lajeado Energia, EDP (Energias de Portugal), CEB (Companhia Energética de Brasília), and Paulista Lajeado (which we acquired in 2007). In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the concession term for Luís Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado) was extended to September 22, 2035.

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
HPP	Serra da Mesa	51.54%	657.14	1.275	05/10/2046	2,734.68	5,305.90
HPP	14 de Julho	65.00%	65.00	100	03/15/2041	257.37	395.95
HPP	Monte Claro	65.00%	84.50	130	11/06/2039	303.49	466.91
HPP	Castro Alves	65.00%	84.50	130	01/17/2041	340.50	523.85

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
HPP	Foz do Chapecó	51.00%	436.05	855	02/02/2042	1,826.79	3,581.96
HPP	Campos Novos	52.12%	458.57	880	01/06/2039	1,744.67	3,348.07
HPP	Barra Grande	25.01%	172.57	690	03/06/2041	779.95	3,118.56
HPP	Lajeado	4.15%[1]	37.45	902.49	09/22/2035	174.59	4,203.92
	Total		**1,995.78**	**4,962.49**		**8,162.04**	**20,945.12**

(1) Jaguari Geração owns 59.93% of the company Paulista Lajeado, which in turn holds a 6.93% share of the assured energy from the Luís Eduardo Magalhães Plant (Lajeado), resulting in 4.15%.

Fuel Oil Thermal Power Plants

As of December 31, 2024, we operated two thermal power plants ("TPPs") with a 53.34% ownership stake: Termonordeste, which began operations in December 2010, and Termoparaíba, which began operations in January 2011. Both plants operate under authorizations granted by ANEEL and are supplied with fuel oil from the EPASA complex.

The Termonordeste and Termoparaíba TPPs are located in the city of João Pessoa, in the state of Paraíba. The electricity generated by these plants was sold through CCEARs until December 31, 2024, and part of this energy was purchased by our own distribution companies.

According to a Market Announcement dated March 28, 2025, CPFL Geração entered into a share purchase agreement for the sale of EPASA-issued shares held by CPFL Geração to Ebrasil. The closing of the transaction is subject to the fulfillment of certain precedent conditions that have not yet been completed.

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
TPP	Termonordeste	53.34%	91.13	170.85	12/12/2042	578.47	1,084.49
TPP	Termoparaíba	53.34%	91.13	170.85	12/07/2042	578.93	1,085.36
	Total		**182.26**	**341.70**		**1,157.40**	**2,169.85**

Small Hydropower Plants ("SHP") and Hydropower Generating Center ("HGC")

Small Hydropower Plants ("SHPs") are plants with a generation capacity between 5 MW and 30 MW and a reservoir area of up to three square kilometers. A typical SHP operates under a "run-of-river" system and, as a result, may experience idleness when the available water flow is lower than the turbine's intake capacity. If flows exceed the equipment's capacity, the water flows through a spillway. SHPs are authorized to participate in the MRE, and in this case, the amount of energy sold by the plant depends solely on its guarantee certificate and not on its individual energy production.

Hydropower Generating Centers ("HGCs") are hydroelectric plants that are even smaller in size and capacity than SHPs. These projects have the potential to generate up to 5 MW of energy.

Until 2024, CPFL Renováveis operated 46 SHPs and HGCs under concession, authorization, and registration regimes, all located in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Santa Catarina, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul.

There were numerous revisions, consisting mainly of reductions, to CPFL Renováveis' Assured Energy, due to a decrease in expected operational performance.

The automation of the plants allows us to perform control, supervision, and operation remotely. In 2024, CPFL Renováveis established an operations center for the management and monitoring of our plants in the city of Campinas, in the state of São Paulo.

As of December 31, 2024, all of our Small Hydropower Plants and Hydropower Generating Centers were under the management of CPFL Renováveis.

Rio do Peixe (I and II): Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) located in the state of São Paulo, composed of two generating units designed to harness the hydroelectric potential of the Rio do Peixe. It began operations in September 1992 under a 20-year concession grant, which expired in 2012.

On October 31, 2012, the concession was renewed for a 30-year period under Provisional Measure No. 579 of September 2012 (later converted into Law No. 12,783/13, dated January 11, 2013) under the following conditions: i) The energy generated must be sold to all distribution companies in Brazil according to quotas defined by ANEEL (previously, the energy was sold only to the related distribution subsidiary); ii) The concessionaire's annual revenue is defined by ANEEL, subject to tariff reviews (previously, energy prices were contractually defined and adjusted according to the IPCA); and iii) Assets that remained unamortized at the time of renewal would be indemnified, and the indemnity payment would not be considered as annual revenue. Remuneration related to new assets or existing assets not indemnified would be considered as annual revenue. On December 14, 2012, ANEEL published Resolution 521/12 establishing that generation concessions to be renewed under Law No. 12,783/13 should be divided into operational entities separate from distribution companies, in cases where the installed capacity of the original concessionaire entity exceeded 1 MW. On September 22, 2020, through ANEEL Authorizing Resolution No. 9,230/2020, the concession was transferred from CPFL Geração to the Company.

Macaco Branco: HPP located in the state of São Paulo, aimed at harnessing the hydroelectric potential of the Jaguari River. It began operations in 1911. On October 31, 2012, the concession was renewed for a 30-year period under Provisional Measure No. 579 of September 2012 (later converted into Law No. 12,783/13, dated January 11, 2013). On September 30, 2015, the concession contract for this project was transferred from CPFL Centrais Geradoras to CPFL Geração. On September 22, 2020, through ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 9,229, the concession was transferred from CPFL Geração to CPFL Renováveis.

On January 1, 2021, operations at Macaco Branco were terminated due to the need for expropriation of the areas occupied by the plant for the implementation of dams by the Department of Water and Energy ("DAEE") (Decree No. 60,141 of 02/11/2014 of the State of São Paulo), which aimed to increase and improve water supply for the Piracicaba, Capivari, Jundiaí Basins and the Cantareira System, through compensation, followed by a request for concession termination. On April 2, 2024, ANEEL, through Authorizing Resolution No. 15,237/2024, terminated the concession related to the Macaco Branco HPP.

- **SHPs (plants with capacity between 5 MW and 30 MW)**

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
HPP[1]	Rio do Peixe II	100%	15.00	15.00	12/04/2042	50.72	50.72
SHP	Alto Irani	100%	21.00	21.00	09/01/2035	120.01	120.01
SHP	Americana	100%	30.00	30.00	03/25/2029	78.65	78.65
SHP	Arvoredo	100%	13.00	13.00	07/11/2044	68.07	68.07
SHP	Barra da Paciência	100%	23.00	23.00	03/02/2048	130.44	130.44
SHP	Boa Vista II	100%	29.90	29.90	05/23/2051	136.13	136.13
SHP	Cocais Grande	100%	10.00	10.00	12/05/2042	44.85	44.85
SHP	Corrente Grande	100%	14.00	14.00	02/01/2048	74.72	74.72
SHP	Dourados	100%	10.80	10.80	04/01/2029	67.98	67.98
SHP	Eloy Chaves	100%	19.00	19.00	10/11/2029	106.87	106.87
SHP	Esmeril	100%	5.04	5.04	11/10/2029	25.23	25.23
SHP	Figueirópolis	100%	19.41	19.41	02/25/2045	110.38	110.38
SHP	Jaguari	100%	11.80	11.80	02/12/2029	78.84	78.84
SHP	Ludesa	60%	18.00	30.00	02/10/2041	111.43	185.71
SHP	Mata Velha[2]	100%	24.00	24.00	09/29/2032	114.76	114.76
SHP	Ninho da Águia	100%	10.00	10.00	01/02/2048	56.94	56.94
SHP	Novo Horizonte [2]	100%	23.00	23.00	05/12/2036	91.10	91.10

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
SHP	Paiol	100%	20.00	20.00	03/22/2047	96.54	96.54
SHP	Pinhal	100%	6.80	6.80	11/11/2029	32.41	32.41
SHP	Plano Alto	100%	16.00	16.00	04/02/2041	89.97	89.97
SHP	Salto Góes	100%	20.00	20.00	03/17/2048	97.24	97.24
SHP	Santa Luzia Alto (2)	100%	28.50	28.50	10/10/2049	161.36	161.36
SHP	São Gonçalo (Antiga Santa Bárbara)	100%	11.00	11.00	06/07/2047	66.58	66.58
SHP	São Joaquim	100%	8.05	8.05	09/18/2029	49.32	49.32
SHP	Varginha	100%	9.00	9.00	06/23/2046	47.22	47.22
SHP	Várzea Alegre	100%	7.50	7.50	03/31/2048	42.75	42.75
	Total		**423.80**	**435.80**		**2,150.51**	**2,224.79**

(1) Although it has technical characteristics that would classify it as an SHP, the commercial model under Law 12,783/2013 classifies it as an HPP.

(2) Extension of the concession term due to the effects of the GSF, pursuant to REH 2,919/2021 and REH 2,932/2021, pending publication of the authorizing resolution.

Expansion of Installed Capacity

With the goal of addressing projections for economic recovery and increased demand, and to improve our margins, we are continuously expanding our Installed Renewable Generation Capacity. In 2022, we began construction of the Small Hydropower Plant (SHP) Lucia Cherobim, which was completed in January 2025, when it also began commercial operation. Located in the state of Paraná, the SHP Lucia Cherobim has an installed capacity of 28 MW and a total assured energy of 145.2 GWh/year.

- **Hydropower Generating Centers (plants smaller than 5 MW exempt from concession and authorization) (1)**

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)	End of Concession
HGC	Gavião Peixoto	100.00%	4.80	4.80	n/a
HGC	Capão Preto	100.00%	4.30	4.30	n/a
HGC	Chibarro	100.00%	2.60	2.60	n/a
HGC	Lençóis	100.00%	1.68	1.68	n/a
HGC	Buritis	100.00%	0.80	0.80	n/a
HGC	Turvinho	100.00%	0.80	0.80	n/a
HGC	Santa Alice	100.00%	0.62	0.62	n/a
HGC	São José	100.00%	0.79	0.79	n/a
HGC	São Sebastião	100.00%	0.68	0.68	n/a
HGC	Pinheirinho	100.00%	0.67	0.67	n/a
HGC	Diamante	100.00%	4.23	4.23	n/a
HGC	Saltinho	100.00%	0.80	0.80	n/a
HGC	Pirapó	100.00%	0.76	0.76	n/a
HGC	Guaporé	100.00%	0.67	0.67	n/a
HGC	Andorinhas	100.00%	0.51	0.51	n/a
HGC	Salto Grande	100.00%	4.55	4.55	n/a
HGC	Santana	100.00%	4.32	4.32	n/a
HGC	Três Saltos	100.00%	0.64	0.64	n/a
HGC	Socorro	100.00%	1.00	1.00	n/a

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)	End of Concession
HGC	Monjolinho	100.00%	0.60	0.60	n/a
	Total		**35.82**	**35.82**	

(1) Hydroelectric projects with an Installed Capacity equal to or less than 5,000 kW that are registered with the regulatory authority and the energy concession administrator, but do not require authorization or concession processes to operate.

Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants

Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants (TPP) are generators that use the combustion of organic matter to produce energy. This organic matter may include products such as sugarcane bagasse, charcoal, biogas, black liquor, rice husks, and wood chips. Biomass energy is renewable and generates less pollution than other forms of energy, such as those derived from fossil fuels (oil and coal). The construction of Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants takes less time than that of Small Hydropower Plants (SHPs). Additionally, the investment required per installed MW in a Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plant is proportionally lower than that required for the construction of an SHP. However, the operation of these plants is more complex, as it involves the acquisition, logistics, and processing of organic inputs for energy generation. Consequently, the operating costs of Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants tend to be higher than those of SHPs.

Despite being more complex, Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants can benefit from: (i) fast environmental licensing, as they involve only low-complexity operational activities related to energy cogeneration (boiler and generator tube), (ii) abundant fuel in Brazil, which can come from by-products of other activities (e.g., wood chips), and (iii) proximity to consumers, reducing transmission costs. The logistics and fuel acquisition costs are significantly lower for Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants compared to thermal plants using non-renewable sources. Additionally, although they are eligible for the Clean Development Mechanism ("CDM") established by the Kyoto Protocol, the corresponding mechanism established by the Paris Agreement (Sustainable Development Mechanism, or "SDM") is still pending regulation, and has the potential to generate carbon credits. Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants installed in Brazil have faced difficulties in obtaining project approval due to issues related to the design of their boilers and the methodology of the approval process.

CPFL Renováveis currently owns 4 Biomass-Fired Thermal Power Plants under the authorization regime, located in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Paraná.

- **TPP Alvorada**. The Alvorada Thermal Power Plant (TPP Alvorada), located in the city of Araporã, in the state of Minas Gerais, began operations in November 2013. This project has an associated PPA in effect until 2032 with CPFL Brasil.
- **TPP Bioenergia**. In partnership with Baldin Bioenergia, we built a cogeneration plant in the city of Pirassununga, in the state of São Paulo, which began operations in August 2010. All of its energy is sold to CPFL Brasil.
- **TPP Bio Ester**. In October 2012, CPFL Renováveis completed the acquisition of the electricity and steam cogeneration assets of SPE Lacenas Participações Ltda., which controlled the Bio Ester Thermal Power Plant (TPP Bio Ester), located in the municipality of Cosmópolis, in the state of São Paulo. Approximately 7 average MW of cogeneration energy from the Ester Thermal Power Plant were sold in the 2007 alternative energy sources auction, for a period of 15 years. The remaining energy produced will be sold on the free market for 21 years.
- **TPP Coopcana**. Construction of the Coopcana Thermal Power Plant (TPP Coopcana) began in 2012 in the city of São Carlos do Ivaí, in the state of Paraná, and its operations started on August 28, 2013. This project has an associated power purchase agreement in effect until 2033 with CPFL Brasil.

In 2023, the concession for the biomass-fired thermal power plant (sugarcane bagasse) Bio Formosa was transferred to Grupo Vale Verde, with a contracted installed capacity of 40 MW. In 2024, the thermal power plants Bio Ipê, Bio Pedra, and Bio Buriti were transferred to Grupo Pedra, with installed capacities of 25 MW, 70 MW, and 74.25 MW, respectively.

Source	Name	CPFL Stake	End of Concession	Assured Energy

		CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Potency (GWh)	GWh
Alvorada[1]	100.00%	50.00	50.00	11/09/2043	87.60	87.60
Baldin[1]	100.00%	45.00	45.00	08/27/2040	60.44	60.44
Coopcana[1]	100.00%	50.00	50.00	08/28/2043	118.26	118.26
Ester[1]	100.00%	40.00	40.00	06/03/2040	77.09	77.09
	Total	**185.00**	**185.00**		**343.39**	**343.39**

(1) Plant whose concession term was adjusted due to paragraph 12 of article 26 of Law No. 9427, dated December 26, 1996, as follows:"The holder of an authorization concession for electricity generation with a 30 (thirty)-year term, whose plant is in operation as of September 1, 2020, and who has not been subject to any type of penalty by Aneel regarding compliance with the implementation schedule, shall have its authorization term counted from the declaration of commercial operation of the first generating unit, with adjustment, when necessary, of the respective concession agreement, after Aneel recognizes compliance with the criterion established in this paragraph."

Solar Power Plant

Tanquinho. The Tanquinho solar power plant, located in the state of São Paulo, began operations in November 2012, with a total installed capacity of 1.1 MW.

Source	Name	CPFL Stake		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
		CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake MWh	MWh
Tanquinho[1]	100,00%	1.10	1.10	n/a	1.49	1.49

(1) Photovoltaic solar power plant with an Installed Capacity equal to or less than 5,000 kW exempt from authorization, as stated in Normative Resolution No. 876/2020, requiring only registration of its operation with ANEEL.

Wind Farms

Wind energy is that derived from the force of the wind passing over the blades of a wind turbine and causing the turbine to spin. The amount of mechanical energy that is transferred and the potential electrical energy to be produced are directly related to air density, the area covered by wind turbine blades, and wind speed.

The construction of a Wind Farm is less complex than that of a SHP, as it mainly involves preparing the foundation and installing the turbines, assembled on-site by suppliers. Additionally, the execution time is shorter and the investment per installed MW is proportionally lower than that of a SHP. However, operation can be more challenging, with greater risks due to wind variability, especially in Brazil, where the measurement history is still limited.

Certain regions of Brazil are more favorable in terms of wind speed, with high average speeds and low volatility, as measured by speed variation, allowing for greater predictability in the volume of wind energy to be produced. Wind Farms operate in a complementary manner with hydroelectric plants, since wind speed is generally higher during dry periods and, therefore, enables the preservation of water in reservoirs during times of low rainfall. The complementary operation of Wind Farms and SHPs should allow us to "store" potential energy in the reservoirs of Hydroelectric Plants during periods of high wind energy generation. Estimates from Abeeólica – the Brazilian Wind Energy Association – indicate a wind energy potential of 1,500 GW in Brazil, a volume that significantly exceeds the country's total installed capacity of 24 GW in December 2022, 30 GW in December 2023, and 34 GW in December 2024, and, according to ANEEL, signaling a high growth potential in this segment. Wind Farms are also eligible for the CDM and have carbon generation potential for sale.

Currently, we have 49 wind power plants under the authorization regime, located in the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Rio Grande do Sul.

- **Atlântica Complex.** The Atlântica complex is composed of the wind farms Atlântica I, II, IV, and V. The electricity from these wind farms was sold through an alternative energy auction held in 2010, or the 2010 Alternative Sources Auction, with the CCEARs in effect until 2033. The Atlântica complex began operations in March 2014.
- **Bons Ventos Complex**. The Bons Ventos complex is composed of the wind farms Bons Ventos, Canoa Quebrada, Enacel, and Taíba Albatroz. It is located in the state of Ceará and has an association agreement

with Eletrobrás, under the Proinfa program, to sell all the energy generated for a period of 20 years. The acquisition of the wind farms in the Bons Ventos complex was completed in June 2012.

- **Campo dos Ventos II**. In 2010, CPFL acquired the Campo dos Ventos II Wind Farm in the cities of João Câmara and Parazinho, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, which began operations in September 2013. The electricity from Campo dos Ventos II was sold through an auction held in 2010, with PPAs in effect until August 2033.
- **Eurus Complex**. The Eurus complex is composed of the Eurus I and Eurus III Wind Farms. The Eurus complex sold its energy through the 2010 Reserve Energy Auction.
- **SIIF Complex**. The SIIF Complex is composed of the Foz do Rio Choró, Icaraizinho, Praia Formosa, and Paracuru Wind Farms, located in the state of Ceará. The complex sells its energy through long-term contracts, contributing to the country's renewable energy matrix. The SIIF Complex was acquired in 2011, establishing itself as one of the main wind generation assets in the region. Since then, its wind farms have continued operating under contracts signed within the scope of the Proinfa Program, ensuring predictability and stability in the commercialization of the energy generated.
- **Macacos Complex**. The Macacos complex is composed of the Pedra Preta, Costa Branca, Juremas, and Macacos Wind Farms. The Macacos complex sold its energy through the 2010 Alternative Sources Auction.
- **Morro dos Ventos Complex**. The Morro dos Ventos complex is composed of the Morro dos Ventos I, III, IV, VI, and IX Wind Farms. The Morro dos Ventos complex sold its energy through the 2009 Reserve Energy Auction.
- **Morro dos Ventos II**. The Morro dos Ventos II wind farm is located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte and began operations in April 2015.
- **Pedra Cheirosa**. The Pedra Cheirosa Complex, located in the state of Ceará, is composed of the Pedra Cheirosa I and Pedra Cheirosa II Wind Farms. This wind complex began operations in June 2017.
- **Rosa dos Ventos Complex**. In June 2013, CPFL Renováveis acquired the complex (composed of the Canoa Quebrada and Lagoa do Mato wind farms), located in the state of Ceará. The electricity produced by Rosa dos Ventos is subject to an agreement with Eletrobrás under the Proinfa Program.
- **Santa Clara Complex**. The Santa Clara complex, located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, comprises seven wind farms, with an associated CCEAR contract in effect until June 2032. The Santa Clara complex sold energy through the 2009 Reserve Energy Auction.
- **São Benedito e Campo dos Ventos Complex**. The São Benedito complex is composed of the wind farms Ventos de São Benedito, Ventos de Santo Dimas, Santa Mônica, São Domingos, Ventos de São Martinho, and Santa Úrsula. The São Domingos and Ventos de São Martinho wind farms, previously part of the Campo dos Ventos complex, were reassigned to the São Benedito complex to enhance synergies. The Campo dos Ventos complex is composed of the Campo dos Ventos I, III, and V wind farms.
- **Gameleira Complex**. The Gameleira complex is composed of the wind farms Gameleira, Figueira Branca, Costa das Dunas, and Farol de Touros, and is located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. In August 2018, the Gameleira wind complex sold an average of 12.0 MW of energy through an auction, with the remainder sold on the Free Market.

Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
		CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
Atlântica I	100%	30.00	30.00	02/28/2046	114.76	114.76
Atlântica II	100%	30.00	30.00	03/04/2046	100.74	100.74
Atlântica IV	100%	30.00	30.00	03/04/2046	113.88	113.88
Atlântica V	100%	30.00	30.00	03/22/2046	107.75	107.75
Bons Ventos	100%	50.00	50.00	03/10/2033	143.40	143.40
Campo dos Ventos I[(1)]	100%	25.20	25.20	06/23/2046	119.14	119.14
Campo dos Ventos II	100%	30.00	30.00	04/18/2046	131.40	131.40
Campo dos Ventos III[(1)]	100%	25.20	25.20	05/05/2046	117.38	117.38
Campo dos Ventos V[(1)]	100%	25.20	25.20	06/04/2046	102.49	102.49
Canoa Quebrada BV	100%	57.00	57.00	12/11/2032	210.94	210.94
Canoa Quebrada RV	100%	10.50	10.50	06/19/2037	29.00	29.00
Costa Branca	95%	19.67	20.70	10/14/2046	81.56	85.85
Costa das Dunas	95%	26.98	28.40	01/11/2054	119.00	125.27
Enacel	100%	31.50	31.50	11/13/2032	59.61	59.61
Eurus I	100%	30.00	30.00	04/20/2046	135.78	135.78
Eurus III	100%	30.00	30.00	04/25/2046	141.04	141.04
Eurus VI	100%	8.00	8.00	08/25/2045	27.68	27.68
Farol de Touros	94%	23.36	24.85	01/11/2054	102.93	109.50
Figueira Branca	100%	10.65	10.65	01/11/2054	47.30	47.30
Foz do Rio Choró	100%	25.20	25.20	01/31/2039	64.56	64.56
Gameleira	100%	17.75	17.75	01/11/2054	77.09	77.09
Icaraizinho	100%	54.60	54.60	08/28/2032	193.42	193.42
Juremas	95%	15.30	16.10	09/29/2046	54.93	57.82
Macacos	95%	19.67	20.70	09/29/2046	72.40	76.21
Morro dos Ventos I	100%	28.80	28.80	07/28/2045	118.96	118.96
Morro dos Ventos II	100%	29.16	29.16	06/14/2047	120.01	120.01
Morro dos Ventos III	100%	28.80	28.80	08/05/2045	121.85	121.85
Morro dos Ventos IV	100%	28.80	28.80	08/05/2045	120.36	120.36
Morro dos Ventos IX	100%	30.00	30.00	07/28/2045	125.36	125.36
Morro dos Ventos VI	100%	28.80	28.80	07/28/2045	114.76	114.76
Paracuru[(1)]	100%	25.20	25.20	11/29/2038	110.20	110.20
Pedra Cheirosa I	100%	25.20	25.20	08/04/2049	127.02	127.02
Pedra Cheirosa II	100%	23.10	23.10	07/23/2049	113.88	113.88
Pedra Preta	95%	19.67	20.70	10/14/2046	85.72	90.23
Praia Formosa	100%	105.00	105.00	06/05/2032	252.55	252.55
Santa Clara I	100%	30.00	30.00	07/02/2045	120.10	120.10
Santa Clara II	100%	30.00	30.00	08/05/2045	111.78	111.78
Santa Clara III	100%	30.00	30.00	07/02/2045	109.59	109.59
Santa Clara IV	100%	30.00	30.00	07/30/2045	107.84	107.84
Santa Clara V	100%	30.00	30.00	10/11/2045	108.71	108.71
Santa Clara VI	100%	30.00	30.00	07/30/2045	107.66	107.66
Santa Mônica[(1)]	100%	29.40	29.40	12/09/2046	136.66	136.66

Name	CPFL Stake	Potency		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
		CPFL Potency (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL Stake	GWh
Santa Úrsula(1)	100%	27.30	27.30	11/15/2046	145.42	145.42
Ventos de Santo Dimas(1)	100%	29.40	29.40	10/11/2046	150.67	150.67
Ventos de São Benedito(1)	100%	29.40	29.40	08/13/2046	147.17	147.17
São Domingos(1)	100%	25.20	25.20	08/27/2046	117.38	117.38
Ventos de São Martinho(1)	100%	14.70	14.70	11/04/2046	74.46	74.46
Taíba Albatroz(1)	100%	16.50	16.50	11/19/2038	58.78	58.78
Lagoa do Mato	100%	3.23	3.23	06/26/2037	12.53	12.53
Total		**1,383.44**	**1,390.24**		**5,387.60**	**5,415.94**

(1) Power plant whose authorization term was adjusted pursuant to paragraph 12 of Article 26 of Law No. 9,427, of December 26, 1996, as follows: 'The holder of an authorization for electricity generation with a 30-year term, whose plant was in operation as of September 1, 2020, and who has not been subject to any penalties by ANEEL regarding compliance with the implementation schedule, shall have its authorization term counted from the declaration of commercial operation of the first generating unit, with adjustments made, if necessary, to the respective authorization term, after ANEEL recognizes compliance with the criteria established in this paragraph'.

To control, supervise, and remotely operate wind energy assets, we established a remote monitoring center in Fortaleza, in the state of Ceará.

b. characteristic of the distribution process;

We are one of the largest electric power distribution groups in Brazil, based on the amount of electric power we distributed in 2024. Together, our four distribution subsidiaries supply electric power to a region covering more than 300 thousand square kilometers, predominantly in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Their concession areas include 687 municipalities and a population of 22.9 million people. Together, they supplied electric power to 10.7 million consumers as of December 31, 2024. Our distribution subsidiaries distributed 13% of the total electric power distributed in Brazil in 2023, based on EPE data.

We have four electricity distribution subsidiaries:

- **CPFL Paulista**. CPFL Paulista supplies electricity to a concession area covering more than 90 thousand square kilometers in the state of São Paulo, with a population of 10.3 million people. Its concession area encompasses 234 municipalities, including the cities of Campinas, Bauru, Ribeirão Preto, São José do Rio Preto, Araraquara and Piracicaba. CPFL Paulista had 5.1 million consumers as of December 31, 2024. In 2024, CPFL Paulista sold 19,925 GWh of electricity to Captive Consumers. Considering CPFL Paulista's sales within its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, CPFL Paulista distributed 34,471 GWh of electricity in 2024, accounting for 23.2% of the total electricity distributed in the state of São Paulo and 6.2% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **CPFL Piratininga**. Companhia Piratininga de Força e Luz, or CPFL Piratininga, provides electric energy to a concession area covering more than 6,000 square kilometers in the southern part of the state of São Paulo, with a population of 4.4 million people. Its concession area encompasses 27 municipalities, including the cities of Santos, Sorocaba and Jundiaí. CPFL Piratininga had 2.0 million consumers as of December 31, 2024. In 2024, CPFL Piratininga sold 7,530 GWh of electric energy to Captive Consumers. Considering CPFL Piratininga's sales within its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, CPFL Piratininga distributed 16,203 GWh of electric energy in 2024, representing approximately 10.9% of the total electric energy distributed in the state of São Paulo and 2.9% of the total electric energy distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **RGE**. RGE supplies electricity to a concession area covering more than 182 thousand square kilometers in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with a population of 7.1 million people. Its concession area encompasses 381 municipalities, including the cities of Canoas, São Leopoldo, Novo Hamburgo, Santa Maria, Uruguaiana, Caxias do Sul, Gravataí, Passo Fundo and Bento Gonçalves. RGE had 3.1 million consumers as of December 31, 2024. In 2024, RGE sold 11,087 GWh of electricity to Captive Consumers. Considering RGE's sales in its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, RGE distributed 18,765

GWh of electricity in 2024, accounting for 58% of the total electricity distributed in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and 3.3% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.

- **CPFL Santa Cruz.** CPFL Santa Cruz supplies electricity to a concession area of over 20 thousand square kilometers, with a population of 1.1 million people, including 45 municipalities in the northwest of the state of São Paulo, three municipalities in the state of Paraná and three municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais. In 2024, CPFL Santa Cruz sold 2,057 GWh of electricity to Captive Consumers for 515 thousand consumers. Considering CPFL Santa Cruz's sales in its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, CPFL Santa Cruz distributed 3,458 GWh of electricity in 2024, representing 2.3% of the total electricity distributed in the state of São Paulo and 0.6% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.

Distribution Network

Our four distribution companies have distribution lines with voltage levels that range mostly from 23 kV to 138 kV. These lines distribute electricity from the connection point to the Basic Grid to our power substations in each of our concession areas. All consumers connected to these distribution lines, such as Free Consumers or other concessionaires, are required to pay a Tariff for the Use of the Distribution System ("TUSD").

Each of our subsidiaries has a distribution network composed predominantly of overhead lines and substations with successively lower voltage levels. Consumers are classified into different voltage levels based on the electricity they consume and their demand for electricity. Large industrial and commercial consumers receive electricity at high voltage levels (up to 138 kV), while smaller industrial and commercial consumers, as well as residential consumers, receive electricity at lower voltage ranges (2.3 kV and below).

As of December 31, 2024, our Transmission and Distribution Networks consisted of 345,785 kilometers of distribution lines, including 530,081 distribution transformers and 12,174 km of High Voltage distribution lines between 69 kV and 138 kV. At that date, we had 594 transformer substations to transform high voltage into medium voltage for subsequent distribution, with a total transformation capacity of 20,363 megavolt amperes. Of the industrial and commercial consumers in our concession area, 428 had high voltage electricity of 69 kV, 88 kV or 138 kV supplied through direct connections to our high voltage distribution lines.

The Company clarifies that (i) revenue from businesses other than energy distribution is immaterial; and (ii) it does not have any patents, trademarks or licenses relevant to its operation.

System Performance

Electrical Energy Losses

There are two types of electricity losses: technical losses and commercial losses. Technical losses are those that occur in the normal course of our electricity distribution. Commercial losses are those that result from illegal connections, fraud, billing errors and similar matters. The electricity loss rates of our distribution subsidiaries compare favorably with the average of other large Brazilian electricity distributors, according to the most recent information available from the Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Distributors ("ABRADEE"), an industry association.

We are also actively engaged in reducing commercial losses resulting from illegal connections, fraud or billing errors. To this end, in each of our four distribution subsidiaries, we have deployed trained technical teams to conduct inspections, better monitor irregular consumption, increase replacements of obsolete metering equipment, and have implemented a system to identify problems in internal processes that could generate losses (e.g., incorrect billing, lack of readings, meters with incorrect parameters, among others). We carried out 320,000 fraud inspections in the field during 2024, as a result of which we billed approximately R$112.4 million in relation to the supplementary billing of retroactive consumption of losses.

Power Outages

The table below sets out, for each of our subsidiaries, the frequency and equivalent duration of power outages per customer in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2024			
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	CPFL Santa Cruz
FEC [1]	3,01	3,25	4,42	3,05
DEC [2]	4,78	4,39	9,09	4,84

	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2023			
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	CPFL Santa Cruz
FEC [1]	3,26	3,14	3,98	3,22
DEC [2]	5,14	4,57	8,63	5,04

(1) Equivalent Frequency of Interruption per Consumer Unit (number of power interruptions).
(2) Equivalent Duration of Interruption per Consumer Unit (in hours).

We are continually seeking to improve the quality and reliability of our energy supply, using measurements of the frequency and duration of our power outages as a parameter.

Based on data published by ANEEL, the DEC of CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Santa Cruz and CPFL Paulista are the three best in Brazil in terms of values, respectively. For the FEC, the CPFL Group distributors are among the ten best in the country, with emphasis on CPFL Paulista, which has the third best result in 2024.

At RGE, the incidents recorded in 2024 were impacted by highly severe weather events that affected the entire concession, as widely highlighted by the media. In late April and early May, the state of Rio Grande do Sul was impacted by the largest extreme weather event in its history, which caused flooding and torrential rains that affected 95% of the state's municipalities. Thousands of people lost their homes, bridges and roads were seriously damaged, and the power distribution system in several cities had to be shut down for safety reasons, considering the level of water reached. Exceptional actions were necessary to respond promptly to the situation, such as: support from the army to build access roads and move teams, aerial assistance from helicopters to map risk situations and the main affected points, deployment of teams from other distributors to assist with the high volume of network reconstruction, replacement of a high volume of meters, and installation of satellite communication in the short term to replace the physical communication that was lost. Even so, it is worth noting that RGE performed below the regulated limits established by ANEEL for continuity indicators in 2024.

It is worth noting that this year, RGE finalized the Results Plan agreed with the Regulatory Agency to improve the indicators of duration of occurrences in non-urban areas. This plan was completed without any observations or pending issues for future compliance and demonstrated considerable improvement in all the points monitored by it.

We inform you that all CPFL Energia Group distributors met the targets established by the regulatory body for global continuity indicators in 2024.

ANEEL establishes performance indicators per consumer to be followed by energy companies. If these indicators are not achieved, there is a regulatory obligation to provide financial compensation to our consumers, negatively affecting our revenues. The amount we reimbursed to consumers of the CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and CPFL Santa Cruz distributors was in line with the values estimated by CPFL Energia and reflects the performance of the indicators mentioned in the previous paragraph. Our distribution subsidiaries have construction and maintenance technology that allows repairs to power grids without interruption of service, thus allowing us to have low rates of scheduled interruptions, equivalent to approximately 8% of total interruptions in 2024. Unscheduled interruptions due to accidents or natural causes, including lightning strikes, fires and winds represented the remaining total of our interruptions. In 2024, we invested R$4,544 million in our distribution segment, mainly in: (i) expansion, maintenance, improvement, automation, modernization and reinforcement of the electrical system to meet market growth, (ii) operational infrastructure and (iii) customer service, among others.

We are committed to improving our response times for repair services. The continuity indicators for the energy distribution of all the group's distributors maintained levels of excellence while complying with regulatory standards. This was also mainly the result of our efficient operational logistics, including the strategic positioning of our teams, the technology and automation of our network and operations centers, together with a preventive investment, maintenance and network conservation plan.

Tariffs

Retail Distribution Tariffs. We classify our consumers into two different groups: Group A consumers and Group B consumers, based on the voltage level at which electricity is supplied to them. Each consumer falls into a certain tariff level defined by law and based on their respective classification. Some discounts are available depending on the consumer classification, tariff level or commercialization environment (free consumers and generators). Generally, Group B consumers pay higher tariffs. Tariffs in Group B vary by consumer type (residential, rural, other categories and public lighting). In contrast, Group A consumers usually pay lower tariffs, as their supply is made at higher voltage levels and may require less use of the electricity system. The tariffs we charge for sales of electricity to end consumers are determined according to our concession contracts and rules approved by ANEEL. These concession contracts and related regulations establish a maximum price with annual, periodic and extraordinary adjustments. Consumers in Group A receive electricity at voltages equal to or greater than 2.3 kV. The rates for Group A consumers are based on the voltage levels of the electricity supply at the time of day when the electricity is supplied. Consumers may opt for a different rate during peak periods in order to optimize the use of the electricity grid. The rates applicable to Group A consumers contain two components: the distribution system usage rate (TUSD) and the energy rate (TE).

The TUSD, which can be expressed in Reais per kW or Reais per kWh, is based on the charge for the demand for electricity contracted by the party connected to the system, or electricity consumed, and is the charge for energy transportation costs, sector charges, costs inherent to distribution services, energy losses in the systems, among others.

The TE, expressed in Reais per MWh, is intended to charge for the electricity delivered to consumers. Consumers may choose to purchase energy in the Free Market/Free Contracting Environment under the terms of the New Electricity Sector Model Law. For more details, see the topic "New Electricity Sector Model Law" in item 1.16 of this Reference Form.

Group B consumers receive electricity at a voltage lower than 2.3 kV (220 V and 127 V). The rates for Group B consumers are composed of both the use of the distribution system (TUSD) and the energy consumption (TE), both charged in R$/MWh.

The following tables contain information regarding our average supply prices for each consumer category for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. These prices include taxes (ICMS, PIS and COFINS) and are calculated based on our sales and the amount of electricity in 2024 and 2023.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

Tipo	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	CPFL Santa Cruz
Residential	871.45	855.48	919.50	808.66
Industrial	866.84	802.45	874.42	830.10
Commercial	910.05	861.65	966.97	881.68
Rural	695.98	721.96	750.74	691.82
Other	699.28	682.99	783.03	689.98
Overall Average	**843.34**	**834.11**	**889.76**	**785.88**

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2023

Tipo	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	CPFL Santa Cruz
Residential	819.95	818.71	864.34	729.52
Industrial	757.82	762.82	822.86	730.72
Commercial	840.28	816.81	908.79	783.93
Rural	668.65	668.75	681.08	639.66
Other	650.10	651.74	705.96	623.20
Overall Average	**786.39**	**794.75**	**825.80**	**707.95**

Under current rules, residential consumers may be eligible to pay a lower tariff, the Social Electricity Tariff, or TSEE. Families eligible to benefit from the TSEE are: (i) those registered in the Federal Government's Single Registry for Social Programs with a monthly per capita income of or below half the national minimum wage and (ii) those receiving the Continuous Social Assistance Benefit. Discounts range from 10% to 65% on monthly energy consumption. In addition, these residential consumers do not need to pay the PROINFA program tariff or any extraordinary tariff approved by ANEEL. Indigenous and quilombola communities receive free electricity up to a maximum consumption of 50 kWh.

The tariffs for use in the distribution system, or TUSD, are established by ANEEL. In 2024, revenues from tariffs for the use of our network by Free Consumers and Captive Consumers totaled R$25,448 million (R$23,891 million in 2023).

Regulated Distribution Tariffs

Our operating results are significantly affected by changes in regulated electricity tariffs. In particular, most of our revenues are derived from sales of electricity to Captive Consumers at regulated tariffs. In 2024, sales to Captive Consumers represented 58% of the amount of electricity we deliver and 57.1% of our operating revenues, compared to 64.1% of the volume of electricity we deliver and 59.4% of our operating revenues in 2023. These proportions may decrease if consumers migrate from captive to free status.

Our operating revenues and margins depend substantially on the tariff processes, and our Management is focused on maintaining a constructive relationship with ANEEL, the Brazilian government and other market participants so that the tariff process occurs fairly, as established in the concession agreement.

Tariffs are determined separately for each of our four distribution subsidiaries as follows:

- Our concession agreements provide for an annual adjustment considering changes in our costs, which, for this purpose, are divided into costs that are beyond our control (known as Parcel A Costs) and costs that we can control (known as Parcel B Costs). Parcel A Costs include, among other things, price increases in long-term supply contracts, and Parcel B Costs include, among other things, the return on investment related to our concessions and their expansion, as well as operating and maintenance costs. The full pass-through of the costs of purchasing electricity to Final Consumers is subject to: (a) our ability to accurately forecast our energy needs and (b) a ceiling linked to a reference value, the Annual Reference Value. The Annual Reference Value is the weighted average of the costs of acquiring electricity resulting from the electricity prices of all public auctions held by ANEEL and CCEE in the Regulated Electricity Market, to be delivered in five and three years and applicable only during the first three years after the start of delivery of the acquired electricity. Under agreements that were in effect prior to the enactment of these regulatory reforms, we pass on the costs of the acquired electricity, subject to a ceiling determined by the Brazilian government. The annual tariff adjustment occurs every April for CPFL Paulista, every June for RGE, every October for CPFL Piratininga and every March for CPFL Santa Cruz. There is no annual adjustment in a year with a periodic review.
- Our concession agreements provide for a periodic review, every five years for CPFL Paulista, CPFL Santa Cruz and RGE, and every four years for CPFL Piratininga, in order to restore the economic and financial balance of our tariffs as contemplated in the concession agreements, and to determine an adjustment factor (known as the X factor) in the amount of any increase in the Parcel B Costs passed on to all of our consumers. ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 457/2011 established the methodology to be applied to the third periodic review cycle (2011 to 2014). As of 2015, ANEEL now reviews the underlying methodologies applicable to the electricity sector from time to time, on an item-by-item basis, whereas previously all methodologies were addressed in defined cycles, such as in 2008-2010 and 2010-2014. On February 1, 2022, REN No. 457/2011 was revoked by Normative Resolution No. 1,003/2022, which approved the structure and submodules of the Tariff Procedures (PRORET) and consolidated the regulations regarding tariff processes, applicable to concessionaires/permittees of public services for the distribution, transmission and generation of electric energy. In May/2024, ANEEL amended Resolution No. 1,003/2022, through Resolution No. 1,091/2024.
- Brazilian law also provides for an extraordinary review to consider unforeseen changes in our cost structure. The last extraordinary reviews occurred on January 24, 2013 and February 27, 2015. The 2013 event aimed to adjust our rates due to the changes introduced by Law No. 12,783/13, which reduced the CDE Account charge and eliminated the CCC and RGR Fund charges, reducing Parcel A Costs (energy prices, charges for use of the basic network and regulatory charges, which we pass on to our consumers). In 2015, rates were increased to consider extraordinary costs due to the full due diligence of thermal plants and the involuntary exposure of distributors. On July 12, 2022, ANEEL decreed an extraordinary tariff review, through Ratification Resolution No. 3,058, and readjusted CPFL Paulista's electricity rates.

Annual Tariff Review ("RTA") and Periodic Tariff Review ("RTP")

On March 22, 2024, ANEEL published the Homologation Resolution ("REH") No. 3,311, which set the average readjustment of CPFL Santa Cruz's tariffs, effective March 22, 2024. The total average effect perceived by consumers is 5.63%.
On April 8, 2024, ANEEL published the Homologation Resolution ("REH") No. 3,314, which set the average readjustment of CPFL Paulista's tariffs, effective April 8, 2024. The total average effect perceived by consumers is 1.46%.
On August 19, 2024, ANEEL published Approval Resolution ("REH") No. 3,372, which set the average readjustment of RGE's tariffs, effective as of August 19, 2024. The total average effect perceived by consumers is 0.00%.
On October 23, 2024, ANEEL published Approval Resolution ("REH") No. 3,409, which set the average readjustment of CPFL Piratininga's tariffs, effective as of October 23, 2024. The total average effect perceived by consumers is 3.03%.

	Annual Tariff Review (RTA)			
Description	**CPFL Santa Cruz**	**CPFL Paulista**	**RGE[2]**	**CPFL Piratininga**
Approval Resolution	**3.311**	**3.314**	**3.372**	**3.409**
Adjustment	**7.02%**	**3.91%**	**-5.63%**	**1.33%**
Parcel A	6.72%	3.96%	3.62%	-1.97%
Parcel B	1.50%	-1.93%	-0.31%	0.49%
Financial Components	-1.20%	1.88%	-8.94%	2.81%
Effect on the consumer[1]	**5.63%**	**1.46%**	**0.00%**	**3.03%**
Effective date	03/22/2024	04/08/2024	08/19/2024	10/23/2024

Notes:
(1) The effect on the consumer is also impacted by the financial component removed in the last tariff review or adjustment;
(2) Due to the severe weather events that occurred in May 2024 in Rio Grande do Sul, RGE requested ANEEL to extend its tariff adjustment (RTA) for two months, until 08/18/2024.

System Tariffs

ANEEL supervises and regulates access to the distribution and transmission systems and sets tariffs for the use of these systems and energy consumption. Different tariffs apply to different categories of consumers according to how they connect to the system and purchase energy. The tariffs are: (i) the TUSD; (ii) tariffs charged for the use of the transmission system, consisting of the basic network and its auxiliary facilities, or TUST; and (iii) the TE.

TUSD

TUSD is paid by generators and consumers for the use of the distribution system of the concessionaire to which the generator or consumer is connected. TUSD consists of three tariffs with different objectives:

- TUSD Fio, which is defined in R$/kW, divided into time segments according to the tariff category, is applied to the demand for electricity contracted by the party connected to the system and remunerates the distribution and transmission concessionaire for the costs of operation, maintenance and renewal of the distribution system. It also provides the distribution concessionaire with a legal margin.
- TUSD Charges, which are defined in R$/MWh, are applied to the consumption of electricity (in MWh) and include certain regulatory charges applicable to the use of the local grid, such as PROINFA, the CDE account, the Electric Energy Services Inspection Fee (or TFSEE), ONS and others. These charges are defined by the regulatory authorities and linked to the amount of energy carried by the system.
- TUSD Losses compensates for technical energy losses in the transmission and distribution systems, as well as non-technical energy losses in the distribution system.

TUST

The TUST is paid by distributors, generators and Free Consumers who connect directly to the basic grid. It applies to their use of the basic grid and is adjusted annually according to (i) inflation; and (ii) the annual revenues of the transmission concessionaires determined by ANEEL. According to the criteria established by ANEEL, the owners of the different parts of the transmission grid have transferred the coordination of their facilities to the ONS in exchange for receiving regulated payments from users of transmission systems. Grid users, including generators,

distributors and Free Consumers, have directly connected to the transmission grid, entered into contracts with the ONS and transmission companies (represented by the ONS) that grant them the right to use the transmission grid in exchange for the payment of certain tariffs.

Energy Tariff ("TE")

The TE is paid by captive consumers and distribution concessionaires or licensees for energy consumption, based on the amount of electricity actually consumed, remunerates the cost of energy, certain regulatory charges related to energy use, transmission costs related to Itaipu, certain transmission system losses, related to the Captive Consumer market, research and development costs and ANEEL Inspection Fee – TFSEE.

Calculation Basis for Electricity Supply Tariffs

ANEEL has the power to readjust and review the above tariffs in response to changes in the costs of purchasing electricity and market conditions. When calculating or reviewing electricity supply tariffs, ANEEL divides the distributors' costs between (i) costs that are not manageable by the distributor, or Parcel A costs, and (ii) costs that are manageable by the distributor, or Parcel B costs. The tariff adjustment is based on a formula that takes into account the division of costs between the two categories. Parcel A costs include, among others, the following factors:

- mandatory acquisition costs of electric power from Itaipu, Angra I, Angra II and generation companies with contracts renewed under Law 12.783/13;
- acquisition costs of electric power according to bilateral contracts freely negotiated between the parties;
- costs of electric power acquired through CCEARs;
- costs associated with energy losses in the electric system;
- costs related to usage charges and connection to transmission and distribution systems;
- costs of sector charges;
- costs associated with research and development and energy efficiency; and
- costs of unrecoverable revenues for companies under the new regulated distribution contract model, which applies to CPFL Santa Cruz.

Parcel B costs include, among others, the following factors:

- capital remuneration on investments in assets required for energy distribution activities;
- regulatory reintegration quota, through the amortization of these assets;
- annual costs of mobile and immovable facilities;
- expenses related to the operation and maintenance of assets; and
- unrecoverable revenues, applied only to companies under the old contract regime (CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE).

Each cost is determined and periodically reviewed by ANEEL.

The rates are determined considering the costs of Parcel A and Parcel B and certain market components used by ANEEL as a reference for rate adjustments.

Electricity distribution companies are entitled to periodic rate reviews of their rates every four or five years. These reviews aim to:

- ensure that revenues will be sufficient to cover the operating costs of Parcel B and adequate remuneration for investments considered essential to the services covered by each distributor's concession;
- encourage concessionaires to increase their level of efficiency, and
- determine the X factor, which consists of three components:
    - potential productivity increases, based on costs, as compared to market growth; de mercado;

- quality of service; and
- a target operating expense trajectory.

The potential productivity gains and operating expense target are determined at each periodic tariff review. Starting with the 4th periodic review cycle, "quality of service" is determined at each annual tariff adjustment and at the periodic tariff review. For concessionaires whose contracts were extended in 2015 and that undergo tariff reviews after February 24, 2017, there will also be an annual update of the productivity component (Pd). The X factor is used to adjust the proportion of the change in the IGP-M, or IPCA, index used in the annual adjustments. Thus, after the completion of each periodic review, the application of the X factor requires distributors to share their productivity gains with End Consumers. Each concession contract of each distributor also provides for an annual tariff adjustment. In general, the costs of Parcel A are fully passed on to consumers. However, the costs of Parcel B are mostly monetarily corrected in accordance with the economic index (IGP-M or IPCA) and the X Factor. In turn, for concessionaires whose contracts were extended under the terms of a new concession contract model, the inflation index used to re-present Parcel B is the IPCA, while for the others the IGP-M remains.

In addition, electricity distribution concessionaires are entitled to extraordinary tariff reviews, on a case-by-case basis, in order to ensure their financial balance and compensate them for unforeseen costs, including taxes, that significantly modify their cost structure.

With the introduction of the New Electricity Sector Model Law, Laws No. 10.847/04 and No. 10.848/04, the MME recognized that variable costs associated with the purchase of electricity may be included through the compensation account for variation in the value of items in Parcel A or CVA, created to recognize some of our costs when ANEEL adjusts the rates of our distribution subsidiaries.

As of 2005, costs incurred with PIS and COFINS are no longer considered in periodic reviews as part of Parcel B, and electricity distribution concessionaires are now entitled to add such costs directly to the rates established in the periodic reviews, based on an effective rate that is different from the nominal rate. The purpose of this change was to maintain neutrality in the financial balance of the concession, in view of the change in the form of collection of these taxes, which has become non-cumulative.

Since 2013, variables such as the need to dispatch thermal power plants have caused distributors to incur extraordinary costs that exceed their ability to pay. To cover distributors' involuntary exposure to these costs, a portion of the energy costs were reimbursed by the CDE Account (under Decree No. 7,945/2013) and the ACR Account (under Decree No. 8,221/2014). These reimbursements are intended to cover all or part of the costs incurred by distributors in the period from January 2013 to December 2014, related to: (i) involuntary exposure in the spot market; and (ii) the dispatch of thermal power plants related to the CCEAR. The CCEE, which manages the ACR Account, obtained a loan from 13 banks to finance this payment. Since January 2015, distributors have been charging consumers additional electricity tariffs in order to pay off the CDE Account over a five-year period and the loan over a 54-month period. In September 2019, the credit line for the ACR Account was paid off early (the original due date was April 2020) following negotiations by ANEEL, MME and CCEE, removing R$8.4 billion from Brazilian electricity bills through 2020.

In January 2015, the electricity sector began implementing a system of monthly "tariff flags," whereby consumer bills may be subject to tariff increases on a monthly basis when energy supply costs reach levels specified and disclosed by ANEEL, allowing consumers to adapt their usage to current energy costs. The revenues collected under the tariff flag system are collected by the distribution companies and transferred to a Tariff Flag Resource Centralization Account managed by CCEE, the income from which is paid to the distributors based on their energy costs for the period.

The water scarcity flag remained in effect until April 2022. From May 2022 onwards, the green flag was activated, which remained in effect until the end of the year, due to the improvement in the hydrological scenario. In 2023, with the continued favorable energy scenario, the green flag remained in effect in all months of the year, and remained in effect until July 2024, when it was interrupted with the announcement of the yellow flag, followed by the green flag in August, red level 1 in September, red level 2 in October, yellow in November and, finally, green in December.

Although this mechanism partially mitigates the cash flow disparity, it may be insufficient to cover the costs of supplying thermoelectric energy, and distributors still run the risk of cash flow disparities in the short term.

Billing Procedures

The procedure we use to bill and pay for the electricity supplied to our consumers is determined by consumer and tariff categories. Meter readings and billing are performed monthly for low-voltage consumers, with the exception of rural consumers, whose readings are performed every one to two months (except for RGE and RGE Sul, whose frequency varies from one to three months), in accordance with current legislation. Invoices are issued based on meter readings or, if meter readings are not possible, based on the average monthly consumption. Low-voltage consumers are billed within a maximum period of three business days after the reading, and the respective due date is up to five business days from the date of presentation of the invoice. In the event of default, a notification accompanied by the following month's invoice is sent to the defaulting consumer, according to which a period of 15 days is granted for the defaulting consumer to pay the outstanding balance. If payment is not received within three days of the end of the 15-day period, the consumer's electricity supply may be suspended. We may also take other measures, such as including consumers on the debtor lists of credit information agencies, or extrajudicial or judicial collection through collection agencies.

High-voltage consumers are read and billed monthly, with payment due within five business days of receipt of the invoice. In the event of default, a notification is sent to the defaulting consumer within two business days of the due date, according to which a 15-day period is granted for payment. If payment is not made within three days of the end of the 15-day period, the consumer's supply is interrupted.

According to recent data made available by ABRADEE, the percentage of defaulting consumers for our three largest distributors (CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE) compares favorably with the average of other major Brazilian electricity distributors. For this purpose, defaulting consumers are those whose bills are more than 90 days overdue. Bills that are overdue and overdue for more than 360 days are considered irrecoverable.

Customer Service

We are committed to providing high-quality customer service to our distribution customers. We provide customer service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Requests are received through various platforms, such as call centers, our website, SMS, WhatsApp, and our smartphone app. In 2024, we handled 232.6 million customer requests. We also provide customer service through our branches, which handled 12.5 million customer requests in 2024. The improvements implemented in our digital channel (such as our IVR, website, app, and chatbot) and the implementation of a new service channel (WhatsApp) allowed us to reach 91.02% of our customer requests through digital channels, thus reducing customer service costs. To improve the customer experience, we have virtualized part of our branches, where customers can receive service via video – service.

Commercialization of Electric Energy, Services and Others

Commercialization Operations

We conduct our electricity commercialization activities primarily through our subsidiary CPFL Brasil. The key functions of these activities are:

- acquisition of energy for commercialization activities, through the execution of bilateral contracts with energy companies (including our generation subsidiaries and third parties) and purchase of energy in public auctions;
- resale of energy to 'free' and 'special' consumers;
- resale of energy to other energy marketers;
- resale of energy to distribution companies (including CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE), in addition to other agents in the electric energy market, through bilateral contracts; and
- provision of energy contracting management services to 'free' and 'special' consumers and generators, such as, for example, guidance on their operational requirements, before the CCEE and other agencies.

As a retail commercialization company, CPFL Brasil Varejista is also responsible for the volume of electricity for 'free' and 'special' consumers, centralizing contract management and relations with CCEE. These consumers do not need to be CCEE agents, which simplifies the process. The focus of CPFL Brasil Varejista's activities in this

commercialization modality is on potential 'free' and 'special' consumers, such as retail chains, banks, supermarkets, universities, among others.

The purchase and sale prices for electricity in the Free Market, practiced by CPFL Brasil, are determined by bilateral negotiations with its suppliers and customers.

Transmission

Electric power transmission is the link between the generation and distribution of electric power. Our activities related to the transmission segment are conducted mainly through our subsidiary CPFL Transmissão (through concession contracts no. 055/2001, no. 080/2002 and no. 01/2011), with equipment under its concession distributed in 78 substations (all located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul), with installed capacity of 12,150 MVA, operating 6,073 km of transmission lines at voltages of 230 kV, 138 kV and 69 kV. In addition to CPFL Transmissão (the most significant company in the CPFL Group in the transmission segment), the following companies also operate in the segment: CPFL Piracicaba, CPFL Morro Agudo, CPFL Maracanaú, CPFL Sul I and CPFL Sul II, which together have equipment under their concession in 9 substations, with a capacity of 3,943 MVA, operating on 382 km of transmission lines.

These companies have, as key functions, the construction, operation and maintenance of electric power transmission lines, as well as the execution of studies and projects related to such activity.

Services

Through CPFL Serviços, CPFL Atende, CPFL Total, CPFL GD, CPFL Finanças, CPFL Pessoas, CPFL Infra, CPFL Supre and Alesta, we offer our customers a wide range of services related to electricity. These services are designed to help our customers achieve improvements in the efficiency, cost and reliability of the electrical equipment they use. Our main value-added services related to electricity include:

- **Transmission Systems:** CPFL Serviços offers energy solutions for transmission assets up to 138kV, plans and develops civil, electrical and electromechanical projects, provides logistics for materials and equipment, builds transmission and distribution lines, substations and metering booths and, in addition, performs maintenance services for electrical installations, adopting all health and safety protocols. It considers the needs of its clients to develop the best energy solutions that bring greater energy and operational security, efficiency and competitiveness to businesses.
- **Distribution Systems:** CPFL Serviços plans, builds and performs maintenance on electricity distribution systems up to 34.5kV, including overhead and underground electrical networks, medium voltage substations and transformers and lighting solutions. It has significant experience in the market and familiarity with the various technical standards applicable in different regions of Brazil. As a result, it is able to provide quality and technologically advanced energy solutions. • Electrical Maintenance: CPFL Serviços offers maintenance services for medium and high voltage installations on a one-off basis or with a periodic schedule, always with fast diagnosis and precise service. It also performs substation renovation services, generator maintenance and live line maneuvers.
- **Equipment Recovery:** CPFL Serviços has its own structure for reverse logistics operations, responsible for collecting and disposing of all unusable material from the electrical grid. It also has material shredding and separation activities, in addition to its own fleet equipped with environmental kits and bodies with an anti-leakage system for oil. The reverse logistics operation has experience in renovating transformers and electrical equipment with voltage classes up to 36 kV, both mineral and vegetable oil. In the transformer sector, it works with powers of up to 500 kVA to restore efficiency. The equipment renovation process is certified according to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards and has the INMETRO quality certification seal for distribution transformers. CPFL Serviços currently has an insulating oil regeneration park, as well as a laboratory certified according to ISO 17025, with the capacity to perform all current tests, in accordance with Brazilian technical standards.
- **Self-production systems and energy efficiency programs:** The self-production systems, previously offered by CPFL Serviços, consist of the alternative production of electrical energy. Self-production systems guarantee the supply of electrical energy to consumers, diversify input sources and reduce costs. Diesel and natural gas generators are provided, which act mainly as a source of back-up energy and at peak times, reducing electricity costs for our customers. Natural gas cogeneration includes the simultaneous and sequential production of heat and electrical energy from a single fuel. It also offers solutions in air conditioning and energy efficiency projects, as well as the distribution of solar energy generated.

- CPFL Serviços (until December 2023 through CPFL Eficiência) offers distributed energy generation services through CPFL GD, a generation source that introduces energy directly into the local distribution company's grid. This type of generation reduces the use of the transmission system and requires less generation from centralized plants, benefiting the consumer and the electricity sector as a whole. The plants under its management remained in the group. Currently, this energy efficiency product line is focused on meeting the demands of Aneel's PEE and R&D programs, in projects related to photovoltaic solar generation, energy storage, and vehicle charging stations. In addition, CPFL Serviços offers products directly to the foreign market, such as self-production of energy with gas and diesel generation, as well as steam generation, medium voltage substations, air conditioning solutions, energy storage, telemetry, electric vehicle charging management, and O&M. Contracts for this product line follow the BOO (Asset Leasing, Operation, and Maintenance) or TK (Turn Key) models. • CPFL Atende: CPFL Atende is a customer relations and contact center company created to provide services to both our group companies and other companies. The services offered include: face-to-face service (with customers), Back Office Services, Credit Recovery, Customer Service (SAC), Ombudsman Service, Service Desk and Sales.
- **CPFL Total:** a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alesta, whose corporate purpose is to provide general administrative services and complementary services to the company, including administrative advisory services for collection, billing and obtaining registration information, in addition to other auxiliary and representation activities.
- **CPFL Infra:** CPFL Infra provides asset management services, such as services related to vehicle fleets, real estate and administrative functions, and building maintenance and security.
- **CPFL Supre:** CPFL Supre provides planning and logistics services and supply chain management. These services include purchasing, materials coordination, distribution and logistics.
- **CPFL Finanças:** CPFL Finanças provides financial organization and operational services to support our business decision-making. These services include accounting, budgeting, billing and payments.
- **CPFL Pessoas:** CPFL Pessoas provides human resources and personnel management services. These services include payroll, benefits, third-party management and recruitment, and employee selection and hiring.
- **CPFL Pessoas:** CPFL Pessoas provides human resources and personnel management services. These services include payroll, benefits, third-party management and recruitment, and employee selection and hiring.
- **Alesta:** Financial institution of the CPFL Group, which carries out loan, financing and credit rights acquisition operations exclusively through an electronic platform, provides credit analysis and credit collection services for third parties, in addition to acting as an insurance representative in the distribution of insurance related to the aforementioned operations.

c. characteristics of the market in which it operates, in particular:

The Brazilian Electricity Sector

According to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), by December 31, 2024, Brazil's installed electricity generation capacity reached 243.9 GW. Of this total, approximately 57% came from hydroelectric plants, which are generally located far from the main consumption centers. This requires the construction of large high-voltage and extra-high-voltage transmission lines (230kV to 750kV) that frequently cross the territory of several states. Brazil has a robust electricity grid system, with more than 189,308 km of transmission lines with voltage equal to or greater than 230 kV and a processing capacity of approximately 472,893 MVA from the state of Rio Grande do Sul through the state of Amazonas. According to CCEE, electricity consumption in Brazil grew by approximately 3.9% in 2024 compared to 2023, with an average electricity consumption of 71,996 megawatts. Furthermore, according to PDE 2031, electricity consumption is estimated to grow by 27.5% between 2022 and 2031. According to the ten-year energy expansion plan published by MME and EPE in 2022, to meet the expected growth in demand, Brazil's Installed Capacity must reach 212.5 GW by 2026, of which it is estimated that 110.5 GW (52%) will be hydroelectric, 26.4 GW (11%) will be thermoelectric and 78.8 GW (37%) from other sources. Currently, approximately 22% of Brazil's installed capacity is owned by Eletrobrás, a publicly traded company controlled by the Brazilian government. We are a major player in the electricity generation sector, ranking as one of the largest generators in the country through hydroelectric, solar, wind and biomass sources.

i. participation in each of the markets;

Consumers

We classify our customers into five main categories. Please see Note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a breakdown of our sales by category.

- Industrial consumers. Sales to final industrial consumers accounted for 8.6% of our electricity sales revenue in 2024.
- Residential consumers. Sales to final residential consumers accounted for 57.8% of our electricity sales revenue in 2024.
- Commercial consumers. Sales to final commercial consumers, which include service providers, universities and hospitals, accounted for 18.4% of our electricity sales revenue in 2024.
- Rural consumers. Sales to rural consumers accounted for 5.3% of our electricity sales revenue in 2024.
- Other consumers. Sales to other consumers, which include public services such as street lighting, accounted for 9.9% of our electricity sales revenue in our Distribution segment in 2024.

Furthermore, the Company clarifies that all of its revenue comes from domestic consumers, meaning that the Company has no dependence on the foreign market.

ii. conditions of competition in the markets;

Competition

We face competition from other commercial and generating companies in the sale of electric energy to Free Consumers. Distribution and transmission companies are required to allow the use of their lines and auxiliary facilities for the distribution and transmission of electric energy by others in exchange for receiving a tariff.

Under Brazilian law and the terms established in our concession agreements, all of our hydroelectric and distribution authorizations and concessions may be renewed once, provided there is approval from the Ministry of Mines and Energy or ANEEL, as the granting authority, provided that the concessionaire requests renewal and that certain parameters regarding the provision of public service or exploitation of hydroelectric energy have been met. We intend to request the renewal of each of our concessions upon their expiration. We may face significant competition from third parties in seeking the renewal of these concessions or in obtaining any new concessions. Because this is a future event, if we do have competition, we are unable to indicate potential competitors for the renewal of our concession. The Brazilian Federal Government has full discretion over the renewal of existing concessions, and the acquisition of certain concessions by competitors could negatively affect our results of operations. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the renewal of certain concessions will be granted on the same basis as the current relevant concessions.

Furthermore, the Company clarifies that, under applicable law, other distributors cannot distribute energy in the territory of the Company's concession, so that customers located in the respective region can only purchase energy from the Company, with the exception of consumers who become Free Consumers, who can purchase energy directly in the Free Market.

d. possible seasonality;

Distribution

Each consumer has typical consumption characteristics, according to climate variations, time of year, geographic region and consumer class to which they belong, thus introducing seasonal periods in energy sales.

The concession area covered by the CPFL group's distribution companies is diverse, both geographically and in terms of consumer class, which mitigates the seasonal nature of energy consumption and, consequently, of the Company's business. During the summer vacation periods, for example, the greater flow of tourists on the coast results in an increase in energy consumption in the residential class in this region. The industrial class, on the other hand, typically records higher energy consumption in the second half of the year, when the industry anticipates

production for end-of-year sales. The commercial class, in turn, is strongly influenced by the temperature, presenting higher consumption in the summer.

Generation

The energy generated by CPFL's hydroelectric plants is influenced by the hydrological regime of the rivers in the regions where they are located. Thus, the SHPs, which are located in the State of São Paulo, as well as the Serra da Mesa HPP, which is located in the State of Goiás, follow the hydrological regime of the Southeast and Central-West Regions, with a wet season between the months of December and April and a dry season from May to November. The Monte Claro, 14 de Julho, Castro Alves, Barra Grande, Campos Novos, Castro Alves, PCHs Sul Centrais and Foz do Chapecó HPPs, located in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, follow the hydrological regime of the South Region, where rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, with the exception of the drier months of June and July. It should be noted, however, that, according to Brazilian regulations, revenue from energy sales does not depend on the energy actually generated, but rather on the physical guarantee of each plant, the amount of which is fixed and approved by the Granting Authority, as set out in the respective concession contract or administrative act issued for this purpose. The differences between the energy generated and the physical guarantee are addressed in the MRE – Energy Reallocation Mechanism. The main purpose of the MRE is to mitigate hydrological risks, ensuring that all participating plants receive payment for their Physical Guarantee level regardless of the amount of energy they actually generate. In other words, the MRE reallocates energy, transferring the surplus from those that generated beyond their physical guarantees to those that generated below them. The actual generation is determined by the ONS, taking into account the energy demand and the hydrological conditions of the National Interconnected System - SIN. The amount of energy generated, above or below the Physical Guarantee, is valued by a tariff called "Optimization Energy Tariff" - TEO, which covers the costs of operating and maintaining the plant. This additional revenue or expense will be accounted for monthly for each generator.

Transmission

The transmission of electric power through the facilities of CPFL Transmissão and other companies in the same sector is defined by the ONS. It is responsible for coordinating and controlling the operation of the SIN in order to optimize the use of the electric power transmission facilities. Therefore, any seasonality that may occur in the transmission system is not manageable by the Company.

e. Main inputs and raw materials, informing:

i. description of relationships maintained with suppliers, including whether they are subject to government control or regulation, indicating the bodies and the respective applicable legislation;

Electricity Purchases

Most of the electricity we sell is purchased from unrelated parties. In 2024, 9.9% of the total electricity purchased by our distributors was purchased from our generation subsidiaries (including our jointly controlled entities).

In 2024, we purchased 9,852 GWh of electricity from the Itaipu Power Plant, accounting for 20.65% of the total electricity purchased. Itaipu is located on the border between Brazil and Paraguay and is the subject of a bilateral treaty between the two countries, through which Brazil committed to purchase previously established quantities of electricity. This treaty expired in August 2023, but its terms remain in force until Brazil and Paraguay finalize negotiations on a new agreement related to the conditions for using the energy generated by Itaipu. Public electricity service providers operating under concessions in the Center-West, South and Southeast regions of Brazil are required by law to purchase a portion of the electricity that Brazil is obligated to purchase from Itaipu. The quantities that these companies are required to purchase are governed by take-or-pay contracts, with rates set in US dollars per kW. ANEEL determines annually the quantity of electricity to be sold by Itaipu. We pay for the energy purchased from Itaipu according to the proportion between the quantity set by ANEEL and our share established by law, regardless of whether Itaipu generated that quantity of electricity or not, for a price of US$17.66 kW. Our purchases represent 18.56% of Itaipu's total supply to Brazil. This share was set by law, based on the quantity of electricity sold in 1991. The rates paid are set in accordance with the bilateral treaty and are fixed to cover Itaipu's operating expenses, payments of principal and interest on its debts denominated in US dollars, and the costs of transmitting the energy to its concession areas.

The Itaipu Power Plant has an exclusive transmission network. Distribution companies pay a fee for the use of this network.

In 2024, we paid an average of R$220.83 per GWh for electricity purchases from Itaipu, compared to R$217.40 during 2023. These figures do not include the transmission fee.

We purchased 47,698 GWh of electricity in 2024 from generating companies other than Itaipu, representing 79.35% of the total electricity we purchased. We paid an average of R$311.93 per GWh for electricity purchases from generating companies other than Itaipu, compared to R$274.56 per GWh in 2023.

The following table shows the quantities purchased from our suppliers in the Regulated Market and the Free Market, in the years indicated.

Fiscal year ended December 31,	**2024**	**2023**
	GWh	**GWh**
Energy purchased for resale		
Itaipu	9,852	9,885
Spot Market/Proinfa Program [1]	906	937
Energy purchased in the Regulated Market, through bilateral contracts and short-term energy [2]	60,105	57,117
TOTAL	**70,863**	**67,938**

(1) Energy purchased for resale only through the Proinfa Program.
(2) Energy purchased for resale through the Regulated Market and bilateral contracts, as well as on the spot market.

The provisions of our electricity supply contracts are governed by ANEEL regulations. The main provisions of each contract relate to the quantity of electricity purchased, the price, including adjustments for various factors, such as inflation rates and the duration of the contract. Since 2013, all distribution companies in Brazil have been required to purchase electricity from generating entities whose concessions have been renewed under Law No. 12,783/13. The rates and volumes of electricity to be purchased by each distributor, as well as the terms applicable to each contract between generating and distributing companies, have been established by ANEEL through regulations. Distribution companies are required to contract in advance 100% of their energy demand through public auctions and are authorized to pass on up to 105% of the cost related to the purchase of energy to consumers. Involuntarily assigned energy quotas to be purchased from generating companies whose concessions have been renewed under Law No. 12.783/13, migration of consumers to the free market, extra allocations, frustrations, delays or cancellations of regulated energy auctions, effects of micro and mini distributed generation that result in contracting less than 100% or more than 105% of their projected demand, may generate additional costs for distributors, and are subject to involuntary analysis by ANEEL in accordance with Normative Resolution No. 1009/2022. See item 4.1.c – "In the distribution business, we must predict with maximum assertiveness the demand for energy in our market in the short, medium and long term. If the actual demand is different from the forecast, we will compulsorily buy or sell energy in the spot market at prices that may generate additional costs, which we cannot fully pass on to consumers, depending on the situation." of this Reference Form.

Rates for Use of the Transmission and Distribution System. In 2024, we paid a total of R$5,152 million in fees for the use of the transmission network, including Basic Network fees, connection fees and high-voltage electricity transmission from Itaipu at rates set by ANEEL.

ii. possible dependence on a few suppliers;

For our distribution subsidiaries, Itaipu Binacional is the largest supplier of electricity, as detailed in the previous item.

iii. possible volatility in their prices.

Any differences between energy purchase and sale contracts and the energy generated or consumed are settled in the short term at the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) at the Difference Settlement Price (PLD). The PLD is calculated daily by the CCEE based on hydrological conditions, energy demand projections, fuel prices, deficit costs, entry of new projects, availability of generation and transmission equipment and the volume of water available in the reservoirs of hydroelectric plants. A computational model is used for the calculation to obtain the optimal dispatch (generation) for the period under study, defining the hydraulic generation and thermal generation

for each submarket and the Marginal Operating Costs ("CMO") for the period studied, for each load level and for each submarket. The PLD is a value based on the Marginal Operating Cost, limited by a maximum and minimum price in effect for each calculation period and for each submarket. These limits are determined annually by ANEEL. Thus, large variations in input data and/or in the hydrological situation from month to month can cause the PLD to change significantly, especially during persistent dry periods, when there is a greater than expected depletion in the reservoirs, indicating the need to activate the most expensive thermal plants.

1.5. Identify whether there are customers that are responsible for more than 10% of the issuer's total net revenue, stating:

a. total amount of revenue from the customer;

There is no customer that, individually, is responsible for more than 10% of CPFL Energia's net revenue.

b. operating segments affected by customer revenues;

There is no customer that, individually, is responsible for more than 10% of CPFL Energia's net revenue.

1.6. Describe the relevant effects of state regulation on the issuer's activities, commenting specifically on:

Main Regulatory Authorities

Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME")

The MME is the Brazilian government's primary authority in the electricity sector. Following the passage of the New Electricity Sector Model Law in 2004, the Brazilian government, acting primarily through the MME, assumed certain obligations that were previously the responsibility of ANEEL, including drafting guidelines governing the granting of concessions and issuing instructions for the bidding process for concessions related to public services and assets.

National Energy Policy Council ("CNPE")

The CNPE, a committee created in August 1997, provides advice to the President of the Republic of Brazil regarding the development and creation of the national energy policy. The CNPE is chaired by the Minister of Mines and Energy and is composed of eight ministers of the Federal Government, three members chosen by the President of the Republic of Brazil, another representative of the MME and the president of the Energy Research Company ("EPE"). The CNPE was created with the purpose of optimizing the use of Brazil's energy resources and ensuring the national supply of electric energy.

National Electric Energy Agency ("ANEEL")

ANEEL is an autonomous federal agency whose main responsibility is to regulate and monitor the Brazilian electricity sector (SEB) in accordance with the policy determined by the MME, together with other matters delegated to it by the Federal Government and the MME. ANEEL's current responsibilities include, among others: (i) monitoring concessions for electricity generation, transmission and distribution activities, including approval of electricity tariffs; (ii) enacting regulatory acts for the electricity sector; (iii) implementing and regulating the exploitation of energy sources, including the use of hydroelectric power; (iv) promoting the bidding process for new concessions; (v) resolving administrative disputes between electricity generating entities and purchasers; and (vi) defining the criteria and methodology for determining transmission tariffs.

National Electric System Operator ("ONS")

The ONS is a non-profit organization that coordinates and controls the production and transmission of energy by companies engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy. The main role of the ONS is to supervise generation and transmission operations in the National Interconnected System, in accordance with the regulations and supervision of ANEEL. The objectives and main responsibilities of the ONS include: (i) planning generation operations; (ii) organizing and controlling the use of the national grid and international interconnections; (iii) ensuring access to the transmission grid in a non-discriminatory manner for all agents in the sector; (iv) providing subsidies for planning the expansion of the electric system; (v) submitting proposals for expansion of the Basic Grid to the MME; and (vi) proposing standards for the operation of the transmission system for approval by ANEEL.

Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber ("CCEE")

The CCEE is a non-profit organization subject to authorization, supervision and regulation by ANEEL, which replaced the Wholesale Energy Market. The CCEE is primarily responsible for (i) registering contracts signed between CCEE Agents, (ii) implementing and disseminating commercialization rules and trading procedures, (iii) accounting for and settling amounts of electricity commercialized in the short-term market, (iv) investigating violations and calculating penalties for variations in energy contracting, and (v) managing and operating the CDE Account, the RGR Fund and the CCC. The CCEE is made up of entities that hold concessions, permits or authorizations for electricity services, and of Free and Special Consumers, among other duties. Its Board of Directors is composed of four members appointed by the aforementioned parties and one member appointed by the MME. The member appointed by the MME serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Energy Research Company ("EPE")

On August 16, 2004, the Brazilian government created EPE, a federal public company responsible for conducting strategic studies and research in the electricity sector, including the industries of electric power, oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy sources. The studies and research developed by EPE support the formulation of energy policy by the MME.

Electricity Sector Monitoring Committee ("CSME")

The New Electricity Sector Model Law created the Electricity Sector Monitoring Committee, which operates under the guidance of the MME. The CMSE is responsible for monitoring the system's supply conditions and indicating the measures to be taken to correct problems.

a. need for government authorizations to carry out activities and history of relationship with the public administration to obtain such authorizations;

Concessions and Authorizations

The Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 provides that the development, use and sale of electric energy may be carried out directly by the Brazilian government or indirectly through the granting of concessions, permits or authorizations. Historically, the Brazilian electric energy sector has been dominated by generation, transmission and distribution concessionaires controlled by the federal or state governments.

Companies or consortia that intend to build or operate electric energy generation, transmission or distribution facilities in Brazil must request the granting of a concession, permit or authorization, as applicable, from the MME or ANEEL, as representatives of the Federal Government. Concessions and permits are granted through more complex procedures or bidding processes, while authorizations are granted through simpler administrative procedures or through public auctions for the purchase and sale of energy. Generation projects with a capacity of less than 5 MW are exempt from a grant and must be registered with ANEEL.

Concessions

Concessions grant rights to generate, transmit or distribute electricity in the respective concession area for a specific period (unlike permits and authorizations, which may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the MME, in consultation with ANEEL). This period generally lasts 35 years for new generation concessions and 30 years for new transmission or distribution concessions. An existing concession may be renewed at the discretion of the granting authority and upon compliance by the concessionaire with technical requirements, as provided for in the concession agreements.

The Concessions Law (Law No. 8,987 of February 13, 1995) establishes, among other provisions, the conditions that the concessionaire must comply with in the provision of electricity services, the rights of consumers and the obligations of the concessionaire and the granting authority. In addition, the concessionaire must comply with the regulations in force in the electricity sector. The main provisions of the Concessions Law are summarized below:

- Adequate service: The concessionaire must provide adequate service in order to meet parameters of regularity, continuity, efficiency, safety and access to the service;
- Easements: The concessionaire may use public assets or request the granting authority to expropriate the necessary private assets, for the benefit of the concessionaire. In this case, the liability for the applicable compensation lies with the concessionaire;
- Strict liability: The concessionaire is directly liable for all damages resulting from the provision of its services;
- Changes in corporate control: The granting authority must approve any direct or indirect change in the concessionaire's shareholding control;
- Intervention by the granting authority: In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12,767 of December 27, 2012, as amended by Law No. 12,839 of July 2013, the granting authority may intervene in the concession, through ANEEL, in order to ensure the adequate provision of services, as well as the faithful compliance with the pertinent contractual and regulatory standards. Within 30 days after the date of the decree, ANEEL must initiate an administrative procedure in which the concessionaire will be granted the

right to contest the intervention. During the term of the administrative procedure, an intervenor will be responsible for providing the services covered by the concession. The administrative procedure must be concluded within one year (and may be extended for another two years). In order for the intervention to cease and the concession to return to the concessionaire, the concessionaire's shareholder will need to submit a detailed recovery plan to ANEEL and correct the irregularities identified by ANEEL.

- Termination of the concession: The termination of the concession contract may be brought forward by means of expropriation and/or forfeiture. Expropriation is the early termination of the concession, for reasons related to the public interest that must be expressly declared by a specific authorizing law. Forfeiture must be declared by the granting authority after ANEEL or the MME have issued a normative act indicating that the concessionaire (i) failed to provide services adequately or comply with applicable legislation or regulations; (ii) no longer has the technical, financial or economic capacity to provide the service adequately; or (iii) has not complied with any penalties imposed by the granting authority, among other things. The concessionaire may appeal in court against any expropriation or forfeiture. The concessionaire has the right to be compensated for investments made in reversible assets that have not been fully amortized or depreciated, less any contractual fines and damages caused by it. On December 10, 2014, our distribution companies signed an amendment to the concession agreement, guaranteeing that at the end of the concession, the company will receive or pay the balance of sectoral financial assets and liabilities. ANEEL held discussions to define the rules for opening the concession expiration process through Public Consultation No. 024/2019, and the regulations on the subject are contained in Annex VIII of Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, the provisions of which apply from the calendar year 2022, which is the first year of calculation of the indicators. Monitoring is carried out in relation to efficiency criteria regarding the continuity of supply and in relation to the economic and financial management of public service concessions for the distribution of electricity.

- Expiration: Upon expiration of the concession term, all assets, rights and privileges that are materially related to the provision of electric energy services will revert to the Federal Government. After the contractual term expires, the concessionaire has the right to be compensated for investments made in assets that have not been fully amortized or depreciated. However, the deadline for receiving compensation is not provided for by law;

- Renewal: Law No. 12,783 of January 11, 2013, specified the conditions for the renewal of generation, transmission and distribution concessions granted under articles 17, 19 or 22 of Law No. 9,074 of July 7, 1995. Under Law No. 12,783/13, these concessions may be extended once, at the discretion of the Brazilian government, for up to 30 years, in order to ensure the continuity and efficiency of the services provided and low tariffs. In addition, Law No. 12,783/13 allowed holders of concessions that were set to expire in 2015, 2016 and 2017 to request early renewal, subject to certain conditions. Renewal of generation concessions is subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions: (i) tariffs calculated by ANEEL for each hydroelectric plant; (ii) allocation of energy quotas to distribution companies of the National Interconnected System; and (iii) compliance with quality of service standards established by ANEEL. For renewal, the remaining assets not amortized on the renewal date would be compensated and the compensation payment would not be considered in annual revenue. Remuneration related to new assets or to existing assets that were not compensated would be considered in annual revenue. Resolution No. 521/12, published by ANEEL on December 14, 2012, established that if generation concessions operated by distribution companies are renewed under Law No. 12,783/13, the generation concessions must be administered by an entity independent of the distribution company within twelve months of the renewal date. Law No. 12,783/13 also abolished two sectoral charges, the CCC and the RGR Fund (see "Tariff Charges – RGR Fund and UBP" and "Tariff Charges – CDE Account"). Furthermore, Law No. 13,360/2016 allowed holders of hydroelectric power plant concessions with up to 50 MW of Installed Capacity that have not yet been renewed to apply for 30-year renewals, subject to a contribution to the UBP, as defined by the granting authority, and the payment of a CFURH fee for the use of water to the municipality where such use occurs.

  Specifically regarding distribution concessions, in 2015, the Brazilian government enacted Decree No. 8,461/2015, establishing new standards to be followed by concessionaires, especially regarding quality, management and price. Within five years of the renewal date, the concessionaire must comply with these standards and meet annual targets. If annual targets are not met, the concessionaire's controlling shareholders may be required to make additional capital expenditures. Furthermore, if the concessionaire

fails to meet the annual targets for two consecutive years, or fails to meet any of the required standards at the end of the five-year period, the concession may be cancelled or control of the concessionaire may be transferred. Thus, since 2015, 33 electricity distribution concessions covered by this provision have been extended. At the time, the guidelines for drafting the new amendment aimed to ensure compliance with service quality indicators, economic and financial management efficiency, operational and economic rationality criteria, the establishment of rules that ensure economic and financial sustainability, the strengthening of corporate governance with mechanisms aimed at energy efficiency and the modernization of facilities. In 2023, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) launched public consultation No. 152/2023 to prepare the guidelines that will guide new concession contracts, referring to 19 electricity distributors whose contracts signed in the 1990s will expire between 2025 and 2031, that is, those not covered by art. 7 of Law No. 12,783/2013, therefore, granted after the publication of Law No. 9,074/1995. Among the companies that will have their concession contracts renewed are CPFL Paulista and RGE in 2027 and CPFL Piratininga in 2028. After the end of the public consultation, the MME submitted the proposed guidelines for consideration by the Federal Court of Auditors (TCU), which announced that the extensions will be carried out on an individual basis, through specific inspections of the processes that will result in the signing of contractual amendments, without prejudice to the Executive Branch formalizing, by means of a presidential decree, the guidelines, rules and regulations to be applied to the case.

In June 2024, the Federal Government published Decree No. 12,068, which establishes guidelines for the renewal and bidding of electricity distribution concessions. Based on the published decree, ANEEL carried out Public Consultation No. 027/2024 ("CP 027/2024") to regulate the guidelines and prepare the contractual amendment that will be used for the extension. As a result of CP 027/2024, on February 27, ANEEL published Dispatch No. 517/2025 with the final draft of the amendment to the concession contract, starting the 30-day period for distributors to submit a request, if they wished, for an early extension. Accordingly, on March 28, distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE filed requests with ANEEL for early extension of their respective concessions, reserving the right to review their positions in the event of changes to the extension conditions set forth in the Decree and in the final draft of the addendum. (See Item 4.1.c – Risk Factors – "We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession and authorization agreements, as well as ensure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations and/or our energy supply agreements. If this occurs, we may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, our results of operations and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.");

- Penalties: ANEEL regulations govern the imposition of sanctions on participants in the electricity sector and classify the relevant penalties based on the nature and severity of the violation (including warnings, fines and forfeiture). For each violation, fines may be up to 2.0% of the annual revenue (net of value-added tax and service tax) of the concessionaires or, if the defaulted concession is not in operation, up to 2.0% of the estimated value of the energy that would be produced by the concessionaires in the 12-month period prior to the violation. Violations that may result in fines refer to the concessionaire's failure to request ANEEL's approval, among others, in the case of: (i) entering into contracts with related parties in the cases provided for in the regulations; (ii) selling or assigning assets necessary for the provision of the public service, as well as imposing any encumbrances on them (including any real guarantee, suretyship, pledge and mortgage) or on other assets related to the concession or to the revenue from the electricity services; and (iii) changes in the control of the concession holder. In the case of contracts entered into between related parties that are submitted for approval by ANEEL, ANEEL may seek to impose restrictions on the terms and conditions of such contracts and, in extreme circumstances, determine the termination of the contract. See item 4.1c - Risk Factors - "We may not be able to guarantee that we will obtain, maintain or renew all implementation and operating permits necessary to conduct our business, which may result in the application of fines and the closure of our irregular establishments, with the total or partial interruption of our activities".

Authorizations

Authorizations are unilateral and discretionary acts carried out by the granting authority. Unlike concessions, authorizations do not normally require a public bidding process. As an exception to the general rule, authorizations may also be granted to potential energy producers following auction processes for the purchase of energy, conducted by ANEEL.

In the power generation sector, independent power producers and self-producers may hold an authorization, instead of a concession. They are granted specific authorizations or concessions to exploit water resources that merely allow them to produce, use or sell electric energy. Each authorization granted to an independent power producer or self-producer establishes the rights and obligations of the authorized company. Authorized companies have the right to request ANEEL to carry out expropriations on their behalf and for their benefit, subject to the supervision of the regulatory authorities and prior approval by ANEEL in the event of a change of control. In addition, the unilateral termination of the authorization guarantees the authorized company the right to compensation from the granting authority for the damages incurred. Authorizations have a variable term and may be renewed, at the discretion of the granting authority, for variable periods, according to Law No. 9,074/1995.

An Independent Power Producer may sell part or all of its production to customers at its own risk. The self-producer may sell or trade any surplus energy that it is unable to consume, upon specific authorization from ANEEL. Independent power producers and self-producers are not granted monopoly rights and are not subject to price controls, except in specific cases. Independent power producers compete with public service providers and among themselves for larger customers, groups of customers of distribution companies or any customer not served by a concessionaire. They are subject to a series of penalties for failure to comply with the terms of the authorizations: (i) warning notices; (ii) fines for non-compliance of up to 2.0% of the annual revenue generated by the respective authorization or, if the respective authorization is not operational, up to 2.0% of the estimated value of energy that could have been produced in the 12-month period prior to non-compliance; (iii) prohibition of construction activities; (iv) restrictions on the operations of existing facilities and equipment; (v) intervention; or (vi) cancellation of the authorization.

Permissions

In the Brazilian electricity sector, permits have a very restricted use. Permits are granted to rural power generation cooperatives, which supply energy to their members and occasionally to consumers who are not part of the cooperative, in areas normally not served by large distributors. Permit holders do not have a significant share in the Brazilian energy matrix.

b. main aspects related to compliance with legal and regulatory obligations linked to environmental and social issues by the issuer;

Environmental Issues

The 1988 Federal Constitution grants both the federal and state governments the power to enact laws to protect the environment. A similar power is granted to municipalities whose local interests may be affected. Municipal laws are considered supplements to federal and state laws. Violators of applicable environmental laws may be subject to administrative and criminal sanctions, and may be required to repair and/or provide compensation for environmental damage. Administrative sanctions may include substantial fines and suspension of activities, while criminal sanctions, in addition to fines, may include imprisonment for individuals (including directors and employees of companies that commit environmental crimes). Our distribution, transmission and generation facilities are subject to environmental licensing procedures that include the preparation of environmental impact assessments prior to the construction of the facilities and the implementation of programs to mitigate or compensate for negative environmental impacts and enhance positive impacts during the construction and operation of these facilities. Once the respective environmental licenses have been obtained, the licensee will continue to be required to comply with several specific requirements.

Environmental issues related to the construction of new power generation units require specific considerations. For this reason, CPFL Geração manages these issues to ensure that environmental policies and obligations receive adequate attention. Decisions are made by environmental committees, whose members include representatives from each project partner and the environmental management divisions of each plant. Our environmental committees are in constant interaction with government agencies to ensure environmental compliance and future power generation. In addition, we support local community programs that relocate rural families from collective settlements and provide institutional support for families involved in the conservation of local biodiversity.

In order to ensure compliance with environmental laws, we have implemented an environmental management system in accordance with best environmental practices in all of our segments. We have established a process for

identifying, evaluating and updating applicable environmental laws, as well as other requirements applicable to our environmental management system. In addition, our generation and distribution segment undergoes internal audits to ensure compliance with internal environmental policies, as well as external audits that verify whether our activities comply with ISO 14001. Our environmental management projects take into account our realistic budgets and forecasts, aiming to always achieve better financial, social and environmental results.

Social Issues

Decree No. 9,571/2018, inspired by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, defined national guidelines for medium and large companies and human rights. This decree was revoked by Decree No. 11,772, of November 9, 2023, which established an interministerial working group to draft the National Policy on Human Rights and Business. The provisions resulting from this policy are expected to have a significant impact on all business activity in Brazil.

Although the National Policy on Human Rights is still under development and Decree No. 9,571/2018 has been revoked, the Company continues to follow the previously established guidelines. These guidelines include the responsibility of companies to respect the human rights of their workforce, customers and communities, as well as the duty to monitor respect for human rights in their production chain, internally disseminate international instruments on social responsibility and human rights, implement educational activities on human rights for their employees, and develop and disseminate a code of conduct, among others.

In addition, Resolution No. 5/2020 of the National Human Rights Council encourages the stance to be taken by companies regarding the treatment of human rights, indicating that companies are responsible for violations caused directly or indirectly by their activities.

c. dependence on patents, trademarks, licenses, concessions, franchises, royalty contracts relevant to the development of activities;

Since the enactment of Law No. 9,991 of July 24, 2000, companies holding concessions, permits and authorizations for the distribution, generation and transmission of electric energy have been required to dedicate at least 1.0% of their net operating revenue each year to research and development and energy efficiency programs. Small hydroelectric plants, wind, solar and biomass energy projects are not subject to this requirement. Beginning in April 2007, our distribution concessionaires have dedicated 0.5% of their net operating revenue to research and development activities and 0.5% to energy efficiency programs, while our generating companies have dedicated 1.0% of their net operating revenue to research and development activities. 0.3% of the net operating revenue of our distribution concessionaires that is dedicated to research and development is directed to the MME and the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development, or FNDCT, and the remaining 0.2% is managed and invested by our distribution concessionaires. 0.1% of the net operating revenue of our distribution concessionaires that is dedicated to energy efficiency programs is directed to the National Electric Energy Conservation Program and the remaining 0.4% is managed and invested by our distribution concessionaires. Similarly for our generation concessionaires, 0.6% of the net operating revenue dedicated to research and development is directed to the MME and the FNDCT and the remaining 0.4% is managed and invested by our generation concessionaires.

Our energy efficiency program is designed to promote the efficient use of electric energy by our consumers, reduce technical and commercial losses and offer products and services to improve satisfaction, loyalty and enhance our company's image. Our research and development programs use technological research to develop products that can be used internally as well as sold to the public. We conduct some of these programs through strategic partnerships with national universities and research centers, and a large part of our resources is dedicated to innovation and the development of new technologies applicable to our business.

Our disbursements on research and development and energy efficiency programs (regulatory charges) in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 totaled R$311 million and R$301 million, respectively.

d. financial contributions, indicating their respective values, made directly or through third parties:

i. in favor of occupants or candidates for political office;

There were no donations made in favor of occupants or candidates for political office during the 2024 financial year.

ii. in favor of political parties;

There were no donations to political parties during the 2024 financial year.

iii. to finance the exercise of activities to influence public policy decisions, particularly the content of normative acts;

There were no donations during the 2024 fiscal year to cover the costs of influencing public policy decisions, particularly in the content of regulatory acts.

1.7. In relation to the countries from which the issuer obtains relevant revenues, identify:

a. revenue from customers attributed to the issuer's home country and its share of the issuer's total net revenue;

There are no revenues from foreign countries. 100% of CPFL Energia's Net Operating Revenues were earned in Brazilian territory in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

b. revenue from customers attributed to each foreign country and its share in the issuer's total net revenue:

There are no revenues from foreign countries.

1.8. In relation to the foreign countries disclosed in item 1.7, describe relevant impacts resulting from the regulation of these countries on the issuer's business.

Item not applicable, as CPFL Energia does not earn revenue in foreign countries.

1.9. Regarding environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) information, indicate:

a. whether the issuer discloses ESG information in an annual report or other document specifically for this purpose;

The Company publishes its Annual Report annually using the GRI – Global Reporting Initiative methodology, the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and following the Value Reporting Foundation framework (Integrated Report). It also takes into account the Principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through it, we practice our commitment to inform all stakeholders about the main projects, initiatives, challenges and achievements of the CPFL Group in the areas of corporate sustainability and ESG pillars during the period. The Annual Report provides updates on the implementation of the ESG Plan 2030, which reflects our objective of driving the transition to a more sustainable, safe and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society. In addition to this Annual Report, in Portuguese and English, the Company publishes other corporate materials and documents with content related to the company's socio-environmental practices on its Investor Relations website, in addition to the information continuously disclosed on CPFL Energia's institutional website, on the CPFL Institute website, through the press office, social networks and other communication and relationship channels.

CPFL Energia also prepares its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory annually using the GHG Protocol methodology and publishes it in the Public Emissions Registry, the largest database of corporate inventories in Latin America. The CPFL Group's GHG Inventory has been awarded the Gold Seal since 2011, for reporting emissions in scopes 1, 2 and 3 and for being subject to external verification by a third party. The inventory was considered complete, as it covers, in addition to the two mandatory scopes, eight of the fifteen categories of scope 3 that are applicable to the CPFL Group's business.

Other information on our performance in ESG issues is also available in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) – Climate Change form, which we have been reporting on since 2010, and the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) – Water Security, which we have been reporting on since 2015.

In addition, we have released the publication "Our Journey Against Climate Change", which addresses, in addition to topics related to the integration between sustainability and the company's strategy in a broader sense, climate risks according to the methodology of the Task Force on Climate Change-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD, in the English acronym) (divided between physical and transition risks), as well as actions and initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change, in addition to involvement in initiatives.

The socio-environmental guidelines are available in the Sustainability Policy, the Social Investment Policy, the Stakeholder Relations Policy and the Code of Ethical Conduct.

Since 2018, the Company has been publishing its governance reports on the Brazilian Corporate Governance Code ("CBGC") each year. In this document, the Company informs which principles and practices are recommended by the CBGC and whether the Company adopts them, providing explanations if not.

In addition, the Company has a Corporate Risk Management Policy, which aims to describe and regulate corporate risk management, the main responsibilities of the parties involved and the limits of exposure to the main risks.

Finally, since 2019, the Company has been publishing its Corporate Governance Guidelines, which aim to clarify the mechanisms of interaction between the shareholders, the Board of Directors ("CA"), the Advisory Committees and Commissions to the CA, the Audit Committee ("CoA"), the Fiscal Council and the Executive Board of CPFL Energia S.A., defining their main roles, duties and responsibilities, aiming to ensure full alignment between the interests of the shareholders and the management of the Company.

b. the methodology or standard followed in preparing this report or document

The publication was prepared in accordance with the GRI and following the Value Reporting Foundation framework (Integrated Report) - according to the conceptual structure provided for in Technical Guidance CPC No. 09 – Integrated Report, with limited assurance by an independent auditor registered with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), internationally recognized reporting guidelines. We also follow the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). Furthermore, we include in the content our efforts regarding

the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN), linked to the principles of the Global Compact.

In order to demonstrate the integration of our strategy with the SDGs, we include the SDG marks in the Annual Report whenever our initiatives contribute to achieving one or more of these goals and correlate them in the GRI Content Summary at the end of the document. This report is also the Socio-Environmental Report required by the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL).

Regarding the GHG Inventory, the following methodologies are used: Specifications of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program; GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; NBR ISO 14064 Standard; and IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

c. whether this report or document is audited or reviewed by an independent entity, identifying that entity, if applicable

Yes, the 2022 and 2023 Annual Report and Greenhouse Gas Inventory have been audited by SGS Group. Both reports for the 2024 period will be audited by DNV.

d. the page on the World Wide Web where the report or document can be found

- Institutional website: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/
- Institutional website / sustainability page: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/sustentabilidade-apresentacao
- Investor Relations website: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/#
- CPFL Institute website: https://www.institutocpfl.org.br
- Integrity Program website: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/programa-de-integridade-cpfl
- Link to the latest editions of the Annual Report: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/show.aspx?idCanal=F9FITaSfzd4tci7N0SkZrw==&linguagem=pt
- Link to the GHG Inventories published in the Public Emissions Registry: https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/participantes/1077
- Direct link to the Sustainability Policy: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=grmBHXBWDD9E9yUnn21j4A==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt
- Direct link to the Social Investment Policy: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=72qqxFphZr68uL0w5/Lexw==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt
- Direct link to the Stakeholder Relations Policy: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=2erlZfIR5TU2OIOBj80fpg==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt
- Direct link to the Code of Ethical Conduct: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica
- Direct link to the publication Our Journey against Climate Change: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=V+ONAjw9ORUHvcMx9LUoPA==&linguagem=pt
- Direct link to the Company's Governance Reports: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/ListaGroup.aspx?IdCanalPai=QGocNden/vAGfmy0pmRDdg==&IdCanal=Mh0rtYUaGhnFGn4gqq1oOA==&categoria=wxg9nel8yfqCkHgf8pionA==&ano=2023&linguagem=pt
- Direct link to the Corporate Risk Management Policy: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=n1Wt3Hc3Z38gADCMzx9bAw==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt
- Direct link to the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/show.aspx?idCanal=HEPH9DVGenERudc8qCASYg==&linguagem=pt

e. whether the report or document produced considers the disclosure of a materiality matrix and ESG key performance indicators, and what the material indicators are for the issuer

The CPFL Group Materiality Study was updated in 2024, considering the methodological concepts of Dual Materiality, through a process conducted with an independent specialist company, which considered online consultations submitted to relevant mapped stakeholders.

The stakeholders aimed to prioritize the suggested topics according to their perception of the impacts on the sector and business, as well as the most relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for our value chain. In addition to these consultations, we also used market research, our 2022 Materiality Matrix and the entire ESG trend analysis and benchmarking process that supported the construction of the 2030 ESG Plan as references.

The conclusion of the study was validated by Management and resulted in 15 priority material topics for the CPFL Group, which guide our actions and leadership decision-making in a more assertive manner, especially with regard to the annual review of the 2030 ESG Plan commitments and its strategic and tactical indicators.

OUR MATERIAL THEMES IN 2024:

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Decarbonization and Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Impact of climate change on business
- Smart Energy and Innovation
- Water and effluents
- Use of resources and circular economy
- Preservation of Biodiversity

SOCIAL

- Health and safety as a value
- Community relations and development
- Promotion of diversity and inclusion
- Development of Human Capital

GOVERNANCE

- Ethical conduct and transparency
- Financial performance and operational excellence
- Corporate governance and risk management
- Customer satisfaction
- Sustainable procurement

f. whether the report or document considers the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations and which SDGs are material to the issuer's business

The CPFL Group Annual Report and our Journey against Climate Change were prepared with the SDGs as a basis. They are marked with their icons throughout the documents to reinforce the connection between the initiatives and the sustainable development goals. In our 2030 ESG Plan, supported by Dual Materiality, efforts are addressed in all SDGs, including SDG 18 on ethnic-racial equality, promulgated by Resolution No. 2/2023 of the Federal Government.

g. whether the report or document considers the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) or financial disclosure recommendations from other recognized entities that are related to climate issues

We conduct a structured assessment of the risks, impacts and opportunities of climate change across all our businesses. We use the methodology of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), an initiative to which our Company is a signatory, as a basis. This analysis is included in the Annual Report and in the publication "Our Journey Against Climate Change", where, as previously mentioned, we disclose the main climate risks identified for the Company, divided into physical and transition risks and following the TCFD methodology. In line with the same methodology, we also disclose the opportunities applicable to the company arising from the process of decarbonization of economies that is driven in response to the problem of climate change.

h. whether the issuer carries out greenhouse gas emission inventories, indicating, if applicable, the scope of the inventoried emissions and the web page where additional information can be found

The CPFL Energia Group's Greenhouse Gas Inventory considers scopes 1, 2 and 3 (covering eight of the fifteen categories applicable to CPFL's business), is available at https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/estatistica/estatistica-participantes/1077 and is also reported to the CDP – Carbon Disclosure Project.

i. explanation by the issuer of the following conduct, if applicable: (i) failure to disclose ESG information; (ii) failure to adopt a materiality matrix; (iii) failure to adopt ESG key performance indicators; (iv) failure to conduct an audit or review of the disclosed ESG information; (v) failure to consider the SDGs or failure to adopt recommendations related to climate issues, issued by the TCFD or other recognized entities, in the disclosed ESG information; and (vi) failure to conduct greenhouse gas emission inventories.

Not applicable.

1.10. Indicate, if the issuer is a mixed economy company:

a. public interest that justified its creation;

Not applicable, since the Company is not a mixed economy company.

b. the issuer's performance in compliance with public policies, including universalization goals, indicating:

i. government programs implemented in the previous fiscal year, those defined for the current fiscal year, and those planned for the next fiscal years, criteria adopted by the issuer to classify this activity as being developed to meet the public interest indicated in letter "a";

Not applicable, since the Company is not a mixed economy company.

ii. regarding the public policies mentioned above, investments made, costs incurred and the origin of the resources involved – own cash generation, transfer of public funds and financing, including sources of funding and conditions;

Not applicable, since the Company is not a mixed economy company.

iii. estimate of the impacts of the above-mentioned public policies on the issuer's financial performance or declaration that no analysis of the financial impact of the above-mentioned public policies was carried out;

Not applicable, since the Company is not a mixed economy company.

c. price formation process and rules applicable to tariff setting;

Not applicable, since the Company is not a mixed economy company.

1.11. Indicate the acquisition or disposal of any relevant asset that does not fall within the scope of normal operations in the issuer's business:

There were no acquisitions not included in the normal operation of the Company's business in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

1.12. Indicate merger, spin-off, incorporation, incorporation of shares, increase or reduction of capital operations involving the issuer and the documents in which more detailed information can be found.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Event	Incorporation of CPFL Cone Sul Comercialização de Energia Ltda. ("CPFL Cone Sul") by CPFL Transmissão S.A. ("CPFL Transmissão")
Main Business Conditions	In a material fact, disclosed on February 28, 2024, the Company informed its shareholders and the market in general that, on that date, the incorporation, by CPFL Transmissão, of its direct parent company, CPFL Cone Sul, which held all the shares issued by CPFL Transmissão, was approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of CPFL Transmissão and through an Amendment to the Articles of Association of CPFL Cone Sul, in accordance with art. 227 of the Corporations Law and 1,116 of the Civil Code ("Incorporation"), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the "Protocol and Justification" for the Incorporation of CPFL Cone Sul by CPFL Transmissão, also signed on the same date. Due to the Merger, (i) all shares issued by CPFL Transmissão and owned by CPFL Cone Sul were cancelled and new shares, with the same rights conferred upon them, were attributed to its sole partner, CPFL Comercialização Brasil S.A., ("CPFL Brasil"), replacing its interest in the share capital of CPFL Cone Sul, and (ii) CPFL Cone Sul was dissolved and its net assets were absorbed by CPFL Transmissão, which succeeded it in all assets, rights, credits, duties and obligations, and (iii) the share capital of CPFL Transmissão was increased by R$20,395, therefore going from R$981,343 to R$1,001,738, represented by 9,791,805 shares, with no par value, of which 9,677,114 were common shares and 114,691 were preferred shares, without voting rights, all registered.
Companies Involved	(i) CPFL Cone Sul (ii) CPFL Transmissão (iii) CPFL Brasil
Effects resulting from the transaction on the shareholding structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, of shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital and of the Company's directors	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Corporate structure before and after the transaction	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure equal treatment among shareholders	Not applicable, considering that the companies involved are wholly owned by the CPFL Group.
For more information	Material Fact of February 28, 2024: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=MvMPqsV/4MuhvWT1ARV1mw==&linguagem=pt

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Event	**Partial spin-off of CPFL Geração, with transfer of the spun-off net assets to CPFL Energia, and subsequent contribution of the same by CPFL Energia to its subsidiary CPFL Brasil. Subsequently, the contribution of said assets was made by CPFL Brasil to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão**
Main Business Conditions	On April 26, 2024, CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. (CPFL Geração) approved, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, the partial spin-off of its net assets, consisting of its investments in the companies CPFL Transmissão de Energia Piracicaba Ltda. (CPFL Piracicaba), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Morro Agudo Ltda. (CPFL Morro Agudo), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Maracanaú Ltda. (CPFL Maracanaú), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul I Ltda. (CPFL Sul I), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul II Ltda. (CPFL Sul II) (jointly referred to as Transmission Companies) and debts related to the respective investments. The value of the spun-off net assets corresponding to R$576,025 was incorporated by its parent company CPFL Energia. On the same date, at the Extraordinary General Meeting of CPFL Brasil, a capital increase of R$576,025 was approved for CPFL Brasil, resulting from the contribution by CPFL Energia of the net assets incorporated as a result of the Partial Spin-off of CPFL Geração. On the same date and in a subsequent act, at the Extraordinary General Meeting of CPFL Transmissão, its capital increase was approved, through the contribution by CPFL Brasil of the assets highlighted above. The objective of this restructuring was to centralize investments in transmission companies, in order to present a better defined transmission segment.
Companies Involved	(i) CPFL Energia (ii) CPFL Geração (iii) CPFL Piracicaba (iv) CPFL Morro Agudo (v) CPFL Maracanaú (vi) CPFL Sul I (vii) CPFL Sul II (viii) CPFL Brasil (ix) CPFL Transmissão
Effects resulting from the transaction on the shareholding structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, of shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital and of the Company's directors	As a result of the Corporate Restructuring: 1) CPFL Geração's share capital increased to R$972,729, divided into 225,137,769,366 common, registered shares with no par value. 2) With the capital contribution made by CPFL Energia, CPFL Brasil's share capital increased to R$2,958,474, divided into 97,018,623 common, registered shares with no par value. 3) With the capital contribution made by CPFL Brasil, CPFL Transmissão's share capital increased to R$1,577,763, divided into 15,241,703 common shares and 180,641 preferred shares, all registered and with no par value. Furthermore, CPFL Transmissão became the controlling company of the following companies: • CPFL Piracicaba • CPFL Morro Agudo • CPFL Maracanaú • CPFL Sul I • CPFL Sul II

Event	Partial spin-off of CPFL Geração, with transfer of the spun-off net assets to CPFL Energia, and subsequent contribution of the same by CPFL Energia to its subsidiary CPFL Brasil. Subsequently, the contribution of said assets was made by CPFL Brasil to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão
Corporate structure before and after the transaction	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure equal treatment among shareholders	Not applicable, considering that the companies involved are wholly owned by the CPFL Group.
For more information	Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on April 26, 2024: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?File=hbpiOHun7FGV/PrGjBPkXg==&IdCanal=r9g6PhusuwIg7PwVoVZhpw==&linguagem=pt

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Event	Partial spin-off of CPFL Geração relating to part of its investment in CPFL Renováveis, with the transfer of the net assets spun off to CPFL Energia.
Main Business Conditions	On April 29, 2025, CPFL Geração approved, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, the partial spin-off of its net assets, consisting of 1.8498% of its investment in CPFL Renováveis. The amount of the spun-off net assets corresponding to R$91,444 was incorporated by CPFL Energia. As a result, CPFL Geração ceased to control CPFL Renováveis and, consequently, consolidated its financial statements, with control being exercised by CPFL Energia, as well as the consolidation of the financial statements. The objective of this restructuring was to simplify the Group's corporate and control structure and reduce associated costs.
Companies Involved	(i) CPFL Energia (ii) CPFL Geração (iii) CPFL Renováveis
Effects resulting from the transaction on the shareholding structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, of shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital and of the Company's directors	As a result of the Corporate Restructuring: 1) CPFL Geração's share capital is now R$927,006, divided into 225,137,769,366 ordinary, book-entry shares with no par value. 2) CPFL Renováveis is no longer controlled by CPFL Geração, with control now being exercised directly by CPFL Energia. 3) CPFL Renováveis no longer has its financial statements consolidated by CPFL Geração, which are now consolidated directly by CPFL Energia.
Corporate structure before and after the transaction	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure equal treatment among shareholders	Not applicable, considering that the companies involved are wholly owned by the CPFL Group.
For more information	Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on April 29, 2025: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=44t7WgWVD2M1/hfWKwfl9A==&IdCanal=r9g6PhusuwIg7PwVoVZhpw==&linguagem=pt

1.13. Indicate the conclusion, termination or modification of shareholders' agreements and the documents in which more detailed information can be found.

There is no current shareholders' agreement filed at the Company's headquarters, considering that State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. is the Company's sole controlling shareholder.

1.14. Indicate significant changes in the way the issuer conducts its business

There were no significant changes in the way the Company conducted its business in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

1.15. Identify relevant contracts entered into by the issuer and its subsidiaries not directly related to their operating activities

In the last fiscal year, there were no relevant contracts entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries that are not directly related to our operating activities.

1.16. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

Law on the New Model of the Electricity Sector

Since 1995, the Brazilian government has taken numerous measures to reform the Brazilian Electricity Sector. These culminated on March 15, 2004, in the enactment of the New Electricity Sector Model Law (Law No. 10.848/2004), which restructured the electricity sector with the ultimate goal of providing consumers with a secure supply of electricity at an adequate tariff.

The New Electricity Sector Model Law introduced significant changes to the electricity sector regulations with the intention of (i) providing incentives to private and public companies for the construction and maintenance of generating capacity, and (ii) ensuring the supply of electricity in Brazil at adequate tariffs through competitive electricity auction processes. The main elements of the New Electricity Sector Model Law include:

- Creation of two "environments" for the commercialization of electric energy, namely (i) the regulated market, a more stable market in terms of electric energy supply, the regulated contracting environment; and (ii) a market specifically intended for Free consumers and commercial agents that allows a certain degree of competition, called the free contracting environment.
- Restrictions on certain activities of distributors, in order to require them to focus on their essential distribution business, to promote more efficient and reliable services to Captive Consumers.
- Elimination of the right to so-called self-contracting, in order to encourage distributors to purchase electric energy at the lowest available prices instead of purchasing electric energy from related parties.
- Maintenance of contracts signed prior to the enactment of the New Electric Sector Model Law, in order to guarantee legal certainty for transactions carried out before its enactment.

The New Model Law for the Electric Sector excluded Eletrobrás and its subsidiaries from the National Privatization Program, originally created by the Federal Government in 1990 with the objective of promoting the privatization process of state-owned companies.

Regulations under the New Model Law for the Electric Sector include, among other provisions, rules regarding auction procedures, the form of PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) and the method of passing on costs to End Consumers. Under the regulations, all parties that purchase electricity must contract for their entire electricity demand. Parties that sell electricity must present the corresponding physical backing, for example, the amount of energy sold on the CCEE must be previously purchased under PPAs and/or generated by the seller's own power plants. Agents that fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to penalties imposed by ANEEL and CCEE.

Starting in 2005, all energy generating, distributing and transmitting agents, Independent Energy Producers or Free and Special Consumers began to notify the MME, by August 1 of each year, of their market or load forecast, as applicable, for each of the subsequent five years. In addition, each distribution agent began to notify the MME up to sixty days before each energy auction, about the amount of energy they intend to contract in the auctions. Based on this information, the MME began to establish the total amount of energy to be contracted in the regulated contracting environment and the list of generation projects that may participate in the auctions. On April 4, 2019, the MME issued Ordinance No. 187/2019, which established a working group to develop legal and regulatory improvements in the electricity sector for (i) the market environment and mechanisms to enable the expansion of the Electric System; (ii) price formation mechanisms; (iii) rationalization of charges and subsidies; (iv) Energy Reallocation Mechanism - MRE; (v) allocation of costs and risks; (vi) insertion of new technologies; and (vii) sustainability of distribution services. The working group report described a series of actions to address the development of detailed studies in order to enable the modernization of the electricity sector.

In summary, the discussions of the working groups were focused on the preparation of proposals capable of instrumentalizing the concepts in effective measures for modernization and economic rationalization of the electricity sector, and that could allow an initial improvement of the regulatory and commercial framework based on the decisions that guide the reform with elements of cohesion, increased flexibility of aspects of the electricity sector model, adequate allocation of costs among agents, and sustainability measures. This is because the electricity sector is going through a period of energy transition, which requires updating the regulatory framework with the commitment to maintain the reliability of the electricity system by accommodating the set of transformations that are being implemented.

Environments for Commercialization of Electric Energy

Under the terms of the New Electricity Sector Model Law, electricity purchase and sale transactions are carried out in two different market segments: (i) the regulated contracting environment, which provides for the purchase by distributors, through auctions, of all the electricity required to supply their consumers, and (ii) the free contracting environment, which includes the purchase of electricity by non-regulated agents (such as Free Consumers and electricity marketers).

Electricity distributors fulfill their obligations to serve their entire market mainly through public auctions. Distributors also compose their portfolio with electricity from: (i) generation from concessionaire, permit holder, authorized enterprises and those referred to in art. 8th of Law No. 9,074, of July 7, 1995, connected to the purchasing distributor's system, with the exception of hydroelectric generators with a capacity greater than 30 MW and certain thermoelectric generators and affiliated generators, under the terms defined in regulation, the technical conditions, the forms of contracting and the limits of transfer to tariffs; (ii) of electric power generation projects participating in the first stage of the PROINFA Program, a program designed to diversify Brazil's energy sources; (iii) of the Itaipu Power Plant; (iv) of auctions administered by the distributors, the public calls, if the market they supply does not exceed 500 GWh/year; (v) hydroelectric plants whose concessions were renewed by the government under Law No. 12,783/13 (the so-called "physical guarantee quotas" prorated among the distribution companies by the Brazilian government, with amounts and prices determined by the MME/ANEEL) and (vi) Angra 1 and 2, as of January 1, 2013. The electricity generated by Itaipu is sold by ENBPar to the distribution concessionaires that operate in the South and Southeast/Central West submarkets of the National Interconnected System, although no specific contract has been signed by these concessionaires – the contracting of this energy is mandatory, with quotas for each distributor determined by ANEEL. The price at which the electricity generated by Itaipu is sold is denominated in US dollars and established in accordance with a treaty signed between Brazil and Paraguay. Consequently, the price of electricity from Itaipu increases or decreases according to the variation in the exchange rate between the real and the US dollar. Changes in the sale price of electricity generated in Itaipu are, however, subject to the mechanism for recovering the costs of Parcel A, set out below in "Electricity Supply Tariffs". In addition, electricity distributors may also sell, voluntarily and subject to the risks of passing on the calculation rule determined by the Tariff Regulation Procedures (PRORET), any surplus energy to Free and Special Consumers, generators and self-generators through the Surplus Sale Mechanism, first established through ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 824/2018 (now Normative Resolution No. 1,009/2022).

Regulated Contracting Environment - ACR

In the regulated contracting environment, distributors purchase their projected electricity needs for distribution to their Captive Consumers through public and regulated energy auctions. The auctions are coordinated by ANEEL, following the guidelines of the MME, and carried out through the CCEE.

Electricity purchases are made through two types of Regulated Environment Energy Purchase Agreements – CCEARs: (i) Quantity Contracts; and (ii) Availability Contracts. Under Quantity Contracts, the generating unit undertakes to supply a certain amount of electricity for a certain period and assumes the risk that the electricity supply may be affected by hydrological conditions and low reservoir levels, among other conditions, which could interrupt the electricity supply, in which case the generating unit is obliged to purchase electricity from another source to meet its supply commitments. Under Availability Contracts, the generating unit undertakes to make a certain capacity available to the regulated contracting environment for a certain period. In this case, the revenue of the generating unit is guaranteed and the distributors jointly face the hydrological risk.

According to the New Model Law for the Electric Sector, subject to the regulatory limits (as explained below), electricity distributors have the right to pass on to their respective consumers via tariff the cost related to the electricity acquired by them through regulated auctions, as well as any taxes and charges of the sector related to the energy purchased.

With regard to the granting of new concessions, the regulations require that bids for new Hydroelectric Power Plants include, among other things, the minimum percentage of electricity to be supplied to the regulated contracting environment.

Free Contracting Environment - ACL

The free contracting environment encompasses transactions between generating concessionaires, independent producers of electric energy, self-producers, electric energy marketers, electric energy importers, Free Consumers and Special Consumers. The free contracting environment may also include bilateral contracts between generators and distributors until their respective expiration. Upon expiration, such contracts must be executed in accordance with the guidelines of the New Electric Sector Model Law. However, generators normally sell their generation simultaneously, dividing the total energy between the Regulated and Free Markets. It is possible to sell energy separately in one or more markets.

Free Consumers are divided into two types: Conventional Free Consumers and Special Free Consumers:

- Conventional Free Consumers were Group A customers whose contracted energy demand was at least 3 MW. Since 2019, this limit has been reduced as established by MME Ordinances No. 514/2018, No. 465/2019 and No. 050/2022. The new limits defined by the MME, according to the ordinances, gradually reduced with a load equal to or greater than 1.5 MW on January 1, 2021, 1 MW on January 1, 2022, 0.5 MW on January 1, 2023, and an individual load of less than 500 kW on January 1, 2024. These consumers may choose to purchase all or part of their energy from conventional and incentivized sources, from another supplier agent, under the terms of current legislation. We refer to consumers who exercise this option as "Conventional Free Consumers".
- Special Free Consumers are individual consumers or groups of consumers whose contracted energy demand, individually or in aggregate, varies between 500 kW and 1 MW. Special Free Consumers may only purchase energy from incentivized sources: (i) Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHPs) with a capacity greater than 5,000 kW and equal to or less than 30,000 kW, intended for independent production or self-production, maintaining the characteristics of a SHP; (ii) hydroelectric generators with a capacity greater than 5,000 kW and equal to or less than 50,000 kW, intended for independent production or self-production, regardless of whether or not they have the characteristics of a small hydroelectric power plant; (iii) projects with a capacity limited to 5,000 kW; and (iv) alternative energy generators (solar, wind or biomass projects) whose generated capacity does not exceed 50,000 kW.

We also refer to consumers who meet the respective demand requirements but have not exercised the option to migrate to the Free Market as "Potential Conventional Free Consumers" or "Potential Special Free Consumers", as the case may be, and, in general, as "Potential Free Consumers".

Recent Developments in the Free Market

On December 28, 2018, the MME issued Ordinance No. 514/2018, which reduced the load requirements to be a Free Consumer of conventional energy, reducing minimum contracted energy demand limits from 3.0 MW to 2.5 MW effective July 1, 2019, and from 2.5 MW to 2.0 MW effective January 1, 2020. Subsequently, the MME issued Ordinance No. 465/2019, which also updated the requirements for Free Consumer of conventional energy, again reducing the minimum contracted energy demand to 1.5 MW effective January 1, 2021, 1 MW effective January 1, 2022, and 0.5 MW effective January 1, 2023. This action did not increase the number of consumers eligible for the Free Market because consumers with 0.5 MW of load can already migrate, but with the limitation of purchasing energy only from incentivized sources, thus, the gradual reduction of load limits made the rule more flexible, allowing consumers to purchase energy from conventional sources as well. Also in Ordinance No. 465/2019, the MME established that by January 31, 2022, ANEEL and CCEE should present a study on the regulatory measures necessary to allow the opening of the free market for consumers with loads below 0.5 MW. In compliance with the Ordinance, ANEEL presented a proposal to open the free market in Brazil, through technical note No. 10/2022, establishing that before indicating a schedule for the opening of the free market, there is a need for regulatory improvements in the country, thus, 14 items for regulation or improvement were identified. Next, through the publication of Law No. 14,120/21 and Normative Ordinance No. 50/GM/MME/2022, the requirements for migration to the free contracting environment (ACL) for Group A consumers with an individual load of less than 0.5 MW were relaxed, starting January 1, 2024, making it necessary to adjust and adapt the sector model in order to promote a sustainable market opening for all agents in the sector, especially end consumers of energy. Also, Ordinance No. 050/2022 decreed that consumers classified as Group A, under the terms of the current regulations, may choose to purchase electricity from any concessionaire, permit holder or authorized electricity provider of the National

Interconnected System (SIN). However, consumers with an individual load of less than 0.5 MW must be represented by a retail agent before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber - CCEE.

Auctions in the Regulated Contracting Environment

According to Decree No. 9,143/2017, energy auctions for new generation projects are held as "n" auctions, where "n" means the number of years before the initial delivery date and currently ranges from three to seven (referred to as "A-3", "A-4", "A-5", "A-6" and "A-7" auctions). Energy auctions for the contracting of energy from existing generation projects occur (i) one to five years before the initial delivery date (referred to as "A-1", "A-2", "A-3", "A-4" and "A-5" auctions) or (ii) four months before the delivery date (referred to as "market adjustment auctions").

Regulated auction notices are prepared by ANEEL in accordance with the guidelines established by the MME, which include the requirement to use the lowest energy price offered as a criterion for determining the winners of the auctions. Each generation company that wins an auction signs an electricity purchase and sale agreement with each distribution company participating in the auction, the so-called CCEAR, in proportion to the respective electricity needs declared by each distributor, at the prices resulting from the auction. For market adjustment auctions, whose contracts are limited to a two-year term, the total amount of energy contracted cannot exceed 5.0% of the total amount of energy contracted by each distributor. The CCEAR contains standard and non-negotiable terms and conditions that are established by ANEEL. A significant portion of our CCEARs provide that the price will be adjusted annually in accordance with the IPCA. However, some of our CCEARs establish other indexes to adjust prices, such as fuel prices. Distributors grant financial guarantees (mainly receivables from the distribution service) to generators in order to guarantee their payment obligations under the CCEAR. Regarding CCEARs resulting from energy auctions for contracting existing generation projects, there are three possibilities for permanently reducing the contracted quantities, namely (i) reduction due to the exit of Potential Free Consumers from the regulated contracting environment; (ii) reduction, at the distributor's discretion, of up to 4.0% per year in the initial amount contracted from existing energy generation, excluding the first year of supply, to adapt to market deviations from demand projections, starting in the second year following the declaration that gave rise to the respective purchase; and (iii) adaptation to the energy amounts stipulated in the energy acquisition contracts signed prior to March 17, 2004. It is also possible to reduce amounts of New Energy CCEARs through the New Energy Surplus and Deficit Compensation Mechanisms (MCSDEN), as well as request additional amounts of energy; based on declarations of surpluses and deficits by distributors, the mechanism promotes compensation between companies, in proportion to the declarations. Furthermore, ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 824/2018 (now consolidated in ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1009/2022) established the Surplus Sales Mechanism, which allows energy distributors to voluntarily sell surplus energy to Free and Special Consumers, generators and self-generators on a periodic basis.

Since 2005, the CCEE has successfully held 37 auctions for new generation projects, 34 auctions specifically for energy from existing generation and 3 auctions for generation projects from alternative sources. According to Decree No. 9.143/2017, the MME must publish an estimated annual schedule of regulated auctions by March 30 of each year. As a general rule, contracts concluded in an auction have the following terms: (i) 15 to 35 years from the start of supply in the case of new generation projects; (ii) from one to 15 years from the year following the auction in the case of existing power generation facilities; (iii) from 10 to 35 years from the start of supply in the case of alternative power generation projects; and (iv) a maximum of 35 years for reserve power.

After the auction is concluded, winning sellers and purchasing distributors enter into CCEARs, in which the parties establish the price and quantity of energy contracted according to the auction results. Most of our CCEARs establish that the price is adjusted annually by the variation of the IPCA. However, we use other indicators to adjust the price of our CCEARs, such as the price of fuel. Distributors offer financial guarantees to generators (mainly amounts receivable from the distribution service) in order to guarantee their payment obligations under the CCEAR.

The Annual Reference Value

The regulation also establishes a mechanism, the Annual Reference Value, which limits the amounts of costs that can be passed on to Final Consumers. The Annual Reference Value corresponds to the weighted average of electricity prices in the new energy auctions "A-6", "A-5", "A-4" and "A-3", calculated for all distribution companies. The values of the auctions for alternative energy generation projects and for projects indicated as priorities by the CNPE are not considered in the calculation of the Annual Reference Value.

The Annual Reference Value creates an incentive for distribution companies to contract their expected electricity demands at the lowest price in the auctions "A-6", "A-5", "A-4" and "A-3". The regulation establishes the following limitations on the ability of distribution companies to pass on costs to consumers: (i) no pass-through of costs for electricity purchases that exceed 105% of the actual energy requirement (except in cases where there are involuntary surpluses); and (ii) limited transfer of costs for electricity purchases in the "A-3" and "A-4" auctions, if the volume of energy purchased exceeds 2.0% of the load verified in year "A-5". According to Decree No. 9,143/2017, the costs of new and existing energy are fully passed on to consumers, provided that regulatory requirements are met. The MME establishes the maximum purchase price for electricity generated by existing projects that is included in the auctions for the sale of energy to distributors; and, if distributors do not comply with the obligation to fully contract their load, the transfer of the costs of energy purchased in the short-term market will be the lower of the PLD and the Annual Reference Value.

The PLD is used to evaluate the energy traded in the short-term market. It is calculated for each submarket and daily for each hour of the following day, based on the Marginal Operating Cost (CMO), considering the application of the maximum (hourly and structural) and minimum limits in force for each calculation period. For 2024, the minimum PLD was established at R$61.07/MWh, the maximum structural PLD at R$716.80/MWh, and the maximum hourly PLD at R$1,470.57/MWh, according to Homologation Resolution 3,304/2023.

Electric Energy Commercialization Convention

ANEEL Resolutions No. 109 of 2004 and No. 210 of 2006 led to the creation of the Electric Energy Commercialization Convention. This Convention regulates the organization and administration of the CCEE, as well as the conditions for the commercialization of electric energy. It also defines, among others: (i) the rights and obligations of CCEE participants; (ii) the penalties to be imposed on defaulting participants; (iii) the framework for dispute resolution; (iv) the commercialization rules in both the regulated and free contracting environments; and (v) the accounting and clearing process for short-term transactions.

Resolution No. 1,087 of 2024 promoted updates to the Electric Energy Commercialization Convention, especially with regard to the Chamber's governance. The definitions mentioned above were maintained, and the process related to the Capacity Reserve was added.

Restriction of Distributors' Activities

Distributors that are part of the National Interconnected System may not (i) conduct business related to the generation or transmission of electric energy; (ii) sell electric energy to Free Consumers, except for those located in their concession area and under the same conditions and rates that apply to Captive Consumers; (iii) hold, directly or indirectly, any interest in any other company, corporation or limited liability company; or (iv) conduct business that is not related to their respective concessions, except for those permitted by law or in the relevant concession agreement. Generators may not hold control or significant equity interests in distributors.

Under Decree No. 9,143/2017, electric energy distributors were authorized to negotiate surplus energy with Free Consumers and other Free Market agents (generators, commercialization and self-producers). This faculty was regulated through the institution of the Surplus Sale Mechanism, which was introduced by ANEEL's Normative Resolution No. 824/2018, being revoked by Normative Resolution No. 904/2020, and currently regulated by Normative Resolution No. 1,009/2022, in force since March 22, 2022, which establishes the rules related to the contracting of energy by agents in regulated and free contracting environments.

Elimination of the Right to Self-Contracting

Considering that the purchase of electricity for distribution to Captive Consumers is currently carried out in the regulated contracting environment, the so-called self-contracting (authorization for distributors to meet up to 30.0% of their electricity needs by contracting electricity from self-production or acquired from related parties) is no longer permitted, except in the context of contracts duly approved by ANEEL prior to the enactment of the New Electric Sector Model Law.

Questions about the constitutionality of the New Electricity Sector Model Law

Political parties are currently challenging the constitutionality of the New Electricity Sector Model Law before the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF). In October 2007, the STF issued a ruling on appeals that were requested in the

context of the lawsuit, denying said appeals by a majority vote. To date, there is still no final decision on this merit and it is not known when it will be issued. In the meantime, the New Electricity Sector Model Law remains in force. Regardless of the final decision of the Brazilian Supreme Court, we expect that the provisions related to the prohibition of distributors that engage in activities unrelated to the distribution of electricity, including sales of electricity to Free Consumers, and the elimination of the right to self-contracting, will remain in force.

If the STF finds all or a relevant part of the New Electricity Sector Model Law to be unconstitutional, the regulatory scheme introduced by the Law will not be effective, which will generate uncertainty as to how and when the Brazilian government will be able to reform the electricity sector.

Limitations on Concentration in the Electric Energy Market

ANEEL had established limits on the concentration of certain services and activities within the electricity sector, which were eliminated through Resolution No. 378 of November 10, 2009.

Under Resolution No. 378, ANEEL currently presents potential violations of free competition in the electricity sector for analysis by the SDE, which has been the responsibility of CADE since the entry into force of Law No. 12,529/2011. ANEEL also has the power to monitor potential free competition activity, either at its own discretion or upon request by CADE, by identifying: (i) the relevant market; (ii) the influence of parties involved in the exchange of energy in the submarkets in which they operate; (iii) the actual exercise of market power in relation to market prices; (iv) the participation of parties in the energy generation market; (v) the transmission, distribution and commercialization of energy in all submarkets; and (vi) the efficiency gains of distribution agents during tariff review processes.

In practical terms, ANEEL's role is limited to providing CADE with technical information to support CADE's technical opinions. CADE, in turn, adheres to ANEEL's comments and decisions, and may only disregard them if it demonstrates its reasons for doing so. Before the enactment of Law No. 12,529/2011, certain responsibilities of CADE were performed by the SDE, and technical opinions regarding competition matters were issued by the SDE in the first instance and decided by CADE in the second instance.

Government Incentives for the Electricity Sector

In 2000, a federal decree created the Thermoelectricity Priority Program, or PPT, with the purpose of diversifying Brazil's energy matrix and reducing its heavy dependence on hydroelectric plants. The incentives granted to thermoelectric plants under the PPT include (i) guaranteed supply of gas for 20 years, in accordance with MME regulations; (ii) guaranteed transfer of costs related to the acquisition of electricity produced by thermoelectric plants up to the limit of the normative value in accordance with ANEEL regulations; and (iii) guaranteed access to the special financing program of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, or BNDES, for the electricity sector.

In 2002, the Brazilian government established the Alternative Energy Sources Incentive Program, or PROINFA Program. Under the PROINFA Program, Eletrobrás offers purchase guarantees of up to 20 years for energy generated by alternative sources, with the energy purchased by distribution companies for delivery to Final Consumers. The cost of purchasing this alternative energy is borne by Final Consumers on a monthly basis (except for low-income Final Consumers, who are exempt from these payments), based on estimated annual purchase plans prepared by Eletrobrás and approved by ANEEL. In its initial phase, PROINFA was limited to a total contracted capacity of 3,299 MW. The objective of this initiative was to achieve a contracted capacity of up to 10% of Brazil's total annual electricity consumption within 20 years, starting in 2002.

In order to create incentives for alternative energy generators, the Brazilian government established that a reduction of no less than 50% applies to the amounts of TUSD due by (i) Small Hydroelectric Power Plants with a capacity between 3,000 kW and 30,000 kW; (ii) Hydroelectric Power Plants with a capacity of up to 3,000 kW; and (iii) alternative energy generators (solar, wind or biomass projects) with a capacity of up to 30,000 kW. The reduction applies to the TUSD owed by the generation entity and its consumer. The amount of the TUSD reduction is reviewed and approved by ANEEL and reimbursed monthly through the CDE Account by means of deposits made by Eletrobrás.

Tariff Charges

Reserve Energy Charge – EER

The Reserve Energy Charge, EER, is a monthly regulatory charge created to raise funds for reserve energy contracted by CCEE. These energy reserves are used to increase the security of energy supply in the National Interconnected System. The EER is collected monthly from Final Consumers of the National Interconnected System registered with CCEE.

RGR Fund (Global Reversion Reserve) and UBP (Use of Public Goods)

In certain circumstances, electric power companies are compensated for certain assets used under a concession in the event of revocation or expropriation of the concession. In 1957, the Brazilian government created a reserve fund to provide funds for such compensation, known as the RGR Fund. Companies operating under public service regimes are required to make a monthly contribution to the RGR Fund at an annual rate equal to 2.5% of the company's investments in fixed assets related to the public service, but not to exceed 3.0% of total operating revenues in any fiscal year. Law No. 12,431 of 2011 extended the validity of this fee until 2035. However, Law No. 12,783/13 established that, as of January 1, 2013, this charge no longer applies to distribution, generation or transmission companies whose concessions were extended under the terms of said law, or to new generation and transmission concessionaires. Independent Power Producers that use hydroelectric sources must also pay a similar fee charged to public service companies in connection with the RGR Fund.

Independent Power Producers are required to make payments to the Fundo de Uso de Bem Público, or UBP, in accordance with the rules established in the bidding process for the corresponding concession. Eletrobrás received payments related to the UBP Fund until December 31, 2002. All charges related to the UBP Fund since December 31, 2002 have been paid directly to the Brazilian government.

Energy Development Account - CDE

The CDE was established by Law No. 10,438/2002, and its value is calculated annually by the CCEE and approved by ANEEL. In 2002, the Brazilian government instituted the CDE, which is funded through annual payments made by concessionaires for the use of public assets, fines and sanctions imposed by ANEEL, and annual fees paid by agents that supply electricity to Final Consumers, through a charge to be added to the tariffs for the use of the transmission and distribution systems. These fees are adjusted annually. The CDE was originally created to support: (i) the development of electricity production throughout the country; (ii) the production of electricity through alternative energy sources; and (iii) the universalization of the public electricity service throughout Brazil. In addition, the CDE subsidizes the operations of thermoelectric power generation companies for the purchase of fuel in isolated areas not connected to the National Interconnected System, the costs of which were borne by the Fuel Consumption Account, or CCC, prior to the enactment of Law No. 12.783/13. Since January 23, 2013 (Decree No. 7.891/13), the CDE subsidizes the discount of certain categories of consumers, such as Special Consumers, rural consumers, distribution concessionaires and licensees, among others. By Decree No. 7.945 of March 7, 2013, the Brazilian government decided to use the CDE to subsidize: (i) the portion of the costs of thermal generation energy purchased by distributors in 2013; (ii) hydrological risks of generation concessions renewed by Law 12.783/13; (iii) involuntary energy subcontracting due to some generators not renewing their contracts and the energy produced from these concessions not being reallocated among distributors; (iv) part of the ESS and the CVA, so that the impact of these tariff adjustments in connection with these two components was limited to a 3% adjustment from March 8, 2013 to March 7, 2014. Since 2018, rural consumers and public water, sewage and sanitation companies have had their tariff exemptions gradually reduced until their extinction, which occurred in 2023. The CDE has been in force for 22 years, since 2002. It is regulated by ANEEL and administered by Eletrobrás.

System Service Charge – ESS

Resolution No. 173 of November 28, 2005 established the ESS, which, since January 2006, has been included in the price and rate adjustments for distribution concessionaires that are part of the National Interconnected System. This charge is based on annual estimates made by the ONS on October 31 of each year. In 2013, due to adverse hydrological conditions, the ONS dispatched a number of Thermal Power Plants, leading to an increase in costs. These dispatches caused a significant increase in the Energy Security-Related System Service Charge, or ESS-SE. Since the ESS-SE charge applies only to distributors (although it can later be transferred to consumers) and to Free Consumers, the CNPE decided, through Resolution No. 03/2013, to share the costs, extending the ESS-SE charge

to all participants in the electric power sector. This decision increased the cost base of our subsidiaries in businesses other than distributors (as they cannot pass the cost on to consumers), mainly our generation segment. However, some industry participants, including our generation subsidiaries, are challenging the validity of Resolution No. 03/2013 and have obtained a preliminary injunction, which was upheld by the Brazilian Supreme Court ("STF"), exempting them from the ESS-SE.

Water Resource Usage Fee – CFURH

The New Electricity Sector Model Law requires holders of a concession and authorization for the use of water resources to pay a fee of 7% of the value of the energy they generate for the use of such facilities. This charge must be paid to the federal district, states and municipalities in which the plant or its reservoir is located.

Electric Energy Services Inspection Fee - TFSEE

The TFSEE is an annual fee due by holders of concessions, permits or authorizations in proportion to their size and activities.

ONS fee

The ONS fee, due monthly by distribution concessionaires, is used to finance the ONS budget in its role of coordinating and controlling energy production and transmission in the National Interconnected System.

Default in Payment of Regulatory Charges

The New Electricity Sector Model Law established that failure to pay contributions to the regulatory agent, or failure to make other payments, such as those due for the purchase of electricity in the regulated contracting environment or from Itaipu, will prevent the defaulting party from proceeding with adjustments or reviews of its tariff (except for extraordinary reviews) and from receiving resources from the RGR Fund and the CDE.

Energy Reallocation Mechanism

Protection against certain hydrological risks for hydroelectric generators with centralized dispatch is provided by the MRE, which seeks to mitigate the risks inherent in hydroelectric power generation by determining that hydroelectric generators share the hydrological risks of the National Interconnected System. According to Brazilian law, each hydroelectric plant is assigned an Assured Energy, determined in each relevant concession contract, regardless of the amount of electricity generated by the plant. The MRE transfers excess energy from those that generated above their Assured Energy to those that generated below. The actual dispatch of generation is determined by the ONS taking into account the national energy demand and hydrological conditions. The amount of energy actually generated by the plants, whether above or below the Assured Energy, is priced by a tariff called the Optimization Energy Tariff ("TEO"), which covers the costs of operating and maintaining the plant. This additional revenue or expense must be accounted for monthly for each generator.

Generation Scaling Factor

The Generation Scaling Factor, or GSF, is an index that compares the sum of the volume of energy generated by hydroelectric companies participating in the MRE and the volume of Assured Energy that they are obliged to deliver by contract. If the GSF index is less than 1.0, that is, if less energy is being generated than the total Assured Energy, hydroelectric companies must purchase energy on the spot market to cover the energy shortage and comply with the Assured Energy volumes, under the terms of the MRE. From 2005 to 2012, the GSF remained above 1.0. The GSF began to decrease in 2013, worsening in 2014, when it remained below 1.0 for the entire year. In 2015, the GSF varied between 0.783 and 0.825, requiring electricity generators to purchase energy on the spot market, thus incurring significant costs. Following discussions between generating companies and the Brazilian government regarding these costs, the government issued Federal Law No. 13,203 on December 8, 2015. This law addressed GSF risk separately for the Regulated Market and the Free Market. For the Regulated Market, Federal Law No. 13,203/15 allowed generating companies to renegotiate their energy contracts, establishing a ceiling for the GSF cost at a risk premium of R$9.50/MWh per year, until the end of the power purchase agreement or the end of the concession, whichever occurred first. This risk premium will be paid into the Centralizing Account for Tariff Flag Resources, or CCRBT.

In December 2015, our generation subsidiaries CERAN, ENERCAN, CPFL Jaguari Geração (Paulista Lajeado) and CPFL Renováveis, and our joint venture Chapecoense chose to renegotiate their Regulated Market contracts and dropped their lawsuits. In January 2016, our jointly-owned subsidiary BAESA chose to renegotiate its ACR contracts. Therefore, the hydrological risk was transferred to the CCRBT.

In 2020, Law No. 14,052/2020 was published, establishing new conditions for renegotiating the hydrological risk through the extension of the concession for MRE hydroelectric plants impacted by delays in transmission for flow, transmission operation for flow in unsatisfactory conditions and anticipation of Physical Guarantee of structural projects.

2. Comments of executive officers
2.1. Executive officers should comment on:

a. general financial and asset conditions;

In 2024, we witnessed one of the greatest climate tragedies in the history of Rio Grande do Sul. We had a high volume of rain and flooding in practically all municipalities in our concession area, with repercussions on our distribution, generation and transmission assets. Given the scale of this event, the impacts on our results were small, which highlights the resilience of our assets and businesses in the face of an adverse scenario. We also observed periods of intense heat throughout Brazil with a significant increase in consumption by the residential and commercial classes, while the industry also returned to presenting positive results; all of this contributed to the good results of the Distribution segment.

The Generation segment, on the other hand, continued to face challenges, given the greater complexity faced by the ONS in operating the electrical system due to the expansion of intermittent renewable sources, notably distributed solar generation. In this context, thermoelectric plants had to be dispatched to meet peaks in demand at the same time that wind farms in the Northeast region had to be disconnected from the grid, in so-called power outages (curtailment).

The CPFL Energia group continued to actively pursue sustainable growth in its segments, investing R$5.8 billion during the year to further improve the performance of distribution assets by expanding networks and implementing new technologies in order to continue offering quality service to its customers. Investments were also made in the maintenance of power plants and in reinforcements and improvements to transmission networks, always aiming for excellence in operational management. Also in relation to investments, it is important to highlight the completion of the construction of the Lucia Cherobim SHP, located in the state of Paraná, with 28.0 MW of installed capacity; it began operations in early 2025.

The outlook for the coming years remains very positive. At the end of 2024, the CPFL Energia Board of Directors approved the Group's new 2025-2029 Investment Plan, which foresees the allocation of R$29.8 billion to existing businesses, with R$24.7 billion in the distribution segment and R$3.7 billion in transmission.

It is also worth highlighting the update of the ESG Plan 2030. In its first version, the Plan contained 23 commitments organized into 4 pillars. In the annual update, which is carried out in an integrated manner with the Company's Strategic Planning, an important step was taken with the addition of the 24th commitment - Climate Resilience, with the objective of addressing the strategy for dealing with climate events. The aim is to establish climate adaptation plans for the generation, transmission and distribution businesses, strengthening the resilience of our assets by 2030.

In turn, financial discipline, which has always been a hallmark of CPFL Energia, once again guides our capital allocation decisions. Regarding the 2023 result, it was possible to pay R$3.2 billion in dividends to shareholders between April and December 2024.

Finally, this year the CPFL Energia group continued to implement innovation, digitalization and new technologies in its businesses, aiming at greater efficiency and cost reduction, always in line with the developments in the regulatory and economic scenario in Brazil in its markets.

CPFL Energia's management reiterates its commitment and trust in shareholders, customers, partners, society and other stakeholders and thanks all employees of the CPFL Group for the results achieved.

For 2025, we remain optimistic about the progress of the Brazilian electricity sector and confident in our business platform based on the pillars that have supported our operations for over 100 years. We remain firm and confident that we are prepared to face the challenges that will come, as well as to take advantage of the good opportunities that arise, always focusing on the best results for our shareholders and other stakeholders.

b. capital structure;

(Amounts in R$ / million)

Capital structure;	12/31/2024	%	12/31/2023	%
Own Capital	21,795	28%	19,999	27%
Third Party Capital	55,334	72%	54,972	73%
Total	**77,129**	**100%**	**74,971**	**100%**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's capital structure was represented by 28% equity and 72% third-party capital, and the Directors understand that such structure is adequate to fulfill the obligations of conducting the Company's operations. It is noted that there was no significant change in this composition in fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023.

c. payment capacity in relation to the financial commitments assumed;

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On December 31, 2024, our net working capital reflected a deficit amount (excess of current liabilities in relation to current assets) of R$819 million, an improvement of R$892 million when compared to the deficit amount of R$1,711 million on December 31, 2023.

This improvement is mainly due to an increase in the balances of Sector Financial Assets in the amount of R$100 million and Derivatives in the amount of R$880 million, combined with a reduction in the balances of Debt Charge in the amount of R$213 million, Private Pension Entity in the amount of R$213 million and Sector Financial Liabilities of R$236 million.

This positive effect was partially offset by an increase of approximately R$940 million in Dividends Payable, which went from R$570 million on December 31, 2023 to R$1,510 million at the end of fiscal year 2024.

In addition, throughout the fiscal year, the loans contracted by the subsidiaries CPFL Brasil and CPFL Renováveis, which totaled R$3,140 million on December 31, 2023, had their maturity postponed to June 2028, thus reducing the short-term balance. This reduction was partially offset by the decrease in the balance of Available (in the amount of R$2,462 million), consumed mainly by investment activities — with emphasis on additions to contractual assets — and financing, especially the payment of dividends to shareholders.

The Group actively monitors net working capital and its cash generation to settle its obligations, including dividends. Furthermore, cash flow projections support and enable the plan to reduce or reverse negative CCL, ensuring business sustainability.

The table below summarizes the contractual obligations and outstanding commitments as of December 31, 2024 (includes other long-term contractual obligations):

(Amounts in R$ / million)

Contractual obligations as of December 31, 2024	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Suppliers	4,145	3,891	20	-	234
Loans, Derivatives, Debentures and Financing - Principal and Charges [1]	40,963	9,525	14,275	8,242	8,922
Others	1,473	1,194	14	29	237
Total Balance Sheet Items [1]	**46,582**	**14,610**	**14,309**	**8,271**	**9,393**
Energy Purchase (except Itaipu) [2]	45,006	11,674	21,512	3,973	7,847
Purchase of energy from Itaipu [2]	6,041	2,124	3,002	224	691
Charges for use of the distribution and transmission system [3]	31,128	5,724	11,303	1,796	12,306
Construction projects (distribution, transmission and generation segments) [4]	7,031	3,048	3,198	616	169
Risk Premium - Renegotiation of Hydrological Risk [5]	207	14	27	22	144
Total Other Commitments	**89,414**	**22,584**	**39,043**	**6,630**	**21,158**
Subtotal of Contractual Obligations	**135,996**	**37,193**	**53,352**	**14,901**	**30,550**
Private Pension Entity [6]	1,627	539	823	114	152
Total Contractual Obligations	**137,624**	**37,732**	**54,175**	**15,015**	**30,702**

1. Includes interest payments, including projected future interest on undiscounted cash flow, through index projections. This future interest is not recorded on our balance sheet.
2. Amounts payable under long-term power purchase agreements, which are subject to price changes and provide for renegotiation in certain circumstances. The table represents the amounts to be paid for the contracted volumes applying the prices at the end of the year 2024. See item 2.2.b Prices for Purchased Power of this Reference Form and note 27 to our consolidated financial statements.
3. Estimated expenses for charges for use of the distribution and transmission system, until the end of the concession period.
4. Power plant construction projects include commitments made primarily to provide funds for the construction and acquisition of concessions related to subsidiaries in the distribution, transmission and generation segments.
5. Estimated expenses for hydrological risk coverage (GSF) risk premium payments.
6. Estimated future contributions to pension plans.

Our resource needs are primarily for the following purposes:

- Investments to continue expanding and modernizing our distribution and transmission systems, as well as renewable energy generation;
- Amortize or refinance maturing debt. As of December 31, 2024, we had an unamortized debt balance, net of derivative financial instruments, with maturity scheduled for the next 12 months of R$4,496 million; and
- Payment of dividends. We paid R$3,163 million in dividends in 2024. For the fiscal year 2025, the Company expects to pay the equivalent of R$3,219 million related to the distributable result for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company and its subsidiaries have the financial capacity to meet their non-current liabilities.

The Company's overall liquidity ratio increased in fiscal year 2024, reaching 0.879, compared to fiscal year 2023: 0.853 (an increase of 0.026).

For more detailed information on the sources of financing used by the Company, see item (f) of this item 2.1.

d. sources of financing for working capital and investments in non-current assets used;

The main sources of funds come from the operation of operational generation and financing.

During 2024, CPFL Energia's subsidiaries raised financing mainly to finance investments in our generation, transmission and distribution segments, as well as to reinforce the companies' working capital.

New financing for investment was contracted with financial institutions under foreign credit lines, credit lines with development banks and new debenture issues.

For more information on the sources of financing used by the Company, see line (f) of this item 2.1.

Indebtedness

Total debt increased by R$991 million, or 3.4%, from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024, mainly due to raising funds through new loans in foreign currency (R$227.8 million), loans in Reais (R$721.4 million), issuance of debentures (R$6,834 million), and charges and monetary/exchange rate adjustments, the latter in the order of R$3,276 million. The aforementioned increases were partially offset by the amortization of its debts and charges (R$8,685 million), as well as a reduction, in the order of R$654 million (net of amortizations and adjustments), of loans between its subsidiaries CPFL Brasil and CPFL Renováveis and the parent company State Grid Brazil Power.

The main sources of funding were:

- Fundraising, in debt in foreign currency (specifically in dollars and yen) by our subsidiaries RGE (R$ 199.1 million) and CPFL Jaguari (R$ 28.7 million).
- Obtaining loans in Reais by subsidiaries RGE Sul (R$661.4 million) and CPFL Renováveis (R$60 million).
- Issuance of debt securities (debentures) by some subsidiaries, in reais with interest linked to the CDI and IPCA financial indicators, totaling R$1,768 million by CPFL Paulista, R$1,328 million by CPFL Piratininga, R$1,748 million by RGE, R$132 million by CPFL Renováveis, R$895 million by CPFL-T, R$481 million by CPFL Santa Cruz, R$482 million by CPFL Geração, totaling R$6,966 million.

The above-mentioned collections were made for investment plans, debt payments and refinancing and working capital reinforcement.

e. sources of financing for working capital and for investments in non-current assets that it intends to use to cover liquidity deficiencies;

The main sources of funds come from the operation of operational generation and financing.

During 2024, CPFL Energia's subsidiaries raised financing mainly to finance investments in our generation, transmission and distribution segments, as well as to reinforce the companies' working capital.

CPFL Group's liquidity policy is based on holding funds to cover short-term obligations established in the base scenario, considering the execution of the financing plan for treasury needs for the current year. If there is an additional need for cash, CPFL Group has easy access to the capital markets to raise funds to cover these additional needs.

By implementing this strategy, we intend to reduce CPFL Group's future exposure to cash flow and its exposure to interest rate risk, as well as maintain its liquidity level and its debt profile through debt refinancing and cost reduction actions.

For more information on the financing sources used by the Company, see line (f) of this item 2.1.

f. debt levels and the characteristics of such debts, further describing:

As of December 31, 2024, our total debt (including loans and charges, net of derivative financial instruments) was R$30,446 million. Of this total, approximately R$6,157 million, or 20.2%, was denominated in foreign currency, including US dollars, euros and yen. Swap transactions were contracted in order to reduce our exposure to exchange rates arising from part of these obligations. The amount of R$4,496 million of our total debt has a maturity date in 12 months.

As of December 31, 2023, our total debt (including loans and charges, net of derivative financial instruments) was R$29,455 million. Of this total, approximately R$5,998 million, or 20.4%, was denominated in foreign currency, including US dollars, euros and yen. Swap transactions were contracted in order to reduce our exposure to exchange rates arising from part of these obligations. The amount of R$7,625 million of our total debt was due in 12 months.

i. relevant loan and financing agreements

Main Financing Contracts

Our debt categories are as follows (the balances below are presented net of mark-to-market effects):

- **Post fixed.** As of December 31, 2024, there were post-fixed loans totaling R$5,823 million, with the IPCA and TJLP (R$5,518 million) and SELIC (R$305 million) indexes. These loans are denominated in reais and their most significant portion is related to: (i) IPCA mainly in our distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Santa Cruz and RGE Sul, totaling R$4,863 million, (ii) loans linked to TJLP from CPFL Renováveis and subsidiaries (R$288 million) and (iii) loans linked to SELIC from RGE Sul (R$305 million).
- **Pre-fixed.** As of December 31, 2024, there were several pre-fixed loans totaling R$365 million. These loans are denominated in reais and are related to RGE Sul.
- **Debentures.** As of December 31, 2024, there were debentures totaling R$16,510 million, with several series issued by CPFL Paulista (R$5,651 million), CPFL Piratininga (R$2,293 million), RGE (R$4,482 million), CPFL Santa Cruz (R$473 million), CPFL Transmissão (R$2,810 million) and CPFL Geração and subsidiaries (R$801 million). The terms of the debentures are summarized in note 19 to our financial statements.
- **Foreign currency-denominated debt.** As of December 31, 2024, we had the equivalent of R$6,267 million of other foreign currency-denominated debt, consisting of U.S. dollars (USD 761 million or R$4,102 million), euros (EUR 116 million or R$678.2 million) and yen (JPY 41,730 million or R$1,487 million). We have entered into swap agreements to reduce our exposure to foreign exchange rates arising from these obligations.

For further details on our loans, debentures and derivatives, see notes 18 and 19 to our consolidated financial statements.

ii. other long-term relationships with financial institutions

On the date of submission of this Reference Form, there were no other long-term relationships with financial institutions, other than those described in item (i) above.

iii. degree of subordination between debts

There is no degree of subordination between the Company's debts, given that certain debts were contracted with real guarantees and, therefore, have preference over other debts of the Company in the event of bankruptcy up to the limit of the real guarantee provided.

iv. any restrictions imposed on the issuer, in particular in relation to debt limits and contracting of new debts, distribution of dividends, sale of assets, issuance of new securities and sale of corporate control, as well as whether the issuer has been complying with these restrictions

Restrictive loan conditions

Loans and financing obtained by Group companies require compliance with certain financial restrictive clauses, under penalty of limitation on the distribution of dividends and/or early maturity of linked debts. Furthermore, failure to comply with the aforementioned obligations or restrictions may result in default in relation to other contractual obligations (cross default), depending on each loan and financing agreement.

The calculations are made annually or semi-annually, as applicable. Since the maximum and minimum indexes vary between contracts, we present below the most critical parameters of each index, considering all contracts in force on December 31, 2024.

Ratios required in CPFL Energia's consolidated financial statements

- Net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA less than or equal to 3.75.
- Adjusted EBITDA divided by financial result greater than or equal to 2.25.
- Shareholders' equity divided by shareholders' equity plus net debt greater than or equal to 0.28.

Ratios required in the individual financial statement of the CPFL Renováveis subsidiary, holder of the contract

- Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) greater than or equal to 1.2.
- Own Capitalization Index greater than or equal to 30%.

Ratios required in the individual financial statements of distribution subsidiaries holding the contract

- Net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA less than or equal to 4.0.

Ratio required in the consolidated financial statements of State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. ("State Grid Brazil")

- Equity divided by Total Assets (disregarding the effects of IFRIC 12/OCPC 01) greater than or equal to 0.3.

The definition of EBITDA in the Company for the purposes of calculating covenants takes into account mainly the consolidation of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled ventures based on the direct or indirect equity interest held by the Company in those companies (both for EBITDA and for assets and liabilities).

The Group's Management monitors these indexes systematically and constantly, so that the conditions are met. As of December 31, 2024, the Group's Management did not identify any events or conditions of non-compliance with financial and non-financial covenants.

Restrictive conditions of debentures

The debentures issued by the Group's companies require compliance with certain financial covenants.

The calculations are made annually or biannually, as applicable. Since the maximum and minimum indexes vary between contracts, we present below the most critical parameters of each index, considering all contracts in force on December 31, 2024.

Ratios required in CPFL Energia's consolidated financial statements

- Net Debt divided by adjusted EBITDA less than or equal to 3.75.
- Adjusted EBITDA divided by financial result greater than or equal to 2.25.

The Group's Management monitors these ratios systematically and constantly, so that the conditions are met. As of December 31, 2024, the Group's Management had not identified any events or conditions of non-compliance with financial and non-financial clauses.

g. limits of financing contracted and percentages already used

The percentages used of our financing already contracted, referring to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, are presented in the tables below:

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Modality	Approval	Company	Contracted limits	Percentage used
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Paulista	1,315,507	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Piratininga	424,487	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	RGE	244,385	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Santa Cruz	1,485,619	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Renováveis (SHP Lucia Cherobim)	221,936	90.1%
BNB FNE	2018	CPFL Maracanaú	42,422	100%
BNB FNE	2019	SPE Costa das Dunas	70,482	89%
BNB FNE	2020	SPE Farol de Touros	61,672	90%
BNB FNE	2020	SPE Figueira Branca	26,430	87%
BNB FNE	2020	SPE Gameleira	44,051	85%
BNDES Emergencial Capital de Giro	2024	RGE	400,000	75%
ABNDES Emergencial Máquinas e Equipamentos	2024	RGE	290,000	21.2%
BNDES Emergencial Capital de Giro Complementar	2024	RGE	704,000	42.6%
BNDES Emergencial Reconstrução	2024	RGE	93,389	0%
BNDES Mais Inovação	2024	CPFL Paulista	326,335	0%
BNDES Mais Inovação	2024	CPFL Santa Cruz	62,172	0%
BNDES Mais Inovação	2024	CPFL Piratininga	411,493	0%

h. significant changes in items in the income and cash flow statements

Our management presents the consolidated income statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, presenting all variations and comments on the most relevant ones.

Comments on the most relevant variations in the Income Statement:

(Amounts in R$ / million)

	Consolidated Income Statement				
	2024	AH%	HA-R$	VA%	2023
Net Operating Revenue	**42,628**	**7.3%**	**2,885**	**100.0%**	**39,743**
Electricity Service Cost	**(19,519)**	**-10.5%**	**(1,850)**	**-45.8%**	**(17,669)**
Operating Cost	(4,372)	-7.8%	(316)	-10.3%	(4,056)
Cost of Services Provided to Third Parties	(5,167)	-18.1%	(792)	-12.1%	(4,375)
Gross Operating Profit					
Operating Expenses	**(3,075)**	**9.1%**	**307**	**-7.2%**	**(3,382)**
Sales Expenses	(981)	-20.5%	(167)	-2.3%	(814)
Depreciation and Amortization	(11)	-22,2%	(2)	0.0%	(9)
Provision for doubtful debts	(417)	-50,5%	(140)	-1.0%	(277)
Other Selling Expenses	(553)	-4,7%	(25)	-1.3%	(528)
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,588)	4.2%	69	-3.7%	(1,657)
Depreciation and Amortization	(142)	13,4%	22	-0.3%	(164)
Other General and Administrative Expenses	(1.446)	3,1%	47	-3.4%	(1,493)
Other Operating Expenses	(506)	44.4%	404	-1.2%	(910)
Amortization of Concession Intangible Assets	(333)	6,2%	22	-0.8%	(355)
Other Operating Expenses	(173)	68,8%	382	-0.4%	(555)
Service Result	**10,494**	**2.3%**	**233**	**24.6%**	**10,261**
Equity Method Income	**336**	**5.7%**	**18**	**0.8%**	**318**
Financial Result	**(2,741)**	**-7.2%**	**(184)**	**-6.4%**	**(2,557)**
Financial Income	1.602	-17,2%	(333)	3.8%	1,935
Financial Expenses	(4.343)	3,3%	149	-10.2%	(4,492)
Income Before Taxes	**8,089**	**0.8%**	**66**	**19.0%**	**8,023**
Social Contribution	(621)	7,2%	48	-1.5%	(669)
Income Tax	(1.707)	6,1%	110	-4.0%	(1,817)
Net profit	**5,762**	4.1%	**225**	13.5%	**5,537**
Net Income Attributed to Controlling Shareholders	5,458	-1.2%	(69)	12.8%	5,527
Net Income Attributed to Non-Controlling Shareholders	304	2940.0%	294	0.7%	10

- **Net operating revenue:**

Net operating revenue corresponds to revenue from electricity operations, other operating revenue and deductions from operating revenue (taxes and sector contributions). Below we show the comparative table of revenues in 2024 and 2023:

(Amounts in R$ / million)

	2024			2023	
	R$	GWh	HA%	R$	GWh
Net Operating Revenue					
Residential	20,469	23.304	12.5%	18,194	21,980
Industrial	3,029	5.836	-17.1%	3,653	6,849
Commercial	6,527	8.240	1.5%	6,430	8,599
Rural	1,885	2.628	8.6%	1,735	2,601
Public Authorities	1,279	1.519	13.2%	1,130	1,409
Public Lighting	970	1.878	2.4%	947	1,944
Public Service	1,288	1.785	1.1%	1,274	1,869
Invoiced Supply	**35,446**	**45,190**	**6.2%**	**33,362**	**45.250**
Own consumption	-	37	0.0%	-	36
Unbilled Supply (Net)	(550)	-	-268.7%	326	-
(-) Transfer of Revenue Related to the Availability of the Electricity Grid to the Captive Consumer	(18,219)	-	4.6%	(17,413)	-
Electricity Supply	**16,678**	**45,227**	**2.5%**	**16,274**	**45,287**
Dealers, licensees and authorized companies	5,869	26.784	12.2%	5,233	17,908
(-) Transfer of Revenue Related to the Availability of the Electricity Grid to the Captive Consumer	(181)	-	-9.0%	(199)	-
Short-Term Electric Power	750	5.959	38.6%	541	7,436
Electric Power Supply	**6,438**	**32,743**	**15.5%**	**5,575**	**25,344**
Revenue for the Availability of the Electricity Grid - TUSD Captive Consumer	18,400		4.5%	17,612	
Revenue for the Availability of the Electricity Grid - TUSD Free Consumer	7,048		12.2%	6,279	
(-) Compensation for Non-Compliance with Technical Indicators	(123)		0.0%	(118)	
Revenue from Construction of Concession Infrastructure	5,595		19.8%	4,671	
Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities	1,551		1.7%	1,525	
Financial Update of the Concession Financial Assets	1,008		0.3%	1,005	
CDE Contribution - Low Income, Other Subsidies Tariffs and Tariff Discounts	2,394		17.9%	2,030	
Other income and revenue	2,096		12.2%	1,869	
Other Operating Income	**37,969**		**8.9%**	**34,873**	
Gross Operating Revenue	**61,085**		**7.7%**	**56,722**	
ICMS	(7,150)		19.3%	(5,992)	
PIS	(759)		5.0%	(723)	
COFINS	(3,497)		4.7%	(3,340)	
ISS	(40)		25.0%	(32)	
Global Reversion Reserve - RGR	(1)		0.0%	-	
Energy Development Account - CDE	(5,943)		1.8%	(5,839)	
R&D and Energy Efficiency Program	(311)		3.3%	(301)	
PROINFA	(341)		-3.4%	(353)	
Tariff Flags and Others	(41)		720.0%	(5)	
Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources - CFURH	(45)		9.8%	(41)	
Others	(329)		0.0%	(352)	
Income Deductions	**(18,457)**		**8.7%**	**(16,979)**	
Net Operating Revenue	**42,628**		**7.3%**	**39,743**	

Net Operating Revenue

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our net operating revenue increased by 7.3% (or R$2,885 million), so that we ended the year ended December 31, 2024 with net operating revenue of R$42,628 million.

This increase in operating revenue was mainly due to:

- Increase of 8.9%, or R$3,096 million, compared to 2023 in "Other Operating Revenues", largely due to: (i) an increase of R$769 million and R$788 million in revenues for the availability of the electricity grid (TUSD) for free and captive consumers, respectively; (ii) an increase of R$924 million from revenues from the construction of the concession infrastructure; and also (iii) an increase of R$364 million in revenues resulting from CDE Contribution - Low Income, Other Tariff Subsidies and Tariff Discounts. Furthermore, there was also an increase of R$636 million in the line of concessionaires, licensees and authorized companies, mainly due to a higher volume of energy sold in 2024;

- Increase of 6.5%, or R$2,275 million, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, in billed supply, which, in turn, was mainly driven by the increase in revenue from captive customers, specifically, the residential category.

These increases were partially offset by (i) a R$876 million reduction in unbilled supplies, and (ii) an increase in revenue deductions of R$1,478 million (or 8.7%), mainly from ICMS, PIS and COFINS taxes levied on revenue (R$1,351 million).

The following discussion describes changes in our net operating revenue by destination and by segment, based on the items that comprise our gross revenue.

Sales by destination

Sales to end consumers

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our gross operating revenue from sales to Final Consumers (which includes TUSD revenue from Captive Consumers) increased by 6.3% (or R$2,084 million) in the year ended December 31, 2024, reaching R$35,446 million. Our gross operating revenues primarily reflect sales to Captive Consumers in the concession areas of our distribution subsidiaries, as well as TUSD revenue from the use of our network by Captive Consumers, both of which are subject to tariff adjustments, as described below. Our gross operating revenue also reflects sales to Free Consumers in the commercial and industrial categories.

Distribution companies' tariffs are adjusted every year, at specific percentages for each consumer category. The month in which the annual tariff adjustment becomes effective varies by subsidiary, impacting both the year in which the tariff adjustment occurs and the following year. The adjustments for our subsidiaries occur in March (CPFL Santa Cruz), April (CPFL Paulista), June (RGE Sul) and October (CPFL Piratininga). In 2024, our tariff adjustments were 3.91%, 1.33% and 7.02% for CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and CPFL Santa Cruz, respectively. Due to the severe weather events that occurred in Rio Grande do Sul in May 2024, RGE agreed with ANEEL to postpone the tariff, generating the creation of a regulatory asset to be recomposed in the 2026 and 2027 RTAs.

Overall, average prices for end consumers in 2024 increased compared to 2023, mainly for the Residential, Commercial and Rural classes.

- Residential and commercial consumers. With respect to residential and commercial Captive Consumers (which represent 98.4% of the total R$26,996 million sold to this category in our consolidated financial statements), average prices increased by approximately 6%. With respect to Free Consumers, the average price increased by 4%.
- Industrial consumers. With regard to captive consumers, average prices fell by 5.4%, while for Free Consumers, the reduction was 2.7% due to new tariff negotiations.

The total volume of energy sold to final consumers in the year ended December 31, 2024 decreased by 0.1% (or 60 GWh) compared to 2023. This reduction mainly represents the effect of a 14.8% (or 1,013 GWh) decrease in the amount of energy sold to Industrial Free Consumers, partially offset by a 3.2% (or 965 GWh) increase in the amount of energy sold to Final Captive Consumers.

The amount sold to the residential and commercial categories, which accounted for 69.8% of our sales to Final Consumers, was impacted by a 6.0% (or 1,324 GWh) increase in the residential category, compared to a 4.2% (or 359 GWh) decrease in the commercial category. These changes were due to the combined effect of:

- Residential: reflecting the good performance of the income mass and higher temperatures recorded in 2024 compared to 2023.
- Commercial: driven by positive income results, reduction in the unemployment rate, which can be seen in the growth in all 10 main sectors in our concession area, in addition to vegetative growth and positive temperature effect. These effects were partially offset by the increase in DG users.

The amount of energy sold to industrial consumers, which represented 12.9% of our sales to end consumers in 2024 (compared to 15.1% in 2023), as mentioned above, decreased in the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, with this decrease mainly due to the migration of captive customers to the free market.

Electricity supply

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our gross operating revenue from sales to wholesalers in the year ended December 31, 2024 increased by 15.5% (or R$863 million) reaching R$6,438 million (10.5% of gross

operating revenue), mainly due to increases of 12.1% (or R$636 million) in revenues from other concessionaires and licensees, and 38.6% (or R$209 million) in revenues from the sale of electricity in the short term.

Other operating income

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our other gross operating revenues (which exclude TUSD revenue from captive consumers) increased 13.4% (or R$2,308 million) to R$19,569 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 (32% of our gross operating revenue), mainly due to: (i) the net effect of an increase of R$924 million in revenue from the construction of the concession infrastructure, related to investments made by subsidiaries in the distribution and transmission segments in the concession infrastructure assets during the construction period, (ii) in addition to increases in TUSD revenue from free consumers (an increase of R$769 million, or 12.3%) and CDE contribution (an increase of R$364 million, or 17.9%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2023.

Deductions from operating income

We deduct certain taxes and industry charges from our gross operating revenue to calculate net revenue. The ICMS tax is calculated based on gross operating revenue from final (billed) consumers, while the federal PIS and COFINS taxes are calculated based on total gross operating revenue. Research and development and energy efficiency programs (regulatory charges) are calculated based on net operating revenue. Other regulatory charges vary according to the regulatory effect reflected in our rates. These deductions represented 30.2% of our gross operating revenue in the year ended December 31, 2024 and 29.9% in the year ended December 31, 2023. Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, these deductions increased 8.7% (or R$1,478 million), raising the amount to R$18,457 million in 2024, mainly due to (i) a variation of R$1,158 million, which represents an increase in the ICMS item of 19.3%, (ii) an increase of approximately 4.8% (or R$193 million) in the Social Integration Program (PIS) and Contribution for the Financing of Social Security (COFINS), (iii) in addition to the combined effect of other taxes and charges (CDE - Energy Development Account, ISS, PROINFA, among others). which increased by R$128 million in the period.

Electricity cost

Electricity purchased for resale

Our costs for the purchase of energy for resale increased by 14.2% (or R$1,785 million) in the year ended December 31, 2024, reaching R$14,368 million (44.7% of our operating costs and operating expenses) compared to R$12,584 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 (representing 42.7% of our operating costs and expenses), due to a higher volume of energy purchased (4.3% or 2,924 GWh variation between periods). The increase in the cost of electricity mainly reflects the increase in the average price of energy acquired at auctions in the Regulated Market, bilateral contracts and in the short-term market, which went from R$ 197.00 in 2023 to R$ 218.20 in 2024. The increase in volume is due to the greater amount of energy acquired through auctions in the regulated environment, bilateral contracts and short-term energy, which grew by 2,988 GWh, representing an increase of 5.2% compared to fiscal year 2023.

However, this increase was partially offset by an increase of 12.3% (equivalent to R$ 151 million) in PIS and COFINS credits generated by the greater volume acquired.

Charges for using the electricity grid

Our charges for the use of our transmission and distribution system increased by 1.3% (or R$67 million) resulting in R$5,152 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, mainly reflecting the increase in basic network charges of R$190 million, partially offset by the reduction in reserve energy charges – ERR of R$100 million.

Other operating costs and expenses

Our other operating costs and expenses comprise our operating costs, services received from third parties, costs related to the construction of concession infrastructure, selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and other operating expenses.

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our other operating costs and expenses increased by 6.8% (or R$802 million), resulting in R$12,615 million (explanatory note no. 28 of the Financial Statements, added to depreciation, amortization and provision for doubtful accounts) in the year ended December 31, 2024, mainly due

to: (i) an increase of 18.1% (or R$791 million) in infrastructure construction costs; and (ii) an increase of R$197 million in third-party materials and services.

Service Result

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our service result increased by 2.3% (or R$233 million) resulting in R$10,494 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, mainly due to (i) the increase in net operating revenue, in absolute terms (R$2,885 million), offset by (ii) the increase in our operating expenses (R$802 million) and the increase in electricity service costs (R$1,850 million).

Net profit

Net Financial Expense

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our net financial expense increased by 7.2% (or R$184 million), from R$2,557 million in 2023 to R$2,741 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, due to a reduction of R$333 million in financial income (or 17.2%) partially offset by a reduction of R$149 million (3.3% compared to the predecessor period) in financial expenses.

The reduction in financial expenses is mainly due to positive effects obtained with derivative financial instruments, in the order of R$464 million, resulting from the devaluation of the real currency throughout the year 2024. This effect was partially offset by the increase in debt charges, fair value adjustments and others, of lesser relevance.

The reduction in financial revenue was due to lower revenue from the updating of sectoral financial assets (an impact of R$76 million, or 55.1%) and lower income from financial investments (a reduction of R$190 million, or 28.3% compared to the previous year).

As of December 31, 2024, we had R$22,632 million (compared to R$20,439 million as of December 31, 2023) in debt denominated in reais, which accumulated interest and inflation adjustments based on a variety of Brazilian indexes and money market rates. The average interbank CDI rate during the year decreased to 10.8% in 2024, compared to 13% in 2023; and average IPCA increased to 4.8% in 2024, compared to 4.6% in 2023. We have the equivalent of R$6,157 million (compared to R$5,998 million as of December 31, 2023) of foreign currency-denominated debt in dollars, yen and euros. To reduce the exchange rate risk related to this foreign currency debt and variations in interest rates, we have implemented a policy of using exchange rate and interest rate derivatives.

Income Tax and Social Contribution

Our income tax and social contribution expenses increased to R$2,328 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to R$2,486 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. Our effective rate of 28.8% on profit before taxes in the year ended December 31, 2024 was lower than the official rate of 34%, mainly due to the effect brought about by subsidiaries opting for the Presumed Profit taxation regime.

Net income

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, and due to the factors discussed above, net income increased by 4.1% (or R$225 million), resulting in R$5,762 million in the year ended December 31, 2024.

Comments on the most relevant variations in Cash Flow:

(Amounts in R$ / million)

	Cash Flow				
	2024	HA%	HA-R$	VA%	2023
Profit Before Taxes	**8,089**	**0.80%**	**66**	**410.10%**	**8,023**
Adjustments to Reconcile Profit with Cash from Operating Activities					
Depreciation and Amortization	2,303	2.40%	53	116.80%	2,250
Provision for Tax, Civil and Labor Risks	309	-12.00%	(42)	15.70%	351
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	417	50.50%	140	21.10%	277
Debt Charges and Monetary and Exchange Rate Updates	2,432	4.30%	101	123.30%	2,331
Expense (Income) with Private Pension Entity	128	-21.50%	(35)	6.50%	163
Equity Method Income	(336)	-5.30%	(17)	-17.00%	(319)
Fair Value Adjustment of Investment	(103)	-306.90%	(152)	-5.20%	50
Loss (Gain) on Write-Off of Non-Current Assets	342	151.50%	206	17.30%	136
Provision for Impairment	(56)	-116.80%	(390)	-2.80%	334
Others	(1,054)	-26.30%	(220)	-53.40%	(834)
Profit Before Taxes (adjusted)	**12,471**	**-2.30%**	**(290)**	**632.20%**	**12,761**
Consumers, Concessionaires, and Permit Holders.	(130)	90.30%	1,217	-6.60%	(1,347)
Dividend and Interest on Equity Received	266	-26.30%	(95)	13.50%	361
Taxes to be Compensated	933	-65.70%	(1,787)	47.30%	2,720
Judicial Deposits	82	-403.70%	109	4.20%	(27)
Sectoral Financial Asset	(280)	-691.70%	(327)	-14.20%	47
Accounts Receivable - CDE/CCEE Contribution	(183)	-52.50%	(63)	-9.30%	(120)
Transmission Asset Additions	(720)	-23.70%	(138)	-36.50%	(582)
Other Operating Assets	1,070	25.60%	218	54.20%	852
Reduction (Increase) in operating assets	**1,038**	**-45.50%**	**(866)**	**52.60%**	**1,904**
Suppliers	76	-81.40%	(332)	3.90%	408
Other Taxes and Social Contributions	389	-32.80%	(190)	19.70%	579
Other Obligations with Private Pension Entity	(558)	16.50%	110	-28.30%	(668)
Regulatory Fees	(69)	-175.00%	(161)	-3.50%	92
Tax, Civil and Labor Risks Paid	(375)	-37.40%	(102)	-19.00%	(273)
Sectoral Financial Liabilities	(1,093)	26.70%	398	-55.40%	(1,491)
Accounts Payable - CDE	(18)	-63.60%	(7)	-0.90%	(11)
Other Operating Liabilities	(9)	95.60%	196	-0.50%	(205)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities	**(1,657)**	**-5.60%**	**(88)**	**-84.00%**	**(1,569)**
Net Cash Generated (Consumed) by Operations	**11,851**	**-9.50%**	**(1,244)**	**600.80%**	**13,095**
Debt Charges and Debentures Paid	(2,143)	-15.10%	(281)	-108.60%	(1,862)
Income Tax and Social Contribution Paid	(2,919)	-25.10%	(586)	-148.00%	(2,333)
Net Cash Generated (Consumed) by Operating Activities	**6,789**	**-23.70%**	**(2,111)**	**344.20%**	**8,900**
Capital Reduction in Investees	-	-100.00%	(53)	0.00%	53
Fixed Asset Acquisitions	(510)	24.80%	168	-25.90%	(678)
Contract Asset Additions	(4,544)	-19.80%	(751)	-230.30%	(3,793)
Additions and Constructions of Intangibles	(21)	-5.00%	(1)	-1.10%	(20)
Securities, Bonds and Linked Deposits (Applications)	(13,399)	-618.40%	(11,534)	-679.30%	(1,865)
Securities, Bonds and Linked Deposits (Redemptions)	12,943	678.80%	11,281	656.20%	1,662
Net Cash Generated (Consumed) by Investing Activities	**(5,532)**	**-19.20%**	**(891)**	**-280.40%**	**(4,641)**
Reduction of Equity Interest in Existing Investment	(2)	41.10%	2	-0.10%	(4)
Obtaining Loans and Debentures	7,761	46.20%	2,451	393.40%	5,310
Amortization of Principal of Loans and Debentures	(6,542)	-41.00%	(1,902)	-331.70%	(4,640)
Settlement of Derivatives Transactions	(538)	19.10%	127	-27.30%	(665)
Dividend and Interest on Equity Paid	(3,480)	2.50%	90	-176.40%	(3,570)
Amortization of Loans with Subsidiaries and Associates	(918)	0.00%	(918)	-46.50%	-
Cash Generation (Use) in Financing Activities	**(3,719)**	**-4.20%**	**(149)**	**-188.50%**	**(3,570)**
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(2,462)**	**-457.50%**	**(3,151)**	**-124.80%**	**689**
Beginning Balance in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,435	18.40%	689	224.80%	3,746
Closing Balance in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,973**	**-55.50%**	**(2,462)**	**100.00%**	**4,435**

Net Cash Generated (Consumed) by Operating Activities

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our net cash provided by operating activities decreased by 23.7% (or R$2,111 million), resulting in R$6,789 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This reduction is mainly due to:

- Adjusted profit before taxes: reduction of 2.3% (or R$290 million) compared to 2023, reaching R$12,471 million in 2024. This reduction is mainly due to the decrease in the Provision for Impairment of approximately R$390 million, and the reduction in the adjustment to fair value of investments, which, together with other components, totaled R$372 million. This increase was partially offset by the increase

in the provision for doubtful accounts and debt charges, which together amount to R$241 million, in addition to the increase in the loss on write-off of non-current assets, representing R$202 million.

- • Increase (Reduction) in Operating Assets: reduction in assets (implying lower net cash generation from operations) in the order of R$866 million, compared to fiscal year 2023, essentially resulting from the effects: (i) lower balance of Taxes to be Offset (reduction of approximately R$1,787 million); and (ii) reduction in the balance of Sector Financial Assets of R$327 million; partially offset by (iii) increase in balances related to Consumers, Concessionaires and Licensees of approximately R$1,217 million.
- Reduction (Increase) in Operating Liabilities: increase in liabilities (implying a greater reduction in net cash) of R$88 million in relation to the year ended December 31, 2023, mainly due to increases in the following items: (i) Sectoral Financial Liabilities, which showed an increase in the balance of R$398 million; and (ii) in addition to an increase in other liability lines, with emphasis on Obligations with Private Pension Entities, whose increase totals R$306 million. Such increases were partially offset by the reduction in the item Suppliers, Taxes and Social Contributions, Regulatory Fees, Tax, Civil and Labor Risks, which, in relation to the year 2023, varied by approximately R$785 million.

In addition to the effects highlighted above, Net Cash Generated by Operating Activities, in relation to the year ended December 31, 2023, was negatively impacted in the order of R$867 million, due to the increase in the amounts paid for Debt and Debenture Charges, in addition to Income Tax and Social Contribution.

Use of cash in investing activities

In relation to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, there was an increase of 19.2% (or R$891 million) in the use of cash in investment activities, which, at the end of 2024, will reach R$5,532 million. The increase mentioned is mainly due to (i) a higher addition of contractual assets (in the order of R$751 million), which mainly refers to additions to the concession's infrastructure assets in the distribution segment; and (ii) a reduction of R$253 million, net of investments and redemptions, in the Securities, Bonds and Restricted Deposits line.

The aforementioned effects are partially offset by a lower volume of acquisitions of fixed assets throughout the fiscal year 2024, representing an increase in cash from investment activities of R$168 million.

Use of cash in financing activities

In relation to the fiscal year 2023 (whose cash used for financing activities was R$3,570 million), in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, there was an increase in cash consumed of 4.2% (or R$149 million), reaching the amount used of R$3,719 million. This increase in cash consumption is mainly due to the amortization of loans with Subsidiaries and Associates made throughout the fiscal year 2024, totaling R$918 million.

This effect was partially offset by the cash generated, net, from the raising and amortization of principal of loans and financing entered into by the Group's companies, as well as the settlement of derivatives related to such debts, which together amount to R$676 million.

2.2. Executive officers should comment on:

a. results of the issuer's operations, in particular:

The segregation of the Company's operating segments is based on the internal structure of the financial information and Management, and is carried out through segmentation by type of business: distribution activities, generation (which includes conventional and renewable sources), marketing, transmission and services.

The profitability of our segments is variable. Our distribution segment primarily reflects sales to captive consumers and charges for the use of the distribution system (TUSD) to free consumers, whose prices are set by the regulatory agency. The quantity sold varies mainly due to external factors, such as: temperature, payroll and economic activity in the country. This segment represented 80.3% of our net operating revenue in 2024 (81.6% in 2023), but its contribution to net income was substantially lower in 2024 compared to the previous year, representing 52.0% of net income in the year (59.7% in 2023).

The contributions of the distribution, generation, commercialization, transmission and services segments to the net revenue and net income segments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented in the table below:

	Distribution	Generation	Commercialization	Transmission	Services	Others
2024						
Net operating income	80.3%	7.8%	7.2%	4.1%	0.7%	-
Net profit (loss)	52.0%	38.7%	-0.9%	10.6%	3.0%	-3.4%
2023						
Net operating income	81.6%	8.4%	5.8%	3.9%	0.4%	-
Net profit (loss)	59.7%	32.0%	-0.8%	9.6%	2.6%	-3.1%

Note: The percentage shown above considers the total net operating revenue of the segment including transactions incurred between group companies, so that the presentation of the segment correctly reflects its share of group revenue before eliminations for consolidation purposes.

Our generation segment consists largely of hydroelectric plants, wind farms, biomass thermal power plants and small hydroelectric plants. All of our generation sources require significant investment in fixed assets, and in the early years they typically require significant financing for construction. Once these projects become operational, they result in a higher margin (the percentage of operating revenue in relation to gross revenue) than the distribution segment's margin; however, they contribute to higher interest expenses and financial costs.

As of December 31, 2024, 8.7% of our generation segment's fixed assets were under construction (8.1% as of December 31, 2023).

Our commercialization segment sells energy to free consumers and other concessionaires and licensees.

Our transmission segment is responsible for building and operating the transmission infrastructure to transport energy from generation centers to distribution points, in accordance with its concession agreements.

Our services segment provides a wide range of services related to electric power. These services are designed to help our customers improve the efficiency, cost and reliability of their equipment.

Our segments purchase and sell electric power and value-added services among themselves. In particular, the generation, commercialization, transmission and services segments sell energy and provide services to our distributors. In our consolidated financial statements, the results of intersegment transactions are eliminated. However, an analysis of the individual segment results would be inappropriate and incorrect if we disregarded these transactions. As a result, intersegment sales have not been eliminated in the discussion of segment results.

i. description of any important components of the recipe

Our operating revenue comes from the activities of distribution, generation, commercialization, transmission and services related to energy, as follows:

- Distribution: consists, to a large extent, of supplying electricity to captive customers, as well as receiving the fee for the use of the distribution network, both for captive and free customers;
- Generation: consists of the sale of energy generated by conventional sources (hydroelectric and thermoelectric) and by alternative and renewable sources, such as SHPs/HGCs, wind farms and thermoelectric plants powered by sugarcane biomass;
- Commercialization: consists of the supply and provision of electrical energy to free customers and sale to other concessionaires and licensees;
- Transmission: consists of revenue from operation and maintenance services for electricity transmission facilities, as well as their construction services;
- Services: consists of the provision of value-added services related to electrical energy, such as self-production systems, transmission systems, distribution systems, electrical maintenance, equipment recovery, energy efficiency, among other service provision activities.

In addition to our five operating segments above, we consolidate a number of activities classified as "Other" that encompass other activities not related to the previous items, and further, our corporate expenses, except for the amortization of intangible assets related to our concessions, are allocated to our respective operating segments.

ii. factors that materially affected operating results

- **Results by segment of Operations—2024 compared to 2023**

Sales by segment

Distribution

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, net operating revenue from our distribution segment showed an increase of 5.6% (or R$1,810 million) resulting in R$34,224 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase was mainly due to:

(i) The increase in Gross Operating Revenue of R$3,249 million (or 6.7%), in turn resulting from the increase in (i) the supply of electricity (excluding revenue related to the availability of the electricity grid – TUSD), the increase of which was R$1,452 million (caused mainly by higher revenue from residential class supply); (ii) in TUSD revenue from free consumers (an increase of R$769 million); and also (iii) in revenue from the construction of concession infrastructure (an increase of R$766 million);

(ii) The above effects were partially offset by higher Revenue Deductions, an increase of R$1,439 million (or 9.0%), resulting from the increase in taxable Gross Revenue.

Generation

Net operating revenue from our generation segment in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 remained stable compared to the previous fiscal year, with a slight increase of 0.5% (or R$23 million), totaling R$5,020 million in the period. Although the segment transacted a lower volume of energy (a reduction of 2.5% compared to 2023), there was an increase in the average price of energy, offsetting such reduction in quantity.

Commercialization

Net operating revenue from our commercialization segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 totaled R$3,078 million, an increase of 33.2% (or R$767 million) compared to R$2,310 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase reflects a higher volume of energy transacted with other concessionaires and licensees (an increase of 102.5%, or 8,848 GWh, in the amount of energy sold) and energy sold in the spot market. Such effects generated an increase in gross revenue of R$1,005 million (or 71.4%), compared to fiscal year 2023, which were partially offset by: (i) lower revenue from supplies billed to free customers, specifically, from the industrial segment (reduction of R$191 million), and (ii) an increase in revenue deductions, in the order of R$62 million (or 14.7%), this resulting from an increase in taxable Gross Revenue.

Transmission

Net operating revenue from our transmission segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 totaled R$2,205 million, an increase of 12.8% (or R$250 million) compared to R$1,955 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase primarily reflects an increase of 18.0% (or R$158 million) in revenue from the construction of concession infrastructure; in addition to a reduction of 10.4% (or R$27 million) in taxes levied on revenue.

Services

Net operating revenue from our Services segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 totaled R$1,254 million, an increase of 24.0% (or R$243 million) compared to R$1,011 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. This effect was primarily due to an increase of R$261 million in revenues from CPFL Serviços construction, maintenance and equipment rental services; partially offset by deductions from revenues.

Service Result by Segment

Distribution

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our Distribution segment's income from services decreased by 3.4% (or R$227 million) to R$6,506 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. As discussed above, although the segment's net operating revenue increased by R$1,810 million (or 5.6%), there was an increase in electricity costs, as well as an increase in operating costs and expenses. The following are the main factors contributing to the fluctuations in electricity costs, and operating costs and expenses:

Electricity costs. Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, electricity costs increased by 6.0% (or R$1,016 million) resulting in R$18,033 million in the year ended December 31, 2024.

The cost of energy purchased for resale increased by 7.9% (or R$933 million), mainly reflecting the effect of the 8.6% (or R$888 million) increase in the cost of energy acquired through auction in the regulated environment, bilateral contracts and short-term energy, where, although the volume acquired throughout the 2024 fiscal year decreased by 10.7% (or 4,844 GWh), there was an increase in the average price, offsetting such reduction in quantity.

In addition, charges for the use of the transmission and distribution system increased by 1.6% (or R$83 million), reaching R$5,335 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, due to the combined effect of: an increase in basic network charges of R$209 million (or 5.3%); offset by a reduction of R$100 million (or 9.8%) in reserve energy charges – EER.

Other operating costs and expenses. Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, our other operating costs and expenses for the distribution segment increased by 11.8% (or R$1,021 million), resulting in R$9,685 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase was due to the combined effect of: (i) an increase of 20.2% (or R$766 million) in costs related to the construction of the concession infrastructure; and (ii) a total increase of R$255 million in other operating expenses, with emphasis on increases in expenses with third-party services (R$88 million), depreciation and amortization (R$82 million) and in the provision for doubtful accounts (R$117 million).

Generation

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, the result of the service of our generation segment increased by 11.9% (or R$300 million), resulting in R$2,815 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. Considering what was explained above, that is, that there was no significant variation in the segment's Net Operating Revenue between the periods evaluated, this increase was due to the combination of the effects: (i) a reduction of 20.0% (or R$387 million) in other operating costs and expenses, with emphasis on the reduction in financial compensation for the use of water resources (by R$390 million); partially offset by (ii) an increase in costs with energy purchased for resale of R$116 million (or 41.1%), which, in turn, resulted from a higher average price in the year, even though there was a reduction in the amount of energy purchased.

Comemercialization

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, the result of the service of our commercialization segment decreased by R$53 million, resulting in a loss of R$19 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. Although

throughout the year 2024 the commercialization segment demonstrated an increase in its net operating revenue (as discussed above), such increase was offset, in its entirety, by the increase in costs with energy purchased for resale in the amount of R$816 million, this result of a greater amount of energy acquired through auction in the regulated environment, bilateral contracts and short-term energy (increase of 10,817 GWh, or 87.3%).

Transmission

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, the result of service of our transmission segment increased 18.3%, or R$168 million, resulting in R$1,087 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase was due to the net effect of: (i) an increase in the segment's net operating revenue of R$250 million, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above; partially offset by the effect of (ii) an increase of R$82 million (or 5%) in other operating costs and expenses (specifically, infrastructure construction and personnel costs).

Services

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, the service result of our Services segment increased by 24.9% (or R$43 million) resulting in R$221 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase was due to the combined effect of a R$243 million increase in net operating revenue, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above, as opposed to a R$199 million increase in its operating costs and expenses, mainly those related to personnel, materials and third-party services, which amount to an increase of R$181 million in 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Net Profit by Segment

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, 52.0% of our net income came from our distribution segment, 38.7% from the consolidated generation segment, 3.0% from our services segment, and 10.6% from our transmission segment, which was offset by a loss in the commercialization and other segment, whose loss represents -4.2%.

Distribution

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, net income from our distribution segment decreased by 9.3% (or R$308 million) resulting in R$2,997 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. The aforementioned reduction is the result of the combination of the effects:

(i) Reduction in the Service Result of the distribution segment which, as discussed above in "Service Result by Segment", results from an increase, in the order of R$ 2,037 million, in operating costs and expenses greater than the increase of R$ 1,810 in Net Operating Revenue.

(ii) Increase in the segment's net financial expense, resulting from: (i) a 19.0% (or R$296 million) reduction in financial revenues due to the combined effect of reductions in income from financial investments of R$109 million, updating of tax credits of R$101 million, and updates of the sector's financial assets of R$76 million; and, (ii) an increase in financial expenses of R$61 million (or 1.8%) due to increases in debt charges of R$92 million, fair value adjustment of R$197 million and updates of the sector's financial liabilities of R$73 million, which, in turn, were partially offset by a reduction resulting from effects on other financial lines of R$294 million, with emphasis on a decrease in monetary and exchange rate updates, and derivatives.

Finally, the impacts described above are partially offset by a reduction in income tax and social contributions, in the order of R$276 million, resulting from a reduction in taxable profits.

Generation

Net income from our generation segment increased by 25.8% (or R$458 million), resulting in R$2,231 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, when compared to net income of R$1,774 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was mainly due to the combined effect of: (i) a reduction of R$278 million in operating costs and expenses, as mentioned above; and (ii) a reduction in net financial expenses of R$249 million (or 44.1%), mainly due to a reduction in financial expense lines, totaling R$254 million, with emphasis on the effects of derivatives and lower debt charges. Additionally, the impacts described were partially offset by an increase of R$109 million in income tax and social contribution, resulting from a larger taxable base.

Commercialization

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, the net result of our commercialization segment decreased by R$7 million, resulting in a net loss of R$52 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This result reflects the combined effect of (i) a reduction in the result of service of R$53 million, discussed above in "Result of Service by Segment"; and (ii) a reduction in net financial expense of R$56 million, which, similar to our Generation segment, was mainly due to the effects of derivatives and lower debt burden.

In addition, in the year 2024, there was an increase of approximately R$8 million in taxes on profit.

Transmission

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023 (whose result for the period was net income of R$532 million), the net income of our transmission segment increased by R$75 million, resulting in net income of R$608 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This result reflects the increase in service income of R$168 million (or 18.3%, as discussed in the sections above); in contrast to an increase in net financial expense (R$115 million, or 63.5%). The negative financial result mentioned is mainly due to an increase in the segment's financial expense caused, in turn, by higher debt charges.

Services

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, net income from our services segment increased by 20.4% (or R$29 million), resulting in R$174 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, reflecting the combined effects of: (i) an increase of R$24.2% (or R$43 million) in service income, as discussed above; partially offset by (ii) a decrease of 25.0% (or R$3 million) in net financial income, resulting from lower income from financial investments (a decrease of R$4 million compared to the year 2023); and (iii) an increase of approximately R$11 million in taxes on income, resulting from a larger taxable base.

b. relevant variations in revenues attributable to the introduction of new products and services, changes in volumes and changes in prices, exchange rates and inflation

Regulated Distribution Tariffs

Our results of operations are significantly affected by changes in regulated electricity tariffs. More specifically, most of our revenue is derived from the sale of electricity to captive Final Consumers based on regulated tariffs. In 2024, sales to captive consumers represented 58.0% of the amount of electricity sold and 57.1% of our operating revenue, compared to 64.1% and 59.4%, respectively, in 2023. These proportions may decrease if customers migrate from Captive Final Consumers to Free Consumers.

Operating revenues and margins depend substantially on the tariff review process, and management strives to maintain a constructive relationship with ANEEL, the government and other market participants, so that the tariff review process adequately reflects the interests of consumers and shareholders.

Annual Tariff Adjustment – RTA and Periodic RTP Reviews

Tariff increases are applied differently to each class of consumers, with, in general, larger increases for consumers served at higher voltages, in order to reduce the effects of subsidies, which were historically granted to these consumers and which were mostly eliminated in 2007. The table below shows the average increase in percentage terms of each annual adjustment starting in 2023. The percentage increase in tariffs should be assessed in light of the Brazilian inflation rate.

	CPFL Paulista (3)	CPFL Piratininga (3)	RGE (3)	CPFL Santa Cruz (3)
2024				
Economic repositioning (1)	2.03%	-1.48%	-8.94%	8.22%
Financial components (2)	1.88%	2.81%	3.31%	-1.20%
Total	**3.91%**	**1.33%**	**-5.63%**	**7.02%**

2023				
Economic repositioning (1)	1.08%	0.89%	7.22%	4.41%
Financial components (2)	2.28%	-1.62%	-5.55%	1.23%
Total	**3.36%**	**-0.73%**	**1.67%**	**5.65%**

(1) This portion of the adjustment primarily reflects the inflation rate for the period and is used as a basis for adjustments in subsequent years.

(2) This portion of the adjustment is reflected in the settlement of assets and liabilities recorded on an accrual basis, mainly the CVA, and is not considered in the calculation of the adjustment for the following year.

(3) Annual adjustment (Annual Tariff Adjustment - RTA and Periodic Tariff Review - RTP) of the distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, RGE and CPFL Santa Cruz occur in April, October, June (August in 2024) and March, respectively.

Sales to Potentially Free Consumers

Industry regulation allows certain consumers to leave the regulated tariff environment and become "free" consumers, with the right to contract their electricity supply with any supplier. Compared to the total number of captive consumers of the Company, the number of Potentially Free Consumers is relatively small. These revenues consist of the tariffs charged for the use of the distribution network (TUSD). Even if a consumer decides to migrate from the regulated tariff system to become a Free Consumer, he or she will still have to pay the distributor the tariff for the use of the distribution system, or TUSD. With regard to the reduction in sales revenue, we are able to reduce, in some cases, the energy contracted to supply these customers in the year in which the migration occurs, while, in other cases, we can offset this excess by adjusting the energy to be purchased in future periods. Accordingly, we do not believe that losses of Potentially Free Customers would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Prices for Purchased Electric Energy

The prices of electricity purchased by our distributors under long-term contracts executed in the Regulated Market are: (i) approved by ANEEL in the case of contracts entered into prior to the New Regulatory Framework; and (ii) determined in auctions for contracts entered into thereafter, while the prices of electricity purchased in the Free Market are agreed upon through bilateral negotiation based on prevailing market rates. In 2024, we purchased 70,863 GWh, compared to 67,938 GWh in 2023, due to higher sales. Prices under long-term contracts are adjusted annually to reflect increases in certain generation costs and inflation. Most of our contracts have adjustments tied to the annual adjustment in distribution rates, so that the increase in costs is passed on to our consumers through an increase in rates. As an increasing share of our energy is purchased at public auctions, the success of our strategies in these auctions affects our margins and our exposure to price and market risk, since our ability to pass on the costs of purchasing electricity depends on the successful projection of our expected demand.

We also purchase a substantial amount of electricity from Itaipu under "take-or-pay" obligations at prices governed by regulations adopted under an international contract. Concessionaires with operations in the Central-West, South and Southeast regions are required by law to purchase a share of Brazil's share of Itaipu's available capacity. In 2024, we will purchase 9,852 GWh of electricity from Itaipu (13.9% of the electricity we purchase in terms of volume), compared to 9,885 GWh (14.5% of the electricity we purchase in terms of volume) in 2023. Itaipu's electricity is priced in dollars to reflect the costs of servicing its debt. Accordingly, the price of electricity purchased from Itaipu increases in real terms when the real depreciates against the dollar. The change in costs for electricity from Itaipu is subject to the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism described below.

Most of the electricity we purchased in a free contracting environment was purchased by our commercialization subsidiary CPFL Brasil, which resells the electricity to Free Consumers and other concessionaires and licensees (including our subsidiaries).

Unmanageable Cost Variations - Parcel A Costs

We use the cost variation compensation account or the Parcel A account to recognize in distribution tariffs the variation of some of our costs, known as "Parcel A" costs, which are unmanageable. In general, when these costs are higher than the projections used to set the distribution tariff, we have the right to recover the difference through subsequent annual tariff adjustments.

The costs of electricity purchased from Itaipu are indexed to the US dollar and are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. If the US dollar appreciates against the real, our costs will increase and, consequently, our results will decrease in the same period. These losses will be offset in the future, when the next annual tariff adjustment occurs.

For more details on these tariff components, see explanatory note no. 9 of our consolidated financial statements.

c. relevant impacts of inflation, price variations of the main inputs and products, exchange rates and interest rates on the operating result and financial result of the issuer

Brazilian Economic Situation

All of our operations are in Brazil, and for this reason we are affected by the Brazilian economic situation. In particular, the general performance of the Brazilian economy affects the demand for electricity, and inflation affects our costs and margins.

Some factors can significantly affect the demand for energy, depending on the consumer category:

- Residential and Commercial Consumers. These classes are greatly affected by weather conditions, labor market performance, income distribution, credit availability, among other factors. Higher temperatures and rising income levels cause an increase in demand for electricity and, therefore, increase our sales. On the other hand, rising unemployment and decreasing family income tend to reduce demand and our sales.
- Industrial Consumers. Industrial consumer consumption is related to economic growth and investment, mainly related to industrial production. In periods of financial crisis, this category suffers the greatest impact.

Inflation affects our business primarily by increasing operating costs and financial expenses due to inflation-adjusted debt charges. We may recover a portion of these increased costs through the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism, but there is a lag between the time the increased costs are incurred and the time the adjusted tariffs are received. The amounts owed to us under Parcel A are primarily tied to the variation in the SELIC rate until they are passed through to our tariffs, and the costs linked to Parcel B are indexed to the IGP-M net of the X factor.

The depreciation of the Real increases the cost of servicing our foreign currency debt and the costs of purchasing electricity from the Itaipu plant, one of our main suppliers, which adjusts prices based on its costs partially tied to U.S. dollars.

The table below shows the main performance indicators of the Brazilian economy for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Fiscal year ended December 31,	
Indicator	**2024**	**2023**
GDP growth (in reais) (1)	3.5%	2.9%
Unemployment rate (2) – average %	6.8%	8.0%
Credit to individuals (non-earmarked resources) – % GDP	18.3%	18.0%
Retail Sales Growth	4.7%	1.7%
Industrial Production Growth	3.1%	0.2%
Inflation (IGP-M) (3)	6.5%	-3.2%
Inflation (IPCA)(4)	4.8%	4.6%
Average exchange rate – US$1.00 (5)	R$ 5.39	R$ 4.99
Year-end exchange rate – US$1.00	R$ 6.19	R$ 4.84
Depreciation (appreciation) of the real vs. the US dollar	27.9%	-7.2%

Sources: Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and Central Bank of Brazil

1. Source: IBGE.
2. Unemployment rate according to the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), published by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).
3. Inflation (IGP-M) is the general market price index measured by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation.
4. Inflation (IPCA) is a broad consumer price index measured by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, and is the reference for the inflation targets established by the CMN.
5. Represents the average commercial sales rates on the last day of each month during the period.

The year 2024 began with the expectation that inflation in the US would converge to the target more quickly. This expectation was frustrated in the first half of the year, due to the continued robustness of the labor market and less favorable inflation figures. Weaker employment and inflation data from July onwards led the FED to cut interest rates to 4.25%-4.50% per year at the end of 2024.

However, from mid-October/2024, candidate Donald Trump began to be considered the favorite to win the United States elections, with campaign promises with potential inflationary tendencies. This factor, combined with the release of economic data that showed that the slowdown in activity and inflation was occurring more slowly, instigated caution in the FED's decisions regarding the continuation of the interest rate cut cycle. As a result, expectations for interest rate cuts in 2025 have been reduced, contributing to the strengthening of the dollar, which has also benefited from stronger growth in the US economy.

In Brazil, 2024 was marked by positive surprises in the pace of economic growth.

Despite the drop in the grain harvest compared to 2023 (which had been a record), caused by climate factors, the stronger growth was due to a combination of: (i) extraordinary payment of court orders, of around R$90 billion at the end of 2023; (ii) reinforcement of regional governments' cash flow in 2023, opening space for increased spending in 2024, the year of municipal elections; (iii) continued good momentum in the labor market, reinforced by the benign dynamics of the construction industry; and (iv) improvement in the credit market.

Starting with the last factor: the credit market benefited from the reduction in the basic interest rate (Selic) that began in 2023 and continued into the first half of 2024; non-bank credit also had a good year, stimulated by the issuance of debentures. Credit to families also reaped the benefits of the Desenrola program, which took place at the end of 2023.

The mass of expanded income sustained an increase of around 7% in real terms in 2024, even after two years of substantial expansion in 2022 and 2023. Part of this increase reflected the expansion of employment, but the average real income of workers also grew strongly, fueled both by the real increase in the minimum wage and by the historically low unemployment rate (and below the neutral unemployment rate). Formal employment also expanded throughout the year, ending 2024 with a net creation of jobs of around 1.4 million.

Among the fiscal incentives, it is worth noting that the payment of court orders in the order of R$90 billion by the end of 2023 represented an injection of resources of around 0.8% of GDP into the economy. In addition, spending by regional governments, in a year of municipal elections, together with the resumption of the "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" program, helped to boost the construction sector. The federal government also directed around 0.2% of GDP in resources to Rio Grande do Sul, following the climate tragedy that struck the state. Despite the significant losses, reconstruction efforts ended up reinforcing the expansion of the construction sector, as well as the consumer goods industry (especially durable goods).

The evolution of government accounts was a central theme during the year. Initiatives to use public funds to implement programs (with less transparency), statements unfavorable to the adjustment of accounts and the announcement of the fiscal package in November, which was accompanied by the announcement of an increase in the income tax exemption bracket, increased the markets' distrust regarding the government's commitment to the stability of public accounts. As a result, longer-term interest rates increased their upward trend and the exchange rate soared.

The real depreciated sharply in 2024, partly due to the more turbulent external scenario, in the face of increased uncertainty, following a movement that occurred with several other currencies of developing countries and commodity exporters. Nevertheless, about half of the depreciation was due to the worsening perception of the domestic fiscal situation, as the depreciation of the real was almost double that seen by a basket of comparative currencies.

The depreciation of the exchange rate, as well as less favorable weather conditions, exerted significant pressure on inflation. The buoyant labor market also ended up being reflected in the formation of prices that are more

sensitive to economic activity, such as services. As a result, inflation ended the year once again above the target ceiling of 4.5%.

Inflation expectations continued to move away from the targets throughout the year. In this context, Copom suspended the Selic rate cut cycle earlier than expected, when the Selic was at 10.50% per year. In September, Copom resumed raising the Selic rate, which ended 2024 at 12.25% (11.75% in 2023).

Thus, despite the good performance of economic activity and the labor market in 2024, the worsening of the external and domestic fiscal situation resulted in more adverse financial conditions, with exchange rate depreciation, high inflation and interest rates.

In 2023 and 2024, our rating was confirmed as AAA by Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Rating agencies.

2.3 Executive officers should comment on:

a. changes in accounting practices that have resulted in significant effects on the information provided in fields 2.1 and 2.2

The 2024 financial statements comply with international financial reporting standards (IFRS), issued by the IASB, and in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, following the guidelines issued by the CPC, considering the effects of changes in applicable pronouncements.

New or revised pronouncements first applied in 2024

The changes presented below came into effect on January 1, 2024 and did not produce relevant impacts on the Company's individual and consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standard	Main changes
Amendments to IAS 7/CPC 03 and IFRS 7/CPC 40 - Supplier financing arrangements	They clarify the characteristics of supplier financing arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to help users of financial statements understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk exposure.
Amendments to IAS 1/CPC 26 - Presentation of Financial Statements	They specify that only covenants that must be complied with at or before the end of the reporting period affect the right to defer settlement of a liability for 12 months after the reporting date, impacting the classification of the liability as current or non-current. If compliance with a covenant is assessed after the reporting date, it still affects the assessment, provided that it involves compliance within 12 months. If compliance occurs after that period, the right to defer is not affected. If compliance with covenants within 12 months is required, the entity shall disclose information about the covenants, including their nature, timing, carrying amount of liabilities and potential difficulties in compliance.
Amendments to IFRS 16/CPC 06 (R2) - Leases	Clarify how to measure the lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction. The seller-lessee should determine the "lease payments" and "revised payments" in a manner that does not recognize gain or loss related to the retained right of use. This is especially relevant in transactions where the lease payments include variable amounts that are not dependent on an index or rate.

b. qualified opinions and emphases present in the auditor's report

The Independent Auditors' Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, dated February 26, 2025, issued by PwC Independent Auditors, contains no emphasis-of-matter paragraphs or qualifications.

2.4. Executive officers must discuss any significant effects that the events listed below have had, or are expected to have, on the issuer's financial statements and results.

a. Introduction or disposal of an operating segment.

Not applicable, as there was no introduction or disposal of an operating segment during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

b. formation, acquisition, or disposal of an equity interest

EPASA

On March 28, 2025, CPFL Geração executed a Share Purchase Agreement for the sale of all 50,900,370 common shares it holds in Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A. – EPASA ("EPASA") to Ebrasil Gás e Energia S.A.

Closing of the transaction is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent set out in the agreement, including prior approval by Brazil's Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE). Once the transaction is completed, CPFL Geração will no longer hold any equity interest in EPASA.

EPASA is an independent power producer that owns two non-operational thermoelectric plants—Termonordeste and Termoparaíba—both located outside the SIN portfolio and dispatchable by the ONS, with a combined installed capacity of 342 MW.

CPFL Renováveis

On April 29, 2025, at the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings of the Company and its subsidiary CPFL Geração, a partial spin-off of CPFL Geração was approved, corresponding to 1.8498% of its investment in CPFL Renováveis. This equity block was transferred to the Company, increasing its ownership interest in CPFL Renováveis from 49.1502% to 51%.

c. unusual events or transactions.

Not applicable, as no unusual events or transactions occurred during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

2.5. If, during the last fiscal year, the issuer disclosed—or wishes to disclose in this form—non-GAAP measures such as EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) or EBIT (earnings before interest and income tax), the issuer must:

a. disclose the amount of the non-GAAP measures

The Company disclosed the following non-GAAP measures in the fiscal years ended 2024 and 2023:

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

	Fiscal year ended December 31,	
CONSOLIDATED	**2024**	**2023**
EBITDA	13,133,681	12,829,818
Total Debt	31,274,337	29,577,215
Gross Debt	30,445,729	29,454,806
Net Debt	26,898,328	23,922,620

EBITDA

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) is calculated starting from the net income or loss for the period, increased by income tax, financial result, depreciation and amortization, and goodwill amortization. EBITDA provides a useful managerial measure of the performance of companies within the CPFL Energia group, and the definition of EBITDA used by the Company may not be comparable to those used by other companies. It should be emphasized that EBITDA is not a financial performance measure according to the Accounting Practices Adopted in Brazil, nor according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and it should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to other financial indicators such as net income or operating cash flows, nor as a measure of liquidity or Company performance, or as a basis for dividend distribution. EBITDA is presented in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 156, dated June 23, 2022.

Total Debt, Gross Debt, and Net Debt

- **Total Debt:** represents the sum of the Company's financial debts (loans and financing, and debentures);
- **Gross Debt:** represents the sum of financial debts (loans and financing, and debentures), net of the derivatives position; that is, Total Debt adjusted by the net amount of derivatives (added or deducted).
- **Net Debt:** represents the Company's total financial debt (Gross Debt), net of the Cash and Cash Equivalents position (including Securities) as of each reporting date.

b. Reconcile the disclosed amounts with the amounts in the audited financial statements.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

	Fiscal year ended December 31,	
CONSOLIDATED	**2024**	**2023**
Net Income	**5,761,554**	**5,537,162**
Income taxes	2,327,339	2,485,621
Financial result	2,741,335	2,556,840
Depreciation and amortization	2,303,124	2,249,618
Amortization of asset surplus	329	577
EBITDA	**13,133,681**	**12,829,818**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

	Fiscal year ended December 31,	
CONSOLIDATED	**2024**	**2023**
Loans and Financing	12,277,993	13,511,376
Debentures	16,510,345	12,925,727
Consolidated Passive Loan	2,485,694	3,140,112
Total Debt	**31,274,032**	**29,577,215**
Liquid derivatives (assets) / liabilities	(828,609)	(122,409)
Gross Debt	**30,445,423**	**29,454,806**
Availability [(1)]	(3,547,055)	(5,532,624)
Net Debt	**26,898,368**	**23,922,182**

[(1)] For the purposes of calculating Net Debt, we consider as "Availability" the balances under the headings "Cash and Cash Equivalents" and "Securities and Securities".

c. Explain the reason why you believe this measure is more appropriate for a proper understanding of your financial condition and operating results.

EBITDA

The Company's Management believes that EBITDA is a useful indicator for analyzing the Company's operational economic performance because it is not affected by (i) fluctuations in interest rates, (ii) changes in income tax and social contribution tax burdens, or (iii) levels of depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is commonly used by investors and market analysts.

Total Debt, Gross Debt, and Net Debt

The Company's Management believes it is important to present the non-GAAP measures of Total Debt, Gross Debt, and Net Debt because (i) both debentures and loans and financing balances consist of financial debts with similar characteristics, and (ii) derivative transactions are predominantly contracted for foreign exchange and interest rate hedging of these same operations, so the amounts should be analyzed together. Furthermore, the concepts of Gross Debt and Net Debt are frequently used to establish financial restrictive covenants in loan, financing, and debenture agreements.

2.6. Identify and comment on any events subsequent to the most recent fiscal year-end financial statements that materially affect them.

Loans and Financing

On February 5, 2025, a loan was obtained as follows:

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Category Subsidiary	Amount released	Interest payment	Principal amortization	Annual rate	Effective rate with derivative	Resource allocation	Restrictive conditions
Foreign currency - Law 4131							
CPFL Paulista	295.000	Semester	Bullet in December 2027	JPY + 1.44%	CDI + 0.64%	Working capital	(a)

(a) Rations required in CPFL Energia's consolidated financial statements: Net debt divided by EBITDA less than or equal to 3.75 and EBITDA divided by financial result greater than or equal to 2.25.

2.7. Executive officers must comment on the allocation of the company's results, indicating:

	December 31, 2024
a) Rules on profit retention	The Brazilian Corporation Law (Lei das Sociedades por Ações) establishes that the General Shareholders' Meeting may, upon proposal from the Board of Directors, resolve to retain a portion of the net income for the fiscal year as provided for in a capital budget previously approved by the Meeting.
b) Rules on dividend distribution	In accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law (Lei das Sociedades por Ações) and the Company's Bylaws, the net income for the fiscal year shall be allocated as follows: (a) 5% to the legal reserve until it reaches 20% of the subscribed share capital; (b) payment of mandatory dividends; (c) the remaining profit, unless otherwise resolved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, will be allocated to the working capital reinforcement reserve, which cannot exceed the amount of the subscribed share capital. In the event of a loss, the reserves formed may be used to absorb the remaining loss, with the legal reserve being the last to be used. The Company's Bylaws establish a minimum dividend distribution of 25% of the net income adjusted according to the law, to the holders of its shares. Allocation of 2024 Results (Amounts in R$): Retentions in Profit Reserves: Working Capital Reinforcement Reserve: R$ 1,396,020,255.39 Profit Realization Reserve: R$ 874,241,319.44 Dividend Proposal: Minimum Mandatory Dividend: R$ 1,364,412,917.49 Additional Dividends: R$ 1,855,189,649.32
c) Frequency of dividend distributions	The Company's Bylaws establish that the mandatory dividend may be paid in advance, during the fiscal year and until the Annual General Meeting that decides on the respective amount. The amount of the advance dividend may be offset against the mandatory dividend for the fiscal year. The General Meeting will determine the payment of the balance of the mandatory dividend, if any, as well as the reversion to that reserve of the amount paid in advance. We emphasize that our Board of Directors has the prerogative to declare interim dividends to the account of profits determined in the half-yearly balance sheet or, in compliance with the legal provisions, determined in periods shorter than the half-year, or, even, to the account of accumulated profits or profit reserves existing in the last annual or half-yearly balance sheet. The Board of Directors may also declare interest on equity and attribute it to the payment of the minimum mandatory dividend. Dividends, unless otherwise decided by the General Meeting, must be paid within a maximum period of 60 days, counting from the date of the decision on their distribution and, in any case, within the financial year.
d) Any restrictions on the distribution of dividends imposed by legislation or special regulations applicable to the issuer, as well as contracts, judicial, administrative or	The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on the distribution of dividends due to certain loans, more specifically loans obtained from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development - BNDES. There are two situations that deserve to be highlighted: (i) general rule; and (ii) subsidiaries and other jointly controlled companies of CPFL Geração. The general rule states that companies may distribute dividends if (i) the restrictive obligations established in the contract are fully met; and (ii) certain financial ratios are maintained within pre-established parameters determined annually. Examples of these parameters may be: net financial debt divided by EBITDA and net financial debt divided by the sum of net financial debt and equity, among others. In addition, the Brazilian Corporation Law allows the Company and its subsidiaries, as applicable, to suspend the distribution of mandatory minimum dividends in any fiscal year if the Company's Board of Directors or the respective competent body of the subsidiaries informs the shareholders that such

arbitration decisions	distribution is incompatible with the financial situation of the Company or its subsidiaries. In this case, the Company's shareholders may not receive dividends or interest on equity.
e) If the issuer has a formally approved profit allocation policy, informing the body responsible for approval, date of approval and, if the issuer discloses the policy, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted	The Company has a Dividend Policy, approved by the Board of Directors on May 21, 2019 and updated on December 16, 2021. This policy establishes the factors that will influence the amounts of distributions, among which the following stand out: the Company's financial condition, its future prospects, macroeconomic conditions, tariff reviews and adjustments, regulatory changes and the Company's growth strategy, as well as other factors considered relevant by the Board of Directors and the shareholders. This policy also highlights that certain obligations contained in the Company's financial contracts may limit the amount of dividends and/or interest on equity that may be distributed, and that, in accordance with the Company's tax planning, it may be determined that the distribution of interest on equity in the future is in its interest. Furthermore, according to the Bylaws, the Board of Directors may approve the distribution of dividends and/or interest on equity, based on the Company's annual or semi-annual financial statements, as well as on financial statements for shorter periods. The distribution may also be based on recorded profits or profits allocated to non-profit reserve accounts, contained in the annual or semi-annual financial statements. The declaration of annual dividends, including dividends in an amount higher than the mandatory minimum amount, will depend on the approval by a majority vote of the Company's shareholders. The Company's Dividend Policy is available for consultation on the website of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") (http://sistemas.cvm.gov.br), as well as on the Company's Investor Relations website (www.cpfl.com.br/ri).

2.8. Executive officers must describe the relevant items not disclosed in the issuer's financial statements, indicating:

a. assets and liabilities held by the issuer, directly or indirectly, that do not appear on its balance sheet (off-balance sheet items), such as:

i. Receivables portfolios written off for which the entity has neither substantially retained nor transferred the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, indicating the respective liabilities.

As of December 31, 2024, there are no receivables portfolios written off for which the Company has neither retained nor substantially transferred the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset not shown in the Company's balance sheet.

ii. contracts for the future purchase and sale of products or services

The CPFL Group's commercialization companies have energy purchase and sale contracts with future delivery. Regarding sales, the Group has contracts with future delivery between 2025 and 2035, totaling R$3,464 million.

With regard to purchase contracts, the contractual obligations and commitments are presented in table form in item 2.1.c of this Reference Form.

iii. unfinished construction contracts

The Company has contractual obligations and commitments, such as commitments related to long-term contracts for projects to build plants, which are presented in table form in item 2.1.c of this Reference Form.

iv. contracts for future receipts of financing

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has contracted financing whose limits have not yet been fully used. For more information, see item 2.1.g of this Reference Form.

b. other items not evidenced in the financial statements

There are no other relevant items not evidenced in the Company's balance sheet for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

2.9. In relation to each of the items not evidenced in the financial statements indicated in item 2.8, executive officers must comment:

a. how such items alter or may alter the issuer's revenues, expenses, operating income, financial expenses or other items in the financial statements

Not applicable, given that there are no items not evidenced in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

b. nature and purpose of the operation

Not applicable, given that there are no items not evidenced in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

c. nature and amount of the obligations assumed and the rights generated in favor of the issuer as a result of the transaction

Not applicable, given that there are no items not evidenced in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

2.10. Executive officers should outline and comment on the main elements of the issuer's business plan, specifically exploring the following topics:

a. investments, including:

i. quantitative and qualitative description of ongoing and planned investments;

The main investments in recent years have been allocated to the maintenance and improvement of the distribution network and generation projects. The following table shows the Company's investments in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and the forecast for the years 2025 to 2029:

(Amounts in R$ / million)

	Financial year ended December 31					
Segment	**2024**	**2025***	**2026***	**2027***	**2028***	**2029***
Distribution	4,544	5,303	5,180	5,038	4,505	4,708
Generation	411	308	222	180	160	150
Commercialization, Services and others investments	83	105	70	70	68	69
Transmission	758	778	836	782	701	576
Total	**5,796**	**6,494**	**6,308**	**6,071**	**5,434**	**5,502**

* Planned investment.

We plan to invest approximately R$6,494 million in 2025, R$6,308 million in 2026, R$6,071 million in 2027, R$5,434 million in 2028 and R$5,502 million in 2029. Of the total budgeted investments for this period, R$24,734 million are expected to be invested in our distribution segment and R$1,020 million in our generation segment. Additionally, during this period, we plan to invest R$3,673 million in our transmission segment and R$382 million in our commercialization and services segments. Part of the expected expenditures, particularly regarding generation projects, have already been formally contracted.

ii. sources of investment financing

The main sources of funds for the Company's subsidiaries come from operating cash flow and financing. For the two-year period 2025 and 2026, our subsidiaries intend to raise funds through (i) new financing from development banks (BNDES, BNB, others), (ii) funding from national and international financial institutions and (iii) issuance of debentures.

iii. relevant ongoing divestments and planned divestments

In 2023, the concession for the Bio Formosa biomass (sugarcane bagasse) thermoelectric plant was transferred to the Vale Verde Group, with a sold installed capacity of 40 MW. In 2024, the Bio Ipê, Bio Pedra and Bio Buriti thermoelectric plants were transferred to the Pedra Group, with installed capacities of 25 MW, 70 MW and 74.25 MW, respectively.

b. provided that it has already been disclosed, indicate the acquisition of plants, equipment, patents or other assets that should materially influence the issuer's production capacity

There were no acquisitions of plants, equipment or other assets that materially influenced the Company's production capacity.

c. new products and services, indicating:

i. description of ongoing research already disclosed

Not applicable due to the absence of new products and services in progress.

ii. total amounts spent by the issuer on research for the development of new products or services

Not applicable due to the absence of new products and services in progress.

iii. disclosed projects currently under development

Not applicable due to the absence of new products and services in progress.

iv. total amounts spent by the issuer on the development of new products or services

Not applicable due to the absence of new products and services in progress.

d. opportunities included in the issuer's business plan related to ESG matters

The CPFL Group's ESG Plan 2030 is integrated into the Company's Strategic Plan and is represented transversally across its priority axes.

The ESG Plan 2030 introduces new guidelines and strategies to ensure we provide sustainable, accessible, and reliable energy at all times, making life safer, healthier, and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. One of our commitments is to have 100% of our energy generation portfolio based on renewable sources by 2030. In fact, this has been our exclusive investment focus since 2010, marking another step toward a low-carbon economy. Today, the CPFL Group operates a structure composed of hydroelectric plants (large, small, and micro), biomass plants, wind farms, and a solar plant, all contributing to our low-emission profile. We are also conducting a feasibility study on green hydrogen technologies for our business.

In parallel, we are working to expand the electrification of our heavy-duty operational fleet, including bucket trucks, as part of our efforts to meet this challenge. We will continue our electric mobility studies, which began in 2007, to further advance in this area.

Beyond our own operations, we aim to support other companies on their decarbonization journey. Through CPFL Soluções, the CPFL Group offers carbon credits, renewable energy certificates (I-RECs), and other integrated solutions to clients. All of this aligns with our strategy to promote and implement smart energy solutions.

The digital connectivity between people and equipment, driven by technological advancements, is transforming the electricity sector. In this context, we have made significant investments in grid expansion, automation, modernization, and innovation to enhance efficiency, quality, and resilience—contributing to our climate change mitigation and adaptation goals.

A key way to promote increasingly sustainable operations is by expanding our circularity practices, including equipment refurbishment and the recycling or reverse logistics of network components. We already have a structured circular economy business within the CPFL Group, which has been growing over the years and significantly reduces our environmental waste footprint.

More information about the ESG Plan 2030 is available on the CPFL Group's Investor Relations website: https://www.cpfl.com.br/ri

2.11. Comment on other factors that significantly influenced operational performance and that have not been identified or commented on in the other items in this section.

There are no other factors that significantly influence the Company's operating performance that have not been mentioned in this section.

3. Projections

3.1. Projections must identify:

a. projection object

Under article 21 of CVM Resolution 80/22, the disclosure of projections and estimates is optional. Therefore, the Company has also chosen not to disclose in this Reference Form projections of any nature (including operational or financial) related to it or its activities and those of its subsidiaries.

b. projected period and the validity period of the projection

Not applicable, given that the Company does not disclose projections.

c. projection assumptions, indicating which ones can be influenced by the issuer's management and which ones are beyond its control

Not applicable, given that the Company does not disclose projections.

d. values of the indicators that are subject to forecast

Not applicable, given that the Company does not disclose projections.

3.2. If the issuer has disclosed, during the last three fiscal years, projections regarding the evolution of its indicators:

a. inform which are being replaced by new projections included in the form and which are being repeated in the form

Pursuant to Article 21 of CVM Resolution No. 80/22, the disclosure of projections and estimates is optional, provided that the Company has not previously disclosed projections or estimates. Accordingly, the Company has chosen not to disclose in this Reference Form any projections of any nature (including operational or financial) relating to itself or to the activities of its subsidiaries.

b. with respect to projections for periods that have already elapsed, compare the projected data with the actual performance of the indicators, clearly indicating the reasons that led to deviations in the projections;

Not applicable, given that the Company does not disclose projections.

c. with respect to projections for periods still in progress, state whether the projections remain valid on the date the form is submitted and, where applicable, explain why they were abandoned or replaced.

Not applicable, given that the Company does not disclose projections.

4. Risk factors

4.1. Describe the risk factors with a real potential to influence the investment decision, following the categories below and, within each category, in decreasing order of relevance:

Investing in our securities involves exposure to certain risks. Before making any investment decision in any of our securities, our current and potential investors should consider and analyze in detail all the information contained in this Reference Form, the risks and uncertainties described in this section, in our financial statements and quarterly information and their respective explanatory notes before deciding to hold or invest in our securities.

Our business, reputation, financial condition, cash flow, liquidity, future business and/or operating results may be materially and adversely affected by any of the risks listed below. The market price of our securities may decrease due to the occurrence of any of the risk factors listed below and/or other risk factors not foreseen by us, in which cases our investors may lose their investments in our securities.

The risks described below are those that we currently know and believe that, on the date of publication of this Reference Form, may negatively affect us. Additional risks currently unknown to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also affect our business, reputation, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, future business and/or the market price of our securities.

In this section, when we mention that a certain risk, uncertainty or issue has the potential to have an adverse or negative impact, or when we use related expressions, we are indicating that such issues may adversely affect our business, reputation, financial health, operating performance, cash flow, liquidity, the future operations of our subsidiaries, as well as the market value of our financial securities. This includes, but is not limited to, our shares. Similar expressions included in this section "4.1. Risk Factors" should be understood in this context.

References in this item 4.1 to "we" should be interpreted as CPFL Energia S.A. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (unless the context requires otherwise).

Notwithstanding the subdivision of this section "4.1. Risk Factors", it is important to note that certain risk factors that are in a subitem may also apply to other subitems in the same section.

a. issuer

Our business is subject to cyberattacks and security and privacy breaches, and any attack could adversely affect you.

In our business, we collect, store, process and transmit personal data (PII) and sensitive data (PSI) of customers, suppliers and employees. In addition, we use information technology systems, both fundamental and operational networks, to control commercial, energy, administrative and financial operations, which invariably implies exposure to various cyber risks.

In recent years, we have seen a significant increase in the number of organizations, including large companies, financial institutions and government entities, reporting breaches in their information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT) systems. Many of these breaches involve sophisticated and targeted attacks on websites.

There are sophisticated techniques applied to obtain access credentials to business or customer information, either to compromise services or defraud systems. These techniques are so advanced that they often make it difficult to immediately identify the attempts, and they go unnoticed until the first attack occurs. The breach can occur not only directly in our systems, but also through the invasion of systems of partners or suppliers.

Social engineering is one of the most common techniques and involves the human factor, attempting to induce employees, partners or suppliers to disclose confidential information, such as credentials (user ID and passwords) for accessing our information technology systems. Some efforts are supported by significant financial and technological resources, making them even more sophisticated and difficult to detect.

A security breach may interrupt our operations, result in the unavailability of our systems and/or services, the improper disclosure of data, significantly harm our reputation and brand, result in substantial legal and financial exposure, lead to a loss of customer confidence and/or a decrease in the use of our products and services, with an adverse impact on our business and operating results.

In addition, we do not maintain specific insurance policies for cyberattacks, and our current policies may not be adequate to compensate us for losses caused by information security breaches. We may not be able to guarantee that the protections we have in place for our operational technology and information technology systems are sufficient to protect against privacy breaches, given the significant number and sophistication of cyberattacks.

Security incidents involving the operational network (substations and power plants) supported by the Technical Standards and Requirements of the National Electric Energy Agency ("ANEEL") and the National Electric System Operator ("ONS") could have a harmful effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

We maintain a database with information about our customers, which may include, primarily (but not limited to), data collected when customers subscribe to our services and through our mobile device applications. A breach of our systems may affect the integrity of this database. Doubts or concerns about the security or protection of our customers' data, stored in our systems or otherwise processed by us, may negatively affect our reputation and our results.

Unauthorized access to our customers' personal data, or any public perception that such data has been disclosed improperly, may result in administrative or legal proceedings, with possible financial compensation, fines and/or damage to our reputation.

We are subject to the regulation of the General Data Protection Law ("LGPD") and, in this sense, we may not comply with its guidelines and obligations, which may compromise the security and privacy of the data we collect. Therefore, failure to comply with any standards, requirements, decisions or other laws and regulations relating to the protection of personal data may significantly affect our business.

Because we process personal data of individuals in the execution of our corporate purpose, we are subject to the regulation of the LGPD and other applicable legislation, which establishes guidelines and obligations related to the processing of personal data in an ethical and responsible manner.

Violation of these rules may result in administrative sanctions, legal actions, operational restrictions, damage to reputation and significant financial losses, with negative impacts on our business and results. Among the main risks related to privacy and data protection, we highlight:

- Fines and financial penalties: failure to comply with the rules may result in sanctions of up to 2% of revenue, limited to R$50 million per violation, in addition to cumulative fines applied by different regulatory bodies (Public Prosecutor's Office, Procon, Senacon, ANEEL) and by the Judiciary.
- Reputation compromise: data leaks or privacy breaches can reduce the trust of customers, investors and partners, harming loyalty and the acquisition of new business.
- Operational interruptions: restrictions imposed by regulators, such as the suspension of the use of databases or specific operations, may directly impact our activities.
- Lawsuits and compensation: Data subject claims and class actions can result in high costs and reputational damage.
- Cyber threats: when carried out, a cyber attack can compromise sensitive personal data and generate unforeseen costs for mitigation and recovery.

Certain events, such as sophisticated cyberattacks, ethical breaches or regulatory changes, may impact our ability to comply with laws and regulations that are intended to protect personal data.

Finally, similar laws and regulations that may be enacted in the future may be interpreted and applied differently over time, adversely affecting our business. Any actual or perceived failure to comply with any applicable personal data protection regulations or with any federal, state or international data protection requirements, administrative or judicial decisions, or other laws and regulations may adversely affect our business.

The expansion of our business through acquisitions takes into account the valuation of risks inherent in these new businesses. The materialization of these risks may reduce the benefits we expect to obtain from these transactions, which may adversely affect our financial condition and the result of our operations.

We regularly analyze opportunities to acquire a stake (in whole or in part) in companies engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy, transactions similar to the acquisition of CPFL Transmissão S.A. ("CPFL Transmissão") in October 2021, or even to expand our operations in the electric sector through new ventures in activities in which we already operate, including through successful participation in ANEEL auctions. In addition, we also evaluate transactions in which we could increase our stake in assets already in our portfolio.

These transactions, by nature, present risks and challenges related to the uncertainties of the scenarios and assumptions assumed in the preparation of the Business Plan for each project. The uncertainties may be associated with the execution of the integration of the acquired company (operations, systems, employees, equipment, etc.), exposure to the liabilities assumed by these companies, difficulties in implementing the new ventures and variations in the scenarios/assumptions assumed in the projection of future cash flows of the assets involved. The materialization of these risks may have operational, financial and sometimes reputational impacts. Substantial liabilities associated with an acquisition, including those related to labor or environmental matters, could adversely affect our reputation and financial performance, reducing the benefits of the acquisition.

Our level of indebtedness and our debt service obligations, as well as the restrictive provisions in our financial agreements (covenants), may adversely affect our ability to conduct our activities and make payments on these financings.

As of December 31, 2024, we had total debt of R$30,445 million. Our level of debt increases the possibility that we will not have sufficient cash to promptly pay principal, interest and other charges related to our debt. In addition, we may incur additional debt from time to time to finance acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or other purposes, subject to restrictions applicable to our current financing, such as when we acquired CPFL Transmissão in October 2021. If we incur additional debt, the risks related to our indebtedness may increase.

In addition, some of our financing agreements contain restrictive operating covenants relating to our business. In particular, some of these covenants prevent us from incurring additional debt or making restricted payments, including the distribution of dividends, if certain financial ratios and tests are not met. These financial ratios and tests are based on the achievement of certain levels of Adjusted EBITDA (calculated in accordance with the criteria contained in its debt instruments), interest expense, total debt and net income. These financial ratios and tests are maintenance tests, which means that we must meet them on an ongoing basis each year in order to not default on our debt obligations. Our ability to meet these financial ratios and tests may be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot guarantee that we will meet them. Failure to meet any of these covenants could result in an event of default under these and other agreements.

Our level of indebtedness and the restrictive covenants in our debt instruments may pose significant risks, including the following:

- increased vulnerability to negative economic, financial and industry conditions generally; and
- the need to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to debt service, thereby reducing the availability of such cash flows to finance capital expenditures.

The cash generated by our operations may not be sufficient to pay the principal, interest and other amounts due on our current and future debt. In such cases, we may not be able to borrow, sell assets or otherwise raise funds on acceptable terms or even refinance our debt as it matures or becomes due. If we incur additional debt, the risks associated with our debt, including our default on the terms of our debt, may increase.

In the event of a default under any of our financing agreements, the outstanding balances (including principal, interest and any penalties) may be accelerated, which may trigger the cross default/cross acceleration provisions under our other financing agreements. Given our significant level of indebtedness, such a situation could materially and adversely affect our financial condition. In the past, we have failed to comply with certain specific covenants and have requested and obtained waivers with respect to compliance with certain debt coverage ratio covenants. In the future, we may be unable to comply with such or other applicable covenants and may be required to request

new waivers. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in complying with such covenants or that we will be able to obtain or renew such waivers.

For more information about our indebtedness, see item 2.1.f of this Reference Form.

We may be substantially affected by violations of our Code of Ethical Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Law and similar laws, which may adversely affect our business in a relevant way, both in terms of operations and our image.

Failure by our directors, officers and/or employees, as well as by subsidiaries, controlling companies and/or affiliates, to comply with our Code of Ethical Conduct and applicable anti-corruption legislation may expose us to sanctions provided for in said regulations. Accordingly, our compliance guidelines may not be sufficient to prevent or detect inappropriate practices, fraud and/or violations of the law by any employee, subsidiary, controlling company, affiliate or any third party acting on behalf of such parties, interests and/or benefits. Furthermore, in the future, we may discover a case in which there has been a failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and/or internal controls, which may result in fines and/or other sanctions and negatively affect our reputation, financial condition and strategic objectives. Law No. 12,846 of August 1, 2013 ("Anti-Corruption Law") establishes the concept of strict liability for legal entities involved in acts that harm the public administration, subjecting the offender to civil and administrative penalties, such as administrative sanctions applied as a consequence of an act that harms the public administration.

The Anti-Corruption Law imposes liability on companies for acts of corruption, fraud or manipulation of public bids, government contracts and interference with investigations and/or inspections by government authorities. Companies held liable under the Anti-Corruption Law may be subject to fines of up to 20% of their gross revenue in the immediately preceding year or, if such annual gross revenue cannot be estimated, such fines may range from R$6,000.00 to R$60,000,000.00. Among other sanctions, the Anti-Corruption Law also provides for the seizure of illegally obtained assets or benefits, the suspension or partial prohibition of operations, the dissolution of the entity and/or the prohibition of receiving incentives, subsidies, donations or financing from the government or entities controlled by the government for a period of up to 5 years. When assessing penalties under the Anti-Corruption Law, Brazilian authorities may consider the adoption of an effective compliance program. Other laws applicable to corruption-related violations, such as Federal Law No. 8,492 of June 2, 1992 ("Administrative Improbity Law"), also provide for penalties that include the prohibition of entering into contracts with the government for up to 14 years.

In addition, several financial contracts entered into by us and our subsidiaries contain clauses that require compliance with the Anti-Corruption Law. Therefore, failure to comply with the Anti-Corruption Law by our Company or its subsidiaries may represent an event of default under such contracts and, consequently, lead to early maturity of debts. In addition, there is a risk of sanctions and fines arising from anti-corruption legislation.

We cannot guarantee that our compliance guidelines and internal controls are sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud or violations of the Anti-Corruption Law and similar laws by any of our directors, employees and/or representatives, which may materially adversely affect our business in relation to both the financial and operational aspects, as well as in relation to our image before society.

Unfavorable decisions in judicial, administrative or arbitration proceedings may have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Company is or may become a defendant in legal, administrative and arbitration proceedings of a civil, criminal, corporate, tax, labor, administrative, intellectual property, competition, regulatory, environmental nature, among others, the results of which cannot be guaranteed to be favorable.

The provisions set aside may be insufficient to cover the total costs arising from the proceedings. Additionally, our Company may be subject to contingencies for other reasons that require it to spend significant amounts, hindering the regular conduct of its business. Decisions that are contrary to our interests may have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and operating results.

We are a holding company and a significant portion of our cash comes from the distribution of profits from our subsidiaries. Some financial contracts entered into by our subsidiaries impose restrictions on the distribution of dividends. Any adverse change in the financial condition or results of operations of our subsidiaries could affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are a publicly traded corporation, whose main purpose is to act as a holding company, participating in the capital of other companies engaged in the activities of distribution, transmission, generation, marketing and provision of services in the electric energy segment.

A significant portion of our cash flow comes from the distribution of dividends and interest on equity paid by our subsidiaries. Therefore, events that cause reductions in the profits of these companies and/or suspensions in the payment of dividends may affect our financial condition, as well as our ability to pay dividends or make additional investments. Our subsidiaries have financing agreements that prevent the distribution of dividends above the legal and statutory minimum, and the payment of any dividends and/or interest on equity is subject to the occurrence of events of default. The decision to distribute dividends will depend, among other factors, on our strategic plan, our ability to generate profits, our profitability, financial situation, our investment plans, contractual limitations and restrictions imposed by applicable laws and regulations.

There is no assurance that any funds will be made available or that they will be sufficient to pay our obligations and distribute dividends to our shareholders. Any adverse change in the financial condition or results of operations of our subsidiaries could affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If we fail to complete our proposed investment program on schedule, the operation and development of our business may be adversely affected.

We plan to invest R$1,020 million in our generation activities, R$3,673 million in our transmission activities, R$24,734 million in our distribution activities and R$410 million in our commercialization and services activities during the period 2025 to 2029. We intend to make investments totaling R$6,494 million in 2025, R$6,308 million in 2026, R$6,071 million in 2027, R$5,434 million in 2028 and R$5,503 million in 2029. We have already made contractual commitments in relation to part of these investments. Our ability to complete this investment program depends on a number of factors, including our ability to charge adequate fees for our services, including stability in regulatory aspects involving the company's fees and revenues, our access to domestic and international capital markets, and a variety of operational and regulatory contingencies, among others.

There is no certainty that we will have the financial resources to complete our proposed investment program. The inability to complete it could have a material adverse effect on our operations and the development of our business, as well as adversely affect our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

Any liquidation process of our Company or its subsidiaries may be conducted on a consolidated basis. Should this occur, our shareholders may be negatively impacted by the loss of our value if their assets are allocated to pay creditors of other companies in our economic group.

The Brazilian Judiciary or the creditors of our Company and/or companies in our economic group may order the conduct of a possible liquidation process of a company in our economic group as if they were a single company (Theory of Substantial Consolidation). Should this occur, our shareholders may be negatively impacted by the loss of our value in the event that their assets are allocated to pay the creditors of other companies in our economic group.

We are subject to the availability of professionals specialized in technical and administrative positions.

We depend on the knowledge acquired by our teams, whether they are technical professionals working in the offices or in the field, or administrative/corporate professionals who have specific knowledge and/or are qualified through various training courses or specialized education. If we lose some of these professionals, it may be difficult to attract and train people to replace internal knowledge. Economic dynamics may lead to moments of high demand, requiring us to compete for this type of workforce in a heated market, which may make it impossible to attract and train these people or generate additional costs. If we are unable to attract and retain these people to maintain or expand our operations, the quality of our business management may be impacted.

b. its shareholders, especially the controlling shareholders

The interests of our controlling shareholder may conflict with the interests of other shareholders and, consequently, impact the Company's strategies and its business.

We have a controlling shareholder, which currently holds 83.71% of our share capital. Among other powers, the controlling shareholder has the power to elect the majority of the members of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council, as well as to determine, in general, the outcome of most other resolutions that require shareholder approval, including transactions with related parties, corporate reorganizations, asset sales, partnerships and/or the payment of any future dividends.

Our controlling shareholder may take actions that are contrary to the interests of the other shareholders, including with regard to business planning, strategies, acquisitions, asset sales, partnerships, financing and/or similar transactions. The controlling shareholder's decision on the direction of our business may differ from the decision expected by the minority shareholders. For more information about the controlling shareholder, see item 6 of this Reference Form.

Future fundraising through securities issuances arising from the need for additional capital may result in dilution of the investor's interest in the shares issued by us, which may have an adverse effect on the price of the securities issued by us.

We may need to raise additional funds and may choose to obtain them through the public or private placement of shares or securities convertible into shares or exchangeable for them. Raising funds through the issuance of shares or securities convertible into shares may result in a change in the number of shares outstanding and in the price of the shares and, consequently, in the dilution of the shareholding of such shareholders. If they do not exercise, for any reason, their preemptive rights to subscribe for new shares issued as a result of new offerings to obtain additional capital in the future, they may have a lower proportional share of income and less power to influence decisions made by us. If public or private financing is not available, or if the shareholders so decide, such additional funds may be obtained through an increase in our share capital. Such funds may dilute the shareholder's interest in the share capital and have an adverse effect on the price of the securities issued by our Company. It is worth mentioning that, under the terms of the Corporations Law, the raising of additional resources through the issuance of shares or debt securities convertible into shares may be done with the exclusion of the preemptive right of our shareholders, and may, therefore, dilute their percentage and equity shareholding.

c. its subsidiaries and affiliates

The rates we charge for the supply of electricity to captive consumers and the rates for use of the distribution system that we charge free and special consumers, and energy generators, are determined by ANEEL in accordance with concession agreements entered into with the Brazilian government, and may adversely affect our results.

Our rates are determined in accordance with concession agreements entered into with the Brazilian government and in compliance with ANEEL's regulations and decisions. These rates are determined exclusively by ANEEL, as set forth in the concession agreement and applicable laws and regulations.

Our concession agreements and Brazilian law establish a mechanism that allows for three types of rate adjustment processes: (i) annual rate adjustment ("RTA"); (ii) periodic rate review ("RTP"); and (iii) extraordinary rate review ("RTE"). We have the right to request the RTA annually, which is intended to offset certain effects of inflation on rates and to pass on to consumers changes in our cost structure that are beyond our control, such as the cost of the electricity we purchase and certain regulatory charges, including charges for the use of the transmission and distribution network. In addition, ANEEL usually conducts the RTP every four or five years (depending on the applicable concession agreement). In this way, it aims to identify the variation in our costs, as well as determine a trajectory for reducing or increasing operating costs in accordance with our operational efficiency, in addition to determining a productivity factor inherent to the distribution service, aiming at tariff moderation, to be adopted in the index of the following RTAs. RTEs can be carried out at any time or requested by us, as long as the admissibility procedures are met, according to ANEEL regulations. Of our distributors, the RTP occurred only for the concession of CPFL Santa Cruz in 2021, with an average change of 9.95%. In 2023, three distributors of the CPFL Group underwent RTP: CPFL Paulista, RGE and CPFL Piratininga, with the following average effects on the consumer: 4.89%, 1.10% and -4.37%, respectively.

In addition, there are currently ongoing sectoral lawsuits discussing ANEEL's tariff review methodologies. Although the possibility is remote, an eventual unfavorable outcome could result in a change in the currently applied tariffs, adversely impacting our business and results of operations.

We may be unable to comply with the terms of our concession and authorization agreements, as well as secure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations and/or our energy supply agreements. If this occurs, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

We conduct our generation, transmission and distribution activities under concession agreements and authorizations, as applicable, granted by ANEEL. The duration of our concessions ranges from 20 to 35 years. According to the Federal Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988, all concessions related to public services must be granted through auction. Based on specific laws and regulations of the electric power sector, the Brazilian government may renew current concessions for an additional period of up to 20 or 30 years, depending on the nature of the concession, without auction, provided that the concessionaire has achieved certain minimum financial and performance standards, among others, and that the proposal is acceptable to the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government has considerable discretion under Law No. 8,987/95 ("Concessions Law"), Law No. 9,074/95, Decree No. 7,805/12, Law No. 12,783/13, Decree No. 8,461/15, Law No. 13,360/16, Decree No. 9,158/17 and Decree No. 9,187/17, as well as concession agreements, with respect to the renewal of concessions.

We also emphasize that we may be subject to new regulations issued by the Brazilian government, which could retroactively affect the rules on the renewal of concessions and authorizations. The non-renewal of our concessions and authorizations, as well as the non-renewal of our energy supply contracts, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, our results of operations and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations. ANEEL may impose penalties on us if we fail to comply with any provision of our concession contracts or authorizations, under the terms of those contracts and authorizations, ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 846/2019 and other applicable regulations. Depending on the severity of the non-compliance, penalties could include:

- warning;
- fine for non-compliance, limited to a maximum of 2% of the annual net operating revenue generated under the concession of the estimated value of the energy generated in the 12-month period prior to the occurrence of non-compliance in cases of self-production and independent production;
- embargoes on construction activities;
- restrictions on the operation of existing facilities and equipment;
- obligations for additional contributions by the controlling shareholders of the concessionaire, in the case of concessions;
- temporary suspension of participation in new bids to obtain new concessions, permits or authorizations, as well as prohibition from contracting with ANEEL and from receiving authorization for electric energy services and installations, which may also be extended to the economic group, including the controlling partner, shareholders and controlled, affiliated or linked companies, which must be identified by name when the penalty is applied;
- intervention by ANEEL in the administration of the offending concessionaire; and
- termination of the concession or authorization.

The Brazilian government may also revoke any of our concessions or authorizations through expropriation if it deems there to be reasons in the public interest. In addition, we may be party to legal proceedings that may result in restrictions on contracting with the government, which could affect us financially and in terms of reputation.

We cannot guarantee to investors that we will not be penalized by ANEEL for any breach of our concession or authorization agreements, nor that our concessions or authorizations will not be revoked in the future. The compensation to which we are entitled in the event of any termination or early revocation of our concessions or authorizations may not be sufficient to recover the full value of certain assets. In addition, if any of our concession or authorization agreements are terminated for reasons attributable to us, the effective amount of compensation by the granting authority may be significantly reduced through the imposition of fines or other penalties. Therefore, if fines or penalties are imposed on us, or if any of our concessions or authorizations are revoked, our financial

situation, our operating results and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations could suffer a material adverse effect. The distribution concessions held by our former subsidiaries Companhia Luz e Força Santa Cruz, Companhia Jaguari de Energia, Companhia Luz e Força de Mococa, Companhia Leste Paulista de Energia and Companhia Sul Paulista de Energia (currently incorporated by Companhia Jaguari de Energia, later named CPFL Santa Cruz) were originally granted in 1999 for a period of 16 years, and this period was extended in 2015 for an additional 30 years, until July 2045. These extensions were granted in light of Decree No. 7,805/2012, Law No. 12,783/2013 and Decree No. 8,461/2015, and are therefore subject to the targets and standards established by the Brazilian authorities. These targets and standards are included in the amendments to the concession agreements. There is still no precedent that allows us to assess how Brazilian authorities will act under these new laws and regulations, which include certain variables beyond our control and that may affect our ability to fully achieve these goals. If we do not achieve these goals, our distribution concessions and, therefore, our revenues and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations may be significantly affected.

Another relevant point in the new framework for the electricity sector is the expiration, between 2025 and 2031, of 19 electricity distribution concession contracts not covered by art. 7 of Law No. 12,783 of 2013, that is, those granted after the publication of Law No. 9,074 of 1995. Among the companies that will have their concession contracts expire are CPFL Paulista and RGE, in 2027, and CPFL Piratininga, in 2028. In the context of renewal, in 2023, the MME initiated Public Consultation No. 152/2023, already described in item 1.6 of this Reference Form, with the purpose of obtaining contributions for the preparation of the guidelines that will guide the new concession contracts. The developments of these guidelines reached the Federal Court of Auditors (TCU), which expressed itself in favor of the renewal of the 19 concessions. Continuing the process, in June 2024 the Federal Government published Decree No. 12,068, which establishes guidelines for the bidding and renewal of electricity distribution concessions. Based on this decree, ANEEL conducted Public Consultation No. 027/2024 ("CP 027/2024") to regulate the guidelines and improvements to the draft amendment to electricity distribution concession contracts, the purpose of which will be to extend the contracts.

As a result of CP 027/2024, on February 27, 2025, ANEEL published Order No. 517/2025 with the final draft amendment to the concession contract, starting the 30-day period for distributors to submit a request, if they so wish, for an early extension under the terms of article 10 of Decree No. 12,068/2024. Therefore, on March 28, 2025, the distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE filed requests with ANEEL for early extension of their respective concessions, reserving the right to review their positions in the event of changes to the extension conditions set out in the Decree and in the final draft of the addendum.

Following the procedure established by Decree No. 12,068/2024, upon submission of the request, ANEEL must forward a recommendation to the MME regarding the extension, with an assessment of compliance with the criteria related to the efficiency of continuity of supply and economic and financial management, within 60 days from the submission of the request. The Ministry's decision regarding the extension must then be communicated to the concessionaire within 30 days from the date of ANEEL's recommendation. Finally, after the MME's decision to extend the concession, ANEEL will make the draft amendment to the concession contract available to the concessionaire, which must sign it within 60 days from the date of the notice.

We may not be able to guarantee that we will obtain, maintain or renew all necessary implementation and operating permits to conduct our business, which may result in the application of fines and the closure of our irregular establishments, with the total or partial interruption of our activities.

With respect to the other Generation and Renewables businesses, the licenses, permits and authorizations required and applicable to our activities are issued by public bodies such as city halls and environmental agencies, and must be kept valid. When necessary, these licenses and authorizations must be renewed with the competent public authorities.

We cannot guarantee that we will obtain, maintain and/or renew in a timely manner all authorizations, real estate and environmental licenses required for the development of our activities. Any delay or refusal by licensing agencies to issue or renew such documents, as well as any inability to meet the requirements established by such agencies during the licensing process, may adversely affect our operating results. Failure to obtain, maintain or renew these licenses and/or authorizations may result in the imposition of fines and the closure of our irregular establishments, with the total or partial interruption of our activities. In addition, the closure or temporary interruption of any of our units may negatively affect our business and results.

In the distribution business, we must predict the demand for energy in our market in the short, medium and long term as accurately as possible. If the actual demand is different from the forecast, we will compulsorily buy or sell energy on the spot market at prices that may generate additional costs, which we cannot fully pass on to consumers, depending on the situation.

According to the New Electricity Sector Model Law and applicable legislation, an electric power distributor is required to contract in advance, through public bidding processes (regulated auctions), 100% of the electric power to meet the consumer market in its respective concession areas, and is authorized to pass on up to 105% of the cost of this energy to its consumers. An overestimated or underestimated consumption market may generate adverse impacts if the regulatory limits of 100% to 105% are exceeded. These limits may be changed by ANEEL in specific situations. If we underestimate the consumption market and purchase less energy, in a way that we are considered responsible for such cause, the missing energy will be compulsorily purchased on the spot market at volatile prices that may be substantially higher than those offered in regulated auctions. In this case, we may be prevented from passing on these costs in full to consumers, in addition to being penalized for this situation. On the other hand, if we overestimate the consumption market and buy a larger quantity of energy, we will compulsorily sell the surplus on the spot market. In this case, if the price on the spot market is lower than the cost of the surplus, the distributor will have a financial loss, otherwise, it will have a profit.

Our commercialization activities are subject to potential losses due to short-term fluctuations in spot market energy prices. In addition, we may not be able to purchase sufficient energy to honor our sales contracts, which could leave us exposed to substantially higher spot market prices relative to our long-term contracts.

In our energy commercialization activities, we may not be able to purchase the electricity needed to meet our sales contracts, which may expose us to market prices that are significantly higher than the prices under our medium- and long-term contracts. In addition, we may not be able to sell all of the electricity we have available to meet our purchase contracts, which may expose us to market prices that are significantly lower than the prices under our medium- and long-term contracts. In general, all Free Market agents are subject to possible differences between the volumes of energy generated or purchased (supply) and the volumes of energy sold or consumed (demand). These volume differences are settled by the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber ("CCEE") at the Difference Settlement Price ("PLD"). The PLD is calculated for each submarket and load level on an hourly basis and is based on the Marginal Operation Cost ("CMO"), limited to minimum and maximum values defined by ANEEL, which are reviewed and established each year by the regulatory agency. Therefore, when there is energy generation in one submarket and sale/consumption in another submarket, the difference between the PLD values between each submarket may generate a financial loss to the generator, depending on the contractual arrangement for the sale of energy.

Our Company has in its portfolio several plants whose sales contracts are executed in the Free Energy Contracting Environment ("ACL"). Therefore, if there is lower generation than initially contracted, due to the low incidence of wind in the wind farms, there is no adjustment or compensation mechanism, which increases the risk of these plants, which will be exposed to the PLD in the settlement of the CCEE. In addition, generation may be affected by other external conditions (for example, decisions by the ONS), and any adjustment or compensation mechanisms may not be sufficient to mitigate the risk of these plants.

The same occurs with the other plants in the group, if the energy generated by the biomass plants is lower than the sales contract. In the case of hydroelectric plants (SHPs or HPPs), which belong to the Energy Reallocation Mechanism ("MRE"), exposure to the PLD also occurs since the entire set of MRE plants does not generate the equivalent of its total physical guarantees, also causing exposure to the Generation Scaling Factor ("GSF"), detailed in item 1.16 of this Reference Form.

Variations in Short-Term Market ("MCP") prices may result in potential losses in our commercialization activity. Factors that may affect the PLD include (i) variations in the forecast and identified load; (ii) variations in the levels of hydroelectric plant reservoirs; (iii) reduction/increase in forecast and verified inflow; (iv) advances or delays in the start of operations of new generators and/or transmitters; and (v) variations in the forecast and verified generation of generation projects. The occurrence of any of these factors could result in a substantial variation in the PLD, which could increase costs or reduce revenue from energy sales in the short term, and also negatively affect our cash flow.

We are responsible for any losses and damages arising from the non-provision and/or inadequate provision of electricity services, and our contracted insurance policies may not be sufficient to fully cover such losses and damages.

Under Brazilian law, we are strictly liable for direct and indirect losses and damages resulting from the inadequate provision of electricity distribution services. In addition, our generators, transmitters and distributors may be held liable for losses and damages caused to third parties as a result of interruptions or disturbances in the generation, transmission or distribution systems, provided that such interruptions or disturbances are not attributable to an identified member of the ONS. We may be required to bear losses and damages resulting from the non-provision and/or inadequate provision of energy services, which may adversely affect our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

The expansion and operation of substations and transmission lines, as well as the maintenance of this equipment, involves significant risks that may result in loss of revenue, increased expenses and, consequently, cause adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The expansion and operation of substations and transmission lines, as well as the maintenance of this equipment, involve several risks, including:

- inability to obtain required government permits and approvals;
- unavailability of equipment;
- unavailability of transmission systems;
- unavailability of skilled labor;
- interruption of supply;
- work interruptions;
- regulatory, political and legal issues;
- climatic and hydrological interference;
- unexpected engineering and environmental problems;
- delays in construction and operation, or unforeseen cost overruns; and
- tendency toward market concentration and new entrants.

The occurrence of these or other problems may adversely affect our ability to transmit energy in quantities compatible with our projections or contractual obligations, which may have a negative effect on our financial situation and operating results in the medium and long term.

If we face some of these problems simultaneously, we may not be able to honor our contracts, which may have adverse effects on our financial condition, our operating results and, consequently, our business.

Regarding the market structure in transmission, there is a trend towards oligopolization, in which new entrants have access to credit lines from private, national and international sources, with a significantly lower cost of capital. This fact, combined with a more aggressive strategy of mergers and acquisitions, increases the competitive potential of these new entrants in the Brazilian transmission market, which may impact our operations and, consequently, our results.

Sabotage, vandalism and theft of equipment

Transmission facilities in Brazil, such as those of the energy transmission companies of the Company's economic group, are subject to sabotage, vandalism and/or theft of equipment and components, which may result in the unavailability of transmission functions, with the application of a discount on the Annual Permitted Revenue in significant amounts through the Variable Parcel for Unavailability - PVI, unless ANEEL eventually recognizes the event as excluding liability, classifying it as a fortuitous event.

In addition to the potential reduction in revenue, such circumstances require investment to restore transmission facilities, representing an unforeseen financial impact.

The distribution business may be required to reimburse customers for improper charges for up to 10 years, which could represent a significant cost and negatively impact our financial results.

On July 8, 2024, ANEEL's deputy Director-General issued Order No. 2,006, considering what is contained in Process No. 48500.005218/2020-06 and what was decided in the judgment handed down by the Court of the 19th Federal Civil Court of São Paulo, on September 29, 2023, in the Public Civil Action No. 5024153-93.2018.4.03.6100, determining that: (i) as of September 29, 2023, the 10-year term provided for in art. 205 of the Civil Code must be observed, in the event of a refund to the consumer for overbilling, waiving the 60-cycle term established in item II of art. 323 of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1,000 of December 7, 2021, while the aforementioned court decision is in force; and (ii) distributors must review, ex officio, all processes for refunding consumers for overbilling, including those decided by ANEEL in an administrative ombudsman process, which contradict the court order, deliberated between September 29, 2023 and the date of publication of Order 2,006, and the additional payment must be made, if necessary, within a maximum period of 90 days.

The construction, expansion and operation of our facilities and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy involve significant risks, which may result in loss of revenue or increased expenses, adversely affecting our financial situation, operating results and ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

The construction, expansion and operation of facilities and equipment intended for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy involve many risks, including:

- inability to obtain and/or renew necessary government permits and approvals;
- unavailability of equipment;
- supply interruptions;
- unavailability of skilled labor;
- strikes;
- labor stoppages;
- social unrest;
- climate and hydrological interference;
- interference with vegetation, biomes and biodiversity as a whole;
- shortage in the market of sugarcane, a raw material necessary for the generation of biomass;
- performance of our partners in the operation of biomass plants;
- lower wind intensity and duration than that contemplated in the study phase of our wind farm projects;
- possible delays in the start of operations of a wind farm;
- extreme weather events;
- unavailability of wind turbines at levels above expected standards;
- unforeseen environmental, regulatory and/or engineering problems; • increase in electricity losses, including technical and commercial losses;
- operational and construction delays, or higher than expected costs;
- inability to win electricity sector auctions promoted by ANEEL;
- inability to sell in bilateral contracts at attractive prices; and
- unavailability of adequate financing.

If we experience these or other problems, we may not be able to generate, transmit and distribute electricity in quantities consistent with our projections, which could adversely affect our financial condition, our results of operations and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

d. its administrators

Unfavorable decisions in judicial and administrative proceedings or arbitration procedures, investigation procedures or police inquiries involving our managers may have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and operating results.

Our managers may become parties to legal, administrative or arbitration proceedings, whether in civil, tax, administrative, labor, corporate, intellectual property, regulatory, competition, environmental or criminal matters, among others. We cannot guarantee that the results of these proceedings and/or new proceedings will be favorable to the members of our management.

In addition, some of our managers may be parties to criminal proceedings, and any convictions may prevent them from performing their duties at our Company. In this sense, the involvement of our managers in such proceedings, or decisions that are contrary to our interests, may have a material adverse effect on us. Any repercussions in the media of such proceedings, which may adversely impact our image and reputation before customers, suppliers and investors, may have a material adverse effect on our business.

e. your suppliers

We depend on third parties to supply equipment used in our facilities, as well as to carry out part of our operations. Failures by one or more suppliers may harm our activities, financial condition and/or operating results.

We depend on third parties to provide the equipment used in our facilities and for engineering services. Consequently, we are subject to price increases and failures by these suppliers and service providers, such as delays in delivery or delivery of damaged equipment. Such issues may adversely affect our business and negatively impact our results. In addition, various sources of risk in the supply chain, including strikes or stoppages, loss of or damage to our equipment or its components during transportation or storage, natural disasters or the occurrence of a disease or contagious illness, could limit the supply of the equipment used in our facilities.

In addition, due to the technical specifications of our equipment and works, there are few suppliers and service providers available. If any supplier discontinues production, stops selling any of the equipment necessary for its activities or stops providing engineering services, we may not be able to obtain such equipment or services from other suppliers on the same terms and conditions of price and time. In this case, the provision of our electricity distribution, transmission and generation services may be significantly impaired, which may negatively impact our financial condition and operating results.

As we outsource part of our operations, if one or more service providers suspend their activities or interrupt the provision of services, our operations may be adversely affected, which may negatively impact our results and financial condition. Any shortage or interruption may adversely affect the continued development of our activities, which may result in a material adverse impact on our operating results and financial position.

In addition, if one or more service providers fail to comply with any of their labor obligations, including those related to respect for Human Rights, social security, environmental or any other issues, we may be jointly and severally liable for these obligations. This may adversely affect our operating results, as well as our reputation, should the payment of a fine or compensation be required in the future.

Hiring costs may vary according to market demand due to the limited number of suppliers, which could have a material adverse effect on our results.

Our maintenance needs and the demand for construction of new projects are met by a limited number of suppliers. As such, we are vulnerable to market supply and demand, especially at times when there are large investments in the energy sector, which may cause us to pay high prices for these services and materials used in these projects.

The inability or unwillingness of these third parties to provide the services contracted by us with the quality stipulated in the contract, as well as to supply the materials necessary for the execution of these services, may: (i) lead to the breach of our regulatory obligations; (ii) jeopardize the preservation of our generating plants and electricity transmission and distribution networks; and/or (iii) temporarily reduce the availability/generation capacity of our plants and electricity transmission and distribution networks. Consequently, we may obtain lower sales revenue and have possible exposure to MCP, which may have an adverse effect on our results and image. Furthermore, the termination of these contracts for the supply of materials and construction or operation and

maintenance services, or the inability to renew them or negotiate new contracts with other equally qualified service providers, in a timely manner and with similar prices, could have an adverse effect on our results.

f. your customers

The level of default by our consumers may adversely affect our business, our operating results and/or our financial condition.

The level of default by our consumers may be affected by economic variables, such as income level, unemployment, interest rates, inflation and energy prices. The current macroeconomic situation in Brazil, combined with the increase in electricity rates in recent years, may represent an increased risk of default by our consumers. In addition, there may be a migration of default to fraud (energy theft, among others), which also impacts the company's results.

We cannot guarantee that the measures implemented to improve payment collection will be sufficient and effective to maintain the current level of default by our customers. If the default rate increases, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

g. sectors of the economy in which the issuer operates

Inflation and interest rate policies can impede the growth of the Brazilian economy and affect our business.

In the past, Brazil has faced extremely high inflation rates and has therefore pursued monetary policies that have resulted in one of the highest real interest rates in the world. Between 2010 and December 31, 2024, the basic interest rate in Brazil, known as SELIC, ranged between 2.0% and 14.3% per year.

According to the National Broad Consumer Price Index ("IPCA"), the inflation rate was 4.83% as of December 31, 2024. Brazil may face high levels of inflation in the future and inflationary pressures may lead the Brazilian government to intervene in the economy and introduce policies that could adversely affect our business and the price of our common shares. In the past, Brazilian government interventions have included maintaining a restrictive monetary policy, with high interest rates that restricted the availability of credit and reduced economic growth, causing volatility in interest rates. The SELIC rate fluctuated from 11.75% on December 31, 2023 to 12.25% on December 31, 2024, as established by the Monetary Policy Committee ("COPOM"). Looser policies by the Brazilian government and the Central Bank, as well as declines in interest rates, have triggered and may continue to trigger increases in inflation and, consequently, growth volatility, as well as the need for sudden and significant increases in interest rates, which may negatively affect us and increase our indebtedness.

If Brazil faces high inflation in the future, even with the tariff reviews and adjustments provided for in the concession agreements, it may not be possible to neutralize the impacts of inflation on our expenses, including salaries. This would result in a decrease in profit for the year, adversely affecting us. In an extreme scenario, inflationary pressures may also adversely affect our ability to access foreign financial markets.

We are exposed to increases in market interest rates and exchange rate instability.

Over the past decade, the Real has fluctuated frequently and substantially against the U.S. Dollar and other foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2024, the Real's exchange rate against the U.S. Dollar was R$6.19. In the future, the Real may continue to fluctuate significantly against the U.S. Dollar.

The depreciation of the Real increases the cost of purchasing electricity from the Itaipu Hydroelectric Plant ("Itaipu"), the hydroelectric plant that is one of our main suppliers and that adjusts its electricity prices partially based on costs linked to the U.S. Dollar. The price of electricity from Itaipu increases or decreases according to the variation in the exchange rate between the Real and the U.S. Dollar. In addition, changes in the price of electricity generated by Itaipu are subject to the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism, under which our rates are adjusted annually to reflect gains or losses arising from these purchases from Itaipu. Our cash flows may be adversely affected by volatile exchange rates due to the divergence between the date of purchase of electricity from Itaipu and the date of adjustment of our tariffs through the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism.

A depreciation of the Real against the U.S. Dollar may create inflationary pressures in Brazil and cause interest rates to rise, which may negatively affect the growth of the Brazilian economy as a whole, in addition to impacting

our financial condition and results of operations. This may also inhibit access to international capital markets and lead the government to intervene, including through government recessionary policies. A depreciation of the Real against the U.S. Dollar may also lead to a decrease in consumption, generate deflationary pressures and reduce the growth of the economy as a whole. On the other hand, an appreciation of the Real against the U.S. Dollar and other foreign currencies may devalue Brazil's current accounts abroad, as well as reduce export-led growth.

For more qualitative and quantitative information regarding exchange rate instability that affects our business, see item 4.3 of this Reference Form.

h. regulation of the sectors in which the issuer operates

We are uncertain about the revision of the Assured Energy at our power generating plants, which could negatively affect our ability to supply electricity in accordance with the plants' Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and lead to a reduction in our revenues and an increase in our costs.

Decree No. 2,655 of July 2, 1998, established that the Assured Energy of generation plants would be reviewed every 5 years. As part of these reviews, the Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME") may review the Assured Energy of a project, limiting it to a maximum variation of 5% per review or 10% over the entire term of the concession contract.

The first review of the Assured Energy was implemented in January 2018, in accordance with MME Ordinance No. 178/2017, and resulted in an average reduction of 2.4% in the Assured Energy of our hydroelectric plants. The second review of the Assured Energy was implemented in January 2023, in accordance with MME Ordinance No. 709/2022, and resulted in an average reduction of 3.5% in the Assured Energy of our hydroelectric plants. The third review process is scheduled to take place in 2027, with effects from January 2028.

Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHPs), unlike other hydroelectric plants, have been subject to annual reviews of their Assured Energy since 2010, in accordance with MME Ordinance No. 463/2009. These annual reviews resulted in reductions for CPFL Renováveis' SHPs, which are subject to legal discussion. Beginning in 2017, MME Ordinance No. 564/2014 extended this review to biomass plants, which resulted in an average increase of 3.8% in the Assured Energy of CPFL Renováveis' biomass plants in 2020, an average reduction of 1.1% in 2019 and an average increase of 4.3% in 2018.

We cannot be certain how and when future revisions will affect the Assured Energy of each of our plants individually, nor whether renewable energy producers will be successful in their appeal against the review process or whether the overall effect of the revisions will increase or decrease our Assured Energy. When the Assured Energy of a plant is reduced, our ability to commercialize electricity in accordance with the plants' PPAs is negatively affected, which may lead to a reduction in our revenues and an increase in our costs if our generation subsidiaries are required to purchase electricity from other agents. We expect that reviews of the Assured Energy under Decree No. 2,655/98 will continue to occur every five years for our plants that are not SHPs.

Given the essential nature of electrical energy, the entire value chain of the electrical sector is subject to specific standards and rules that make up the regulations to be followed by agents operating in this sector.

Our business is subject to extensive regulation by various Brazilian authorities, particularly ANEEL. ANEEL is responsible for regulating the policies and guidelines of the Granting Authority for the use and exploitation of electric energy services by industry players, in addition to overseeing various aspects of the businesses in which we operate. ANEEL also establishes the tariffs applicable to the CPFL Group's distribution and transmission concessionaires. Accordingly, if we make additional and unexpected capital investments, as ordered by ANEEL, and are not permitted to adjust our tariffs accordingly, or if ANEEL does not authorize the reimbursement of all costs, or if ANEEL modifies the regulation regarding tariff adjustments, we may be adversely affected. In addition, both the implementation of our growth strategy and the conduct of our business in the ordinary course may be adversely affected by government actions, such as modifications to current legislation, the cancellation of state and federal concession programs, the creation of stricter criteria for qualifying in public energy auctions or the delay in the review and implementation of new annual tariffs.

If regulatory changes require us to conduct our business in a manner substantially different from our current operations, our operations, financial results and ability to fulfill our contractual obligations may be adversely affected. The interference of sector regulations is also present in the market businesses in which the CPFL Group

operates. Although the energy commercialization segment operates directly with the ACL, it is subject to the standards and rules of the sector. Therefore, any legal and/or regulatory changes may directly or indirectly affect the financial performance of market businesses.

Changes in tax and accounting legislation, tax incentives and benefits, different interpretations of tax legislation or case law may harm our operating results.

Changes in Brazilian tax laws, interpretations by tax authorities, administrative or judicial case law and Brazilian tax regulations may result in an increase in the tax burden on our financial results, which may significantly reduce our operating profits and cash flows. CPFL Group companies may be impacted by changes in case law and understandings that are expressed in terms of general repercussion by the Higher Courts, which may impact operations and results.

In this sense, the constitutionality of Law No. 14,385/22, which determined that ANEEL must guarantee the full allocation of PIS and COFINS credits to consumers in tariff proceedings, is currently under discussion before the Federal Supreme Court (STF). The discussion concerns the prescriptive term, since it is requested that the refund of amounts to consumers be limited to up to 10 years from the date of the decision.

The trial was suspended due to a request for review, with no date for conclusion. If the authorities interpret the matter differently, it may be necessary to return the amounts in full to consumers, impacting the expected benefits.

Another discussion that may impact the CPFL Group concerns the non-incidence of ICMS on transmission (TUST) and distribution (TUSD) tariffs and sector charges on transactions involving electricity. The Federal Supreme Court (STF) suspended its effects until the merits of ADI 7195 are judged, so that, to date, TUST and TUSD should form the basis for calculating ICMS.

In addition, our operating results and financial condition may be negatively affected if certain tax incentives are not maintained or renewed. We may not be able to collect applicable taxes and fees or comply with tax laws, which may result in more fines and assessment of taxes.

It is worth noting that, recently, we had the enactment of Constitutional Amendment (EC) No. 132/2023, which promoted the extinction of 5 taxes currently existing in Brazil at the federal, state and municipal levels, as highlighted below:

- Federal: PIS, COFINS and IPI (which will be partially extinguished, maintained for industrialized products in the Manaus Free Trade Zone);
- State: ICMS; and
- Municipal: ISS.

With the enactment of Constitutional Amendment No. 132/2023, which is already regulated by Complementary Law (LC) No. 214/2025, two new taxes on consumption were instituted (i) the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), which is the responsibility of the States, Federal District and Municipalities, and (ii) the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), which is the responsibility of the Federal Union.

In addition, the Selective Tax (IS) was instituted, which will be levied on goods and services that are harmful to health and the environment, but will not have an impact on electricity operations due to an express constitutional provision.

The IBS and CBS have a broader tax base than the ICMS, ISS, PIS and COFINS, but, in return, they allow the appropriation of a broader base of tax credits from the IBS and CBS.

In addition, we highlight that, in 2024, the Additional Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) was regulated in Brazil by Law 15.079/2024 as part of the adaptation of Brazilian legislation to the Global Rules Against Base Erosion (GloBE), in the context of the implementation of Pillar II of the BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) project of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development). The objective of the GloBE Rules is to ensure that multinationals pay a minimum tax of 15% on their profits, avoiding the erosion of tax bases and the transfer of profits to jurisdictions with very low taxes. This may result in an increase in the tax burden for the multinational group, if a minimum tax rate of less than 15% is evidenced in the economic jurisdiction. We emphasize that tax reforms or any changes in laws and regulations that affect taxes or tax benefits may directly or indirectly adversely affect our Company's business and operating results.

i. foreign countries where the issuer operates

Not applicable, given that we and our subsidiaries only operate in Brazilian territory.

j. social issues

We may not be able to meet diversity indicator requirements, which could negatively impact our reputation.

Employee diversity, equity and inclusion have become significant considerations for companies today. Disclosure of diversity indicators may affect a company's reputation, its relationships with clients and its operations with other companies. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to meet the growing expectations regarding these indicators. If we are unable to meet these requirements, the demand for our services, our reputation, and the attraction and retention of talent may be negatively impacted. For more information on our diversity indicators, see item 10 of this Reference Form.

We are subject to health regulations that may become more stringent in the future, which may result in increased obligations and investments, affecting our operations and financial results, as well as our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

Our activities are subject to comprehensive federal, state and municipal legislation, as well as to the obtaining and maintaining of licenses, regulation and inspection by Brazilian government agencies responsible for implementing health laws and policies. Our health care plans follow the guidelines of the National Health Agency (ANS), which allows us to expand coverage at any time. This may include the addition of new procedures, technologies and/or other services that increase the scope. These agencies may take action against us if we fail to comply with applicable regulations and/or fail to obtain or maintain our respective licenses. Such action may include, among other actions, criminal and administrative sanctions, such as the imposition of fines and the revocation of licenses. The sanctions depend on the intensity of the violation or the extent of the damage caused, as well as any aggravating or mitigating circumstances applicable to the violating agent. An increase in the stringency of healthcare regulations may force us to increase or direct our investments to comply with them, which may divert resources from previously planned investments and, consequently, adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

If healthcare regulations become more stringent in the future, our operations and financial results may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

Dams are part of the critical and essential infrastructure of the Brazilian energy sector. Failures in dams under our responsibility can have serious impacts on the affected communities, harm our results and tarnish our reputation.

Dams are important structures for our business, representing the majority of our power generation capacity. However, they have an inherent risk of failure, whether due to factors internal or external to the structures (such as the failure of an upstream dam). The severity and nature of this risk are not entirely predictable. Accordingly, we are subject to the risk of a dam failure that could have repercussions far greater than the loss of hydroelectric generating capacity. The failure of a dam could result in economic, social, regulatory, environmental damage and potential loss of human life and livelihoods in communities located downstream of dams, which could have a material adverse effect on our image, business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may not be successful in implementing and executing our disclosed commitments regarding environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) matters, which may have an adverse effect on our business and results, as well as harm our reputation in society.

The market has shown itself to be increasingly concerned about how companies assess and manage ESG issues to anticipate and minimize risks and seize opportunities for value generation. In this scenario, topics related to decarbonization, smart energy, eco-efficiency, circular economy, biodiversity, customer relationships, community, diversity, sustainable procurement, health and safety, corporate governance and integrity, security and data protection are becoming increasingly relevant.

In addition, there has been an increase in ESG rules and regulations applicable to our business and we expect this trend to continue, to strengthen best practices. Given the pace of evolution of legislation in this area, we may not be able to fully comply with new regulations. We are also exposed to the risk that future ESG rules and regulations

may adversely affect our ability to conduct our business, requiring us to reduce the value of our assets or their useful life, facing an increase in compliance costs or taking other measures that may be detrimental to the Company. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

k. environmental issues

Failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may result in the obligation to repair environmental damage, the imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions and/or reputational damage, which could result in material adverse effects on our cash flow, image and investments.

Failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may result in the obligation to repair environmental damage, the imposition of criminal and administrative sanctions, as well as the obligation to respond for losses caused to third parties, including any communities located in the vicinity of these areas, which will result in increased expenses, unexpected investments and risk to the Company's reputation. Considering that environmental legislation and its application by Brazilian authorities may become more stringent, we may incur significant additional expenses related to environmental compliance. In addition, delays or denials by environmental licensing agencies in issuing or renewing licenses may negatively affect our operating results.

In addition, our activities are considered to be potentially polluting and use natural resources. In this sense, federal legislation imposes objective civil liability on anyone who directly or indirectly causes environmental degradation and, therefore, the duty to repair or compensate for damages caused to the environment and to affected third parties is independent of intent or fault. There is also the possibility of liability in the criminal sphere, involving monetary penalties and restrictions on rights, and in the administrative sphere, involving the imposition of fines and suspension of activities. The payment of substantial environmental compensation or significant expenses incurred to fund environmental recovery may prevent us from or lead us to delay or redirect investment plans in other areas/actions, which may have a material adverse effect on our cash flow, image and investments.

In addition, the Public Prosecutor's Office and environmental agencies may institute administrative proceedings to investigate any environmental damages that may be attributed to our activities. In such cases, generic Terms of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) and/or Terms of Commitment (TC) may be entered into with the respective authorities, with the assumption of specific obligations. As they are an extrajudicial executive title, if there is non-compliance – in whole or in part – with the terms agreed upon in the TAC and/or TC, we may be subject to risks and penalties, such as the payment of fines, execution of the title and, also, judicialization of disagreements before the Judiciary.

We may be held jointly and severally liable for environmental damage caused by our suppliers and partners, which may adversely affect us.

The obligation to repair damage caused to the environment is addressed, in particular, by the National Environmental Policy. Civil liability imposes on the polluter the obligation to restore the environment or, if this is not possible, to compensate for the losses caused by its action or omission.

Environmental civil liability is objective and joint and several, which means that the obligation to repair the degradation caused does not depend on proof of fault, but only on the relationship between the activity carried out and the damage verified (causal link). This obligation may affect all those who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the occurrence of environmental damage, including our suppliers and partners, regardless of proof of fault on the part of the agents, which may adversely affect our results and activities. Therefore, hiring third parties to provide any services related to our projects and activities does not exempt us from liability for any environmental damage caused by the contracted third parties. If we are held liable for any environmental damage caused by contracted third parties or suppliers, we may be adversely affected. Additionally, the Environmental Crimes Act provides for the possibility of disregarding the legal personality when this is considered an obstacle to the recovery of damages caused to the environment. In this sense, directors, shareholders and/or partners may be held liable, together with the polluting company, for damages to the environment.

We are subject to environmental regulations that may become more stringent in the future, leading to increased obligations and investments.

Our activities are subject to comprehensive federal, state and municipal legislation, as well as to the obtaining and maintenance of licenses, regulation and inspection by Brazilian government agencies responsible for implementing

environmental laws and policies. These agencies may take action against us if we fail to comply with applicable regulations and/or fail to obtain or maintain our respective licenses. These measures may include, among other things, criminal and administrative sanctions, such as the imposition of fines and the revocation of licenses. The application of sanctions depends on the intensity of the violation or the extent of the damage caused, as well as any aggravating or mitigating circumstances applicable to the violating agent. An increase in the strictness of environmental regulations may force us to increase or direct our investments to comply with them, which may divert resources from investments already planned and, consequently, adversely affect our financial situation and the result of our operations. Companies in the electricity sector are subject to strict environmental legislation at the federal, state and municipal levels regarding the removal of vegetation, solid waste management, interventions in specially protected areas, the operation of potentially polluting activities, among other aspects. Such companies require licenses and authorizations from government agencies to set up their businesses and operate their activities.

In the event of violation or non-compliance with such laws, regulations, licenses and authorizations, companies may be subject to administrative sanctions, such as fines, the prohibition of activities, cancellation of licenses and revocation of authorizations, or be subject to criminal sanctions (including those of their directors), without prejudice to the duty to repair the environmental damage caused in the civil sphere. The Public Prosecutor's Office may initiate a civil investigation and/or file a public civil action seeking compensation for any damage to the environment and affected third parties.

Federal legislation imposes strict liability on all those who directly or indirectly cause environmental degradation and, therefore, the duty to repair or compensate for damages caused to the environment and to affected third parties, regardless of intent or fault. Federal legislation also provides for the disregard of the legal personality of the polluting company, attributing personal liability to directors and shareholders, aiming to enable compensation for damages caused to the quality of the environment. As a consequence, we may be obliged to bear the cost of environmental remediation. The payment of substantial environmental compensation or significant expenses incurred to fund environmental recovery may prevent, or lead us to delay or redirect investment plans in other areas/actions, which may adversely affect the company's business, reputation, operations, and image. Government agencies or other authorities may also issue new, more stringent rules or seek more restrictive interpretations of existing laws and regulations, which may require companies in the electric power sector, including our Company, to spend additional resources on environmental compliance, including obtaining environmental permits for facilities and equipment that previously did not require such permits. If environmental regulations become more stringent in the future, our operations and financial results may be adversely affected, as may our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

I. climate issues, including physical and transition risks

Our results of operations are dependent on prevailing weather conditions. Unfavorable weather conditions may affect our results of operations.

We depend on the climate conditions (rain, wind and temperature) prevailing in Brazil. In 2024, according to ONS data, 87.6% of electricity in Brazil was supplied by plants dependent on natural resources, of which 61.6% was supplied by hydroelectric plants, 15.5% by wind power and 10.5% by solar power.

Brazil is subject to highly variable climate conditions, generally resulting from deviations in the average index of each climate variable. When hydrological conditions are critical, a higher volume of dispatch from thermoelectric plants is expected to cover the generation of energy from renewable sources and maintain reservoir safety levels, as well as electricity supply levels. In cases where hydroelectric plants, including those operated by us, generate a volume of energy lower than the volume of energy assured under the MRE, they may be exposed to the PLD. Under the MRE, when the amount of energy generated is lower than the physical guarantee, there is the so-called GSF, which results in the hydroelectric generator being exposed to the PLD in the MCP. It is worth noting that, from a tariff perspective, the distribution segment is also affected in these circumstances due to its contracts with shareholder plants.

In the distribution segment, there may be extraordinary costs in the acquisition of energy when the Electric Sector Monitoring Committee ("CMSE") orders the ONS to dispatch thermoelectric plants outside the order of merit, such as, for example, the System Service Charge ("ESS"), related to energy security. These additional costs may be passed on by distributors to consumers through periodic tariff adjustments or reviews, in accordance with the applicable legislation. However, there will be a cash flow mismatch in the interim period, since distributors will have to bear these costs immediately, while tariffs will only be adjusted annually.

In the generation segment, it is worth noting that the fluctuation in the PLD caused by hydrological conditions does not only affect hydroelectric plants, but all plants that are exposed to the MCP and, consequently, to the PLD risk.

Considering the physical extent of the assets, extreme weather events and natural disasters influence the interruptions of substations and transmission lines, as adverse weather conditions can cause wind intensity and rainfall volumes that pose greater risks to the safety of electrical transmission assets.

While periods of water scarcity result in high prices due to the activation of thermal plants, which are more expensive, periods of abundant water resources cause prices to fall. There is considerable amplitude between the PLD ceiling and floor prices. In 2025, the ceiling price of the structural PLD defined by ANEEL is R$ 751.73/MWh (R$ 716.80/MWh in 2024), the hourly ceiling is R$ 1,542.23/MWh (R$ 1,470.57/MWh in 2024) and the floor is R$ 58.60/MWh (R$ 61.07/MWh in 2024). The PLD also influences prices in the free market, going beyond the scope of the MCP, in which correlations between the PLD and the forward curve are observed.

Finally, considering the physical dimension of the assets, extreme weather events and natural disasters influence interruptions in the infrastructure of hydroelectric plants, as adverse weather conditions can cause water volumes that pose greater risks to the safety of structures and dams, resulting in: (a) productivity losses; (b) maintenance costs and damage to facilities; and (c) negative impacts on the company's image.

If the tariff flag system is changed, our operations and financial results may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

ANEEL, through Approval Resolution No. 3,306, of March 5, 2024, established the activation bands and additional charges for the tariff flags, as set out in submodule 6.8 of PRORET, effective April 2024.

In its art. 2, as of April 1, 2024, the amounts to be added to the energy application tariff - TE, will be R$18.85/MWh when the yellow tariff flag is in effect, R$44.63/MWh when level 1 of the red tariff flag is in effect, and R$78.77/MWh when level 2 of the red tariff flag is in effect. The tariff flag remained at green from April 16, 2022 until June 2024. In July of the same year, the tariff flag changed to yellow and, in August 2024, to green. With the evolution of hydrological conditions, in September 2024, it was defined as red level 1, evolving in October of the same year to red level 2. In November 2024, it was defined as a yellow tariff flag and, in December 2024, it returned to the green tariff flag.

The impact of an electricity shortage and the resulting electricity rationing, such as that which occurred in 2001 and 2002, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The operating capacity of hydroelectric plants in Brazil is highly dependent on reservoir levels and, consequently, rainfall. Periods of severe or consistently below-average rainfall that result in electricity shortages may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Hydrological conditions can be challenging during both the wet and dry seasons in Brazil. For example, during the period of low rainfall in 2000 and 2001, the Brazilian government instituted the Rationing Program, a program to reduce electricity consumption that was in effect from June 1, 2001 to February 28, 2002. The Rationing Program established limits on electricity consumption for industrial, commercial and residential consumers, ranging from 15% to 25% reduction in energy consumption. These rationing programs may result in reduced demand for electricity throughout Brazil, thereby reducing our gross operating revenue. If Brazil experiences another electricity shortage (a situation that may occur and which we have no control over or predict), the Brazilian government may implement similar or other policies in the future to address the shortage. For example, comprehensive electricity conservation programs, including mandatory reductions in consumption, may be implemented if unfavorable hydrological conditions cannot be offset, in practice, by other energy sources, such as thermoelectric plants, thus resulting in a lower supply of electricity to the Brazilian market.

If an electricity shortage occurs, with a lower supply of electricity to the Brazilian market, our operations, financial results and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations may be adversely affected.

In 2021, Brazil recorded the lowest rainfall volume in the last 90 years. This situation led the federal government to institute measures to address and minimize the impacts. On June 28, 2021, through Provisional Measure ("MP") No. 1,055, CREG was created as a way to act in addressing the hydroelectric crisis. On August 31, 2021, CREG issued Resolutions No. 2/2021 and No. 3/2021, establishing the Program to Incentive the Voluntary Reduction of Electric Energy Consumption and determining ANEEL to implement a specific tariff flag level, called Water Scarcity,

in the amount of R$ 142.00 per MWh. On December 13, 2021, Provisional Measure No. 1,078 established measures to address the financial impacts on the electricity sector resulting from the water shortage situation, authorizing the contracting of a financial operation to address the financial impacts resulting from the implementation of measures to address the hydroelectric crisis and the deferrals applied in tariff processes prior to the release of funds from the financial operation. On January 13, 2022, Decree No. 10,939 regulated Provisional Measure No. 1,078/2021, on measures to address the financial impacts on the electricity sector resulting from the water shortage situation. And, through Official Letter No. 13/2022 – DR/ANEEL1, dated February 1, 2022, the CCEE, manager of the Covid Account, was asked to assess compliance with the conditions agreed upon in previous financial transactions contracted by the CCEE with resources from the CDE, in view of the creation of the Water Scarcity Account authorized by Decree No. 10,939/2022.

The Water Scarcity Account was created to assist the electricity sector in dealing with the costs arising from the scenario of low hydrological levels and increased thermoelectric generation recorded throughout 2021. As determined by Provisional Measure No. 1,078/2021 and Decree No. 10,939/2022, the account was structured through joint action between the MME, the Ministry of Finance and ANEEL, where the operation was contracted and is managed by the CCEE. The initiative allowed the postponement and installment of the tariff impacts resulting from the period of hydrological crisis, without immediately impacting energy bills. Thus, any tariff increases, necessary given the situation, were spread over 54 months, the loan repayment term. As approved by Order No. 1,177, of May 3, 2022, CPFL Energia made use of the maximum loan limit, which totaled R$798.7 million. The cost of the financing operation was officially disclosed by CCEE and financial institutions, with an interest rate equivalent to CDI + 2.8% per year of remuneration, 2.5% of structuring on the total value of the operation (R$5.3 billion) and 0.9% per year of commitments on undisbursed amounts.

In 2024, under the terms of Provisional Measure No. 1,212/2024 and Interministerial Ordinance MME/MF No. 1/2024, ANEEL opened Public Consultation 029/2024, which has already been completed, to obtain subsidies for the regulation of tariff developments resulting from the early settlement of Covid and Water Shortage Accounts.

Also in 2024, the MME forwarded to ANEEL, through Official Letter No. 34/2024/DPSE/SNEE-MME, a copy of Letter CT-CCEE23277/2024, through which the CCEE formalized to the MME the conclusion of the disbursement of the operation to advance receivables from the CDE and the settlement of loans from the Covid and Water Shortage Accounts, subsequently requesting the pertinent measures, within the scope of ANEEL, to carry out the subsequent issues related to the topic.

Climate change can create transition risks, physical risks and other risks that could adversely affect us.

Climate risk is a cross-cutting risk that can compound the types of traditional risks we manage in the normal course of business, including, without limitation, the risks described in this section. Based on the classifications used by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), we consider that there are two primary sources of financial risks related to climate change: physical and transition. Physical and/or transition risks arising from climate change may adversely affect our business, condition and results of operations.

Physical risks resulting from climate change may be caused by events (acute) or long-term (chronic) changes in the climate:

(i) Acute physical risks include the increased severity of extreme weather events such as droughts, hurricanes or floods; and

(ii) Chronic physical hazards include changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns, rising average temperatures, chronic heat waves, or rising sea levels.

In Brazil in particular, rainfall patterns have been changing constantly, causing certain regions to experience rainfall volumes well above historical averages, resulting in floods and landslides on hillsides and in mountainous regions. Such changes in rainfall patterns may have an adverse effect on our production capacity. The occurrence of storms and floods may also influence the values to insure our assets and cause damage to them, especially those in high-risk regions, where storms, tornadoes and other extreme events are more pronounced. In periods of scarcity of rain, water shortages occur due to the decrease in water reservoir levels, affecting the availability and costs of electricity. The scarcity of rain, combined with low reservoir levels, may lead governments and authorities to restrict industrial activities, given that, according to the National Water Resources Policy, priority should be given to human consumption and animal watering. Historically, during periods of water scarcity, the Brazilian government has

authorized an increase in energy prices as a measure to encourage a reduction in consumption, which can create pressure, with repercussions on the income levels of the general population, on production costs, on the final price of our services, and consequently on our revenues and results.

Transition risks refer to actions taken to meet mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change, and can fall into several categories, such as market, technology and market changes:

(i) Market risk can manifest itself through changes in the supply and demand of certain commodities, products and services, as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account;

(ii) Technological risk arises from improvements or innovations to support the transition to a low-carbon, energy-efficient economic system that can have a significant impact on businesses as new approaches to technology displace old systems and disrupt some parts of the existing economic system; and

(iii) In general, policy actions related to climate change fall into two main categories: those that aim to limit activities that contribute to the adverse effects of climate change and those that seek to promote adaptation to these changes. The risk and financial impact associated with policy changes depend on the nature and timing of those changes.

Our business, operations and results may be affected by transition risks, such as, but not limited to:

(i) Shortages of inputs and raw materials can cause increased costs, increased research and development spending, and restrictions or changes in production activities;

(ii) Expenditure on transitioning to more sustainable technologies for new service developments or adaptation of existing services;

(iii) Regulations associated with carbon pricing and greenhouse gas emission standards;

(iv) Increase in the price of services and/or reduction in profit margin;

(v) Increased costs associated with adjustments in production due to restrictions in legislation on the use of water resources;

(vi) Difficulties in accessing assets;

(vii) Loss of revenue due to the removal of less sustainable products from the portfolio; and

(viii) Reduction in demand for goods and services due to changes in consumer preferences.

We are already subject to certain regulatory environmental requirements. These requirements may increase in the future as a result of the growing importance of environmental issues. This and other regulatory changes in Brazil and international markets may expose us to increased compliance costs, limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities and provide certain products and services, each of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The imbalance between supply and demand in the energy market caused by the granting of subsidies harms competitiveness and economic efficiency and directly affects the results of generation companies.

Traditionally, the process of expanding the Brazilian generating park was based on the economic concept of balancing the costs of operation and investment in new plants, that is, there was a need to add a generation source from the moment that the operating cost exceeded the cost of implementing a new plant. This criterion guaranteed an entrepreneur a return on his investment in the long term. Furthermore, the decision to expand the generating park was decisive and centralized, carried out through energy auctions to meet the growth of the regulated market. However, the public policy implemented in recent years, granting subsidies to encourage renewable sources, and the recent movement of entrepreneurs to request concessions for new plants in order to guarantee subsidies that will no longer exist, contributes greatly to the imbalance between supply and demand. In addition, obligations defined by Congress and not included in the expansion planning, linked to the continuous growth of distributed generation, end up contributing even more to the imbalance in the market (structural oversupply). This situation, combined with the strong trend of reducing costs from new sources, the opening of the market and the progressive replacement of regulated auctions by free negotiation between agents, makes migration to the ACL and self-generation projects increasingly attractive.

In addition, the expansion of the energy transmission infrastructure has been insufficient to keep up with the pace of growth in generation, which has been significantly accelerated in recent times due to the aforementioned public policy of granting subsidies and the race for concessions that would no longer have such subsidies. As a consequence, and considering the unfeasibility of the system to drain energy production, the ONS began to intensify restrictions on generation, in the phenomenon known as "curtailment", especially after the "blackout" that occurred in August/23.

It is possible, therefore, that there will be restrictions on electricity generation by the Company and its subsidiaries, which may generate adverse effects on their energy sales commitments.

ANEEL has rules on compensation resulting from curtailment events, under Normative Resolution No. 1,030/2022, but with low effectiveness, as it is limited to events due to external unavailability and which exceed a certain number of hours.

m. other issues not covered in the previous items

There are no other factors that have not been covered in the previous items.

4.2. Indicate the 5 (five) main risk factors, among those listed in field 4.1, regardless of the category in which they are included.

The main risk factors to which the Company is subject are:

- The rates we charge for the supply of electricity to captive consumers and the rates for use of the distribution system that we charge free and special consumers, and energy generators, are determined by ANEEL in accordance with concession agreements entered into with the Brazilian government, and may adversely affect our results.
- We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession and authorization agreements, as well as secure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations and/or our energy supply agreements. If this occurs, we may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, our results of operations and our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.
- We depend on third parties to supply equipment used in our facilities, as well as to carry out part of our operations. Failures by one or more suppliers may harm our activities, financial condition and/or operating results.
- Our business is subject to cyberattacks and security and privacy breaches, and any attack could adversely affect it.
- Our operating results are dependent on prevailing weather conditions. Unfavorable weather conditions may affect our operating results.

For more information on the risk factors described above, see item 4.1 of this Reference Form.

4.3. Describe, quantitatively and qualitatively, the main market risks to which the issuer is exposed, including in relation to exchange rate and interest rate risks

The main market risk factors affecting business are as follows:

Exchange rate risk

This risk arises from the possibility of the Group incurring losses and cash constraints due to fluctuations in exchange rates, increasing the balances of liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

In addition, the Group's subsidiaries are exposed in their operating activities to exchange rate variations in the purchase of electricity from Itaipu.

Sensitivity analysis

Exchange rate variation

Considering that the maintenance of the net foreign exchange exposure existing on December 31, 2024 were maintained, the simulation of the consolidated effects by type of financial instrument, for three different scenarios, would be:

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

			Consolidated		
			Income (expense)		
Instruments	Exposure (a) R$ thousand	Risk	Currency depreciation (b)	Currency appreciation of 25%(c)	Currency appreciation of 50%(c)
Financial liability instruments	(4,022,916)		(373,362)	725,707	1,824,777
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	4,042,448		375,175	(729,231)	(1,833,637)
	19,532	drop in the dolar	**1,813**	**(3,524)**	**(8,860)**
Financial liability instruments	(672,694)		(75,336)	111,672	298,679
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	673,321		75,406	(111,776)	(298,958)
	627	drop in the euro	**70**	**(104)**	**(279)**
Financial liability instruments	(1,460,942)		(199,860)	215,341	630,541
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	1,474,599		201,728	(217,354)	(636,435)
	13,657	drop in the yen	**1,868**	**(2,013)**	**(5,894)**
Total	**33,816**	Effects on the net profit	**3,751**	**(5,641)**	**(15,033)**

(a) The exchange rate considered on 12/31/2024 was R$6.19 for the dollar, R$6.43 for the euro and R$0.03 for the yen.
(b) According to exchange rate curves obtained from information provided by B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, with the exchange rate considered being R$6.77, R$7.15 and R$0.04 and the exchange rate depreciation of 9.28%, 11.20% and 13.68%, of the dollar, euro and yen respectively on 12/31/2024.
(c) As required by CVM Instruction No. 475/2008, the percentage increases in the applied indexes refer to the information provided by B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão.

Due to the net exchange rate exposure of the dollar and euro being active, the risk is a decline in the dollar, euro and yen, therefore, the exchange rate appreciated by 25% and 50% in relation to the probable exchange rate.

Interest rate and inflation index risk

This risk arises from the possibility that the Group may incur losses due to fluctuations in interest rates and inflation indexes that increase financial expenses relating to loans, financing and debentures.

Sensitivity analysis

Interest rate variation

Assuming that the scenario of net exposure of financial instruments indexed to variable interest rates on December 31, 2024 were maintained, the net financial expense for the next 12 months for each of the three scenarios defined would be:

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

	Consolidated						
					Income (expense)		
Instruments	Exposure R$ thousand	Risk	Rate in the period	Likely scenario rate (a)	Likely scenario	Raising/Drop index by 25% (b)	Raising/Drop index by 50% (b)
Financial asset instruments	3,414,909				526,237	394,678	263,119
Financial liability instruments	(12,976,005)				(1,999,602)	(1,499,702)	(999,801)
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	(11,843,922)				(1,825,148)	(1,368,861)	(912,574)
Setorial financial assets and liabilities	(995,231)				(153,365)	(115,024)	(76,683)
	(22,400,249)	CDI/SELIC apprec.	**12.15%**	**15.41%**	**(3,451,878)**	**(2,588,909)**	**(1,725,939)**
Financial liability instruments	(199,167)				(14,659)	(10,994)	(7,329)
	(199,167)	IGP-M apprec.	**6.54%**	**7.36%**	**(14,659)**	**(10,994)**	**(7,329)**
Financial liability instruments	(288,399)				(22,985)	(17,239)	(11,493)
	(288,399)	TJLP apprec.	**7.43%**	**7.97%**	**(22,985)**	**(17,239)**	**(11,493)**
Financial liability instruments	(11,305,193)				(953,028)	(714,771)	(476,514)
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	6,482,163				546,446	409,835	273,223
Financial instruments - assets	25,261,095				2,129,510	1,597,133	1,064,755
	20,438,065	drop in the	**4.83%**	**8.43%**	**1,722,928**	**1,292,197**	**861,464**
Total	**(2,449,751)**				**(1,766,594)**	**(1,324,945)**	**(883,297)**
Effects on the comprehensive income					**21**	**16**	**11**
Effects on the net profit					**(1,766,615)**	**(1,324,961)**	**(883,308)**

(a) The indexes considered in this analysis were obtained from information available in the market.
(b) In compliance with CVM Instruction 475/08, the percentage of raising index are applied to the likely scenario.

Credit risk: The risk arises from the possibility of subsidiaries incurring losses resulting from difficulties in receiving amounts billed to their customers. In the generation segment, there are contracts in the regulated environment (ACR) and bilateral contracts that provide for the presentation of Guarantee Establishment Contracts.

Risk of under/over contracting by distributors: Risk inherent to the energy distribution business to which CPFL Group distributors are exposed. Distributors may be unable to fully pass on the costs of their electricity purchases in two situations: (i) when the volume of contracted energy exceeds 105% of the energy demanded by consumers; and (ii) when the level of contracts is less than 100% of this energy demanded. In the first case, the energy contracted above 105% is sold at the CCEE (Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber) and is not passed on to consumers, that is, in scenarios where the PLD (Settlement Price for Differences) is lower than the purchase price of these contracts, there is a loss for the concessionaire. In the second case, in addition to the distributors being required to purchase energy at the PLD value at the CCEE and not having guarantees of full pass-through in the consumer tariff, there is a penalty for insufficient contractual backing. Market risk of commercialization: This risk arises from the possibility of commercialization incurring financial losses due to price fluctuations that will value the surplus and/or deficit positions of energy in their portfolio in the free market, which are marked at the market price of energy and susceptible to volatility associated with fluctuations in energy prices.

Risk related to hydroelectric energy shortages: The energy sold by the Company is mainly produced by hydroelectric plants. A prolonged period of rainfall shortages may result in a reduction in the volume of water in the plant reservoirs, compromising the recovery of their volume, which may lead to losses due to increased costs in the acquisition of energy or reduced revenues from the implementation of comprehensive energy conservation programs or the adoption of a new rationing program, as seen in 2001.

In 2024, unfavorable hydrology was observed, especially in the southeast/central-west region, with the occurrence of occasional extreme events (flooding in Rio Grande do Sul and long dry periods in the northern region of the country).

Risk of debt acceleration: The Group has loan, financing and debenture contracts, with restrictive clauses (covenants) normally applicable to these types of operations.

Regulatory risk:

Distributors: The electricity supply rates charged by distribution subsidiaries to captive consumers are set by ANEEL, according to the frequency provided for in the concession contracts entered into with the Federal Government and in accordance with the periodic tariff review methodology established for the tariff cycle. Once this methodology is approved, ANEEL determines the rates to be charged by distributors to end consumers. The rates thus set, as provided for in Law No. 8,987/1995, must ensure the economic and financial balance of the concession contract at the time of the tariff review, but may generate smaller adjustments in relation to those expected by distribution subsidiaries.

Transmitters: Transmission companies receive payment of the permitted annual revenue (RAP) for the provision of public transmission services, according to the frequency provided for in the concession contract entered into with

the Federal Government and in accordance with the methodology described in the clauses of the contract. Once ANEEL has reviewed and approved the Permitted Annual Revenue, the transmission companies apply the billing conditions for the concessionaires and licensees. The revenues thus set, as provided for in Law No. 8,987/1995, must ensure the economic and financial balance of the concession contract at the time of the RAP review, but may generate smaller adjustments in relation to what the Company expected.

4.4. Describe the legal, administrative or arbitration proceedings in which the issuer or its subsidiaries are a party, discriminating between labor, tax, civil, environmental and other proceedings: (i) that are not confidential, and (ii) that are relevant to the business of the issuer or its subsidiaries, indicating:

This Reference Form identifies all ongoing proceedings in which the Company and/or its subsidiaries are a party, classified as non-confidential and that are relevant to the Company, with the position updated up to December 31, 2024. In the process of analyzing relevance, the Company and its subsidiaries did not focus solely on the potential economic and financial effects of an unfavorable decision, also considering those proceedings that could influence the decision of the investing public, such as, for example, proceedings that could significantly affect its assets, financial capacity or business, as well as those that could generate image risks inherent to certain practices of the Company or its subsidiaries, or legal risks related to the discussion of the validity of statutory clauses.

Tax Litigation

- **Pension plan – CPFL Paulista**

On December 27, 2022, a Tax Transaction was entered into between CPFL Paulista and the National Treasury Attorney's Office ("PGFN"), based on Law No. 14,375, of June 21, 2022, regulated by PGFN/ME Ordinance 6,757, of July 29, 2022, and by PGFN Ordinance 10,826, of December 22, 2022, referring to discussions about the deductibility, for income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution (CSLL) purposes, of expenses recognized in 1997, referring to the novation of debt related to the pension plan for CPFL Paulista employees before Fundação CESP ("Vivest"). Under the terms of the aforementioned agreement and, in exchange for the termination of the legal proceedings subject to it, the amount of the tax debt determined in the Transaction, on the base date of November 1, 2022, was R$1,288,174 thousand. The amounts deposited in court by CPFL Paulista in the Tax Enforcement proceedings were considered for amortization of the balances of the tax debts, resulting in a total net debt of R$1,022,048 thousand (base date November 1, 2022), which updated to December 31, 2024 is R$1,127,939 thousand. As part of the agreement, said balance must be paid in monthly installments, with the possibility of using the Company's own or third-party federal court-ordered securities for such settlement. At the time, the agreement signed established that the aforementioned balance would be paid in 60 (sixty) installments. However, in 2024, an Amendment Term was signed, which changed the original condition, increasing the number of installments to 120 (one hundred and twenty), while maintaining the other terms and conditions of the transaction unchanged. Regarding the financial guarantees (insurance and bank guarantees), the amount of which on December 31, 2024 is R$ 1,139,224 thousand, they will be maintained in an amount sufficient to guarantee the Transaction, and the amount may be changed with prior authorization from the National Treasury, in proportion to the amount amortized under the transaction. In January 2023, requests for withdrawal of all defenses and appeals were filed, requesting, to this end, the extinction of the objections to tax execution, writs of mandamus and appeals and the suspension of the objections to tax execution. In May 2023, payments for the transaction began, so that the proceedings were concluded in July of the same year.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Tax Enforcement No. 0014813-89.2004.4.03.6105 (2004.61.05.014813-3) – IRPJ	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	Not applicable
c) Date of initiation	11/19/2004
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: National Treasury Defendant: Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz ("CPFL Paulista")
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 352,211
f) Key facts	Tax action filed by the National Treasury to challenge the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit in the Vivest pension fund, shortly after the filing of a Writ of Mandamus by CPFL Paulista to discuss the matter (0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105). Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, CPFL Paulista deducted such expenses for purposes of determining amounts due as income tax. However, the Federal Revenue Service, through the Campinas Police Station, changed the understanding previously issued by the Federal Revenue Secretary, not recognizing the novation and, consequently,

Tax Enforcement No. 0014813-89.2004.4.03.6105 (2004.61.05.014813-3) – IRPJ	
	denying its deductibility. There was an inspection and preparation of several Notices of Infraction against the deductibility taken by CPFL. In the enforcement proceedings in question, we made a judicial deposit of R$360 million in 2007 to secure the debt, which allowed CPFL Paulista to proceed with the opposition to the enforcement proceedings. In January 2016, CPFL Paulista obtained a court decision authorizing the replacement of the judicial deposit with a financial guarantee (insurance guarantee), allowing the withdrawal of the full amount deposited. Subsequently, CPFL Paulista deposited in cash the interest related to the initial deposit (R$248.7 million on December 31, 2019). During the course of the proceedings, a judgment was handed down determining the maintenance of the debt, against which CPFL Paulista filed an appeal. The aforementioned appeal was denied. CPFL Paulista filed special and extraordinary appeals, the first of which was admitted and forwarded to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) for judgment, and the second was denied, in which an appeal was filed, which has not yet been judged before the Supreme Federal Court (STF). On September 17, 2019, the special appeal of the Embargoes on the Execution of the aforementioned Tax Execution, together with the Special Appeal of the Writ of Mandamus No. 0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105, were judged before the Second Public Law Panel of the STJ in a manner unfavorable to CPFL Paulista, maintaining the enforceability of the tax assessment. After publication of the judgment, an embargoes for clarification were filed on August 4, 2020. The Union requested the early execution of the guarantee so that CPFL Paulista would deposit the amount in dispute, which was granted by the TRF3; however, on August 6, 2020, we obtained a suspension of this order directly from the STJ. No appeal was filed against such decision. On December 27, 2022, we signed a settlement with the Attorney General's Office in order to end the legal discussion on this matter, committing to file a petition in the records requesting the withdrawal of the ongoing action and appeals. The reduction in the contingent amount was due to the reduction that occurred with the judicial deposit of interest, as defined in the terms of the settlement between CPFL Paulista and PGFN. On January 16, 2023, a request was filed to withdraw all defenses and appeals linked to this action, as well as to suspend the tax execution. Decision suspending the Tax Enforcement on April 10, 2023. In 2024, there was a request to unify the guarantees of the tax executions in the Gandra case, which was granted. After granting, on May 24, 2024, the records were referred, in a suspended manner, to the archive, due to the settlement agreement signed.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable ruling for CPFL; unfavorable rulings for CPFL.
h) Procedural stage	In closing
i) Likelihood of loss	In closing
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Paulista's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in CPFL Paulista's accounting results in the amount of R$352,211, which represents 0.83% of the Group's Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **IRPJ/CSLL tax process – RGE.**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Tax Enforcement No. 5012003-49.2012.404.7107 – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Caxias do Sul
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	08/16/2012
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: National Treasury Defendant: RGE
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 702,646
f) Key facts	The National Treasury filed a tax lawsuit against the subsidiary RGE regarding alleged tax debts related to taxable events that occurred between 1999 and 2003, arising from: (1) excessive amortization of goodwill; (2) excessive depreciation of assets subject to revaluation; and (3) amounts related to the monetary restatement of the Variation Compensation Account of items in Parcel A ("CVA"), which were

Tax Enforcement No. 5012003-49.2012.404.7107 – IRPJ / CSLL	
	excluded from the calculation basis of IRPJ and CSLL, previously discussed in administrative proceeding No. 11080.009008/2004-47. The subsidiary RGE offered a surety bond, filing an opposition to the execution, and an expert accounting examination was granted, the result of which was favorable to RGE. A judgment was handed down that partially upheld the case, exonerating the credit only with regard to the issue of depreciation of assets, while maintaining the issues related to the amortization of goodwill and the CVA account. We filed an Appeal with the TRF4. The Federal Government also filed an Appeal, against which we filed Counter-arguments. We await judgment on the Appeals. In 2022, the tax enforcement proceedings remained suspended until the judgment of the objections to the tax enforcement, which are awaiting judgment on the appeal. In December 2023, the Appeal was judged, which upheld the unfavorable judgment for RGE, in relation to goodwill, as it understood that the accounting rule of the 30-year amortization period prevails. Also, it was partially upheld in favor of RGE, in relation to the CVA account, as it understood that the Selic rate on it should be taxed before the tariff adjustment. The judgment was amended to rule unfavorably to RGE regarding the new depreciation rate for the asset. As there was verbal agreement with the judgment regarding depreciation, although there was no dissenting opinion, the presiding judge of the section understood that there was a divergence of understanding on this point, determining the suspension of the judgment. Then, the virtual judgment of the extended Appeal held at the Regional Federal Court of the 4th region (TRF4), in Porto Alegre/RS, was concluded, which in summary upheld the assessment regarding: 1) the amortization of goodwill: which had already been ruled unfavorable to RGE in the first instance; 2) the depreciation rate: it became unfavorable to RGE, as there was a change in the decision of the first instance, which was favorable; and 3) monetary updates of the Cost Variation Compensation Account of Parcel A" ("CVA Account"): maintained unfavorable to RGE in the first instance. A Statement of Clarification was filed to clarify the points of omission and contradiction in the Judgment and to prepare the filing of a Special Appeal to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), which were rejected. In view of a material error identified, new Statement of Clarification was filed, which has not yet been included in the judgment. The expectation is that the judgment will take place in 2025 and then, appeals will be filed to the higher courts (STJ and STF).
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Ruling unfavorable to RGE.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase.
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	In the event of a loss in court, there would be a cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary RGE in the amount of R$ 702,646, which represents 1.65% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

Legal Proceedings

- **ICMS Subvenção – RGE Sul**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Cases No. 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010 (42238374) and 5000449-40.2022.8.21.0033 (42238382)	
a) Court	2nd Civil Court and 5th Civil Court of the Court of Justice of the State of Rio Grande do Sul
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	3rd Judicial Instance and 2nd Judicial Instance
c) Date of initiation	12/24/2018 and 12/26/2018
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Rio Grande do Sul State Treasury Defendant: RGE Sul
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 481,898
f) Key facts	The State Treasury of Rio Grande do Sul issued a fine to RGE Sul (formerly RGE) on the grounds that the subsidized portion of some electricity bills of consumers who have the tariff benefit from February 2013 to August 2018 should be included in the ICMS calculation basis. In the fine, the State Treasury disregarded the fact that the subsidy installments received by electricity distributors from the Federal Government are paid as compensation for the total amount charged, due to the contractual imbalance resulting from the establishment of discounts for certain classes of consumers, and that the value of the bills does not include the subsidized amount. In the administrative sphere, the appeals were partially upheld, only to exclude the lapsed amounts (January to November 2013), maintaining the fine on the merits. Violation Notice No. 4,223,838-2: The State Treasury of RS filed Tax Enforcement 5000449-40.2022.8.21.0033. In April/2022, we filed an Objection to the Tax Enforcement, which was dismissed. We filed an Appeal with the Court of Justice. Judgment is awaited. Violation Notice No. 4,223,837-4: The State Treasury of RS filed Tax Enforcement 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010 In January/2021, we filed an Objection to the Tax Enforcement, which was dismissed. We filed an Appeal with the Court of Justice, which was dismissed. In view of this, a Special Appeal and an Extraordinary Appeal were filed, with the proceedings being suspended due to the Extraordinary Appeal with general repercussions (Theme No. 1,113/STF).
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Administrative decision partially favorable to RGE. In the judicial sphere, in the first instance, the Objections to the Tax Enforcement were dismissed. In the second instance, the Appeal linked to Tax Enforcement 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010 was dismissed.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	With partial provision in the administrative sphere, there is still the possibility of legal discussion. In the event of loss in the judicial sphere, there would be a cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R$ 481,898, which represents 1.13% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **PIS and COFINS tax process – CPFL Geração**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Tax Enforcement No. 0019144-94.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.724951/2011-10)	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas/SP
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/26/2011 (Violation Report)
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: National Treasury Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 452,269
f) Key facts	The subsidiary CPFL Geração received a notice of violation to collect the difference in the amounts collected as PIS and COFINS for the period from April 2007 to December 2010. CPFL Geração collected PIS and COFINS under the terms

Tax Enforcement No. 0019144-94.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.724951/2011-10)	
	established by Law 9,718/98 (cumulative system) and, in the opinion of the inspectorate, should have collected the aforementioned contributions under the terms established by Laws 10,833/03 and 10,637/02. Therefore, there was a divergence of interpretation regarding the classification of contracts signed prior to October 2003 at a predetermined price. A decision was issued by the lower court ordering the debt to be maintained. CPFL filed a voluntary appeal, which was granted. The Treasury filed a special appeal, which was granted, maintaining the notice of violation. Once the administrative discussion was concluded, the Treasury filed a tax enforcement action against CPFL Geração. After the company presented a guarantee, the enforceability was suspended and we filed an opposition to the enforcement action. On March 22, 2018, a judgment was published with a favorable decision for the Company. The appeal filed by the Treasury is currently awaiting judgment. In 2024, the EF remains suspended and we continue to await the judgment of the appeal in the opposition to the tax enforcement action.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Sentence favorable to CPFL.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a significant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	The impact will be a cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R$ 452,269, which represents 1.06% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **IRPJ/CSLL tax process – CPFL Geração**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Tax Enforcement No. 5010652-86.2020.4.03.6105 (16643.720027/2012-39) – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	1st Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/06/2020
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: National Treasury Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 373,211
f) Key facts	CPFL Geração was fined by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, demanding tax credits arising from violations allegedly committed by the company during the fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, on the understanding that the amortization of goodwill was undue, based on the claim that the corporate restructuring carried out did not provide motivation for the sale of Semesa to CPFL Geração. CPFL Geração filed an administrative challenge, the decision of which upheld the tax demand. In view of this decision, we filed an appeal, which was also dismissed and the case became final and binding in the administrative sphere. In October 2020, we received the Tax Enforcement attached to the respective case, as well as presented a surety insurance policy, which was accepted by the National Treasury. There was opposition to the Embargoes to the Tax Enforcement, which is awaiting judgment. In 2021, the Execution records were archived until the closing of the Embargoes on the Tax Execution, which were stayed on May 31, 2021, due to the prejudicial nature of administrative proceedings no. 10830.001530/2009-01, 10830.010855/2007-12 and 10830.010761/2008-16. On September 14, 2022, there was an order granting the production of expert evidence. In 2023, after filing a statement regarding the expert report and the opinion of the technical assistants, the EEF 5012750-44.2020.4.03.6105 proceedings were concluded and, on July 8, 2024, CPFL became aware of a ruling favorable to its interests, confirming the understanding of the expert report, that: (i) the purchase and sale transactions of Semesa shares were carried out between independent companies; (ii) the transactions carried out were previously authorized by ANEEL; (iii) the transactions carried out were recorded in CPFL Geração's accounting records; (iv) the agreed price was based on a report prepared by Deutsche Bank and that the acquisition cost of Semesa was fully settled/paid off through effective payment or through the issuance of shares; (v)

Tax Enforcement No. 5010652-86.2020.4.03.6105 (16643.720027/2012-39) – IRPJ / CSLL	
	there was an increase in the tax requirement for IRPJ and CSLL, by R$ 368,801 and R$ 132,768, respectively and (vi) there is a discussion of the disallowance of PF and BNCSLL in progress in administrative proceedings. The Union filed an appeal, which is awaiting judgment.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Sentence favorable to CPFL.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a significant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Possibility of judgment in the judicial sphere, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R$ 373,211, which represents 0.88% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Tax Administrative Proceeding No. 16561.720238/2016-13 - IRPJ/CSLL	
a) Court	Federal Revenue Office
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance (Administrative)
c) Date of initiation	12/16/2016
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Brazilian Federal Revenue Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 470,355
f) Key facts	Tax assessment notices for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL, related to the calendar year 2011, combined with interest on arrears and an official fine, for: (i) allegedly having omitted non-operating revenues, due to the alleged failure to record capital gains, for receiving a quantity of shares of ERSA Energias Renováveis S.A. ("ERSA") in a volume greater than the capital of SMITA Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. ("SMITA"), in addition to the appropriation of the difference between the book equity and the fair value of SMITA, a company acquired in reverse; and (ii) having offset a negative CSLL calculation basis in an amount greater than the existing balance. CPFL Geração filed an objection to the proceedings, which was dismissed. CPFL Geração filed a voluntary appeal. In the CARF trial session of November 18, 2024, the Panel, by majority vote, granted CPFL's Voluntary Appeal and, by unanimous vote, denied the Federal Government's Ex officio Appeal. With this decision, the tax assessment was fully canceled. The Federal Government is awaiting any opposition to the Statement of Clarification and/or filing of a Special Appeal against the judgment.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	First instance decision unfavorable to CPFL. In the second instance, there was a decision entirely favorable to CPFL.
h) Procedural stage	Administrative Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a significant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Possibility of judgment in the judicial sphere, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R$ 470,355, which represents 1.10% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **IRFF Jantus - CPFL Renováveis**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Violation Report (Report No. 16561.720073/2016-71)	
a) Court	Brazilian Federal Revenue
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	3rd Instance (administrative)
c) Date of initiation	08/19/2016
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Brazilian Federal Revenue Service Defendant: CPFL Energias Renováveis
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 436,581 (Possible: R$ 206,449 / Remote: 230,131)
f) Key facts	This is a notice of violation for the collection of Income Tax withheld at Source due to capital gains allegedly obtained by individuals and legal entities in the sale of equity interest in the company Jantus SL ("Jantus"), headquartered in Spain, to CPFL Energias Renováveis. The objection was filed and dismissed. In view of this decision, a voluntary appeal was filed. In June 2023, the voluntary appeal was partially ruled in favor of CPFL Energias Renováveis, definitively canceling the corresponding 53% of the Notice of Violation. As a result, an embargo for clarification was filed. On October 11, 2024, a decision was published that did not accept the Federal Government's embargo for clarification. On December 20, 2024, CPFL filed a Special Appeal against the decision of the voluntary appeal.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Decision partially favorable to CPFL.
h) Procedural stage	Administrative appeal phase.
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible: R$ 206,449 e Remoto R$ 230,131
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a significant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Possibility of judgment in the judicial sphere, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of CPFL Renováveis, corresponding to the amount of R$ 206,449 of Possible (since the amounts included in Remote are already considered definitively as favorable to CPFL), which represents 0.5% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

Civil Proceedings

- **ABRADEE – ANEEL**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Ordinary Action No. 0039494-18.2002.4.01.3400 (2002.34.00.039564-0)	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of the Federal District
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	12/12/2002
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: ABRADEE Defendant: ANEEL
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	At this time, it is not possible to estimate the values involved in the process.
f) Key facts	The subsidiaries CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE, as well as other Brazilian distribution companies, through ABRADEE, are plaintiffs in a lawsuit against ANEEL questioning the basis for remuneration of concession assets since the first tariff review cycle. After the parties expressed their views on the expert report (which found the economic and financial imbalance alleged by ABRADEE) and presented their final arguments, a judgment was handed down declaring the claims inadmissible. The case is currently awaiting judgment on the appeal filed by ABRADEE.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable ruling for members.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the legal contingencies of the Subsidiaries or may generate a relevant operational impact.

Ordinary Action No. 0039494-18.2002.4.01.3400 (2002.34.00.039564-0)	
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Possible payment of legal costs and attorney's fees set by the court, as this is an active case. Any costs will be shared among ABRADEE members (represented in the action).

- **ABRAGEL – Federal Union**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Ordinary Action No. 0032752-20.2015.4.01.3400 (Ordinance 30)	
a) Court	21st Federal Court of Brasilia
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	06/08/2015
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Brazilian Association for Clean Energy Generation - ABRAGEL Defendant: Federal Government
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 344,900
f) Key facts	ABRAGEL seeks a declaration of the right of its associates to share hydrological risks within the scope of the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE) and, therefore, to undergo automatic reviews of physical guarantees based on the "automatic" procedure provided for in art. 6, items I and II, of MME Ordinance 463/2009. On June 23, 2015, the preliminary injunction was granted and, on June 28, 2019, a judgment was issued that upheld the claim, confirming the preliminary decision. The Federal Government filed an appeal on August 26, 2019, which is awaiting judgment by the TRF1.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable ruling for members.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the legal contingencies of the Subsidiaries or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Operational risk of changes to the originally established physical guarantees and the need for adjustments to the liquidated values of physical guarantees within the scope of CEEE. Possible payment of legal costs and attorney's fees set by the court, since this is an active case. Any costs will be shared among ABRAGEL's associates (represented in the action).

- **Social Security Processes**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Case No. 5051477-51.2019.8.21.0001	
a) Court	4th Public Treasury Court of the Central Court of the District of Porto Alegre
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	1st Instance
c) Date of initiation	12/11/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: CEEE-D; CEEE-GT and State of Rio Grande do Sul Defendant: CEEE Social Security Foundation ELETROCEEE
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 544,353
f) Key facts	This is a Declaratory Action requesting: 1. The suspension of payments of extraordinary contributions in the CEEEPREV Plan that exceed the constitutional rule of contribution parity; 2. The suspension of the effectiveness of the activation of guarantees provided for in the Guarantee Contract signed simultaneously with the 1st Amendment to the Plan Adhesion Agreement; and 3. The determination of full refund of undue payments made by the Sponsors in disregard of the contribution parity rule.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	On October 14, 2021, the first-instance judgment partially upheld the action to recognize the nullity of the clauses of the Benefit Plan that do not apply contribution parity. After filing appeals by the parties, the TJRS (Court of Justice of the State of Rio Grande do Sul) issued a judgment on July 28, 2022, upholding the appealed

Case No. 5051477-51.2019.8.21.0001	
	judgment in full. Regarding the judgment handed down, the Parties filed Statements of Clarification before the TJRS itself against the Appeal judgment in order to obtain clarifications, which were dismissed. Immediately afterwards, all parties involved filed Special and Extraordinary Appeals, respectively, with the STJ and STF. In a judgment of admissibility, the TJRS dismissed all the Extraordinary and Special Appeals filed, with the exception of the Special Appeal filed by Fundação Família Previdência. Furthermore, the Appeal filed by the Fundação Família Previdência was granted a suspensive effect to maintain in force the clauses of the Plan regulations that assign to the Sponsors the responsibility for the full payment of extraordinary contributions, which was later revoked. Currently, Instrumental Appeals were filed to raise the Special and Extraordinary Appeal and a preliminary request for a suspensive effect was filed with the STJ, which was accepted, determining until the final judgment of the Special Appeal: I) the suspension of the debated collection and/or payment of contributions within the scope of the CEEEPrev Plan, without observing the contribution parity; and II) admitting the demandability of the cost of half of the deficit constituted prior to the issuance of the judgment of partial admissibility, suspending any blockage or restrictive measure in the applicant's accounts, with respect to the excess portion.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The value involved is materially relevant, as it may generate a significant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R$544,353, which represents 1.28% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations;

- **State of Rio Grande do Sul**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Case No. 3709601-03.2005.8.21.0001	
a) Court	7th Public Treasury Court of the Central Court of Porto Alegre - RS
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	1st Instance
c) Date of initiation	02/22/2001
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: State of Rio Grande do Sul and CEEE Defendant: RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A among others
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 567,327
f) Key facts	Declaratory action for administrative impropriety filed by the State of RS and CEEE on February 22, 2001, discussing the corporate restructuring process of CEEE for subsequent privatization, with the following defendants also appearing: State Secretary of Mines and Energy, the President of CEEE, the CFO of CEEE, the Administrative Director of CCODEE (RGE) and CNNDEE (RGE Sul), and the accountants who signed the appraisal report. The discussion revolves around three points specifically in relation to RGE and RGE Sul, namely: 1) The appraisal and full payment of the share capital of the assets/liabilities transferred to the new companies through "current account" accounting items (R$26 million for RGE and RGE SUL). 2) The payment of credits from the current accounts through the transfer of real estate to RGE Sul and RGE. 3) The distribution of revenues from customers in the concession areas of the new companies created as of August 12, 1997, with CEEE claiming losses because during this period it bore all the costs of the operation without being entitled to the respective revenue; Classification of remote risk, since the arguments presented by RGE in its preliminary statement, as well as in its Answer, are quite robust and contradict all the allegations contained in the Initial Complaint. All other defenses presented also follow the same line in the sense of demonstrating that the operations carried out are perfectly legal. Some of the defendants presented accounting reports to demonstrate the regularity of the procedures carried out in the accounting of CEEE and its subsidiaries, which contradict the report that supports the Initial Complaint. However, only an impartial judicial expert opinion will be able to clarify the issues raised by the plaintiffs and defendants, including possible fraud/negligence on the part of the defendants, illicit

Case No. 3709601-03.2005.8.21.0001	
	enrichment and damage to the public treasury. Therefore, to date, there are no new elements in the case that could alter the assessment previously made. The case is in the evidentiary phase. In 2024, an evidentiary hearing was held to hear the defendants and witnesses called by the parties. The case is in the final stages of the evidentiary, with a deadline for final arguments set until March 25, 2025.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	There are no decisions on the merits yet
h) Procedural stage	Instructional phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R$567,327, which represents 1.33% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations;

- **Order No. 288**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Cases 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400 / 0002231-15.2003.4.01.3400	
a) Court	15th Federal Court (Civil) of Brasilia
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	08/23/2002
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiffs: RGE Sul Energy Distributor S.A Defendant: ANEEL
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 459,224
f) Key facts	On May 16, 2002, ANEEL published ANEEL Order No. 288, which introduced changes to certain commercialization rules of the then existing Wholesale Energy Market (MAE). Such changes recognized the Company as a debtor in the short-term market. The Company filed an annulment action in relation to such Order (case No. 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400), requesting that the rules of exposure in the MAE be maintained, maintaining its accounting and allowing its liquidation. The last update regarding the case was on January 15, 2016, when a new second instance decision was published denying the appeals for clarification filed by the Company, other market agents and ANEEL against the favorable decision on the merits of RGE Sul. Also in the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region, the defendants filed an appeal for infringement, seeking to modify the merits of the previous decision. The appeals are awaiting judgment. Regarding the same fact, there is also case 0002231-15.2003.4.01.3400, which challenges the illegalities of the market settlement method (Ruling 346). Therefore, the subject matter of this lawsuit (illegality of the procedure) is contained in the general subject matter of case 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400).
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable ruling for RGE; favorable ruling for RGE.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal
i) Likelihood of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	In the event of loss, "AES Brasil" will bear the burden of the impacts, and in the event of victory, "AES Brasil" will receive the amounts resulting from the settlement of the amounts suspended by Order 288, considering that the parties established that the outcome of this action would be an exception in the instrument of acquisition of AES Sul by CPFL.

Civil Proceedings – Environmental

- **Semesa X Apego**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Civil Case No. 0018587-42.2004.4.01.3500 (Environmental)	
a) Court	Federal Regional Court – 1st Region
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	10/18/2004
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Association of Sport Fishermen of the State of Goiás – APEGO and others Defendant: Semesa S.A, State of Goiás and Eletrobrás Furnas, IBAMA, Goiás Environmental Agency and other defendants.
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 678,149
f) Key facts	Action seeking to have the defendants held liable for the adoption of measures to remediate and mitigate the environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Power Plant. A preliminary injunction was granted, ordering the adoption of measures to reduce the environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Power Plant, as well as the preparation of the EIA/RIMA, as a condition for the renewal of the Operating License. Against this decision, SEMESA filed Instrument Appeal No. 2006.01.00.029015-7 with the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region, which was granted on October 13, 2006, by the reporting judge, the suspension of part of the preliminary injunction, which conditioned the operation of the plant to the preparation of the EIA-RIMA. IBAMA issued a favorable opinion that supports the arguments of CPFL, VBC and ELETROBRÁS FURNAS, stating that there is no need to prepare an EIA/RIMA and that the developers are meeting the requirements for issuing the operating license. Subsequently, a ruling was issued in 2017 that dismissed the lawsuit and released the defendants from the obligation to prepare the EIA/RIMA. Currently, the appeal filed by APEGO in the second instance is awaiting judgment.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Favorable sentence
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible (R$ 58,268) e Remote (R$ 619,881)
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a significant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Adopt measures to mitigate environmental impacts and disburse cash and record them in the Company's accounting results.

- **Environmental Action – Parque da Serra do Mar**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Public Civil Action No. 0001673-23.2015.8.26.0157	
a) Court	3rd Court of the District of Cubatão – SP
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	1st Instance
c) Date of initiation	03/09/2015
d) Parties to the proceeding	Author: Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of São Paulo Defendant: CPFL Piratininga
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	At this time, it is not possible to estimate the values involved in the process.
f) Key facts	Environmental Public Civil Action filed by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of São Paulo, which questions the removal of vegetation in the right-of-way of the 10 transmission lines located in the Serra do Mar State Park, arguing that the removed vegetation would be characterized as being from the Atlantic Forest biome and that the removal of vegetation would be in disagreement with the standards and technical recommendations considered adequate by the Plaintiff. The claim seeks that CPFL Piratininga be required to: (i) not perform clear-cutting to maintain the right-of-way of the transmission lines that are the subject of this action; (ii) promote selective cutting of vegetation; (iii) obtain a license to clear the land from CETESB and not intervene in the Permanent Preservation Area, except with authorization from the environmental agency; (iv) implement a structure to prevent

Public Civil Action No. 0001673-23.2015.8.26.0157	
	birds from landing, by installing a "bird flapper" every 10 m; and (v) arrange for permanent monitoring of the TLs. The case is in the evidentiary phase and is in the expert evidence phase. The court's decision on the technical report is awaited. The Public Prosecutor's Office has been notified, but has not yet responded.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	There are no decisions on the merits yet.
h) Procedural stage	Instructional phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Piratininga's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Adopt measures to mitigate the environmental impacts allegedly caused.

- **Rodovia das Colinas**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Case No. 0000933-68.2013.8.26.0114	
a) Court	6th Civil Court of Campinas – SP
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	1st Instance (judicial) – Evidence phase
c) Date of initiation	01/17/2013
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Rodovia das Colinas S.A. Defendant: Piratininga Power and Light Company
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 337,669
f) Key facts	This is a collection action filed in January 2003, in which the Plaintiff requests payment of amounts corresponding to all occupations of the right-of-way of the highways under Colinas concession, in which CPFL Piratininga was unsuccessful on the merits. In the settlement of the judgment, considering that the amount involved in this action is inestimable, in May 2015, a judicial expert assessment was granted. In October 2018, the expert submitted the report to the case indicating a value of R$20 million. We filed our objection – the judge ordered the expert to speak out to provide clarifications. In January 2020, a new expert report was submitted indicating a calculation of R$135 million. On March 12, 2020, we filed a new objection to the calculation with the assistance of FGV's advisory services. A period for statements was opened (03/2023), CPFL Piratininga filed a request for new calculations to be made, using the date of citation as a time frame, also excluding the correction by the IGP-M and also contested the non-compliance with the moderateness of the tariffs. We have made statements in the records regarding the contracts and documents enclosed by the expert. The conclusion of the expert assessment is awaited.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable ruling for CPFL; unfavorable rulings for CPFL.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal Phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Piratininga's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of CPFL Piratininga in the amount of R$ 337,669, which represents 0.79% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

Labor Lawsuits

- **Outsourcing – RGE**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Public civil action no. 0020876-43.2015.5.04.0024	
a) Court	24th Labor Court of Porto Alegre
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	3rd Instance (appellate)
c) Date of initiation	07/03/2015

Public civil action no. 0020876-43.2015.5.04.0024	
d) Parties to the proceeding	Author: Labor Prosecutor's Office Defendant: RGE
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 397,572
f) Key facts	Public Civil Action, filed by the Labor Prosecutor's Office, which requests the conviction of RGE due to the use of illicit outsourcing of labor as part of the company's core activity. It requests, on a provisional basis, the anticipation of the effects of the relief for the immediate cessation of the intermediation of labor for the performance of the core activity, under penalty of a fixed fine of R$50 thousand per worker used. On a definitive basis, it requests confirmation of the anticipation of the effects of the relief for not using intermediation of labor related to the defendant's core activity, under penalty of a fine of R$50 thousand per worker used. Conviction of the defendant to pay R$150 million as collective moral damages. On August 18, 2015, the request for anticipation of relief filed by the Public Prosecutor's Office was denied. On February 1, 2017, a judgment was published that partially upheld the lawsuit, ordering RGE to refrain from using labor intermediaries to carry out its core business, thus considering only those expressly indicated in the initial claim, under penalty of paying a fine of R$50,000 per worker used in these activities not directly hired as an employee, starting 180 days after the final judgment of the decision. Furthermore, the company was ordered to publish in a national newspaper, within 15 days after the final judgment of this lawsuit, an extract of the conviction (operative part of the judgment), under penalty of a fine of R$5,000 per day. In March 2018, the court issued a decision on the appeals filed by both parties, denying RGE's Ordinary Appeal and partially granting the Ordinary Appeal of the Public Prosecutor's Office, ordering RGE to pay compensation for collective moral damages in the amount of R$1 million. RGE filed a Motion for Clarification against the decision, which was not accepted by the court. Finally, in July 2018, RGE filed an Appeal for Review, which was denied. We filed an Instrument of Appeal against the Appeal for Review, which is awaiting judgment. A new Labor Reform law enacted on November 11, 2017 now allows the outsourcing activities that gave rise to the initial claim. On November 26, 2019, a provision in the amount of R$1 million was constituted, corresponding to the ruling on the payment of compensation for moral damages, based on an opinion prepared by an external firm.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable ruling for RGE; unfavorable rulings for RGE.
h) Procedural stage	Appeal phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Probable: R$ 1,688 and Remote: R$ 395,884
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Prohibition of outsourcing – insourcing of all labor involved in the operation, especially in the activities described, as well as payment of compensation and fines for illegal outsourcing.

- **CPFL Paulista - Sebastião José Ismael (Palmitos Pupunha)**

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

Civil Case No. 0001126-16.2001.8.26.0434	
a) Court	Single Boulder Rod
b) Jurisdiction/Instance	Execution
c) Date of initiation	06/13/2001
d) Parties to the proceeding	Plaintiff: Sebastião José Ismael Defendant: Paulista Power and Light Company
e) Amounts, assets, or rights involved	R$ 318,444
f) Key facts	This is a lawsuit for compensation for material damages and lost profits, resulting from an undue cut that affected the irrigation system of the Plaintiff's farm, causing loss of production. The judgment indicates a liquid portion and a part to be liquidated. The liquid portion has already been paid by the company. The case is currently in the liquidation phase by arbitration, awaiting judgment by the Court of Justice regarding a decision that accepted an expert report on the determination of

Civil Case No. 0001126-16.2001.8.26.0434	
	lost profits. A rescission action was filed by CPFL Paulista (case no. 2035332-43.2013.8.26.0000) seeking to overturn the entire aforementioned judgment, which was dismissed.
g) Summary of merits decisions rendered	Unfavorable judgment for CPFL; judgments in 2nd and 3rd instances unfavorable to CPFL. In December 2023, the TJSP issued a decision favorable to CPFL Paulista, ruling in favor of ZERO LIQUIDATION because the Plaintiff was unable to prove the damages. The plaintiff appealed to higher courts.
h) Procedural stage	Execution phase
i) Likelihood of loss	Probable R$ 13,783 Possible R$ 52,848 Remote R$ 251,813
j) Reason for the proceeding's materiality	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Paulista's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Impact analysis in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R$ 318,444, which represents 0.75% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

4.5. Indicate the total amount provisioned, if any, for the processes described in item 4.4:

On December 31, 2024, the total amount provisioned by the CPFL Group for the proceedings described in item 4.4 classified as probable losses was R$15,471 thousand for labor proceedings.

4.6. In relation to relevant confidential processes in which the issuer or its subsidiaries are a party and which have not been disclosed in item 4.4, analyze the impact in the event of loss and inform the amounts involved.

Pedra Group Agreement

In 2014, the subsidiaries CPFL Bio Pedra, CPFL Bio Buriti and CPFL Renováveis received an arbitration request from Grupo Pedra requesting compensation due to alleged non-compliance with obligations under the consortium formation agreement entered into between the parties.

In March 2023, a final arbitration award was issued unfavorable to the subsidiaries, ordering them to pay the compensation requested by Grupo Pedra. In June 2023, the subsidiaries filed an action to annul the final arbitration award, to challenge the amount of compensation, set at R$456 million (updated to May 2023). In November 2023, a judgment was issued that upheld the action to annul the arbitration award, in favor of the subsidiaries. Grupo Pedra filed an appeal. In September 2024, the parties requested the suspension of the proceedings due to the negotiations initiated by the parties to end the dispute, which was granted by the Judiciary. The subsidiaries and Grupo Pedra entered into an agreement to end the dispute, which provides for, among other obligations, the early termination of the Usina da Pedra Consortiums.

In November 2024, ANEEL authorized the transfer of the concessions for the Bio Pedra, Bio Buriti and Bio Ipê thermoelectric plants, held, respectively, by CPFL Bio Pedra, CPFL Bio Buriti and CPFL Bio Ipê, to Grupo Pedra. In December 2024, all the conditions of the preceding agreement were met, terminating all existing contractual relationships between the parties. The dispute between the parties was terminated by the Judiciary in January 2025. The economic impact for the Group was the recording of a net expense in the amount of R$ 199 million in fiscal year 2024.

TESB Arbitration

TESB is a defendant in a civil arbitration proceeding involving a total amount of R$47.15 million. The outcome of this claim was classified as partly probable and partly possible. In 2024, an arbitration award was issued, sentencing TESB to pay an illiquid amount, to be determined at the settlement stage. The settlement of the award is currently in the expert assessment phase, but no amounts have been defined to date.

4.7. Describe other relevant contingencies not covered by the previous items

Proceedings Related to Members of the Board of Directors

Mr. Antônio Kandir, an independent member of our Board of Directors, is involved in a proceeding before the CVM for alleged irregularities related to the administration and management of the MAP FIM investment fund ("MAP FIM") from December 2010 to May 2013. Antônio Kandir served as the director responsible for the portfolio management activity of Governança e Gestão Investimentos Ltda. ("G&G Investimento"), the manager of MAP FIM during the period in question. On May 7, 2019, the CVM Board decided to sentence G&G Investimento and Antônio Kandir to a warning. The proceeding is currently under appeal at the National Financial System Appeals Council ("CRSFN"). The effects of the aforementioned sentence are suspended until the appeal is heard.

Legal Actions challenging Technical Notes No. 23/2003-SEM/ANEEL and 81/2003-SFF/ANEEL

In 2004, the subsidiary CPFL Brasil filed lawsuits seeking to nullify the effects of the retroactive application of the criteria established in Technical Notes No. 23/2003-SEM/ANEEL and 81/2003-SFF/ANEEL and other acts, so that the prices of previously signed electricity sales contracts would continue to be governed by ANEEL Resolutions that govern the so-called "normative value" at the time of signing the contracts.

The lawsuits filed by CPFL Brasil seek to prevent ANEEL from intervening in the Electricity Purchase and Sale Contract signed by CPFL Brasil, with ANEEL denying approval of the sales contract and demanding a reduction in the contracted price under Technical Notes No. 23/2003-SEM/ANEEL and 81/2003-SFF/ANEEL.

Both lawsuits were decided in favor without appeal. One is awaiting trial in the third instance and one became final on July 2, 2024.

With the final judgment, the execution of the sentence promoted before the first instance began. The deadline for CPFL to present the information necessary for the continuation of the execution to the Court is underway. This data may be contested by ANEEL and, subsequently, submitted to the scrutiny of the Judiciary. On the date of this accounting information, there are still no defined values in the process, and a consolidated estimate is not yet feasible.

5. Risk management policy and internal controls

5.1 In relation to the risks indicated in items 4.1 and 4.3, inform:

a. whether the issuer has a formalized risk management policy, highlighting, if so, the body that approved it and the date of its approval, and, if not, the reasons why the issuer has not adopted a policy

CPFL Energia has a Corporate Risk Management Policy approved at the 140th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 29, 2009, duly updated in 2024, and is available on the CPFL Energia Investor Relations website at https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=SsYGb+tfZMRe9urlVVkoYQ==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt ("Corporate Risk Management Policy").

All the main risks to which the Company is exposed are consolidated through the Risk Management Policy, represented in the Corporate Risk Map. The Risk Management Policy provides models, indicators and limits of exposure to risks, approved by the Board of Directors, as well as details on the treatment to be provided and necessary reports in case of extrapolation of risk references. Furthermore, it addresses the Company's risk management structure, defining roles and responsibilities.

b. the objectives and strategies of the risk management policy, where applicable, including:

i. the risks for which protection is sought

Corporate Risks

The risks to which the Company is exposed are monitored and reported as follows, including, but not limited to, the risks foreseen in accordance with the Corporate Risk Management Policy:

- Failure to comply with the terms of concession, authorization or permission contracts;
- Impossibility of fully passing on the cost of purchasing electricity to the consumer and the need to, in order to meet demand, acquire or settle electricity in the short-term market, at higher or lower prices than those established in long-term contracts;
- Risks of exposure, in the energy commercialization business, arising from energy positions assumed (purchased or sold) and price variations in the spot market;
- Risks inherent in the construction, expansion and operation of electricity generation, transmission and distribution facilities and equipment;
- Adverse impact on the business development operation resulting from failure to complete the proposed investment program within the expected schedule;
- Risk that the insurance policies contracted are not sufficient to fully cover losses arising from liability for any losses and damages arising from the inadequate provision of electricity services; • Impairment of the ability to conduct operational activities and make payments on financing contracts due to the level of indebtedness and debt service obligations;
- Adverse effect on business and operating results of a shortage of electricity and the resulting rationing, such as that which occurred in 2001 and 2002;
- Risk that the level of consumer default will adversely affect business, operating results and/or financial situation;
- Increase in interest rates practiced by the market and exchange rate risks;
- Regulatory risk;
- Increase in obligations and investments due to new environmental or health regulations; and
- Adverse effects of unfavorable hydrological conditions on operating results.

Market Risks

The market risks for which the Company seeks protection are:

1. **Energy Market Risk**

1.1. Risk of under/overcontracting by distributors: changes in forecasts of electricity requirements and price expectations are regularly monitored by the Company. CPFL Group distributors make use of the available regulatory mechanisms to adjust contracts in order to maintain contracting levels within regulatory limits. In addition, CPFL Energia monitors any changes in regulation that may, in some way, impact this risk.

1.2. Market risk of generators: hydrological conditions, GSF levels and price expectations are regularly monitored by the Company. Protection against this risk is done through the purchase of energy to minimize balance sheet exposure.

1.3. Market risk of commercialization: CPFL commercialization' balance sheet positions, market conditions and short, medium and long-term price expectations are regularly monitored. Prior to approval, all energy purchase and sale proposals are assessed in relation to the risk limit.

2. **Credit risk:**

For the distribution segment, whose market is fragmented, credit risk protection is provided by monitoring defaults, which involves cutting off the energy supply of defaulting customers, as well as negative listing, protests and customized charges. Regarding the generation, commercialization and services segments, protection occurs through the requirement of financial guarantees and analysis of the score and risk of business partners, providing greater security at the time of decision-making.

3. **Interest and Exchange Rate Risk:**

The Company and its subsidiaries monitor the risks of exchange rate variation, interest rate fluctuations and price indexes, and contract derivative instruments, always with the appropriate approvals from the relevant authorities. With regard to exchange rate risk, the exposure related to raising funds in foreign currency is covered by financial swap transactions, which allowed the Company and its subsidiaries to exchange the original risks of the transaction for the cost related to the variation of the CDI. Furthermore, the compensation mechanism – CVA protects the distribution subsidiaries from possible economic losses related to the possible exchange rate variation in the purchase of electricity from Itaipu.

With regard to interest rate risk, the subsidiaries have sought to increase the share of pre-indexed loans or other indexers. Additionally, the risk of interest rate increases can be partially offset by the position of financial assets of the concession indexed to the IPCA.

4. **Regulatory Risk:**

For risks related to tariff review and adjustment processes inherent to the regulated market in which it operates, monitoring is carried out by all areas directly involved, especially by the Vice-Presidency of Regulated Operations, responsible for interactions with the Regulatory Agency.

5. **Debt Acceleration Risk**

The Company's and its subsidiaries' management monitors debt acceleration and leverage ratios systematically and constantly, so that the conditions are met. The results of the monitoring are periodically reported to the executive officers and the Board of Directors. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries have internal control policies that prioritize a strict control environment to minimize exposure to risks related to the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

For more information on these risks, see item 4.1 of this Reference Form.

ii. the instruments used for protection

The Company considers the following as protection mechanisms for the risks described in item 4.1 of this Reference Form: (i) periodic monitoring of exposures against the limits approved by the Board of Directors; (ii) mitigation plans for dealing with the main exposures; and (iii) periodic reporting of such information to the appropriate forums, namely, the Company's executives, Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Advisory Committees.

Therefore, the Company has a practice, as defined in the Corporate Risk Management Policy, of regularly monitoring the risks to which it is exposed, assessing the level of exposure and adopting mitigation measures in order to reduce risks whenever they approach or exceed the established limits.

Exposures are monitored through the use of indicators and/or models for simulating or projecting risk scenarios, based on the guidelines set forth in the Corporate Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Company works with exposure limits for these risks, approved by the Board of Directors. In cases of increased exposure or exceeding of limits, mitigation plans must be structured by the business areas, together with the Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Departments, and are subsequently reported to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

In addition, the Company constantly assesses regulatory changes, environmental and market conditions, makes use of available regulatory mechanisms and monitors the performance of its operations in order to mitigate exposure to potential regulatory, operational, environmental and market risks.

Other hedging instruments contracted by the Company and its subsidiaries are currency or interest rate swaps without any leverage component, margin clause, daily adjustments or periodic adjustments. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries do not carry out transactions involving speculative derivatives.

iii. the organizational structure of risk management

The CPFL Group's risk management, in accordance with the Corporate Risk Management Policy, is conducted by a structure that involves: (i) the Board of Directors, advised by the Audit Committee; (ii) the Executive Board; and (iii) the Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Board and the business areas; with the following main responsibilities, as follows.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for guiding the conduct of business, observing, among others, the monitoring of corporate risks, exercised through the corporate risk management model adopted by the Company, deliberating on the risk limit methodologies recommended by the Executive Board, in addition to knowing the exposures and mitigation plans presented in the event of any exceedance of these limits. Additionally, the Board of Directors is responsible for becoming aware of and monitoring any weaknesses in controls and/or processes, as well as failures in relevant regulatory compliance, monitoring plans proposed by the Executive Board to remedy them.

The Audit Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, is responsible for evaluating and monitoring improvements to the Corporate Risk Management Policy. Furthermore, in its role as a technical body, it also evaluates and monitors (i) risk monitoring models, (ii) mapped risk exposures, (iii) levels of internal controls (including their effectiveness), and guides the work of the Internal Audit. These activities support the Board of Directors in performing its statutory role in risk management.

The Company's Executive Board is responsible for conducting business within the defined risk limits and must take the necessary measures to prevent the Company's exposure to risks from exceeding the limits set by the Board of Directors, as well as reporting any excesses and presenting mitigation actions to the Board of Directors.

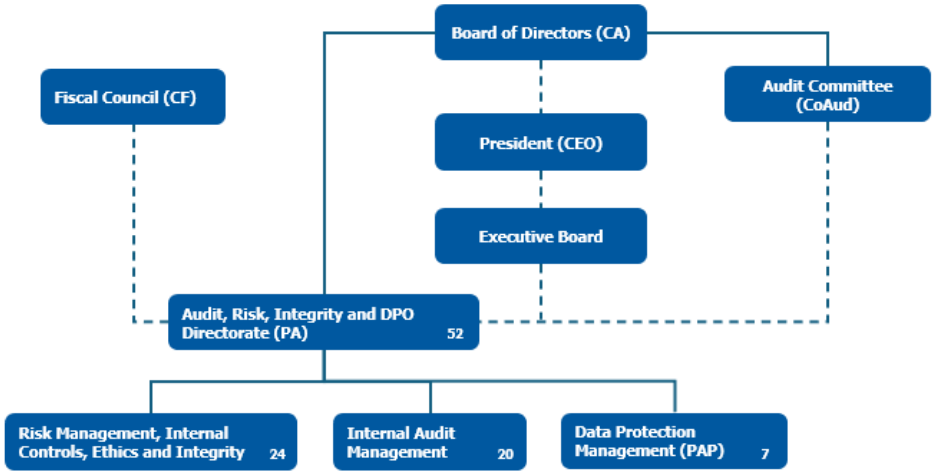
In turn, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for conducting, together with the Executive Board, the business of the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates within the defined risk limits, and must take the necessary measures to prevent exposure to risks from exceeding such limits.

The Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Department, which reports to the Board of Directors, is responsible for coordinating the risk management process at CPFL Group, developing and maintaining updated Corporate Risk Management methodologies that involve identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting the risks to which CPFL Group is exposed. In addition, it carries out both regular and ad hoc reviews to ensure that processes are aligned with CPFL Energia's Management guidelines and strategies.

The business areas have primary responsibility for managing the risks inherent to their processes, and must conduct them within the defined exposure limits and implement mitigation plans for the main exposures.

The most relevant matters are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and other governance forums.

The organizational structures involved are represented in the figure below, as well as the number of employees involved in Internal Audit, Internal Controls and Corporate Risk activities:



c. the adequacy of the operational structure and internal controls to verify the effectiveness of the adopted policy

The Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Department, which reports hierarchically to the Board of Directors, through the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Integrity Department, continually assesses and monitors the functioning of internal controls in order to reduce risk exposure to acceptable levels and achieve the CPFL Group's strategic objectives, creating long-term value. Activities related to the assessment of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements include: (i) identification of the main business processes, controls and risks that influence the financial statements; (ii) self-assessment of the effectiveness of processes and controls; (iii) testing the effectiveness of internal controls relevant to the financial statements, performed using auditing techniques and standards; (iv) monitoring the implementation of action plans and improvements in internal controls; (v) discussions with executives and reporting to the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and other governance forums; and (vi) coordination of the bottom-up certification process, whose validation procedure for the results of internal controls over financial reports, carried out electronically, is initiated by managers and concluded by the Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations and the Chief Executive Officer.

The assessments of the internal control environment are in accordance with the requirements of the CVM and best practices of the Novo Mercado - B3 to ensure the accuracy of the Financial Statements.

We emphasize that the scope of our work is not limited to the processes and controls that impact the financial statements. The scope of the assessment also includes processes and controls that are important to the business, aiming at anticipating risks and identifying improvements.

The Company understands that all the bodies and procedures established by the CPFL Group are adequate to mitigate and control the risks associated with the business, always updating the internal control procedures in order to remain in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and with the standards established by the market.

5.2. Regarding the controls adopted by the issuer to ensure the preparation of reliable financial statements, indicate:

a. the main internal control practices and the degree of efficiency of such controls, indicating any imperfections and the measures taken to correct them

The Company's Management annually assesses the effectiveness of internal controls based on the 2013 "Integrated Internal Control Framework" established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission - COSO and concluded that internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are effective.

Internal Controls of Financial Information

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. To fulfill this responsibility, the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Integrity Department assesses the internal control environment to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial information and the preparation of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial disclosure includes policies and procedures that: (i) relate to the maintenance of records that are reasonably detailed and accurately reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that they are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that expenditures and expenses are being made in accordance with Management's authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements. Due to inherent limitations, internal control over disclosure of financial information may not prevent or detect incorrect statements. Furthermore, the effectiveness of projections and assessments regarding future periods is subject to the risk that controls may be inadequate due to changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with these procedures and policies may deteriorate.

The Company believes that the degree of efficiency of the internal controls adopted to ensure the preparation of the financial statements is adequate, is constantly aware of new technologies and has invested in its controls in order to continually improve them. In the event of controls with ineffective results, actions are defined with the objective of correcting the root cause of the problems identified, in order to minimize or mitigate the materialization of the associated risks. The Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Integrity Department monitors the execution of the actions by those responsible and ensures that the exceptions have been duly remedied.

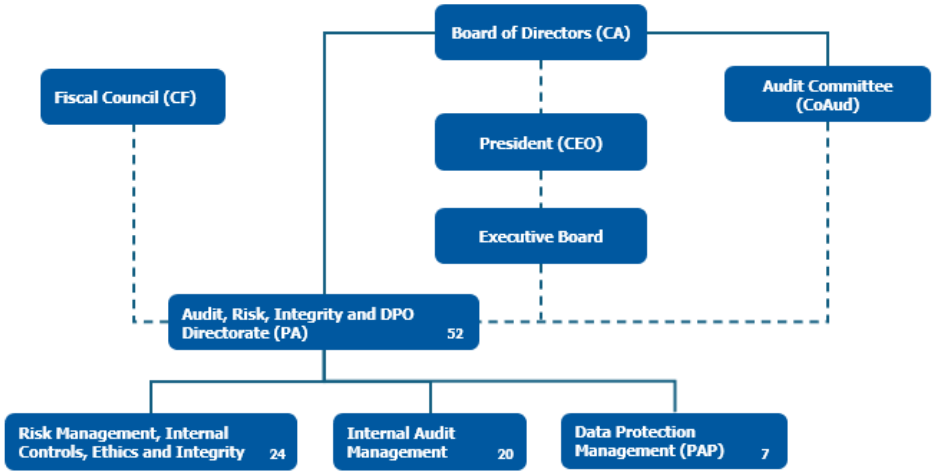
b. the organizational structures involved

The business areas have primary responsibility for ensuring that the documentation of the business processes under their responsibility is updated whenever there are changes in the control activities that may compromise their design and effectiveness.

The Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Integrity Department is responsible for the annual assessment of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

The most relevant matters are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and other governance forums.

The related organizational structures are represented in the figure below, as well as the number of employees involved in the Internal Audit, Integrity, Internal Controls and Corporate Risk activities:



c. whether and how the efficiency of internal controls is supervised by the issuer's management, indicating the position of the persons responsible for said monitoring

At CPFL Group, the assessment of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements is conducted through a structure that involves the Executive Board, the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, the Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Department and the business areas. This management is regulated by means of internal controls at the entity level (Entity Level Controls) and by the Internal Control Assessment Standard that describes the risk management model as well as the responsibilities of each person responsible.

The CPFL Energia Board of Directors is responsible for being aware of significant deficiencies found in CPFL Energia's internal controls environment and monitoring the implementation of action plans, when applicable.

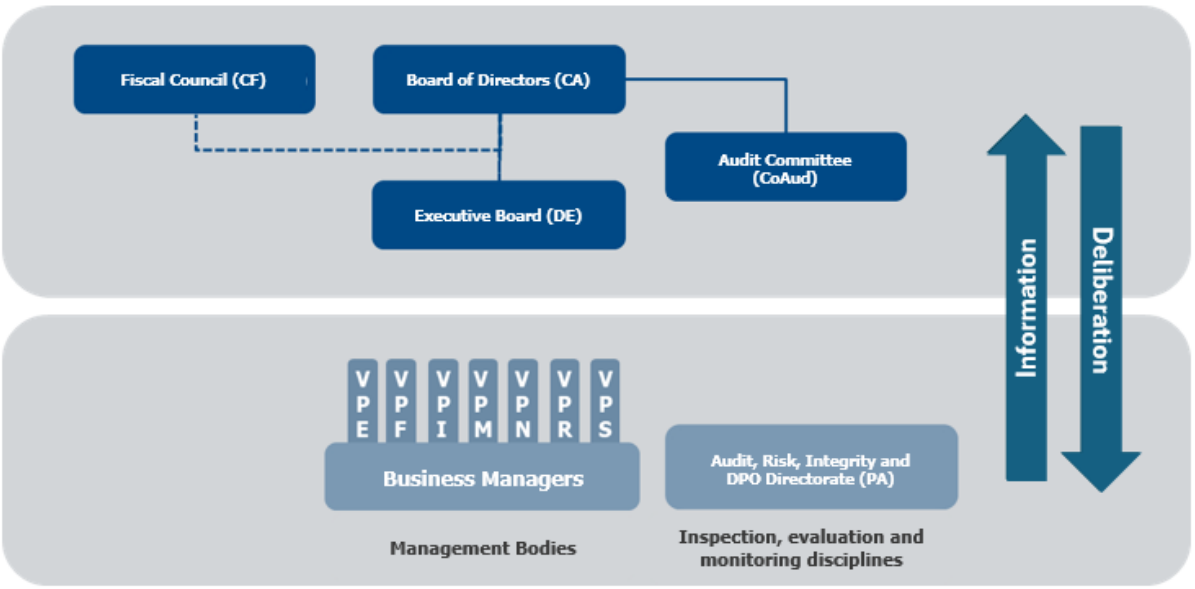
The Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors, especially the Audit Committee, are responsible for advising the Board of Directors on the following topics: (i) supervision of the activities of the internal controls area; (ii) assessment, monitoring and recommendation of correction or improvement of internal policies; and (iii) monitoring and controlling the quality of the financial statements, internal controls, risk management and integrity.

The CPFL Energia Audit Committee is responsible for certifying that the Management has the means to identify the risks to which the CPFL Group is exposed in the preparation and disclosure of the financial statements, to take cognizance of the reports of the internal audit and independent auditors, analyzing their respective recommendations and opinions, and monitoring the effectiveness of the control environment and recommending improvements, if necessary.

The CPFL Energia Executive Board is responsible for:

- Approve the annual scope of internal control work, with regard to its scope (selection of relevant processes and companies), deadlines, materiality, and testing strategy;
- Periodically monitor the progress of the work through presentations made at Board Meetings and reports issued by the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Integrity Department;
- Ensure the implementation of actions defined by the managers reporting to them;
- Perform ascending certification within the defined period; and
- Sponsor improvements in the internal control environment, always seeking a balance between the effectiveness of processes, controls and costs, as well as alignment with CPFL Energia's strategic objectives.

The Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Department carries out both regular and ad hoc reviews to ensure that processes are aligned with the Management's guidelines and strategies. This governance can be illustrated by the figure below:



d. deficiencies and recommendations regarding internal controls present in the detailed report, prepared and forwarded to the issuer by the independent auditor, in accordance with the regulations issued by the CVM that deal with the registration and exercise of the independent audit activity

The independent auditors did not report any significant deficiencies in their detailed report on internal control over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

e. directors' comments on the deficiencies highlighted in the detailed report prepared by the independent auditor and on the corrective measures adopted

The Detailed Report of Recommendations for the Improvement of Internal Controls is issued by the independent auditors for the business segments of the CPFL Group that are subject to assessment. As for the companies in the Distribution segment of the CPFL Group, this report is filed annually with the National Electric Energy Agency - ANEEL, the body that regulates the Brazilian electricity sector. The status of the action plans is monitored by our Audit Committee, a body independent of Management and external auditors.

The Company's Management is not aware of any facts or aspects that may indicate the presence of significant deficiencies in the internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. Even so, any other deficiencies identified are forwarded to the responsible directors for the definition of action plans. The Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Department monitors and verifies compliance with the action plans throughout the fiscal year.

5.3. Regarding the internal integrity mechanisms and procedures adopted by the issuer to prevent, detect and remedy deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts committed against the national or foreign public administration, inform:

a. whether the issuer has rules, policies, procedures or practices aimed at preventing, detecting and remediating deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts committed against the public administration, identifying, if so:

i. the main integrity mechanisms and procedures adopted and their suitability to the profile and risks identified by the issuer, informing how often the risks are reassessed and the policies, procedures and practices are adapted

The Company maintains procedures that guide its main organizational processes, in addition to internal controls that are periodically assessed by the internal audit departments. It also monitors its main risk indicators arising from its Corporate Risk Matrix. Additionally, the Company has a robust Integrity Program composed of 4 dimensions (guidelines, communication, assessment and monitoring). Among them, we highlight some initiatives:

- **CPFL Group and Supplier Codes of Ethical Conduct:** ethical guidelines to be followed by employees and third parties with a direct relationship with CPFL Group. To learn about CPFL Group's Code of Conduct and Ethics, visit the Company's investor relations website at: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt. To learn about the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers, visit the Company's institutional website at: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/fornecedores/interesse-em-fornecer
- **Ethics and Business Conduct Committee and Complaints Processing Committee:** the Ethics and Business Conduct Executive Committee ("COMET") is composed of 04 (four) members, 03 (three) of whom are from the Company's Executive Board, namely the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Vice President of Legal Affairs & Institutional Relations and the Vice President of Executive Officer, and 01 (one) external and independent member, and the Complaints Processing Committee ("CPD") is composed of up to 4 (four) senior executives of the Company, defined by the Ethics Committee, one of whom must necessarily be the Director of Audit, Risks, Ethics and Integrity and Data Protection and 01 (one) external and independent member, in accordance with the provisions of the Ethics Committee Regulations;
- **External Ethics Channel:** independent company specialized in receiving ethical records (complaints, queries and suggestions) and responsible for ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of information, the anonymity of users and independence throughout the process.
- **Standard for Relations with Public Officials (GED 16.602):** establishes rules of conduct when employees and/or representatives of companies belonging to the holding company CPFL Energia S.A. and all of its direct and indirect subsidiaries ("CPFL Group") are involved in activities for commercial purposes, negotiation or management of contracts that require relations with the Public Administration, Public Officials or Political Agents. The relationship and interaction with any Public Officials or Political Agents must be ethical, transparent and based on good faith, respecting the rules governing the Public Administration and the values and guidelines established by the CPFL Group Code of Ethical Conduct.
- **CPFL Energia Anti-Corruption Policy (GED 16.027):** The Anti-Corruption Policy supplements, but does not replace, the Code of Ethical Conduct, and aims to establish principles for preventing and combating corruption, bribery, money laundering and financing of terrorism. This document applies to all employees, customers, suppliers and/or business partners and related parties of companies belonging to the CPFL Group that have the same management and governance model, and in other companies, representatives will exercise their right to vote with the aim of adopting a similar policy. Based on the precepts of anti-corruption conduct and current internal regulations, the Policy establishes rules and procedures for, for example: (i) prohibiting corruption and bribery and monitoring situations vulnerable to violations; (ii) transactions involving financial resources; (iii) relationships with suppliers, business partners and related parties; (iv) relationships with government authorities. To access the Anti-Corruption Policy, visit the Company's investor relations website via the link: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt.

In 2024, the CPFL Group's Integrity Program received the certificate of maintenance of the ISO 37001 certification (Anti-Bribery Management System) with the expansion of the scope to the Anti-Corruption Management System, attesting to the compliance, guidelines and high standard of governance and transparency with which the Company conducts its activities.

ii. the organizational structures involved in monitoring the functioning and efficiency of internal integrity mechanisms and procedures, indicating their attributions, whether their creation was formally approved, the issuer's bodies to which they report, and the mechanisms for guaranteeing the independence of their managers, if any

The Anti-Corruption Policy, a regulation approved internally by the Board of Directors, and the Integrity Program Instruction provide for the responsibilities for managing and implementing the Integrity Program by the Ethics and Integrity area (an area allocated to the Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Department of the CPFL Group), and by the Compliance Officer, a role performed by the Audit, Risk, Integrity and DPO Director, reporting directly and independently to the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Ethics Committee Regulations, together with guideline no. 36 of the CPFL Group Code of Ethical Conduct, define the duties and responsibilities of the members of COMET and the CPD, among which we highlight:

a) the number of members will be defined by CPFL's Board of Directors;

b) according to the proposal of the Executive Board, approved by the Board of Directors, the Committee will be composed of Vice Presidents and at least one member from outside CPFL's professional staff, with a two-year term, with reappointment permitted. The internal auditor will participate as an auditor of the Committee;

c) the Committee will be headed by a president and a vice-president, who will replace the president in case of absence or impediment, both of whom will be appointed from among the CPFL professionals chosen to participate in the Committee;

d) the Committee will decide on reports of violations of the Code and provide guidance on the application of its rules through publicity campaigns, responding to queries and issuing summaries;

e) the structure and operation of the Committee will be established in internal regulations approved by the CPFL Executive Board, upon proposal by the Committee; and

f) the CPFL Energia Board of Directors will replace the Committee in its duties in cases of violation of the Code's guidelines committed by members of the Committee, the Executive Board or the Board of Directors.

iii. whether the issuer has a formally approved code of ethics or conduct, indicating:

The CPFL Group's Code of Ethical Conduct is the guiding guide for the Integrity Program, which contains the principles, values and ethical commitments, integrity and transparency that must be observed without distinction by all employees in their activities, including members: (i) of the Board of Directors, (ii) of the Advisory Boards and Committees, and (iii) of the Executive Board, as well as other managers and related parties. It should also be noted that the aforementioned regulation underwent an approval process that encompasses the highest executive body of the CPFL Group, namely the RD (Board Meeting) and RCA (Board of Directors Meeting) agendas, and is available in a broad and public access environment through the CPFL Group's institutional website, via the link: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt.

Furthermore, in 2023 the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers was revised and republished - a standard derived from and subject to the aforementioned CPFL Group Code of Ethical Conduct, but which has a specific focus on suppliers and service providers, aiming to ensure compatibility between the values of the supply chain and those disseminated by the CPFL Group. Said standard is available on the institutional website through the link: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/fornecedores/interesse-em-fornecer.

- **whether it applies to all directors, fiscal advisors, board members and employees and whether it also covers third parties, such as suppliers, service providers, intermediary agents and associates**

The scope of application of the Code of Ethical Conduct and the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers covers both internal employees and managers as well as the external public of suppliers and parties related to the CPFL Group, as provided for in guideline no. 13 "Responsibility for compliance with the values and guidelines defined in the Code

of Ethical Conduct (Code)". In addition, the establishment of the Integrity Program, the Ethics and Business Conduct Committee and the Complaints Processing Committee aim to monitor compliance with the CPFL Group's ethical guidelines at all levels based on a "tone at the top" approach.

- **the sanctions applicable in the event of violation of the code or other standards relating to the subject, identifying the document where these sanctions are provided for**

The Code of Ethical Conduct, in its guidelines no. 13, "e" and 37, "d", establishes the possibility of applying disciplinary measures as a consequence of conduct that is not aligned with or practiced in violation of the Code's guidelines. It is up to the Ethics and Business Conduct Committee, after analyzing the investigation report of the complaint and deliberating on the merits of the complaint, to recommend the application of disciplinary measures to the employee reported, with the dosage of the disciplinary measure being suggested by the Committee and the application being carried out in accordance with the procedures of the Disciplinary Measures and Compensation for Damages regulation (GED 17055).

- **body that approved the code, date of approval and, if the issuer publishes the code of conduct, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted**

The Code of Ethical Conduct is in its 5th version and was approved at the Board of Directors Meeting on April 20, 2023, and is available on the CPFL Group's institutional website in a publicly accessible location, via the link: https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica.

b. whether the issuer has a reporting channel, indicating, if so:

i. whether the reporting channel is internal or is managed by third parties

The CPFL Group Ethics Channel is managed by an independent external company (Contato SeguroAliant), hired to receive ethical records (complaints, queries and suggestions), and is available 24 hours a day, every day of the week, through the link: https://www.canaldeetica.com.br/cpfl, email: cpfl@canaldeetica.com.br and telephone/WhatsApp: 0800 741 0029.

ii. whether the channel is open to receiving complaints from third parties or whether it only receives complaints from employees

The Ethics Channel is open to the submission of records by all stakeholders of CPFL Group companies.

iii. whether there are mechanisms for anonymity and protection for good faith whistleblowers

The Ethics Channel ensures the integrity and confidentiality of the information and the record submitted, as well as the anonymity of users, and assigns an identification number (protocol) that allows the user to track the status of the record. Additionally, the CPFL Group prohibits any retaliation against reports made in good faith, as provided for in the Code of Ethical Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Integrity Program instructions and the Ethics Committee Bylaws, and reinforced on the website where the Channel is advertised (link: https://www.canaldeetica.com.br/cpfl/).

iv. body of the issuer responsible for investigating complaints

The CPFL Group has COMET and CPD, which involve the participation of members of senior management and the executive board, and which were implemented to manage the process of investigating and evaluating complaints received from employees and other stakeholders of the CPFL Group.

c. number of confirmed cases in the last 3 (three) fiscal years of embezzlement, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts committed against the public administration and corrective measures adopted

There are no confirmed cases of this nature in the last 3 (three) financial years.

d. if the issuer does not have rules, policies, procedures or practices aimed at preventing, detecting and remediating deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts committed against the public administration, identify the reasons why the issuer did not adopt controls in this regard

Not applicable.

5.4. Inform whether, in relation to the last fiscal year, there were significant changes in the main risks to which the issuer is exposed or in the risk management policy adopted, also commenting on any expectations of reduction or increase in the issuer's exposure to such risks:

In relation to the last fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, there were no significant changes in the risks monitored by the Company in 2024, as well as in the Corporate Risk Management Policy.

5.5 Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

There is no information that the Company considers relevant in relation to the previous items that has not been disclosed in the other items of this Reference Form.

6. Control and economic group

6.1 Identify the controlling shareholder or group of shareholders, indicating in relation to each of them:

Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
Esc Energia S.A.					
Brasil	15.146.011/0001-51	234,086,204	20.315%	-	0.000%
234,086,204	20.315%	20.315%	20.315%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	06/27/2019
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.					
Brasil	26.002.119/0001-97	730.435.698	63.392%	-	0.000%
730,435,698	63.392%	63.392%	63.392%	Não	Legal Entity
Not applicable	N0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	06/27/2019
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
OTHERS					
187,732,538	16.293%	-	0.000%	187,732,538	16.293%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0,000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
1,152,254,440	100.000%	-	0,000%	1,152,254,440	100.000%

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
ESC Energia S.A.					
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.					
Brasil	26.002.119/0001-97	1,042,392,615	100.000%	-	0.000%
1,042,392,615	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	01/23/2017
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
1,042,392,615	100,000%	-	0.000%	1,042,392,615	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0,000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0,000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
1,042,392,615	**100.000%**	**-**	**0.000%**	**1,042,392,615**	**100.000%**

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.					
International Grid Holdings Limited					
Ilhas Virgens Briânicas	11.823.391/0001-60	29,347,106,729	99.999%	-	0.000%
29,347,106,729	99.999%	99.999%	99.999%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	08/14/2018
Top View Grid Investment Limited					
Ilhas Virgens Britânicas	11.823.389/0001-91	1	0.001%	-	0%
1	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	03/28/2017
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
29,347,106,730	100.000%	-	0.000%	29,347,106,730	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
29,347,106,730	**100.000%**	**-**	**0.000%**	**29,347,106,730**	**100.000%**

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
International Grid Holdings Limited					
State Grid International Development Limited					
n/a	12.906.328/0001-50	1	100.000%	-	0.000%
1	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
1	100.000%	-	0.000%	1	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
1	**100.000%**	**-**	**0.000%**	**1**	**100.000%**

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
Top View Grid Investment Limited.					
State Grid International Development Limited					
n/a	12.906.328/0001-50	1	100.000%	-	0.000%
1	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
1	100.000%	-	0.000%	1	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
1	**100.000%**	**-**	**0.000%**	**1**	**100.000%**

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
State Grid International Development Limited					
State Grid International Development Limited Co, Ltd					
China	18.022.960/0001-18	20,132,519,765	100.000%	-	0.000%
20,132,51,.765	13.99%	100%	13.99%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	02/28/2024
State Grid Overseas Investment. Ltd					
China	n/a	-	0.000%	74,441,988,150	65.56%
74,441,988,150	58.75%	65.56%	58.75%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	02/28/2024
State Grid Overseas Investment (Europe) Limited					
China	n/a	-	0.000%	39,106,668,700	34.44%
39,106,668,700	27.25%	34.44%	27.25%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	02/28/2024
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
20,132,519,765	13.99%	113,548,656,850	86.01%	133,681,176,615	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
20,132,519,765	**13.99%**	**113,548,656,850**	**86.01%**	**133,681,176,615**	**100.000%**

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	**CPF/CNPJ**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Common shares %**	**Quantity of preferred shares (Units)**	**Preferred shares %**
Total number of shares (Units)	**Total shares %**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to total share capital**	**If participates in a shareholders' agreement**	**Type of shareholder**
Information about your direct and indirect controllers	**Shareholder residing abroad**	**Legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Type of legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or attorney-in-fact**	**Date of last modification**
State Grid Overseas Investment, Ltd					
State Grid Corporation of China					
China	n/a	100	100.000%	-	0.000%
100	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
100	100.000%	-	0.000%	100	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
100	**100.000%**	**-**	**0.000%**	**100**	**100.000%**

Controller/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Shareholder name	**Shareholder name**	**Shareholder name**	**Shareholder name**	**Shareholder name**	**Shareholder name**
Number of common shares (Units)	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Number of common shares (Units)**	**Number of common shares (Units)**
% held in relation to the respective class or species	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**	**% held in relation to the respective class or species**
State Grid International Development Limited Co, Ltd					
State Grid Corporation of China					
China	n/a	8,364,937,989	100.000%	-	0.000%
8,364,937,989	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	02/28/2024
ON (Qnt.)	**ON (%)**	**PN (Qnt.)**	**PN (%)**	**Total (Qnt.)**	**Total (%)**
8,364,937,989	100.000%	-	0.000%	8,364,937,989	100.000%
OTHERS					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES					
-	0.000%	-	0.000%	-	0.000%
TOTAL					
8,364,937,989	**100.000%**	**-**	**0.000%**	**8,364,937,989**	**100.000%**

6.2. In tabular form, a list containing the information below about the shareholders, or groups of shareholders acting together or representing the same interest, with a stake equal to or greater than 5% of the same class or type of shares and who are not listed in item 6.1:

We list the shareholders, or groups of shareholders who act together or who represent the same interest, with a stake equal to or greater than 5% of the same class or type of shares in the table presented in item 6.1 of this Reference Form.

6.3. In tabular form, describe the distribution of capital, as determined at the last general shareholders' meeting:

Position as of April 29, 2025:

Date of last meeting / Date of last modification	04/29/2025
a) Number of natural person shareholders (Units)	105,108
b) Number of legal entity shareholders (Units)	5,005
c) Number of institutional investors (Units)	1,202

Outstanding Shares

Outstanding shares corresponding to all shares of the Company with the exception of those held by the controller, persons linked to him, the Company's directors and shares held in treasury.

Ordinary quantities (Units)	187,732,538	16.29%
Preferred quantities (Units)	-	0.00%
Total	187,732,538	16.29%

6.4. Indicate the companies in which the issuer has a stake and which are relevant to the development of its activities, stating:

Company Name	CNPJ	Issuer's share
CPFL Paulista	33.050.196/0001-88	100.00%
CPFL Piratininga	04.172.213/0001-51	100.00%
RGE Sul (RGE)	02.016.440/0001-62	89.01%
CPFL Santa Cruz	53.859.112/0001-69	100.00%
CPFL Geração	03.953.509/0001-47	100.00%
Jaguari Geração	07.137.154/0001-79	100.00%
CPFL Renováveis	08.439.659/0001-50	51.00%
CPFL Brasil	04.973.790/0001-42	100.00%
CPFL Serviços	58.635.517/0001-37	100.00%
CPFL Atende	09.606.475/0001-09	100.00%
CPFL Planalto	02.150.562/0001-47	100.00%
CPFL Infra	08.971.542/0001-13	100.00%
CPFL Telecom	12.116.119/0001-03	100.00%
Authi	21.114.494/0001-05	100.00%
CPFL Pessoas	34.050.376/0001-22	100.00%
CPFL Finanças	34.047.930/0001-12	100.00%
CPFL Supri	34.049.289/0001-55	100.00%
Alesta	38.316.293/0001-93	100.00%
Clion	04.785.914/0001-66	100.00%

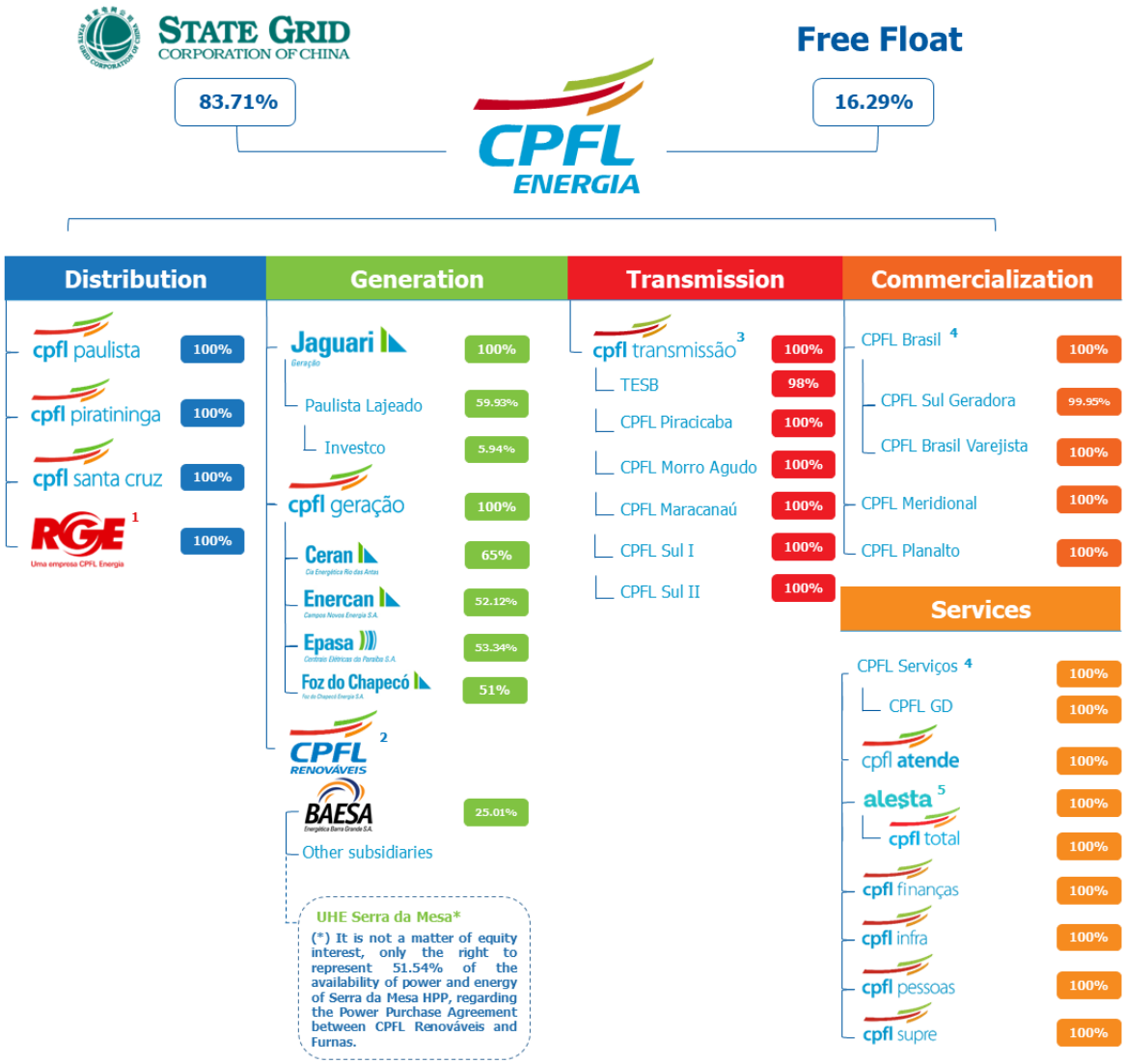
6.5. Insert an organizational chart of the issuer's shareholders and the economic group to which it belongs, indicating:

a. all direct and indirect controllers and, if the issuer so wishes, shareholders with a stake equal to or greater than 5% of a class or type of shares

b. main subsidiaries and affiliates of the issuer

c. issuer's shares in group companies

d. holdings of group companies in the issuer and main companies under common control



Reference Date: 04/29/2025
Notes:
(1) RGE is controlled by CPFL Energia (89.0107%) and CPFL Brasil (10.9893%);
(2) CPFL Renováveis is controlled by CPFL Energia (51%) and CPFL Geração (49%);
(3) CPFL Transmissão is controlled by CPFL Brasil (100%);
(4) CPFL Soluções = CPFL Brasil + CPFL Serviços;
(5) Alesta is controlled by CPFL Energia (99.99%) and CPFL Brasil (0.01%).

6.6. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

There is no other relevant information regarding this item 6.

7. General assembly and administration

7.1 Describe the main characteristics of the issuer's management bodies and supervisory board, identifying:

a. main characteristics of the policies for appointing and filling positions, if any, and, if the issuer discloses it, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted

The Company has a Nomination Policy for Members of the Board of Directors, Executive Board and Advisory Committees, the purpose of which is to define the procedures, guidelines and criteria that must be observed by the Company in the process of nominating members of the Board of Directors, its Advisory Committees and the Company's Executive Board, in alignment with the best governance and market practices. The document is available on the Company's Investor Relations website through the link: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=eih/7p4McSi83BrPfQFtxA==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt.

b. whether there are performance evaluation mechanisms, informing, if so:

i. the frequency of assessments and their scope

The Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Internal Regulations of the Fiscal Council provide that, annually, the Chairman of the respective body, with the assistance of the Corporate Governance Secretariat, must forward to its members an evaluation questionnaire to be completed individually by the board members. The results compiled from this evaluation are subsequently disclosed to all Board Members, with the aim of continually improving the performance of these bodies.

In addition, in 2024 the same evaluation process was carried out with the members of the Advisory Committees of the Board of Directors and the members of the Executive Board with the aim of continually improving the performance of such bodies.

The self-assessment covers 5 dimensions related to the bodies themselves, as applicable: (a) fulfillment of the mandate in accordance with the responsibilities and purpose/attributions of the body; (b) composition and structure, assessing whether the set of competencies of the body is adequate to fulfill its mission, as well as whether the structure of committees is adequate to support the Board in its decision-making; (c) process and support structure, analyzing whether the processes and support structures available to the body act effectively for the success of the business; (d) dynamics and effectiveness, evaluating how the members act as a group in decision-making, whether they interact with each other and with other management levels effectively; and (e) how effective the body's contribution is regarding the issues in which it is involved.

With regard to the individual aspects of each member's contribution to the functioning of the collegiate body, the questionnaire contains: (a) questions regarding individual contributions, in which questions and recommendations made by members individually are analyzed; (b) engagement and participation; and (c) individual skills and profile.

We emphasize that the size, structure, mandate, decision-making process and composition of the Board were considered effective, since they present a diversity of skills that, when combined, allow a comprehensive understanding of organizational challenges, facilitating the participation of the members of the Board of Directors in continuous improvement processes, consolidating the company's commitment to best corporate governance practices.

The results and opportunities for improvement, when identified, are assessed, and the Board of Directors may, if necessary, establish action plans, such as holding meetings and/or training to improve the functioning of the bodies. Based on the result of the assessment and as indicated in the methodology described below in item (ii), the result was "above expectations" and there was no need to establish action plans.

ii. methodology adopted and the main criteria used in the evaluations

Members of governance bodies receive a self-assessment questionnaire consisting of statements that must be graded on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the best score and 1 being the worst. In addition to the statements, members also have the option of including any comments or suggestions regarding the activities of the body to which they belong.

Once completed, the questionnaires are analyzed by the Corporate Governance Department and the weighted average is calculated. The scores are then classified into five levels: (i) Positive Points - as expected and above expectations (weighted average equal to or higher than the corresponding 3 to 5); (ii) Points for Attention (weighted average between the corresponding 1 and 2); and (iii) Points for Improvement (weighted average lower than the corresponding 2).

The criteria used in the self-assessment are strictly related to the analysis dimensions of the collegiate body and the members individually, described in item (b.i) above.

iii. whether external consultancy or advisory services were contracted

Not applicable, given that there was no request from members to that effect for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.

c. rules for identifying and managing conflicts of interest

The Chairman of the Meeting must ensure compliance with the best corporate governance practices adopted by the Company, such as the IBGC Code of Best Practices and the Corporate Governance Guidelines. The IBGC Code of Best Practices provides that a shareholder who, for any reason, has a conflicting interest with that of the organization in a given resolution:

- must immediately report the fact and refrain from participating in the discussion and voting on this matter;
- if representing third parties, they should only be authorized to vote if the power of attorney has been given by a non-conflicting shareholder and explicitly states which vote is to be cast, and they should refrain from participating in the discussion; and
- If the mandatory shareholder also has a conflict or the power of attorney is not explicit regarding the vote to be cast, he/she should not be authorized to participate and vote, even if representing the third party.

Furthermore, it emphasizes that a person who is not independent in relation to the matter under discussion or deliberation must timely disclose his or her conflict of interest or private interest. If he or she does not do so, another person must disclose the conflict, if he or she is aware of it. As soon as a conflict of interest is identified in relation to a specific topic, the person involved must withdraw, including physically, from the discussions and deliberations.

The Chairman of the Meeting must also ensure compliance with art. 115 of the Brazilian Corporation Law, which reinforces that the shareholder must exercise the right to vote in the interest of the company and sets out restrictions and penalties for shareholders who may act in a contrary manner.

The Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance Guidelines of the Company, in addition to providing for the abstention of any member of the Board in the part of the meeting in which the conflict of interest, real or potential, is considered, also attribute as a duty to the body the prevention and management of situations of conflict of private interests of members of the Board of Directors and employees, aiming to ensure that the interest of the Company prevails over any others. The matter is also covered by the Internal Regulations of the Executive Board, which assigns this collegial decision-making body the responsibility for preventing and managing situations of conflict of interest or divergence of opinions, and must ensure that the Company's interests prevail.

d. by management body:

i. total number of members, grouped by self-declared gender identity

Administration Body	Feminine	Masculine	Non-binary	Others	Prefer not to answer	Not applicable
Directors	1	6	-	-	-	-
Board of Directors – Regular Members	2	4	-	-	1	-
Board of Directors – Alternates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Council – Regular Membes	-	1	-	-	2	-
Supervisory Board – Alternates	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total Members	3	11	-	-	6	-

ii. total number of members, grouped by self-declared color or race identity

Administration Body	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Prefer not to answer	Not applicable a
Directors	1	4	-	1	-	1	-
Board of Directors – Regular Members	1	2	-	-	-	4	-
Board of Directors – Alternates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Council – Regular Membes	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Supervisory Board – Alternates	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total Members	2	6	-	1	-	11	-

iii. total number of people with disabilities, characterized in accordance with applicable legislation

Administration Body	People with Disabilities	People without Disabilities	Prefer not to answer
Directors	-	7	-
Board of Directors – Regular Members	-	7	-
Board of Directors – Alternates	-	-	-
Fiscal Council – Regular Membes	-	3	-
Supervisory Board – Alternates	-	3	-
Total Members	-	20	-

iv. total number of members grouped by other diversity attributes that the issuer deems relevant

Administration Body	Up to 30 years	From 31 to 50 years	Over 50 years old	Prefer not to answer
Directors	-	3	4	-
Board of Directors – Regular Members	-	1	5	1
Board of Directors – Alternates	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Council – Regular Membes	-	1	-	2
Supervisory Board – Alternates	-	-	-	3
Total Members	-	5	9	6

e. if any, specific objectives that the issuer has with regard to diversity of gender, color or race or other attributes among the members of its management bodies and its fiscal council

The Appointment Policy for members of the Board of Directors, Executive Board and Committees of the CPFL Group establishes that nominations must consider, to the extent possible, that the composition of the body is appropriate to the size and needs of the Company, also taking into account the diversity of knowledge and experiences of diverse people, such as People with Disabilities, women, LGBTQIAP+, black people and people of different generations and nationalities, in order to allow the Company to benefit from different points of view in an effective debate in the quality decision-making process. Finally, the Company has a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Standard, which aims to define the procedures and guidelines that must be followed to ensure a work environment that increasingly represents the plurality of our society, in a manner appropriate to the segment, in all areas and levels of the organization. It also aims to guide the creation of an increasingly welcoming culture, where differences, more than respected, are catalysts for our ability to generate energy that moves, in alignment with the best market practices.

f. role of management bodies in assessing, managing and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities

The CPFL Group is among the leaders in renewable energy generation in Brazil and is an important player in the country's infrastructure. As such, the Group is committed to the transition to a low-carbon economy and faces the challenge of climate change with a sense of urgency, responsibility and determination.

The achievement of the Group's objectives involves several governance bodies and, annually, the Executive Board, the Strategy, Growth, Innovation and ESG Committee and the Board of Directors monitor the implementation of the ESG Plan 2030, which brings new guidelines and strategies so that we can provide sustainable, affordable and reliable energy at all times, making people's lives safer, healthier and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. Unfolded in 24 public commitments, the objective of the ESG Plan 2030 is to drive the transition to a more sustainable, safe and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society. Highlighting three commitments directly linked to the theme of Climate Change: generate 100% renewable energy by 2030; be carbon neutral from 2025, reducing 56% of emissions from scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 2030; and offer low-carbon solutions to our customers, with annual revenue targets from the sale of renewable energy stamps and carbon credits.

In addition to reporting to internal governance bodies, we annually disclose the monitoring of commitments as part of the ESG 2030 Plan in the Company's Annual Sustainability Report.

For more information about the CPFL Group's Annual Sustainability Report and its journey against climate change, access the following links, respectively: https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=b00U2J29lKdugAaDoFdqvg== / https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=HnWht8E6WDWvPSgQxf/ouA==.

7.2. Specifically in relation to the board of directors, indicate:

The Board of Directors of CPFL Energia is a collegiate body, composed of a minimum of 5 (five) and a maximum of 9 (nine) members, all elected and removable by the General Meeting, with a unified term of 2 (two) years, with reelection permitted. Among its members, there must be at least 2 (two) or 20% (twenty percent) of independent directors, whichever is greater, in line with the provisions of the B3 Novo Mercado Regulation and the Company's Bylaws, and they must be expressly declared as such in the minutes of the General Meeting that elects them. An independent director is also considered to be one elected by virtue of the option provided for in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Brazilian Corporation Law.

A Chairman shall be elected from among the members of the Board of Directors at the first meeting held after the election of said members. The positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (or chief executive officer) of the Company may not be held by the same person.

The Company's Board of Directors is currently composed of 7 (seven) members, of which 2 (two) are considered independent.

The Board of Directors is a collegiate deliberative body responsible for determining the strategic guidelines of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as for protecting the corporate purpose and governance system. In addition to the Internal Regulations, its powers and responsibilities are set forth in the Corporations Law, the Company's Bylaws and the Corporate Governance Guidelines.

a. permanent bodies and committees reporting to the board of directors

The Board of Directors is advised, in accordance with the Internal Regulations of the Advisory Committees and Commissions to the Board of Directors of the Company ("Committee Regulations"), by 5 (five) committees, namely: (i) Audit Committee; (ii) Related Parties Committee; (iii) Human Resources Committee; (iv) Finance and Risk Management Committee; (v) Strategy, Growth, Innovation and ESG Committee, with the Audit Committee having its own Internal Regulations. The Board may, at any time and within the limits established in the Internal Regulations, create Committees to advise it.

In accordance with the Committee Regulations, each Committee is composed of at least 3 (three) effective members and up to 3 (three) alternate members, who may replace any of the effective members. The Related Parties Committee will not have an alternate member, and must have a majority of independent members, as defined in the Novo Mercado Regulations. The members' term of office is 2 (two) years and the organization of meetings, as well as the responsibilities of each Committee, are established in the Internal Regulations, available on the Company's IR website.

The Audit Committee, in accordance with the provisions of its own internal regulations, is formed by 3 (three) members, of which at least 1 (one) must be an independent member of the Board of Directors and at least 1 (one) must have recognized experience in corporate accounting matters. The members' term of office is 2 (two) years and the organization of meetings, as well as their responsibilities, are established in the Internal Regulations, on the Company's IR website.

For more information, access the Internal Regulations of the Advisory Committees to the Company's Board of Directors through the following link: https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=J8HIiToQoDPVrRjTkpvvRg==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==.

b. how the board of directors evaluates the work of the independent auditor, indicating whether the issuer has a policy of contracting non-audit services with the independent auditor and, if the issuer discloses the policy, locations on the world wide web where the document can be consulted

The Board of Directors assesses the work of the independent auditors through reports and clarifications. Extra-audit services are subject to prior approval by the Board of Directors and the Company's Audit Committee, with the auditors declaring their independence and the absence of impediments to performing the contracted work.

At the 461st Meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 16, 2021, the Independent Auditors Hiring Policy was approved, which can be consulted on the Company's Investor Relations website: https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==.

c. if any, channels established so that critical issues related to SG and compliance topics and practices come to the attention of the board of directors

The Board of Directors becomes aware of critical issues related to ESG topics and practices through reports from its Advisory Committees, especially the Strategy, Growth, Innovation and ESG Committee and the Audit Committee.

7.3. In relation to each of the issuer's administrators and members of the supervisory board, indicate, in table form:

Board of Directors

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Sun Peng	01/16/1973	Board of Directors	10/16/2025	Until AGM 2027	N/A
PE3063260	Engineer	Chairman of the Board of Directors	10/16/2025	Yes	N/A
Full member of the People Committee and full member of the Finance and Risk Committee		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Holding master degree of Power System Automation and its Protecting, Sun Peng graduated from North China Electric Power University. In his career spanning more than 30 years, he worked in the Electric Power Research Institute and Dispatch Center in Hubei province, and then ALSTOM, United Kingdom respectively. He starts his senior management positions since 2007, his used to be deputy director of several departments at State Grid Hubei Electric Power Company including General Management, Smart Grid and Technology & Innovation. He took CEO position of Suizhou Power Supply Company from 2013 to 2016. And then from 2016 to 2023, he was appointed as Deputy CEO and directors of the Board of SGSP Assets Pty in Australia. He was CEO of State Grid Brazil Holding since September 2023.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Kedi Wang	07/26/1979	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	1
050.180.008-56	Accountant	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	11/07/2024
Vice President, Finance and Investor Relations Director		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Ms. Wang graduated from Suffolk University with a Master of Science in Accounting in 2006. She also holds a Master of Arts from Arizona State University and a Bachelor of Arts from Lanzhou University. Ms. Kedi began her career in public accounting. She worked at Miller Wachman LLP from 2006 to 2009 as a Senior Auditor. In 2009, she joined State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. as a Manager in the Finance Department. She worked at the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines from 2010 to 2013 as a Financial Advisor in the Treasury Department. From 2014 to 2021, Ms. Wang served in the Finance Department and from 2021 to 2024 in the Investment and Financing Department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., both in the role of Department Head. Ms. Wang holds charters from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and the American Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts (CFA). She has over 15 years of experience in public accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, treasury, tax management, as well as mergers and acquisitions. Ms. Wang has extensive knowledge and work experience in the utilities sector, having played a key role in the acquisition and operation of a variety of electric power investments and energy assets in Brazil, Australia, the Philippines, Italy, Portugal and Chile. She declares that she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified her from practicing professional or commercial activity. She further declares that she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Gustavo Estrella	03/11/1974	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	4
037.234.097-09	Administrator	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	01/31/2019
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)		No			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

He holds a degree in Business Administration from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) and an MBA in Finance from the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC-RJ). He worked at the Lafarge Group and at Light and Brasil Telecom. He has worked at the CPFL Energia Group since 2001, where he built a solid career, holding the positions of Economic and Financial Planning Manager, Investor Relations Director, Planning and Controllership Director, and Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations. In early 2019, Gustavo took over as President of the CPFL Energia Group. One of the highlights of his management was leading the company's return to the capital markets in 2019, consolidating it as one of the largest companies in the distribution market in the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Paraná. In terms of sales, it is one of the leaders in the free market, and in the Generation segment, it is the third largest private agent in the country, with a portfolio based on clean and renewable sources. In 2020, he received the Equities Deal of the Year 2020 – Americas Award from The Banker, a division of the British newspaper Financial Times, due to the success of CPFL Energia's Re-IPO in 2019, which raised R$3.7 billion through the sale of shares on the capital markets. He also led the delisting process of CPFL Renováveis. Gustavo is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CPFL Institute and a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, ABDIB-Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Base Industries and ONS-National Electric System Operator. In addition, as a spokesperson for SDG 3, he is an ambassador for the "Leadership with Impact" program, an initiative of the United Nations Global Compact (UN). Declares that he/she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him/her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He/she further declares that he/she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	1
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Independent Member of the Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Yes	04/26/2024
Full member of the Audit Committee and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Yes			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Certified by Experience (CCA+) Advisor by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC). Graduated in Business Administration from PUC-RJ, with an MBA in Business from INSEAD (France) and an MBA in Human Resources from FIA, with several extension courses and international certifications from Harvard, MIT, Kellog, Tavistock Institute (UK), Wholebeing Institute, INSEAD, IoD (UK) and IBGC. Claudia has over 30 years of professional experience, having been CEO and held C-Level positions in Finance, Performance Management (TQC), Human Resources, Sustainability, Marketing, Strategic Planning, M&A and New Business Development, in the following companies: AmBev (17 years), GPA (4 years), Via (1 year), Votorantim Cimentos (3 years), FNAC (1 year) and Grupo NC/EMS (2 years). For 11 years, he has served on Boards of Directors and Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors (Audit Committee, Strategy Committee and Head of the People, Innovation and Sustainability Committees) in companies such as Tupy, Even, Totvs and Arezzo&Co. He is currently an independent member of the following Boards of Directors: Camil Alimentos, BP SP (Beneficência Portuguesa SP) and Grupo Cassol. None of these companies are part of the CPFL Energia economic group, nor are they controlled by a shareholder holding more than 5% of CPFL Energia's shares. Claudia contributes to Value Creation through her experience in ESG (energy transition, climate change, community engagement, and social responsibility and governance practices), Innovation and Business Ecosystems, Diversification and Partnerships, Customer Experience, Global Expansion and Alignment, Leadership and Team Development, Mental Health, Cultural Transformation, Business Turnaround, M&A and Acquisition Integration, Definition of KPIs/OKRs, and Incentive/Compensation Systems. She declares that she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil, and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. She also declares that she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws, and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	7
146.229.631-91	Engineer	ndependent Member of the Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Yes	02/16/2017
Full member of the Audit Committee and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Yes			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo (USP), Master in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and PhD in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP). He was Minister of State for Planning and Budget, Federal Deputy, President of the National Council for Privatization, Brazilian Governor at the IDB, Special Secretary for Economic Policy, President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). Currently, he serves on the boards of directors of the companies (i) CSU Cadsystem, a high-technology services company (since 2014); (ii) Coimex Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., an investment management company (since 2017); (iii) Vibra Agroindustrial S.A., a poultry company (since 2015); (iv) AEGEA Saneamento e Participações S.A., a sanitation company (since 2014); (v) MRV Engenharia e Participações S.A., a construction company (since 2018); and (vi) INTER & CO, INC, a company in the financial sector (since 2023). None of these companies are part of the CPFL Energia economic group, nor are they controlled by a shareholder holding more than 5% of CPFL Energia's common shares. Mr. Antonio Kandir is also a member of the Related Parties Committee and the Audit Committee of CPFL Energia. As Minister of Planning and Budget, he developed expertise in matters related to climate change, socio-environmental issues and innovation. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. It also declares that it meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Zhonghua Wei	03/07/1980	Board of Directors	03/04/2026	Until AGM 2027	0
PE3167757	Information Management Specialist	Full Member	03/04/2026	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		No			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Graduated in Information Management and Information Systems from Dongbei University of Finance and Economics in 2002 and master in Public Economic Management and Finance from University of Birmingham in 2005. Mr. Wei Zhonghua is currently the deputy CEO of State Grid Chile Holding SpA., and CTO and director of board of Chilquinta Energia S.A. in Chile.
Mr. Wei has over 20 years of professional experience in the power and energy industry, with a strong foundation in power supply operations and extensive expertise in corporate governance, strategic management, and executive leadership. Throughout his career within State Grid, he has held multiple cross-functional leadership positions at both municipal and provincial levels, demonstrating broad managerial capabilities and a deep understanding of utility operations and regulatory environments.
Mr. Wei previously served as General Manager of State Grid Huludao Power Supply Company, where he was responsible for overall business operations. In the past two years, Mr. Wei has led the group of companies of Chilquinta through a period of steady performance growth and operational enhancement. Under his leadership, the company has strengthened customer service quality, improved power supply reliability, and accelerated the development of new business initiatives.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Yusheng Wang	05/16/1976	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	0
065.610.287-08	Engineer	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		No			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Mr. Yusheng Wang has been the Vice President of State Grid Brazil Holding since 2021. He is a senior engineer with a postgraduate degree in Power Systems Engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China. He has extensive experience in managing and leading HVAC, HVDC and UHVDC operations and maintenance. He joined State Grid Brazil Holding in 2019 as Chief Engineer and headed the UHV Operation and Maintenance Department, leading the operation of XRTE. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, and to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. It also declares that it meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Fiscal Council

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Rafael Alves Rodrigues	07/26/1973	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	1
166.309.958-80	Administrator	Full Member	04/29/2025	No	04/26/2024
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Partner and co-manager of Evolve Capital. With over 15 years of experience investing in listed and privately held companies, Rafael has invested in over 80 companies in Brazil, and has solid knowledge of accounting, valuation and business structuring. He has served on several Boards of Directors and Fiscal Councils, adopting a collaborative activist approach with portfolio companies, with the main objective of generating value for shareholders. Rafael has held the positions of Director of Variable Income, Director of the Executive Committee and Private Equity at Rio Bravo Investimentos, in addition to having been Director of Investments at Banco Inter. Graduated in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EAESP/FGV) in 2002 and has held the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) certification since 2011. Declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing any professional or commercial activity. He further declares that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Bruno Varella	02/05/1980	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	0
298.182.348-55	Administrator	Alternate Member	04/29/2025	No	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Bruno holds a degree in business administration from Ibmec-SP, now Insper, in 2002. He has approximately 20 years of experience in corporate finance and business valuation, having worked in consulting, financial boutiques, investment banks, brokerages and is currently a founding partner of Solana Capital. Between 2005 and 2008, Bruno worked as a Corporate Finance analyst at companies such as Vertice Finance, KPMG Corporate Finance and Banco Fator, the latter with a greater focus on advisory for corporate mergers and acquisitions. He also worked between 2007 and 2013 as a sellside analyst for the investment banks Bradesco BBI for the oil and gas and agribusiness sectors and for the Swiss bank UBS. Since 2013, he has been an analyst and equity fund manager at Solana Capital, being responsible for investments in the sectors of electricity and sanitation, banking, telecommunications and technology, agribusiness and fuel distribution, analyzing investments both in Brazil and Latin America. Declares that he/she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him/her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He/she further declares that he/she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Ruijuan Li	09/16/1983	Fiscal Council	03/04/2026	Until AGM 2026	3
065.511.207-33	Accountant	Full Member	03/04/2026	Yes	04/30/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
Graduated in Accounting from Changsha University of Science & Technology (2002-2006). Graduated in MBA from West Texas A&M University (2020-2022). She served as a Marketing Supervisor (2006-2010), Administrative Specialist (2010-2012), and Engineering Infrastructure Accountant (2012-2017) for State Grid Gu Yuan Electric Power Company. From 2017 to 2018 she was a Specialist in the Audit Department at State Grid International Development Limited. Since 2019, she has been Budget Supervisor and Tax Supervisor in the Finance and Assets Department at State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2022, she has been the assistant Director of the Finance and Assets Department at State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2022, she has been the Assistant Director and Manager of the General Division of the Project Management Department at State Grid Brazil Holding.

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Vinícius Nishioka	10/08/1976	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	3
025.099.447-03	Accountant	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	07/27/2020
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Bachelor of Science in Accounting from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and Law from Gama Filho University, with specialization from the Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Research Institute Foundation (FIPECAFI) and MBA in Business Management from IBMEC-RJ. Professor of MBA in Business Management with emphasis on the Electric Sector - IBMEC-RJ (2020-2021). Experience in finance, taxes, capital markets, planning and budgeting, accounting and auditing, with experience in multinational companies such as KPMG and CARGILL. Solid knowledge of the Brazilian electricity sector acquired in over 25 years of experience, having participated in important projects at ANEEL (support for inspection in tariff review processes, prior approval, analysis of tariff recomposition and variation of items of "Parcel A" during the energy rationing period), as well as in several energy companies, such as: LIGHT, TAESA, ENEL, ENDESA, EDF, Grupo ELETROBRÁS, ENERGISA, CEMIG, CPFL and NEOENERGIA. In 2016, he joined the State Grid group to structure and lead the financial department in the construction of the 800kV Ultra High Voltage Bipole in Direct Current (Xingu Rio Transmissora de Energia). At the end of the project, he began working as Deputy Financial Director at State Grid Brazil Holding and, since 2021, he has been Deputy Director of Strategic Planning and Business Development. Among the activities in the State Grid group, highlights include leadership in relevant topics such as the business plan for the Xingu Rio bipole project, raising funds of over R$5 billion to finance said project and preparing the group's strategic plan with a relevant ESG approach, detailed in a specific chapter and containing several related initiatives. Declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, and to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing any professional or commercial activity. Declares, further, that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Luiz Cláudio Gomes do Nascimento	04/15/1973	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	3
001.408.237-35	Administrator	Alternate Member	04/29/2025	Yes	04/30/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Graduated in Business Administration from Cândido Mendes University (1995). Post-graduated in Finance - Economic Engineering and Industrial Management from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ (1997). Master in Business Administration from IBMEC (2001). Business Management - COPPEAD - UFRJ (2013). Mr. Luiz Cláudio has over 25 years of financial experience in the banking, services and industrial sectors, working in the Treasury, Financial Planning, Controllership and Accounting areas, as well as significant experience in asset and debt management: loans, investments, foreign exchange, guarantees, insurance, foreign exchange and commodities hedging, accounts payable, collections, debt collection and analysis of credit transactions. He was a Senior Financial Analyst at Banco Boavista InterAtlântico S.A. from 1994 to 2000. He served as Treasury and Finance Coordinator at TNL Contax S/A from 2001 to 2006. He worked as Financial Manager at Nexan Ficap S/A from 2007 to 2009. He worked as Treasury and Finance Manager at Eneva S/A from 2010 to 2015. He then served as General Financial Manager and then Deputy Financial Director of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A., from 2015 to 2018. He served as Financial Director at Othon Group S.A. in 2018, returning to Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A. in 2019. Mr. Luiz Cláudio Gomes do Nascimento is currently a full member of the Fiscal Council of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A. has been working as Investment and Finance Manager at State Grid Brazil Holding S.A. since 2019. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, and to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He also declares that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Executive Board

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Gustavo Estrella	03/11/1974	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	4
037.234.097-09	Administrator	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	05/14/2025	Yes	05/09/2019
Member of the Board of Directors		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
He holds a degree in Business Administration from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) and an MBA in Finance from the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC-RJ). He worked at the Lafarge Group and at Light and Brasil Telecom. He has worked at the CPFL Energia Group since 2001, where he built a solid career, holding the positions of Economic and Financial Planning Manager, Investor Relations Director, Planning and Controllership Director, and Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations. In early 2019, Gustavo took over as President of the CPFL Energia Group. One of the highlights of his management was leading the company's return to the capital markets in 2019, consolidating it as one of the largest companies in the distribution market in the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Paraná. In terms of sales, it is one of the leaders in the free market, and in the Generation segment, it is the third largest private agent in the country, with a portfolio based on clean and renewable sources. In 2020, he received the Equities Deal of the Year 2020 – Americas Award from The Banker, a division of the British newspaper Financial Times, due to the success of CPFL Energia's Re-IPO in 2019, which raised R$3.7 billion through the sale of shares on the capital markets. He also led the delisting process of CPFL Renováveis. Gustavo is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CPFL Institute and a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, ABDIB-Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Base Industries and ONS-National Electric System Operator. In addition, as a spokesperson for SDG 3, he is an ambassador for the "Leadership with Impact" program, an initiative of the United Nations Global Compact (UN). Declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and to a final conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity.

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Kedi Wang	07/26/1979	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
050.180.008-56	Accountant	Vice President and Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Ms. Wang graduated from Suffolk University with a Master of Science in Accounting in 2006. She also holds a Master of Arts from Arizona State University and a Bachelor of Arts from Lanzhou University. Ms. Kedi began her career in public accounting. She worked at Miller Wachman LLP from 2006 to 2009 as a Senior Auditor. In 2009, she joined State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. as a Manager in the Finance Department. She worked at the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines from 2010 to 2013 as a Financial Advisor in the Treasury Department. From 2014 to 2021, Ms. Wang served in the Finance Department and from 2021 to 2024 in the Investment and Financing Department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., both in the role of Department Head. Ms. Wang holds charters from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and the American Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts (CFA). She has over 15 years of experience in public accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, treasury, tax management, as well as mergers and acquisitions. Ms. Wang has extensive knowledge and work experience in the utilities sector, having played a key role in the acquisition and operation of a variety of electric power investments and energy assets in Brazil, Australia, the Philippines, Italy, Portugal and Chile. She declares that she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified her from practicing professional or commercial activity. She further declares that she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Huang Futao	02/28/1971	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
239.777.588-37	Engineer	Vice President of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence	05/14/2025	Yes	05/13/2021
Interim Executive Vice President		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
Graduated from Beijing Electric Power College (currently Beijing Jiaotong University) with a degree in Power System Communication Engineering and a Master's degree in Electric Power Systems and Automation from Shandong University. He started his career at State Grid Group in 1992. In 2003, he became the Manager of the Marketing Department of Shandong Nuclear Power Engineering Co. Ltd in Shenzhen; Chief Engineer of Renewable Energy Company of Shandong Luneng Group Co., Ltd. in 2010; Vice President of Shenzhen Energia International Trade Co., Ltd. in 2015; Director of Australia Office of Shandong Luneng Group Co., Ltd. in 2016; and Director and Vice President of CPFL Renováveis in 2017. As of 2020, Mr. Futao Huang became Vice President of Strategy and accumulated the Executive Vice Presidency of CPFL Energia, Vice President of SGBP, member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Geração, CPFL Renováveis and Instituto CPFL.

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Huang Futao	02/28/1971	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	Not applicable
239.777.588-37	Engineer	Interim Executive Vice President	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Vice President of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Luis Henrique Ferreira Pinto	03/26/1961	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	6
029.352.408-47	Electrical Engineer	Vice President of Regulated Operations	05/14/2025	Yes	05/06/2015
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Graduated in Electrical Engineering from the Barretos School of Engineering. He completed a postgraduate degree in Electrical Power System Engineering at the Federal University of Itajubá (UNIFEI) and in Electrical Engineering at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP); and two specializations, including an MBA in Business Management and an MBA in Financial Management, Controllership and Auditing, at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation - FGV. At the Company, he held several positions, such as: Operations Planning Engineer; Transmission Services Division Manager; CPFL Electrical System Planning Division Manager; CPFL Operations Control Department Manager at CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga; RGE Executive Director; RGE CEO; CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga CEO. In May 2015, he was elected Vice President of Regulated Operations at CPFL Energia, responsible for the Group's Distribution business and Chairman of the Boards of Directors of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE. Throughout his career, he was: CPFL's representative in the Coordinating Group for the Interconnected Operation of the Southern/Southeastern Electricity System of Brazil - GCOI/GTPO/ELETROBRAS; Participated in defining the configuration of companies for the privatization of the Distribution Sector in the State of São Paulo; Responsible for the integration and operational restructuring of the distributor CPFL Piratininga (2001); Representative of the distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE in the working group for the Offering of Shares of CPFL Energia, on the São Paulo and New York Stock Exchanges (Initial Public Offering - IPO); Coordinator of the Technical Losses Group at the Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Distributors (ABRADEE); Professor of the Course on Technical Losses in the Electricity Sector at the COGI Foundation; Led the integration and restructuring of the distributor RGE (2006) and RGE Sul (2016); He headed the distribution companies CPFL Santa Cruz, CPFL Jaguariúna, CPFL Sul Paulista, CPFL Mococa and CPFL Leste Paulista (2017) and the two distributors RGE and RGE Sul in 2018; Member of the Board of Directors of ABRADEE (Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Distributors) since 2017; was a Member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Transmissão; Member of the Board of Directors of the CPFL Institute, acting in the deliberation of social and cultural actions; Coordinated the application of new integrated technology in the Operation Centers of CPFL distributors for control, operation and dispatch and coordinates the application of smart meters in CPFL distributors. He also participated in specific studies for the adequacy and resilience of electrical networks, preparation of logistics in the face of climate change, planning of electrical networks, construction of new substations and transmission lines considering environmental and socioeconomic effects.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Gustavo Pinto Gachineiro	04/29/1971	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	4
247.699.058-23	Lawyer	Vice President, Legal and Institutional Relations Director	05/14/2025	Yes	05/09/2019
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
Graduated in Law from the University of São Paulo in 1993, he holds an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 2007. He worked as a Lawyer at Bardella S/A Indústrias Mecânicas from 1995 to 1997 and at Promon Eletrônica from 1997 to 1999. He was Legal Manager at Stiefel Laboratories in 1999, Legal Director at AT&T Brazil from 1999 to 2003 and Legal Director at Elucid (Grupo Rede) in 2003. At Global Village Telecom (GVT), he worked from 2003 to 2008 as Legal Director, from 2008 to 2012 as Vice President of Legal and HR (interim) and from 2012 to 2015 as Vice President of Legal and Institutional Relations. After the acquisition of GVT by Telefonica Group, he served as Vice President of Corporate Affairs at Telefonica Brasil S/A (Vivo) from 2015 to 2017. He was elected Vice President of Legal and Institutional Relations at CPFL Energia in 2017 and Vice President of the Board of Directors of Instituto CPFL. In 2018, he assumed the position of member of the Advisory Board of ABDIB.

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Flavio Henrique Ribeiro	06/02/1979	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
276.489.428-79	Administrator	Vice President of Business Management	05/14/2025	Yes	05/09/2019
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Executive with 27 years of experience in areas such as Digital, IT, Infrastructure, Logistics Operator, Facilities/Utilities, Business Operations, Engineering, BPO, Shared Services Center and HR. Career developed in countries such as Chile, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil. Currently responsible for developing and executing the strategy of all areas of IT, Digital, Shared Services Center, as well as for maintaining the operation and governance of all these areas and processes. Also responsible for monitoring and managing through KPIs and controls 24/7 all critical operations of the CPFL Group's businesses. Knowledge and management of all systems, subsystems and processes of all areas of Business Support, change and implementation of processes, development and implementation of strategy of all respective areas, implementation of key performance indicators (KPIs) and BSC for the entire company and group. He also has expertise in digitalization, automation and implementation of 100% of customer service and employee cloud platforms, end-to-end development and implementation of Fintech, Customer Experience and electronic payment solutions (credit card, PIX, etc.).

Definition of medium and long-term strategy for the entire CPFL Group fleet focused on electrifying the fleet and setting up the network of electric charging stations for the entire group, with the goal of having part of the operational fleet electrified by 2030. Definition and selection of suppliers with sustainability criteria and definition of a score for each of the partners. Definition of the strategic plan for new buildings, substations and advanced stations with a 100% sustainable concept for the entire group (all new constructions from 2021 onwards already carry the 100% sustainable seal). Work with technology partners such as Microsoft, seeking sustainable data center and server solutions.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Roberto Sartori	01/16/1978	Executive Board	08/13/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	0
916.517.430-53	Electrical Engineer	Vice President of Business Development	08/13/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Holds a degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Ijuí/RS (UNIJUÍ, 1999) and a degree in Safety Engineering from the University of Passo Fundo/RS (UPF, 2005). He also earned a specialization in Power Systems Planning from Mackenzie Presbyterian University (2002), a specialization in Strategic Management from the University of Passo Fundo (2003), and an MBA in Financial Management, Controllership, and Auditing from FGV (2013). In 2022, he completed the Corporate Board Member Certification Program at IBGC (Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance).

He began his career in 1996 as a trainee at the Municipal Department of Energy of Ijuí/RS. In 2015, he served as President of COPERGS – the Energy Planning Committee of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

He joined CPFL in 1999, initially at CPFL RGE, where he held manager positions in field operations, safety, distribution and transmission projects, and institutional relations with municipalities and government. In 2015, he served as Acting President of CPFL RGE.

In 2016, he became Commercial Director for CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Santa Cruz, and CPFL RGE, serving until May 2019, when he was appointed President of CPFL Paulista.

Since August 2025, he has held the position of Vice President of Business Development at CPFL Energia.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Vitor Fagali de Souza	04/13/1977	Executive Board	08/13/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	Not applicable
260.735.068-99	Administrator	Vice President of Market Operations	08/13/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Graduated in Business Administration from PUCCAMP, MBA in Finance from FGV, and CFA Charterholder from the CFA Institute. Completed executive programs at Singularity University and Ohio University. Certified Investment Analyst by CVM / APIMEC (CNPI) and Independent Director by IBGC. Executive with over 25 years of experience in finance and the electric power sector. Started his career as a financial auditor at Arthur Andersen / Deloitte where he worked for 4 years before joining CPFL Energia. Joined CPFL Energia in 2003, served as Director of Planning and Control from 2013 to December 2019, and previously held various positions in investment analysis, investor relations, and financial planning. He was a Board Member of Vivest (Closed Private Pension Entity) from 2018 to 2020 and elected as Vice President of Business Development in January 2020., being responsible for M&A projects, as well as was responsible for Transmission Business of CPFL Energia from 2024 to 2025. Currently, he is Market Operations Vice President of CPFL Energia.

Among of the highlights of his career at CPFL Group are the acquisition project of CEEE-T, CPFL Energia's IPO in 2004 and Re-IPO in 2019, CPFL Renováveis' IPO in 2013 and respective OPA in 2018, as well as the implementation of Zero-Based Budgeting.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

7.4. Provide the information mentioned in item 7.3 regarding the members of statutory committees, as well as the audit, risk, finance, and compensation committees, even if such committees or structures are not statutory:

Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Yumeng Zhao	28/08/1973	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors / Alternate Member of the People Committee / Alternate Member of the Finance and Risk Committee		Not applicablel			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		**Description of Conviction**			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Rafael Lazzaretti	11/30/1983	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
312.219.028-14	Engineer	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
Rafael worked at the consulting firm Roland Berger from 2006 to 2009 as a strategy consultant. He was responsible for the execution of several projects in the financial services and energy sectors, focusing on strategic planning, process review and organizational restructuring. Since 2009 at CPFL Energia, Rafael has served in different management positions. Until 2013, he was Strategy Manager, coordinating and preparing the Strategic Plan of CPFL's holding company and its businesses, as well as its implementation through projects and the breakdown of the short-term goals of the company's executives. Rafael also served as Innovation Manager, leading the company's main innovation and R&D projects (such as Solar Roofs, Electric Mobility, Storage and CPFL Inova, the company's open innovation and startup outreach program), and as Strategy and Innovation Director, being responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the Strategic Plan, and the Group's innovation and energy efficiency projects, as well as energy risk management. Rafael is currently the Commercial Director of CPFL Distributors, responsible for all customer relationships, including customer service and experience (with digitalization actions), billing, default management and commercial loss management. Rafael is also a member of the Fiscal Council of the CPFL Institute and was a member of the Human Resources Management Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia S.A., from May 12, 2022 to May 11, 2023.

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Jiyong Chai	06/12/1985	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.885.748-48	Electrical Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Has experience working in education and the energy industry. His career began at Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST) in 2007, where he served as a professor, responsible for teaching and student affairs. Then, he joined SGCC Hubei Power Company in 2012, where he worked at the Institute of Economics and Technology and the corporate governance department, holding the positions of power system planning engineer, energy and economic analyst, senior management secretary and deputy director of the corporate governance department respectively. Mainly focused on power system planning, power grid development analysis, distribution system construction investment research, comprehensive service and administration. He joined CPFL Energia in 2017, working in the departments of Corporate Governance, Communication, Internal Audit, Procurement and Business Development.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Jun Qi	11/18/1972	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
900.741.938-21	Economist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Economics from Tianjin University of Finance and Economics. He has worked in different entities and organizations, such as Deputy Advisor of the Business Development and Strategy Department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd, from January 2020 to March 2022, Head of the Business Development Department of REN (Redes Energéticas Nacionais, Portugal) from May 2012 to December 2019. In April 2022, assumed the position of Deputy Commercial Executive Director of RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A.					
Type of Conviction		**Description of Conviction**			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Renato Povia	05/12/1986	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
349.960.218-02	Economist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and with 3 specializations in innovation (HSM, IDEO-U and Stanford). He began his professional career in strategic consulting (Roland Berger 2009-2011), transferred to CPFL Energia where he worked as Internal Consultant (2012-2014), Strategy Manager (2014-2017), Innovation Manager (2017-2020), Director of Strategy and Innovation (2020-2023) and HR Director, a position he has held since March 2023.					
Type of Conviction		**Description of Conviction**			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Zhang Kaihang	01/26/1988	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
242.793.188-83	Engineer	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
Graduated in Electrical Engineering and Automation from Hohai University (2006-2009). Obtained the degree of Engineer in Information Microelectronics and Automation from Polytech'Lille in France (2009-2011) and a Master's degree in Electric Power Systems and Automation from Hohai University (2021-2023). Began a career in the electric power sector at State Grid, Jiangsu Electric Power Company (2013-2017). Familiar with electric network protection systems and founded a proprietary media platform for electric power knowledge with more than 70,000 followers. Joined State Grid International Development Co. Ltd. in 2017 and began working in the Operations Department of State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2018, has worked at CPFL Energia, initially as an advisor to the Operation and Maintenance Department of CPFL Renováveis (2018-2022). Subsequently appointed as advisor to the Strategic Planning Directorate and the New Business Development Directorate of CPFL Energia (2022-2024). In 2024, elected as an alternate member of the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee. Also declares compliance with the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulations, in the Company's Bylaws, and in the CVM Resolutions.

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

People Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Sun Peng	01/16/1973	People Committee	10/16/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	N/A
PE3063260	Engineer	Full Member	10/16/2025	Yes	N/A
Chairman of the Board of Directors Full member of the Finance and Risk Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Zhang Li	06/11/1983	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
239.777.658-84	Automation Technology Specialist	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/13/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
From 2012 to 2016, served as Human Resources Manager at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company, overseeing employee management, long-term workforce planning, staffing, talent development and evaluation, compensation and rewards, labor-relations management, and the design of the company's organizational and salary structure. From 2011 to 2012, worked as Training Assistant at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company, supporting day-to-day administration, including assessing employee needs and improving the training plan.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Gustavo Henrique De Aguiar Sablewski	08/06/1980	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
285.123.398-02	Lawyer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Gustavo Sablewski is the Legal Director of CPFL Energia S.A., holds a law degree from PUC-Campinas, a postgraduate certificate in Tax Law from the OAB School of Advocacy, and an MBA in Business Management in Taxation and Accounting from the Fluminense Federal University (UFF). Served as Strategic Legal Manager for 12 years in energy-sector companies and has been a speaker at events organized by AMCHAM/RJ, IBC Brasil, among others. Worked as Strategic Legal Manager at CPFL Energia from 2014 to 2017 and was appointed Legal Director in May 2017. None of the entities mentioned belong to the Company's economic group or are controlled by shareholders of the Company who hold, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of any class or type of the Company's securities. Gustavo Sablewski has not, in the past five years, been subject to any criminal conviction, any conviction in an administrative proceeding before the CVM, or any final conviction, judicial or administrative, that has suspended or disqualified the exercise of any professional or commercial activity, and is not considered a politically exposed person under Annex A of CVM Resolution No. 50/2021.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Yumeng Zhao	08/28/1973	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors / Full member of the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee / Alternate member of the Finance Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Hong Zha	03/22/1990	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
901.182.268-43	Lawyer	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	11/10/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Graduated in Law from Changchun Normal University, China, and earned a Master's in Law from the University of Bologna, Italy. From 2015 to 2018, provided legal advice on IPO processes for Chinese companies and handled domestic and international M&A transactions at the Grandall law firm. Since 2018, has advised State Grid on international operations, conducted compliance reviews for key decisions of State Grid International Development, and offered legal support for the overseas asset management of SGID's Internal Council. Joined CPFL in 2022, working in the Corporate Governance and Human Resources Management departments.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Rodolfo Nardez Sirol	09/15/1969	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
526.633.880-68	Oceanographer and Animal Scientist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Mr. Rodolfo Nardez Sirol began a career in the energy sector in 2001 as Environmental Manager at Duke Energy. Joined CPFL Energia as Environmental Manager in 2010 and became Environmental Director in 2011. In 2016, the Sustainability Directorate was created, expanding the remit to include social and sustainability strategy. In 2018, the Directorate's scope grew further with the addition of Institutional Relations affairs and processes. Holds a degree in Oceanography from the Federal University of Rio Grande, a master's and a PhD in Animal Science from the Federal University of Viçosa, and two MBAs—Strategy and People Management—both from Fundação Getulio Vargas. Completed a post-MBA in Innovation at HSM in 2014 and the Prince of Wales's Business & Sustainability Programme at the University of Cambridge in 2017. Since 2013 has served on the boards of ENERCAN, CERAN, and Foz do Chapecó. Former President of Fundação COGE and former Chairman of the Board of the Brazilian Global Compact Network. Experience in ESG includes topics such as Energy Risk Management, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gases, Socio-environmental Issues, Water-related Safety, Innovation, and Emerging Technologies.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Finance and Risk Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Sun Peng	01/16/1973	Finance and Risk Committee	10/16/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	N/A
PE3063260	Engineer	Full Member	10/16/2025	Yes	N/A
Chairman of the Board of Directors Full member of the People Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Mingzhi Han	05/05/1984	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	0
240.791.968-81	Financier	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Holds a degree in Accounting and a Master's in Professional Accounting and Commerce from the University of Sydney, Australia. Worked as an accountant at State Grid from 2009 to 2017, responsible for financial reporting and executive performance analysis at subsidiaries in Brazil and Australia. Joined the CPFL group in 2017 as Director of CPFL Brasil and, in 2019, was elected Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Officer of CPFL Piratininga.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Carlos Victor Pereira Sicard Cyrino	11/12/1979	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
218.684.308-04	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria

Graduated in Engineering from the University of São Paulo (USP) in 2003 and holds an MBA in Corporate Finance from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) in 2009. In 2011, participated in a trainee program at CPFL, where also earned certification as Six Sigma Master Black Belt. Mr. Cyrino has over 15 years of experience in Treasury. Joined CPFL as an intern in 2003 in the Finance Department, holding various positions from Financial Analyst to Coordinator of Operations Desk and Capital Markets. In 2015, was appointed Treasury Manager, overseeing Corporate Insurance, Credit Analysis, Collections, Accounts Payable, Cash Flow Management, and Financial Contracts. In 2019, assumed the role of Investor Relations Director, currently held, responsible for all interaction with local and international markets, educating and updating investors on the company's performance and long-term strategy, ensuring control, transparency, agility, and competitiveness to deliver expected returns to shareholders in the short, medium, and long term.
During this period, participated in CPFL Energia's Re-IPO, which raised R$ 3.7 billion through share sales in the capital market. Also actively involved in the privatization process of CPFL Renováveis. Cyrino has been a key figure in CPFL Energia's inclusion in sustainability indices in the local and global financial markets, such as ISE B3, ICO², IDIVERSA, MSCI, and FTSE4Good. He is also a full member of the Fiscal Council of Foz do Chapecó and a full member of CPFL Energia's Finance and Risk Management Committee. Responsible for presenting CPFL's ESG events to the capital market and local and international analysts.

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Yumeng Zhao	08/28/1973	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors / Alternate Member of the People Committee / Full Member of the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
See 7.3.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Xie Chen	01/26/1991	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	0
901.266.268-04	Accountant	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Holds a Master's degree in Accounting from the University of International Business and Economics. From 2019 to 2022, worked as an accountant at State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., responsible for financial reporting and financial analysis. In 2022, joined the CPFL Group, working in the Accounting and Tax Department, continuing to apply expertise in financial reporting, tax compliance, and corporate financial analysis.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Daniel Fleury Van Der Molen	10/07/1985	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
340.412.428-60	Economist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
Executive with extensive experience in the Brazilian energy sector, having worked both in the industry (CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis) and in the investment boutique segment (Estater and Horizon). Throughout the career, successfully led various M&A projects, as well as created business units and developed multiple projects related to power generation (hydroelectric, wind, and solar), transmission, distribution, and other related areas. In these roles, was responsible for overseeing all project phases, from prospecting and due diligence to financing, valuation, negotiation, and merger/acquisition integration. Academically, holds a degree in Economics from the University of São Paulo (USP), completed specializations at Harvard (USA) and the University of Groningen (Netherlands), and earned an Executive MBA from IESE Business School.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Related Parties Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Liu Yunwei	07/24/1969	Related Parties Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.718-50	Lawyer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in International Law from Jilin University School of Law in 1991, China, where completed a Master's degree in Law in 2001. Served as legal consultant for Jilin Nobel Electric Power Industry Group Company, providing legal opinions on company matters. Also worked as legal director at State Grid's Jilin Province Electric Power Company Limited, managing all legal issues, including those related to electric sector regulations and M&A. Additionally, was a legal process specialist at State Grid Corporation of China and member of the State Grid Lawyers' Supervision and Management Committee. Throughout the career, participated in the acquisition of the Filipino concessionaire National Transmission Corporation. Since 2019, holds the position of Vice President at State Grid Brazil Power Participações S/A.					
Type of Conviction		**Description of Conviction**			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Related Parties Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Independent member of the Board of Directors and full member of the Audit Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		**Description of Conviction**			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Related Parties Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Independent member of the Board of Directors and standing member of the Audit Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Audit Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Ricardo Florence dos Santos	12/26/1955	Audit Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
812.578.998-72	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	11/10/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria
Mr. Ricardo Florence dos Santos served as an independent member of the Board of Directors of Movida Aluguel de Carros S.A. from 2016 to 2023. He has been a member of the Fiscal Council of Marfrig since 2020 and of the Advisory Boards of ATMO and BENCORP. At MOVIDA, he holds the position of member of the Statutory Audit Committee. He was Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Marfrig Global Foods S.A. between 2013 and 2016, Statutory Director of Investor Relations from 2007 to 2014, and a member of the Fiscal Councils of CPFL Energia and its subsidiary CEEE-T from 2017 to 2022. He is a chemical engineer graduated from the Polytechnic School of USP and holds a degree in Business Administration from Mackenzie University, with an MBA in Strategy and Finance from IBMEC-SP. Previously, he worked for 16 years at Grupo Pão de Açúcar (1984–2000) in various roles including Strategic Planning Director, Finance Director, and Statutory Director of Investor Relations. He was also responsible for the Investor Relations areas at UOL Inc. (Grupo Folha de São Paulo, 2000–2001) and Brasil Telecom (2005–2007). He participated in several IPOs, mergers, acquisitions, and asset sales in the companies where he worked. He served on the Boards of Directors of Grupo Pão de Açúcar (1995–1999), UOL – Grupo Folha (2001), and IBRI – Brazilian Institute of Investor Relations (1998–2001 and 2014–2019), where he was also executive president from 2010 to 2013. Additionally, he was a member of the Advisory Boards of Dentalcorp S.A. (2002–2006) and Granol (2020–2023). He has also been involved in integrating companies into ecosystems that combine purpose with profitability and in approving greenhouse gas reduction targets, driving the transition toward a low-carbon economy under the SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative).

Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Audit Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/12/2022
Independent member of the Board of Directors and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					

Type of Conviction	Description of Conviction
N/A	N/A

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	**Profession**	**Elective position held**	**Date of possession**	**Whether elected by the controller or not**	**Start date of consecutive terms**
Other positions and functions held in the Company		**If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter**			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Audit Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Independent member of the Board of Directors and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Not applicable			

Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria	
See 7.3.	
Type of Conviction	**Description of Conviction**
N/A	N/A

7.5. Report the existence of a marital relationship, stable union or kinship up to the second degree between: (a) administrators of the issuer; (b) administrators of the issuer and administrators of direct or indirect subsidiaries of the issuer; (c) administrators of the issuer or its direct or indirect subsidiaries and direct or indirect controllers of the issuer; (d) administrators of the issuer and administrators of the direct or indirect controlling companies of the issuer.

Not applicable, given that there is no marital relationship, stable union or kinship up to the second degree between (a) the Company's directors; (b) the Company's directors and directors of the Company's direct or indirect subsidiaries; (c) the Company's directors or its direct or indirect subsidiaries and the Company's direct or indirect controllers; (d) the Company's directors and directors of the Company's direct or indirect controlling companies.

7.6. Report on relationships of subordination, provision of services or control maintained, in the last 3 fiscal years, between the Company's directors and: (a) a company controlled, directly or indirectly, by the issuer, with the exception of those in which the issuer holds, directly or indirectly, a stake equal to or greater than 99% (ninety-nine percent) of the share capital; (b) a direct or indirect controlling company of the issuer; (c) if relevant, a supplier, customer, debtor or creditor of the issuer, its controlled company or controlling companies or companies controlled by any of these persons.

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Type of relationship between the administrator and the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function			
Company Administrator			
Daobiao Chen	239.983.548-40	Subordination	Direct Controller
Chairman of the Board of Directors			
Related Person			
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97		
CEO			
Observations			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Type of relationship between the administrator and the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function			
Company Administrator			
Kedi Wang	050.180.008-56	Subordination	Direct Controller
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Investor Relations Director			
Related Person			
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97		
Executive Director			
Observations			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Type of relationship between the administrator and the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function			
Company Administrator			
Futao Huang	239.777.588-37	Subordination	Direct Controller
Vice President Director of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence			
Related Person			
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97		
Executive Vice President			
Observations			

7.7. Describe the provisions of any agreements, including insurance policies, that provide for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by officers, arising from the compensation for damages caused to third parties or to the issuer, penalties imposed by government agents, or settlements aimed at closing administrative or judicial proceedings, due to the exercise of their duties

The Company maintains a civil liability insurance policy for statutory officers, members of the board of directors, fiscal council members, and any individual with powers of representation (Directors & Officers Liability Insurance; "D&O") with Chubb Seguros Brasil S.A., with an insured amount of BRL 150,000,000.00. The net cost of the insurance is BRL 280,177.40.

The term of the contracted D&O policy runs until 09/30/2025, and the covered risks include protection of the personal assets of the officers, should they be held liable for harmful acts caused to third parties arising from the management of companies within the CPFL Energia S.A. Group. The coverage is extended to all companies in which the Company holds more than 50% equity interest or has the power to elect and appoint the majority of the members of the Board of Directors and/or Executive Board.

Additionally, Coverage "C" is contracted for insurance indemnities arising from claims in the capital markets context, filed against the Company, with a deductible of R$ 200,000.00 for capital markets. There is no coverage for capital markets claims in the United States and Canada. Furthermore, additional coverage is contracted for Environmental Civil Liability for Damages Caused to the Environment and to Third Parties. Coverages "A" and "B" contracted do not have a deductible.

7.8. Provide other information the issuer deems relevant

General Meetings of the Company

The Company presents below, with respect to the general meetings held over the last three fiscal years: (i) the date of each meeting; and (ii) the quorum at the time of installation. Furthermore, no general meeting was convened on second call.

Event	Date	Quorum at the time of installation
AEGM	04/28/2023	92.77% at AGM 92.97% at EGM
AEGM	04/26/2024	93.10% at AGM 93.15% at EGM
AEGM	04/29/2025	93.26% at AGM 93.37% at EGM

Training Programs for Members of the Board of Directors, Committees, Executive Board, and Fiscal Council

CPFL Group currently implements a Continuing Education program for its Executives, which includes members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Executive Board. The goal is to ensure the adoption of best governance practices by these bodies, as well as to discuss topics related to the duties and responsibilities of CPFL Group's administrators.

Governance Practices Regarding Matters with Third-Party Impact in Board of Directors Meetings

The Company's Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer is also a member of the Company's Board of Directors and, therefore, attends the Board meetings, except in exceptional circumstances, and is available to address any questions from the Board members.

Corporate Governance Practices

CPFL Energia adopts differentiated corporate governance practices aligned with the best practices in Brazil and abroad, based on the core principles of Integrity, Transparency, Fairness, Accountability, and Sustainability, in accordance with the IBGC's Code of Best Corporate Governance Practices.

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines consolidate a set of mechanisms for interaction among shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committees and Commissions of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Executive Board.

Through these Guidelines, CPFL Energia presents its corporate governance model, which guides its operations and the practices adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in compliance with their respective Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines are approved by the Board of Directors and, together with the Bylaws, the Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Internal Regulations of the Fiscal Council, the Internal Regulations of the Committees and Advisory Commissions to the Board of Directors, the Internal Regulations of the Audit Committee, as well as existing and future governance-related policies—such as Securities Trading, Disclosure of Material Acts and Facts, Risk Management, Anti-Corruption, and the Code of Ethical Conduct—outline the set of governance practices adopted by CPFL Energia.

The Company implemented this model in 2003 and redesigned it in 2017 to adapt its corporate governance structure to the current business environment and decision-making processes, considering its new corporate structure. In October 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the update of its Corporate Governance Guidelines regarding their application to its subsidiaries and affiliates. Furthermore, in October 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved the implementation of the Audit Committee, along with its Internal Regulations.

In 2024, the Company celebrated 20 years since its IPO on B3. With over 100 years of operations in Brazil, the Company has its shares listed on B3's Novo Mercado, a premium listing segment that brings together companies committed to the highest corporate governance standards.

All CPFL Energia shares are common shares, meaning they carry voting rights, and shareholders are guaranteed 100% Tag Along rights in the event of a change in control.

Additional Information Related to Item 7.3

In compliance with the Novo Mercado Regulation and Article 140, Paragraph 2 of the Brazilian Corporations Law, which require that at least 2 (two) or 20% (twenty percent) of the seats on the Board of Directors—whichever is greater—be filled by independent directors, the controlling shareholders jointly nominated Mr. Antonio Kandir and Ms. Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares to serve as independent members of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting held on April 29, 2025. The Company states that, to determine a director's independence, it applies the criteria set forth in the Novo Mercado Regulation, as defined in Article 17 and Article 7 of Annex K of CVM Resolution No. 80, dated March 29, 2022.

8. Compensation of Officers

8.1 Describe the compensation policy or practice for the board of directors, statutory and non-statutory executive officers, fiscal council, statutory committees, and audit, risk, finance, and compensation committees, addressing the following aspects:

a. objectives of the compensation policy or practice, stating whether the policy has been formally approved, the body responsible for its approval, the date of approval, and, if disclosed by the issuer, where the document can be accessed on the internet

The components of compensation are based on principles that ensure internal equity and external competitiveness, grounded in meritocracy, as well as motivation, recognition, and retention of professionals. Ultimately, the goal is to enable effective, transparent human resources management aligned with the Company's business strategy and market practices. Variable compensation for statutory officers is based on goals contracted in accordance with the Company's Strategic Plan.

The People Committee of CPFL Energia, an advisory body to the Board of Directors, verifies the alignment of fixed and variable compensation plans with the Company's strategic plan and evaluates the achievement of short- and long-term goals.

The Company has a Compensation Policy for members of the Board of Directors, Executive Board, Committees, and Fiscal Council, formally approved by its Board of Directors on April 18, 2024. The policy aims to attract, retain, motivate, and develop professionals with the level of excellence required by the CPFL Group, enabling the Company to achieve superior performance based on individual contributions, while also encouraging the pursuit of short-, medium-, and long-term strategies to ensure business continuity and sustainability.

The document can be accessed on the Company's Investor Relations website: By navigating to "Corporate Governance" under the section "Bylaws, Codes and Policies" – CPFL Energia | Investor Relations.

b. practices and procedures adopted by the board of directors to define individual compensation for the board and the executive officers, indicating:

i. the issuer's bodies and committees involved in the decision-making process, and how they participate

Decisions regarding the compensation of members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee, and Executive Board involve the participation of the People Committee and the Board of Directors.

ii. criteria and methodology used to determine individual compensation, indicating whether market practice studies are used, and if so, the comparison criteria and scope of such studies

Individual compensation for members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee, and Executive Board is based on market research conducted by an independent firm. The individual compensation proposals are discussed by the People Committee and subsequently submitted to the Board of Directors.

iii. how often and in what manner the board of directors evaluates the adequacy of the issuer's compensation policy

The compensation policy is periodically evaluated by the Board of Directors during the definition of total compensation, and during the analysis and establishment of short- and long-term goals.

c. compensation structure, indicating:

i. description of the various elements that make up compensation, including, for each of them:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is composed of 7 members, of which (i) 5 are not compensated for their roles as board members; and (ii) 2 are independent directors, who are compensated according to market standards.

Members of the Board of Directors receive fixed monthly fees. Except for those who also serve on the Audit Committee, no member of the Board of Directors receives additional compensation for serving on advisory committees to the Board.

Fiscal Council

The Fiscal Council is composed of 3 members, 2 of whom are compensated according to market standards and legal guidelines. Members of the Fiscal Council receive fixed monthly fees.

Executive Board

Members of the Executive Board, in addition to fixed monthly compensation, are entitled to (i) benefits; (ii) short-term incentives; and (iii) long-term incentives.

Regarding variable compensation, (i) direct and indirect benefits (such as medical and dental assistance, life insurance, and meal vouchers) aim to align with market practices and support executive retention; (ii) short-term incentives are primarily intended to guide executive behavior toward enhancing the Company's business strategy and achieving results; and (iii) long-term incentives aim to foster long-term vision and commitment, align the interests of the Company's statutory officers with those of shareholders, and reward sustainable value creation and performance.

Variable compensation for statutory officers is based on goals aligned with the Company's Strategic Plan and includes targets related to the Company's ESG performance.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee (CoAud) is composed of three (3) members appointed by the Chair of the Board of Directors and elected by the Board, with at least one (1) being an independent board member, as defined by the Novo Mercado Regulation, and at least one (1) having recognized experience in corporate accounting matters, in accordance with applicable regulations of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

Advisory Committees

The Board of Directors is supported, in accordance with the Internal Regulations of the Committees and Commissions that Advise the Company's Board of Directors, by five (5) committees, namely: (i) Audit Committee; (ii) Related Parties Committee; (iii) People Committee; (iv) Finance and Risk Management Committee; and (v) Strategy, Growth, Innovation and ESG Committee, with the Audit Committee having its own Internal Regulations.

The Strategy, Growth, Innovation and ESG Committee; People Committee; Finance and Risk Management Committee; and Related Parties Committee include some members of the Board of Directors in their composition, and no additional compensation is paid for performing this role.

- **their objectives and alignment with the issuer's short-, medium-, and long-term interests**

The compensation is aligned with the Company's interests, as it is based on criteria tied to the Company's pre-defined economic and financial performance. The People Committee contributes to verifying the alignment of compensation with the Company's interests.

The Company's compensation policy seeks to encourage employees to pursue the best return on investments and projects developed by the Company, aligning their interests with those of the Company through the following perspectives:

(i) short term: salaries and benefits package in line with the market;

(ii) medium term: payment of profit sharing and Company bonuses, based on the achievement of pre-established goals; and

(iii) long term: long-term bonus program implemented in 2017, paid in cash and tied to the Company's average performance over the three (3) fiscal years following each grant.

- **its proportion in total compensation over the last 3 fiscal years**

2024	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Statutory Executive Board
Fixed fees	100.0%	100.0%	38.8%
Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	7.8%
Others	-	-	0.0%
Short-term incentives	-	-	28.9%
Long-term incentives	-	-	24.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

2023	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Statutory Executive Board
Fixed fees	100.0%	100.0%	32.9%
Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	6.5%
Others	-	-	0.0%
Short-term incentives	-	-	29.8%
Long-term incentives	-	-	30.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

2022	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Statutory Executive Board
Fixed fees	100.0%	100.0%	32.5%
Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	6.3%
Others	-	-	0.0%
Short-term incentives	-	-	34.8%
Long-term incentives	-	-	26.4%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

- **its calculation and adjustment methodology**

The members of the Company's Board of Directors and Fiscal Council receive fixed monthly fees. Alternate board members do not receive compensation, except in the event they replace the titular member to whom they are linked. In such cases, the Company pays the alternate member an amount equivalent to 50% of the monthly compensation of the titular member if they attend an ordinary meeting of the body, or the full monthly compensation of the titular member if the latter is temporarily unable to perform their duties.

The compensation adjustment for members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Audit Committee is based on market research conducted by a specialized firm.

The fixed compensation proposal defined by the Company's Board of Directors for the statutory officers, as well as any adjustments, is based on market research periodically conducted by specialized consulting firms. These market studies were conducted by Willis Towers Watson Consulting Ltda. For more information on the variable compensation proposal, see item 8.3 of this Reference Form.

- **main performance indicators considered, including, if applicable, ESG-related indicators**

The compensation of the members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Audit Committee is fixed and does not take into account individual or Company performance indicators.

Regarding the short-term variable compensation of the Executive Board, the Company evaluates performance based on a set of goals defined annually, structured as follows: CPFL Energia Corporate Goals (e.g., EBITDA, Net Income, OPEX, among others), Specific Goals (Business unit EBITDA, CAPEX, specific projects, operational indicators, among others), and finally, People Management and Sustainability Goals (e.g., turnover, performance on the annual goals of the ESG 2030 Plan, performance in sustainability indices, diversity, among others), all aligned with the Company's Strategic and Budget Plans, and approved by the Board of Directors. Additionally, there is a bonus related to performance on employee safety indicators (e.g., Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate).

As for long-term variable compensation, the Board of Directors will define the bonus based on the Company's average performance over the three fiscal years following each grant.

The Board of Directors is supported by the People Committee in monitoring and evaluating the Executive Board's performance in relation to the achievement of its annual goals.

ii. reasons justifying the compensation structure

The compensation structure considers the responsibilities of each position and is based on market values for professionals performing equivalent roles.

iii. existence of members not compensated by the issuer and the reason for this

Members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council who are not compensated hold other positions within the group or are appointed and compensated by the controlling shareholder.

d. existence of compensation borne by subsidiaries, controlled entities, or direct or indirect controlling shareholders

There are members of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council who are not compensated by the Company, as they hold other positions within the group or are appointed and compensated by the controlling shareholder. Some members of the Executive Board receive part of their compensation proportionally to the services provided to each of the subsidiaries.

e. existence of any compensation or benefit linked to the occurrence of a specific corporate event, such as the sale of the issuer's controlling interest

With respect to the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Audit Committee, there is no compensation or benefit linked to the occurrence of any specific corporate event.

As for the statutory officers, there is a provision for indemnification in the event of a significant change in the shareholders comprising the controlling block, which results in the termination of the officer's position, unilateral dismissal by the Board of Directors, or changes in working conditions analogous to constructive dismissal as provided for in Article 483 of the CLT, or that make the performance of the role less attractive.

8.2. Regarding the compensation recognized in the income statement for the last three fiscal years and the one planned for the current fiscal year for the board of directors, the statutory executive board, and the fiscal council, prepare a table with the following content:

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2022				
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
b. Total number of members	7.0	3.00	8.00	18.00
c. Number of compensated members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	766,242	344,487	8,627,167	9,737,897
Direct and indirect benefits		-	1,036,211	1,036,212
Compensation for participation in committees	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Description of other fixed compensation				
d.ii. variable compensation				
Bonus	-	-	9,247,740	9,247,740
Profit sharing	-	-	-	-
Compensation for participation in meetings	-	-	-	-
Commissions	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	7,002,176	7,002,176
Description of other variable compensation			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	-	-	639,719	639,719
d.iv. Benefits due to termination of office	-	-	-	-
d.v. Share-based compensation, including options	-	-	-	-
Description of share-based compensation				
Comments	The number of members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Statutory Executive Board of the Company was calculated in accordance with the provisions of Circular Letter/Annual-2025-CVM/SEP.			
e. Compensation amount by each Body	766,242	344,487	26,553,016	
f. Total compensation of the Bodies				27,663,746

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2023				
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
c. Number of compensated members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	831,275	359,028	8,785,110	9,975,413
Direct and indirect benefits	-	-	1,038,720	1,038,720
Compensation for participation in committees	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Description of other fixed compensation				
d.ii. variable compensation				
Bonus	-	-	7,977,650	7,977,650
Profit sharing	-	-	-	-
Compensation for participation in meetings	-	-	-	-
Commissions	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	8,227,902	8,227,902
Description of other variable compensation			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	-	-	698,411	698,411

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2023				
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
d.iv. Benefits due to termination of office	-	-	-	-
d.v. Share-based compensation, including options	-	-	-	-
Description of share-based compensation	-	-	-	-
Comments	The number of members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Statutory Executive Board of the Company was calculated in accordance with the provisions of Circular Letter/Annual-2025-CVM/SEP.			
e. Compensation amount by each Body	831,275	359,028	26,727,795	
f. Total compensation of the Bodies				27,918,099

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2024				
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
c. Number of compensated members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	789,490	363,901	8,966,997	10,120,388
Direct and indirect benefits	3,156	-	1,028,897	1,032,053
Compensation for participation in committees	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Description of other fixed compensation				
d.ii. variable compensation				
Bonus	-	-	6,677,289	6,677,289
Profit sharing	-	-	-	-
Compensation for participation in meetings	-	-	-	-
Commissions	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	5,680,087	5,680,087
Description of other variable compensation			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	-	-	778,990	778,990
d.iv. Benefits due to termination of office	-	-	-	-
d.v. Share-based compensation, including options	-	-	-	-
Description of share-based compensation	-	-	-	-
Comments	The number of members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Statutory Executive Board of the Company was calculated in accordance with the provisions of Circular Letter/Annual-2025-CVM/SEP.			
e. Compensation amount by each Body	792,646	363,901	23,132,261	
f. Total compensation of the Bodies				24,288,808

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION PLANNED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2025				
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
c. Number of compensated members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	929,662	401,522	10,235,255	11,566,438
Direct and indirect benefits	-	-	810,837	810,837
Compensation for participation in committees	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Description of other fixed compensation				
d.ii. variable compensation				

TOTAL COMPENSATION PLANNED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2025				
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Bonus	-	-	8,447,956	8,447,956
Profit sharing	-	-	-	-
Compensation for participation in meetings	-	-	-	-
Commissions	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	6,156,333	6,156,333
Description of other variable compensation			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	-	-	928,314	928,314
d.iv. Benefits due to termination of office	-	-	-	-
d.v. Share-based compensation, including options	-	-	-	-
Description of share-based compensation	-	-	-	-
Comments	The number of members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Statutory Executive Board of the Company was calculated in accordance with the provisions of Circular Letter/Annual-2025-CVM/SEP.			
e. Compensation amount by each Body	929,662	401,522	26,578,694	
f. Total compensation of the Bodies				27,909,878

(1) Amounts consider compensation for the period from May 2025 to April 2026, as approved at the 2025 AEGM.

(2) Amount based on the approval of the number of board members at the 2025 AEGM.

8.3. Regarding the variable compensation for the last three fiscal years and the one planned for the current fiscal year for the board of directors, the statutory executive board, and the fiscal council, prepare a table with the following content:

(Amounts in R$)

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (1)				
	Board of Directors	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
Number of compensated members	-	-	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	6,935,805	6,935,805
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	13,871,611	13,871,611
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	9,247,741	9,247,741
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	9,247,741	9,247,741
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The compensation amount does not include all charges and provisions required under the accrual basis of accounting.

(Amounts in R$)

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (1)				
	Board of Directors	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
Number of compensated members	-	-	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	5,983,238	5,983,238
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	11,966,476	11,966,476
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	7,977,650	7,977,650
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	7,977,650	7,977,650
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The compensation amount does not include all charges and provisions required under the accrual basis of accounting.

(Amounts in R$)

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 [1]				
	Board of Directors	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
Number of compensated members	-	-	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	5,007,967	5,007,967
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	10,015,934	10,015,934
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	6,677,289	6,677,289
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	6,677,289	6,677,289
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The compensation amount does not include all charges and provisions required under the accrual basis of accounting.

(Amounts in R$)

EXPECTED VARIABLE COMPENSATION – FISCAL YEAR 2025 [1] [2]				
	Board of Directors [3]	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
Number of compensated members	-	-	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	6,335,967	6,335,967
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	12,671,934	12,671,934
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	8,447,956	8,447,956
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in the income statement for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The compensation amount does not include all charges and provisions required under the accrual basis of accounting.
(2) Amounts consider compensation for the period from May 2025 to April 2026, as approved at the 2025 AEGM.
(3) Amount based on the approval of the number of board members at the 2025 AEGM.

8.4. Regarding the share-based compensation plan for the board of directors and the statutory executive board, in effect during the last fiscal year and planned for the current fiscal year, please describe:

a. general terms and conditions

b. date of approval and responsible body

c. maximum number of shares covered

d. maximum number of options to be granted

e. conditions for acquiring shares

f. criteria for setting the acquisition or exercise price

g. criteria for setting the acquisition or exercise period

h. form of settlement

i. restrictions on the transfer of shares

j. criteria and events that, when verified, will result in the suspension, amendment, or termination of the plan

k. effects of the departure of the officer from the issuer's bodies on their rights under the share-based compensation plan

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.5. Regarding share-based compensation in the form of stock options recognized in the income statement for the last three fiscal years and those planned for the current fiscal year, for the board of directors and the statutory executive board, please prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) weighted average exercise price for each of the following groups of options:

i. outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year

ii. forfeited and expired during the fiscal year

iii. exercised during the fiscal year

e) potential dilution in the event of the exercise of all outstanding options;

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.6. Regarding each stock option grant made over the last 3 fiscal years and those planned for the current fiscal year, for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board, prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) grant date;

e) number of options granted;

f) vesting period for the options;

g) maximum period for exercising the options;

h) share transfer restriction period for shares received upon exercise of the options;

i) fair value of the options on the grant date;

j) multiplication of the number of shares granted by the fair value of the options on the grant date;

Not applicable, considering that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.7. Regarding outstanding options held by the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board at the end of the last fiscal year, prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) regarding options not yet exercisable:

i. quantity

ii. date on which they become exercisable

iii. maximum period for exercising the options

iv. share transfer restriction period

v. weighted average exercise price

vi. fair value of the options on the last day of the fiscal year

e) regarding exercisable options;

i. quantity

ii. maximum period for exercising the options

iii. share transfer restriction period

iv. weighted average exercise price

v. fair value of the options on the last day of the fiscal year

f) fair value of the total options on the last day of the fiscal year;

Not applicable, considering that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.8. Regarding the options exercised as part of share-based compensation for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board over the last 3 fiscal years, prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) number of shares;

e) weighted average exercise price;

f) weighted average market price of the shares related to the exercised options;

g) multiplication of the total number of exercised options by the difference between the weighted average exercise price and the weighted average market price of the shares related to the exercised options;

Not applicable, considering that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.9. Regarding share-based compensation, in the form of shares to be delivered directly to beneficiaries, recognized in the results of the last 3 fiscal years and projected for the current fiscal year, for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board, prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) potential dilution in the event of the grant of all shares to beneficiaries

Not applicable, considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the actual delivery of shares.

8.10. Regarding each share grant made over the last 3 fiscal years and those planned for the current fiscal year, for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board, prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) grant date;

e) number of shares granted;

f) maximum period for share delivery;

g) share transfer restriction period;

h) fair value of the shares on the grant date;

i) multiplication of the number of shares granted by the fair value of the shares on the grant date

Not applicable, considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the actual delivery of shares.

8.11. Regarding the shares delivered as part of share-based compensation for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board over the last 3 fiscal years, prepare a table with the following content:

a) body;

b) total number of members;

c) number of compensated members;

d) number of shares;

e) weighted average acquisition price;

f) weighted average market price of the acquired shares;

g) multiplication of the total number of acquired shares by the difference between the weighted average acquisition price and the weighted average market price of the acquired shares

Not applicable, considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the actual delivery of shares.

8.12. Summary description of the information necessary to understand the data disclosed in items 8.5 to 8.11, such as the explanation of the pricing method for shares and options, indicating at a minimum:

a) pricing model;

b) data and assumptions used in the pricing model, including the weighted average share price, exercise price, expected volatility, option life, expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate;

c) method used and assumptions made to incorporate the expected effects of early exercise;

d) method for determining expected volatility;

e) whether any other option feature was incorporated into the fair value measurement;

Not applicable, considering that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.13. Inform the number of shares, quotas, and other securities convertible into shares or quotas, issued in Brazil or abroad, by the issuer, its direct or indirect controlling shareholders, subsidiaries, or companies under common control, that are held by members of the board of directors, statutory executive board, or fiscal council, grouped by body

Considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the actual delivery of shares, this item is not applicable.

8.14. Regarding the pension plans currently in effect for members of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board, provide the following information in table format:

Only the Statutory Executive Officers have pension plans. Members of the Fiscal Council and the Board of Directors do not receive this benefit.

(Amounts in R$)

a. Body	**Statutory Executive Board**	
b. Number of Members	8.00	
c. Number of Compensated Members	5.0	0.0
d. Plan Name	PGBL Bradesco	PGBL Brasil Prev
e. Number of Officers Eligible for Retirement	-	-
f. Conditions for Early Retirement	There's no	There's no
g. Updated Value of Accumulated Contributions in the Pension Plan as of the End of the Last Fiscal Year, Net of Contributions Made Directly by the Officers	R$ 4,028,999.40	R$ 0,00
h. Total Accumulated Value of Contributions Made During the Last Fiscal Year, Net of Contributions Made Directly by the Officers*	R$ 842,968.28	R$ 0,00
i. Whether Early Withdrawal is Allowed and Under What Conditions	The amount corresponding to the participant's share may be withdrawn at any time; however, the withdrawal of the company's share is subject to the rules established in the contract (vesting clause).	

* Values already monetarily updated.

8.15. In table format, indicate, for the last 3 fiscal years, information related to the Board of Directors, the Statutory Executive Board, and the Fiscal Council:

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2022 FISCAL YEAR			
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
b. Total Number of Members	7.00	3.00	8.00
c. Number of Compensated Members	2.00	2.00	6.00
d. Highest Individual Compensation Amount	392,121	197,568	9,379,635
e. Lowest Individual Compensation Amount	392,121	146,918	252,127
f. Average Individual Compensation Amount	392,121	172,244	4,425,503
Comments	The amounts reported in this item correspond to all compensation components presented in item 8.2. The highest annual compensation amount corresponds to 12 months of service in the position for the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Statutory Executive Board. The lowest annual compensation amount corresponds to 12 months of service in the position for the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Statutory Executive Board. It is noteworthy that some of the Company's officers receive compensation through controlled entities; therefore, the lowest compensation amount presented does not include the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.		

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2023 FISCAL YEAR			
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
b. Total Number of Members	7.00	3.00	8.00
c. Number of Compensated Members	2.00	2.00	6.00
d. Highest Individual Compensation Amount	415,637	155,948	9,198,524
e. Lowest Individual Compensation Amount	415,637	83,009	249,205
f. Average Individual Compensation Amount	415,637	179,514	4,454,632
Comments	The amounts reported in this item correspond to all compensation components presented in item 8.2. The highest annual compensation amount corresponds to 12 months of service in the position for the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Statutory Executive Board. The lowest annual compensation amount corresponds to 12 months of service in the position for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board. The lowest individual compensation amount considers an active member of the Fiscal Council for 5 months. It is noteworthy that some of the Company's officers receive compensation through controlled entities; therefore, the lowest compensation amount presented does not include the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.		

(Amounts in R$)

TOTAL COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2024 FISCAL YEAR			
a. Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
b. Total Number of Members	7.00	3.00	9.00
c. Number of Compensated Members	2.00	2.00	6.00
d. Highest Individual Compensation Amount	421,278.00	158,064.60	7,984,500.86
e. Lowest Individual Compensation Amount	421,278.00	137,224.16	390,559.51
f. Average Individual Compensation Amount	421,278.00	181,950.42	3,847,024.43
Comments	The amounts reported in this item correspond to all compensation components presented in item 8.2. The highest annual compensation amount corresponds to 12 months of service in the position for the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Statutory Executive Board. The lowest annual compensation amount corresponds to 12 months of service in the position for the Board of Directors and the Statutory Executive Board. The lowest individual compensation amount considers an active member of the Fiscal Council for 5 months. It is important to note that some of the Company's officers receive compensation through subsidiaries; therefore, the lowest compensation amount presented does not include the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.		

8.16. Describe contractual arrangements, insurance policies, or other instruments that establish compensation or indemnification mechanisms for officers in the event of removal from office or retirement, indicating the financial consequences for the issuer

Considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the actual delivery of shares, this item is not applicable.

8.17. For the last three fiscal years and the forecast for the current fiscal year, indicate the percentage of the total compensation of each body recognized in the issuer's results related to members of the board of directors, statutory executive board, or fiscal council who are related parties to the direct or indirect controlling shareholders, as defined by the applicable accounting rules on this matter

FISCAL YEAR 2022			
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
Percentage of Total Compensation	100%	100%	-

FISCAL YEAR 2023			
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
Percentage of total compensation	100%	100%	-

FISCAL YEAR 2024			
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
Percentage of total compensation	100%	100%	-

FISCAL YEAR 2025 (Forecast)			
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**
Percentage of total compensation	100%	100%	-

8.18. For the last three fiscal years and the forecast for the current fiscal year, indicate the amounts recognized in the issuer's results as compensation for members of the board of directors, statutory executive board, or fiscal council, grouped by body, for any reason other than the positions they hold, such as commissions and consulting or advisory services provided

No compensation was paid, in the last three fiscal years, to members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, or the Executive Board for any reason other than the positions they hold in the Company.

8.19. For the last three fiscal years and the forecast for the current fiscal year, indicate the amounts recognized in the results of direct or indirect controlling shareholders, companies under common control, and subsidiaries of the issuer, as compensation for members of the issuer's board of directors, statutory executive board, or fiscal council, grouped by body, specifying the basis on which such amounts were granted to these individuals

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2022 [(1)] – OTHER COMPENSATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING THE BASIS ON WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	3,029	3,029
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

(1) Compensation in the Form of Fees.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2022 – COMPENSATION RECEIVED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POSITION IN THE ISSUER				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2023 [(1)] – OTHER COMPENSATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING THE BASIS ON WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	3,964	3,964
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

(1) Compensation in the Form of Fees.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2023 – COMPENSATION RECEIVED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POSITION IN THE ISSUER				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2024 [1] – OTHER COMPENSATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING THE BASIS ON WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	3,495	3,495
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

[1] Compensation in the Form of Fees.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2024 – COMPENSATION RECEIVED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POSITION IN THE ISSUER				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2025 [1] – OTHER COMPENSATIONS FORECASTED, SPECIFYING THE BASIS ON WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED				
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	3,573	3,573
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

[1] Compensation in the Form of Fees.

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

FISCAL YEAR 2025 – COMPENSATION FORECASTED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POSITION IN THE ISSUER				
Body	**Board of Directors**	**Fiscal Council**	**Statutory Executive Board**	**Total**
Direct and Indirect Controlling Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Issuer's Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Companies Under Common Control	-	-	-	-

8.20. Provide other information the issuer deems relevant

The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Statutory Executive Board was calculated as detailed in the spreadsheets below for each fiscal year:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024												
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Board of Directors	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fiscal Council	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Statutory Executive Board	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023												
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Board of Directors	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fiscal Council	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Statutory Executive Board	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022												
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Board of Directors	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fiscal Council	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Statutory Executive Board	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

9. Auditors

9.1 Regarding the independent auditors, indicate: / 9.2. Report the total amount of compensation paid to the independent auditors in the last fiscal year, itemizing the fees related to audit services and those related to any other services provided

Auditors	
Has an auditor?	YES
CVM code of the national auditor	00287-9
Type of auditor	National
Name/Corporate Name	Pricewaterhousecoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda
CPF/CNPJ	61.562.112/0001-20
Date of service engagement	04/01/2022
Service start date	01/01/2022
Description of services provided	Audit of the Company's annual corporate financial statements, limited review of the quarterly corporate information, and audit of the annual regulatory financial statements for the fiscal year ended on 12/31/2024.
Total compensation paid to the independent auditors, broken down by service	The total compensation paid to the independent auditors was R$ 5,174 thousand for the corporate audit, quarterly reviews, and regulatory audit for the fiscal year ended on 12/31/2024, and R$ 655 thousand for other services.
Justification for replacement	There was no replacement of the independent auditors.
Reason presented by the auditor in case of disagreement with the issuer's justification	There was no replacement of the independent auditors.
Technical Representatives	
Name of the technical representative	Adriano Formosinho Correia
CPF	782.785.625-04
Start date of engagement	01/01/2022
Mailing address	Av. Francisco Matarazzo, 9th, 10th, and 13th to 17th floors, Torino Tower, Água Branca, São Paulo/SP CEP: 05.001-100 E-mail: adriano.correia@pwc.com

9.3. If the auditors or persons related to them, according to the independence rules of the Federal Accounting Council, have been hired by the issuer or entities within its economic group to provide services other than auditing, describe the policy or procedures adopted by the issuer to prevent conflicts of interest, loss of independence, or objectivity of its independent auditors

The Company's policies regarding the hiring of independent auditors aim to ensure that there is no conflict of interest, nor any loss of independence or objectivity on the part of such service providers. To this end, specific procedures have been established for the hiring of these services, including: (i) the responsibility of the Fiscal Council to advise the Board of Directors on the hiring, replacement, and compensation of independent auditors, as well as to issue opinions on the hiring of independent auditors for services not previously approved by the Board of Directors; and (ii) the responsibility of the Board of Directors to decide on the selection or dismissal of the Company's external auditors.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes (PwC) was hired by CPFL Energia to provide external audit services related to the examination of the Company's financial statements.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, in addition to auditing the corporate and regulatory financial statements and reviewing the quarterly information, PwC also provided the following services:

Nature	Engagement	Duration
Assurance of financial covenants	04/01/2022	2022 to 2024
Tax compliance services – Tax Accounting Bookkeeping (ECF)	04/01/2022	2022 to 2024
Review of the Accounting ECD for the calendar year	04/01/2022	2022 to 2026
Benchmarking services for human capital data	06/20/2022	24 months
Audit of the Asset Control Report (RCP)	04/01/2022	2022 to 2026

We contracted a total of R$ 655 thousand for the services described above, which corresponds to approximately 13% of the external audit fees related to the corporate and regulatory financial statements and the review of the quarterly information for the 2024 fiscal year of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The hiring of independent auditors, as established in the Bylaws, is recommended by the Fiscal Council, and it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to decide on the selection or dismissal of the independent auditors.

As provided by CVM Resolution 162/22, PwC declared to Management that, due to the scope and processes carried out, the provision of the aforementioned services does not affect the independence and objectivity required for the performance of external audit services.

9.4. Provide other information the issuer deems relevant

All information regarding the Company's independent auditors has been disclosed in items 9.1 to 9.3 of this Reference Form.

10. Human Resources

10.1 Describe the issuer's human resources, providing the following information:

a. Number of employees, total and by groups, based on the activity performed, geographic location, and diversity indicators, which, within each hierarchical level of the issuer, include:

i. Self-declared gender identity:

	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefers not to answer
Leadership	230	723	-	-	-
Non-leadership	3,201	12,089	-	-	-
Total	**3,431**	**12,812**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ii. Self-declared racial or ethnic identity:

	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Others	Prefers not to answer
Leadership	27	740	28	148	3	-	7
Non-leadership	190	9,424	1,237	4,238	41	-	160
Total	**217**	**10,164**	**1,265**	**4,386**	**44**	**-**	**167**

iii. Age group:

	Under 30 years old	From 30 to 50 years old	Over 50 years old
Leadership	40	755	158
Non-leadership	3,480	10,354	1,456
Total	**3,520**	**11,109**	**1,614**

iv. People with disabilities, as defined by applicable legislation:

	People with Disabilities	People without Disabilities	Prefer not to answer
Leadership	15	938	-
Non-leadership	700	14,590	-
Total	**715**	**15,528**	**-**

v. Other diversity indicators the issuer considers relevant:

Number of employees by position and geographic location:

	North	Northeast	Central-West	Southeast	South	Abroad
Leadership	-	3	1	740	209	-
Non-leadership	-	22	9	10,871	4,388	-
Total	**-**	**25**	**10**	**11,611**	**4,597**	**-**

Number of employees by geographic location and gender:

	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefers not to answer
North	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	2	23	-	-	-
Central-West	1	9	-	-	-
Southeast	2,718	8,893	-	-	-
South	710	3,887	-	-	-
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,431**	**12,812**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Number of employees by geographic location and race or ethnicity:

	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Others	Prefers not to answer
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	-	9	5	11	-	-	-
Central-West	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Southeast	204	6,687	1,011	3,546	30	-	133
South	13	3,463	249	824	14	-	34
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**217**	**10,164**	**1,265**	**4,386**	**44**	**-**	**167**

Number of employees by geographic location and age group:

	Under 30 years old	From 30 to 50 years old	Over 50 years old
North	-	-	-
Northeast	2	20	3
Central-West	-	8	2
Southeast	2,738	7,685	1,188
South	780	3,396	421
Abroad	-	-	-
Total	**3,520**	**11,109**	**1,614**

b. number of outsourced workers (total and by groups, based on the activity performed and geographic location)

Our companies outsource certain activities inherent to the provision of public electric power services, as well as other activities through service contracts measured in units per activity. Therefore, there is no control over the individuals involved, nor quantitative control of man-hours (Hh).

c. turnover rate

The turnover rate was 18.4% in 2024.

10.2. Comment on any material changes related to the figures disclosed in item 10.1 above

There were no material changes in relation to the figures disclosed in the previous item that are not aligned with the Company's business practices.

10.3. Describe the issuer's employee compensation policies and practices, providing information on:

a. salary and variable compensation policy

Salaries are defined based on job evaluations aligned with the market, according to periodic salary surveys. Salary increases are limited to a maximum of 15% per year, and promotion increases (movement to a higher-rated position) are limited to a maximum of 25%. Both processes may not occur within periods shorter than 12 months. Exceptions to these rules must be submitted for approval by the Area Director or Vice President.

In accordance with legislation and the Company's compensation policy, employees are eligible for the profit-sharing program. The amounts, indicators, and targets are established in collective bargaining agreements ("PLR") for each company within the Group. The renewal of these PLR agreements follows a specific schedule based on the term of each agreement.

b. benefits policy

The benefits offered to our employees are aligned with the best practices in the labor market, as well as with labor legislation, and include:

- ✓ Medical and hospital care for employees and dependents;
- ✓ Dental care for employees and dependents;
- ✓ Private pension plan (except for Shared Services Center, CPFL Atende, and CPFL Total);
- ✓ Profit Sharing, in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement signed by each company with its respective unions;
- ✓ Meal and/or food allowance;
- ✓ Childcare assistance;
- ✓ Transportation voucher and/or chartered bus (in locations where the service is available);
- ✓ Life insurance (100% CPFL Group);
- ✓ Corporate card (for Directors and Executives);
- ✓ Service anniversary recognition;
- ✓ Year-end programs (toys and school supplies for eligible dependents);
- ✓ Christmas voucher;
- ✓ Parking at Headquarters and Regional Offices (within the limit of available spaces);
- ✓ Vehicle – (for Directors and above);
- ✓ Medical check-up – (for Managers and above);
- ✓ Annual flu vaccination campaign;
- ✓ Vacation bonus (except for CPFL Serviços, Shared Services Center, CPFL Total, and Authi);
- ✓ Transfer policy;
- ✓ Professional retraining (except for CPFL Atende, Shared Services Center, and CPFL Total);
- ✓ Payroll-deductible personal loan;
- ✓ Quality of Life Programs: "Fale Comigo" Program (Psychosocial Support), Workplace Gymnastics (in larger locations), Wellhub Program (national gym and sports network), Running Group, Sports Workshops (Campinas Headquarters), participation in Sesi Games, Futsal Championship (Campinas Headquarters), "Agita" Walk, and World Day Against Sedentarism celebrations (in larger locations).

c. characteristics of stock-based compensation plans for non-executive employees, identifying (i) beneficiary groups; (ii) vesting conditions; (iii) exercise prices; (iv) exercise periods; and (v) number of shares committed under the plan

Not applicable, as there are no stock-based compensation plans for non-executive employees.

d. ratio between (i) the highest individual compensation (considering the full compensation package as described in item 8.2.d) recognized in the issuer's income statement in the last fiscal year, including statutory officer compensation, if applicable; and (ii) the median individual compensation of the issuer's employees in Brazil, excluding the highest individual compensation, as recognized in its income statement in the last fiscal year

In the fiscal year ended in 2024, the ratio between the total annual compensation of the Company's highest-paid individual and the total annual median compensation of all employees was 135.22 times.

(Amounts in R$)

Highest Individual Compensation	Median Individual Compensation	Compensation Ratio
R$ 7,984,500.86	R$ 59,048.22	135.22 times
Clarification		
n/a		

10.4. Describe the relationships between the issuer and labor unions, indicating whether there have been strikes or work stoppages in the last 3 fiscal years

The CPFL Group maintains relationships with 43 labor unions, recognizing them as the legal and legitimate representatives of employees for the submission of their demands.

The collective bargaining agreements entered into with these union entities represent, for CPFL, the fundamental instrument governing labor relations, and their provisions will be fully observed during their term.

The Group considers mutual and ongoing respect between the parties, as well as integrity in procedures, to be essential for the healthy development of relationships with the unions, ensuring total impartiality regardless of the union entity. The Group believes it maintains good relations with the unions representing its employees, as evidenced by the fact that there have been no strikes materially affecting the Group's operations in the past 31 years.

In the last 5 fiscal years, there have been mobilizations that occurred as part of the natural negotiation process, which did not result in material losses for the Company nor compromised the essential nature of its service provision.

The Group guarantees its employees the right to freely associate with unions, in accordance with Article 8 of the Federal Constitution.

Currently, the Group has collective bargaining agreements in place with the unions listed below:

1. STIEEC - Sindicato dos trabalhadores na indústria de energia elétrica de Campinas STIEEC - Sindicato dos trabalhadores na indústria de energia elétrica de Campinas;
2. SEESP - Sindicato dos engenheiros no estado de São Paulo;
3. SINTEC - Sindicato dos técnicos industriais de nível médio do estado de São Paulo;
4. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nos serviços de fiação, tração, luz e força de Araraquara;
5. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos empregados na geração, transmissão e distribuição de eletricidade no município de Bauru;
6. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos empregados na geração, transmissão e distribuição de eletricidade no município de Ribeirão Preto;
7. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos empregados na geração, transmissão e distribuição de eletricidade no município de São José do Rio Preto;
8. SINTIUS - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias urbanas de Santos, Baixada Santista, Litoral Sul e Vale do Ribeira;
9. STIEESP - Sindicato dos trabalhadores na indústria de energia elétrica de São Paulo;
10. SINDIPAUC (STIEHI) - Sindicato dos trabalhadores na indústria de energia hidroelétrica de Ipaussu;
11. SINDERGEL - Sindicato dos empregados nas empresas de geração, transmissão e distribuição de eletricidade no município de Mococa;
12. SINDSUL - Sindicato dos eletricitários do sul de Minas Gerais;
13. SENERGISUL - Sindicato dos assalariados ativos, aposentados e pensionistas, nas empresas geradoras, ou transmissoras, ou distribuidoras ou afins de energia elétrica no estado do Rio Grande do Sul, e assistidos por fundações de seguridade privadas, originadas no setor elétrico;
14. SENGE - Sindicato dos engenheiros no Rio Grande do Sul;
15. SINTEC RS - Sindicato dos técnicos industriais de nível médio do estado do Rio Grande do Sul;
16. SEAAC - Sindicato dos empregados e empresas de assessoramento de Campinas;
17. SEMAPI – RS - Sindicato dos Empregados em Empresas de assessoramento, perícias, informações e pesquisas e de Fundações Estaduais;

18. SINTETEL - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas empresas de telecomunicações operadoras de mesas telefônicas do estado de São Paulo;
19. SCONTMOC - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Mococa e região;
20. STICMS - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Salto e região;
21. STCOMCIR - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Itapetininga e região;
22. SCOTRUCA - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Bauru e região;
23. SITRACOM - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Marília e região;
24. SINDSOR - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Sorocaba e região;
25. STCOMBTU - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Botucatu e região;
26. SINTICOM - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Campinas e região;
27. STICM - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Jundiaí e região;
28. STICOMPI- Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Piracicaba e região;
29. CTFRANCA - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Franca e região;
30. CTJAU - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Jaú;
31. CTPiraju - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Piraju;
32. CTRibeirão - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Ribeirão Preto;
33. CtRIoPRe - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de São José do Rio Preto;
34. SINDARAC - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Araçatuba e região;
35. STICMA - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Araraquara e região;
36. STRICOMO - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias de construção do mobiliário e montagem industrial de Ourinhos e região;
37. FETICOM – Federação dos trabalhadores da construção e do mobiliário do estado de São Paulo;
38. FSCM – Federação dos trabalhadores na indústria da construção, do mobiliário, e da madeira da CUT do estado de São Paulo;
39. CTITAPEV - Sindicato dos trabalhadores nas indústrias da construção e do mobiliário de Itapevi;
40. SITRACOV – Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Condutores de Veículos Rodoviários de Santa Maria – RS;
41. SENALBA - Sindicato dos empregados em entidades culturais, recreativas, de assistência social, de orientação e formação profissional no estado de São Paulo;

42. SINDELETRO - Sindicato dos Eletricitários do Ceará;
43. SINTERN – Sindicato dos Eletricitários do Rio Grande do Norte.

10.5. Provide other information deemed relevant by the issuer

The Company clarifies that it does not have a specific policy regarding the activities of the human resources department.

All information related to human resources has been disclosed in items 10.1 to 10.4 of this Reference Form.

11. Related-Party Transactions

11.1 Describe the issuer's rules, policies, and practices regarding related-party transactions, as defined by the applicable accounting standards, indicating, when a formal policy has been adopted by the issuer, the body responsible for its approval, the date of approval, and, if the issuer discloses the policy, the locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be accessed:

CPC 05 (R1) – Related Parties – Technical Pronouncement issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), approved by CVM Resolution No. 94/22, is the accounting standard that governs the required disclosures on Related Parties in the notes to the financial statements. Additionally, in compliance with CVM regulations, CPFL Energia must disclose to the market information on contracts entered into with related parties that exceed the threshold established by the Regulation.

The Company engages in related-party transactions in the normal course of its operations and activities. These transactions mainly fall into the following categories:

- **Purchase and sale of energy and charges**: Refers to electricity purchased or sold by distribution, commercialization, and generation subsidiaries through short- or long-term contracts and TUSD (Tariff for the Use of the Distribution System). Such transactions, when carried out in the Free Market, are conducted under conditions we consider to be similar to market conditions at the time of negotiation, in accordance with internal policies previously established by our management. When carried out in the Regulated Market, the prices applied are defined through mechanisms established by the regulatory authority.
- **Intangible assets, Property, Plant and Equipment, Materials and Services**: Refers to the purchase of equipment, cables, and other materials for use in distribution and generation activities, as well as the contracting of services such as construction consulting and information technology. Before carrying out such transactions, quotations are obtained from at least three companies to ensure that prices, terms, and other commercial conditions are those practiced in the market. The financial feasibility of each transaction is also analyzed in comparison to similar market operations, thereby verifying the commutative nature of the transactions.
- **Other financial transactions:** Mainly refer to the issuance of debentures/loans carried out between companies within the Group.

In compliance with the requirements established above and maintaining its commitment to value protection and creation in alignment with best corporate governance practices, the Company has internal mechanisms for monitoring and controlling transactions involving Related Parties, as well as a formal policy governing such transactions, approved at the 461st Meeting of the Board of Directors on December 16, 2021, and effective as of December 17, 2021. This policy can be accessed at the following website: https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=OAeKxwd7rvdHLP+FWobJZg==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt

The Company's Bylaws provide, in Article 16, item "n", that the execution of contracts by the Company with shareholders or with entities controlled by, affiliated with, or otherwise related to them, directly or indirectly, in an amount exceeding R$ 18,253,566.75, is subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

To assist the Board of Directors in matters related to the Company, its subsidiaries, and affiliates, the Related Parties Committee was established. This is an advisory body composed of three members, two of whom are considered independent. The Committee must meet whenever there is a need to analyze and issue an opinion on matters within its scope.

The responsibilities of the Related Parties Committee include advising the Board of Directors on the following matters involving related-party transactions:

(i) Evaluation of the supplier and service provider selection process for carrying out construction works, and for the acquisition of inputs and services;

(ii) A Evaluation of the process for entering into energy purchase and/or sale contracts; and

(iii) Review and assessment of other transactions.

11.2. Except for transactions that fall under the provisions of Article 3, II, "a", "b" and "c", of Annex 30-XXXIII, provide information regarding related-party transactions that, according to accounting standards, must be disclosed in the issuer's individual or consolidated financial statements and that were entered into during the last fiscal year or are currently in effect during the current fiscal year:

a. name of the related parties

b. relationship of the parties with the issuer

c. transaction date

d. contract purpose

e. whether the issuer is a creditor or debtor

f. amount involved in the transaction

g. outstanding balance

h. amount corresponding to the interest of such related party in the transaction, if measurable

i. related guarantees and insurance

j. term

k. termination or expiration conditions

l. nature and reasons for the transaction

m. interest rate charged, if applicable

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction Date	Amount Involved in the Transaction (R$)	Existing Balance (R$)	Amount Corresponding to the Interest of Such Related Party	Duration	Loan or Other Type of Debt	Interest Rate Charged
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97	06/12/2020	2,380,000,000.00	2,485,694,261.66	2,485,694,261.66	06/10/2028	Yes	CDI + 1,1% a.a.
Relationship with the Company	Parent Company							
Contract Purpose	Loan Agreement with the subsidiaries CPFL Renováveis and CPFL Brasil							
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor							
Guarantees and Insurance	N/A							
Termination or Expiration	N/A							
Nature and Purpose of the Transaction	Working capital							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction Date	Amount Involved in the Transaction (R$)	Existing Balance (R$)	Amount Corresponding to the Interest of Such Related Party	Duration	Loan or Other Type of Debt	Interest Rate Charged
Instituto CPFL	07.234.440/0001-52	12/31/2024	5,115,446.89	-	5,115,446.89	Indefinite	No	N/A
Relationship with the Company	Third-sector entities							
Contract Purpose	Provision of intermediary support services to private entities, other non-profit organizations, and public sector bodies operating in related areas, in the development of projects, programs, or any type of initiative aimed at promoting cultural, musical, sports, and socially impactful activities in target communities.							
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor							
Guarantees and Insurance	N/A							
Termination or Expiration	N/A							
Nature and Purpose of the Transaction	Provision of services							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction Date	Amount Involved in the Transaction (R$)	Existing Balance (R$)	Amount Corresponding to the Interest of Such Related Party	Duration	Loan or Other Type of Debt	Interest Rate Charged
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97	12/22/2022	1,500,000,000.00	1,507,938,288.77	1,507,938,288.77	12/12/2026	Yes	CDI + 1,2% a.a.
Relationship with the Company	Parent Company							
Contract Purpose	The subscription and full payment, by State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A., of: (i) 1,120,000 simple, non-convertible debentures, in a single series, unsecured, with additional personal guarantee, subject to public distribution with restricted efforts, of the 12th issue of CPFL Paulista ("CPFL Paulista Debentures"); and (ii) 380,000 simple, non-convertible debentures, in a single series, unsecured, with additional personal guarantee, subject to public distribution with restricted efforts, of the 14th issue of RGE ("RGE Debentures" and, together with the CPFL Paulista Debentures, the "Debentures").							
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor							
Guarantees and Insurance	N/A							
Termination or Expiration	N/A							
Nature and Purpose of the Transaction	The Debentures were subject to public offerings with restricted distribution efforts, pursuant to Law No. 6,385/76 and CVM Instruction No. 476/09 ("Public Offerings"). The proceeds obtained by CPFL Paulista and RGE from the Debentures will be used to refinance the debt of CPFL Paulista and RGE, as applicable, and to reinforce their respective working capital.							

n. measures taken to address conflicts of interest

The Company's Related Party Policy establishes the procedures to be followed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring that the Company's interests prevail.

In addition, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that transactions between related parties involving concessionaires, licensees or authorized electric power companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.

It is worth noting that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for due approval by ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective decisions are published in the Official Gazette in order to prove that the transactions fully complied with ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, evidencing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions, ensuring economic and financial commutativity.

Loans, provision of services and issuance of debentures

The Company adopted its standard corporate governance practices and strictly followed the guidelines established by the Brazilian Corporation Law, by ANEEL, as well as its Policy on Transactions with Related Parties, its Code of Conduct and Ethics and other applicable internal rules. All loan operations, provision of services and issuance of debentures were conducted with the objective of ensuring the best interests of the Company, with full transparency and in compliance with current legislation.

These operations were formalized by written instruments, informing the amounts involved, the terms, the financial conditions, in addition to the rights and responsibilities of the parties, ensuring traceability and legal certainty.

In addition, each operation was previously analyzed by the Corporate Governance Board and submitted for approval by the competent bodies of the Company, as provided for in the Bylaws and internal policies. Whenever potentially present, potential conflicts of interest are rigorously assessed. Directors in a situation of impediment must declare themselves as such and abstain from participating in the deliberations, and this procedure is duly recorded in the minutes. When necessary, the Related Parties Committee is also called upon to assess the legitimacy and commutativity of transactions.

In the case of the transactions in question, no conflicts of interest were identified, which is why no additional measures were necessary in this regard.

Finally, the Company emphasizes that all transactions were conducted based on technical analyses, legal and corporate support, in full compliance with its internal policies and approved by the competent bodies, in line with the principles of ethics, governance and transparency that guide its operations.

o. demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or appropriate compensatory payment

The transactions carried out by the Company with related parties were conducted under strictly commutative conditions or, when applicable, through adequate compensatory payment, in accordance with its Related Party Transactions Policy, Code of Conduct and Ethics, internal rules and all applicable legislation, including ANEEL guidelines and best corporate governance practices.

These transactions were concluded at prices, terms, rates and conditions compatible with those practiced in the market for transactions of the same nature and complexity, or based on parameters previously adopted by the Company in negotiations with independent third parties, always in compliance with current legislation and regulations. All transactions underwent the analysis, approval and deliberation processes required by the competent internal bodies, in accordance with the Bylaws and other applicable policies.

Loans, provision of services and issuance of debentures

To ensure the commutativity of the transactions, comparative market analyses were considered when defining the economic and contractual conditions — such as rates, terms, guarantees, prices and obligations —, in line with the usual practices adopted in transactions between independent parties.

In the specific case of the loan entered into with State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A., the agreed interest rate (CDI + 1.1% p.a.) reflects the market conditions at the time, compatible with the cost of raising funds for the parties involved. The transaction was formalized with clauses on guarantees, penalties and other contractual obligations, ensuring its commutative nature.

Likewise, the services were contracted with values, terms and economic conditions compatible with those practiced in the market, considering services of the same nature, scope and complexity, in line with usual practices and the parameters applicable in equivalent transactions between independent parties.

Regarding the debenture issues by the subsidiaries CPFL Paulista and RGE, they were offered to investors in the context of a public offering, and the CPFL Group's parent company, State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A., acquired part of these debentures under conditions identical to those on the market. The issuance deeds were structured jointly with financial institutions in the securities distribution system (Banco Santander, Bradesco BBI and Itaú BBA) and followed the usual market procedures, including the bookbuilding process. SGBP's stake corresponded to 35.1% of CPFL Paulista's debentures and 34.9% of RGE's, having been previously analyzed and approved by the Company's Related Parties Committee, which concluded that the transaction was legitimate, appropriate and commutativity.

All transactions were formalized through contractual instruments, containing the description of the object, amounts, terms, responsibilities and financial conditions, in addition to having been submitted for approval by the competent internal bodies and, when applicable, for the consent of ANEEL.

Finally, the Company reaffirms that all transactions with related parties were conducted based on careful technical analyses, in strict compliance with its principles of ethics, legality, transparency and equity, ensuring full adherence to applicable internal and external standards, as well as best corporate governance practices.

11.3. Provide other information deemed relevant by the issuer

Below is information regarding transactions that, based on materiality criteria and according to accounting standards, are not itemized in the Company's Financial Statements:

(Amounts in R$ / thousand)

	Consolidated							
	Assets		Liabilities		Revenues		Expenses	
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Purchase and Sale of Energy and Charges								
Entity under common control	-	-	-	25	1,314	308	410,890	411,947
Jointly controlled ventures and Others (CPFL Energia Consolidated)	-	-	104,378	94,211	474	601	965,058	957,628
Intangible Assets, Property, Plant and Equipment, Materials and Service Provision								
Entity under common control	15,355	12,567	702	11,639	-	12,618	96,285	9,153
Jointly controlled ventures (CPFL Energia Consolidated)	250	98	-	-	6,614	5,518	-	46
Dividends and Interest on Equity								
Jointly controlled ventures (CPFL Energia Consolidated)	19,022	7,502	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. Capital Stock and Securities

12.1. Prepare a table containing the following information on the capital stock:

a) issued capital, broken down by class and type;

b) subscribed capital, broken down by class and type;

c) paid-in capital, broken down by class and type;

d) deadline for payment of capital not yet paid in, broken down by class and type;

e) authorized capital, indicating the remaining limit for new issuances, in number of shares or capital amount;

f) securities convertible into shares and conditions for conversion;

Authorization or Approval Date	Capital Amount (R$)	Payment Deadline	Number of Common Shares (Units)	Number of Preferred Shares (Units)	Total Number of Shares (Units)
Type of Capital	**a) Issued Capital**				
06/27/2019	9,435,625,759.75	Not applicable	1,152,254,440	-	1,152,254,440
Type of Capital	**b) Subscribed Capital**				
06/27/2019	9,435,625,759.75	Not applicable	1.,52,254,440	-	1,152,254,440
Type of Capital	**c) Paid-in Capital**				
04/28/2006	9,435,625,759.75	Not applicable	1,152,254,440		1,152,254,440
Type of Capital	**e) Authorized Capital**				
04/30/2021	-	Not applicable	365,660,306	-	365,660,306
Type of Capital	**f) Securities Convertible into Shares**				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

12.2. Foreign issuers must describe the rights of each class and type of share issued and the rules of their country of origin and the country in which the shares are held in custody regarding:

a) right to dividends;

b) voting rights;

c) convertibility into another class or type of share, indicating:

i. conditions

ii. effects on the share capital

d) rights upon capital reimbursement;

e) right to participate in a public offering due to transfer of control;

f) circulation restrictions;

g) conditions for amending the rights granted by such securities;

h) possibility of share redemption, indicating:

i. redemption scenarios

ii. redemption value calculation formula

i) scenarios for deregistration, as well as the rights of security holders in such situations;

j) scenarios in which security holders will have preemptive rights to subscribe for shares, securities backed by shares, or securities convertible into shares, as well as the respective conditions for exercising such rights, or the scenarios in which such rights are not guaranteed, if applicable;

k) other relevant characteristics

Not applicable, as the Company is headquartered in Brazil and its securities are held in custody in the country.

12.3. Describe other securities issued in Brazil that are not shares and that have not matured or been redeemed, indicating:

a) identification of the security;

b) quantity;

c) total nominal value:

d) issuance date;

e) outstanding balance as of the end of the last fiscal year;

f) circulation restrictions;

g) convertibility into shares or granting of rights to subscribe for or purchase shares of the issuer, indicating:

i. conditions

ii. effects on the share capital

h) redemption possibility, indicating:

i. redemption scenarios

ii. redemption value calculation formula

i) when the securities are debt instruments, indicate, when applicable:

i. maturity, including early maturity conditions

ii. interest

iii. collateral and, if real, description of the asset

iv. in the absence of collateral, whether the credit is unsecured or subordinated

v. any restrictions imposed on the issuer regarding:

- **distribution of dividends**
- **disposal of certain assets**
- **incurrence of new debt**
- **issuance of new securities**
- **corporate transactions involving the issuer, its controlling shareholders, or subsidiaries**

vi. the trustee, indicating the main terms of the agreement

j) conditions for amending the rights granted by such securities;

k) other relevant characteristics

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any securities issued in Brazil other than shares, and which have not matured or been redeemed.

12.4. Number of holders of each type of security described in item 12.3, as determined at the end of the previous fiscal year:

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any securities issued in Brazil other than shares, and which have not matured or been redeemed.

12.5. Indicate the Brazilian markets in which the issuer's securities are admitted to trading

The common shares (CPFE3) of CPFL Energia are admitted to trading on B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão under the identification "CPFE3".

12.6. For each class and type of security admitted to trading in foreign markets, indicate:

a) country;

b) market;

c) market operator where the securities are admitted to trading;

d) date of admission to trading;

e) if applicable, indicate the trading segment;

f) start date of listing in the trading segment;

g) percentage of trading volume abroad in relation to the total trading volume of each class and type in the last fiscal year;

h) if applicable, ratio of depositary receipts abroad in relation to each class and type of shares;

i) if applicable, depositary bank;

j) if applicable, custodian institution

Not applicable, as the Company no longer has securities admitted to trading in foreign markets.

12.7. Describe securities issued abroad, when relevant, indicating, if applicable:

a) identification of the security, indicating the jurisdiction;

b) quantity;

c) total nominal value:

d) issuance date;

e) outstanding balance as of the end of the last fiscal year;

f) circulation restrictions;

g) convertibility into shares or granting of rights to subscribe for or purchase shares of the issuer, indicating:

i. conditions

ii. effects on the share capital

h) redemption possibility, indicating:

i. redemption scenarios

ii. redemption value calculation formula

i) when the securities are debt instruments, indicate, when applicable:

i. maturity, including early maturity conditions

ii. interest

iii. collateral and, if real, description of the asset

iv. in the absence of collateral, whether the credit is unsecured or subordinated

v. any restrictions imposed on the issuer regarding:

- **distribution of dividends**
- **disposal of certain assets**
- **incurrence of new debt**
- **issuance of new securities**
- **corporate transactions involving the issuer, its controlling shareholders, or subsidiaries**

j) conditions for amending the rights granted by such securities;

k) other relevant characteristics

Not applicable, as the Company has not issued securities abroad in the last three fiscal years.

12.8. If the issuer has conducted a public offering of securities in the last 3 fiscal years, indicate:

a. how the proceeds from the offering were used

Not applicable, as there were no public offerings of securities by the Company in the last 3 fiscal years.

b. whether there were any material deviations between the actual use of proceeds and the proposed use disclosed in the respective offering prospectuses

Not applicable.

c. if there were deviations, the reasons for such deviations

Not applicable.

12.9. Provide any other information the issuer deems relevant

There is no other relevant information regarding this item 12.

13. Identification of the persons responsible for the content of the form
13.1. Individual Statement of the Chief Executive Officer

GUSTAVO ESTRELLA, Brazilian, married, administrator, holder of identity card RG No. 8.806.922, issued by SSP/SP, registered with the CPF/MF under No. 037.234.097-09, with an office located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, ZIP Code 13087-397, Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer of CPFL Energia S.A., a publicly held corporation registered in category "A" with the CVM, headquartered in the City of Campinas, State of São Paulo, at Rua Jorge Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, ZIP Code 13087-397, registered with the CNPJ/MF under No. 02.429.144/0001-93, hereby certifies that:

(a) he has reviewed the reference form;

(b) all information contained in the reference form complies with the provisions of CVM Resolution No. 80, especially Articles 15 to 20; and

(c) the information contained therein truthfully, accurately, and completely reflects the issuer's activities and the risks inherent to its operations**.**

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Gustavo Estrella
Chief Executive Officer

13.1. Individual Statement of the Investor Relations Officer

KEDI WANG, Chinese, married, accountant, holder of identity card RNE No. B1880596 (CGPI/DIREX/DPF), registered with the CPF/MF under No. 050.180.008-56, with an office located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, ZIP Code 13087-397, Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil, in her capacity as Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer of CPFL Energia S.A., a publicly held corporation registered in category "A" with the CVM, headquartered in the City of Campinas, State of São Paulo, at Rua Jorge Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, ZIP Code 13087-397, registered with the CNPJ/MF under No. 02.429.144/0001-93, hereby certifies that:

(a) she has reviewed the reference form;

(b) all information contained in the reference form complies with the provisions of CVM Resolution No. 80, especially Articles 15 to 20; and

(c) the information contained therein truthfully, accurately, and completely reflects the issuer's activities and the risks inherent to its operations.

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Kedi Wang
Chief Financial and Investor
Relations Officer