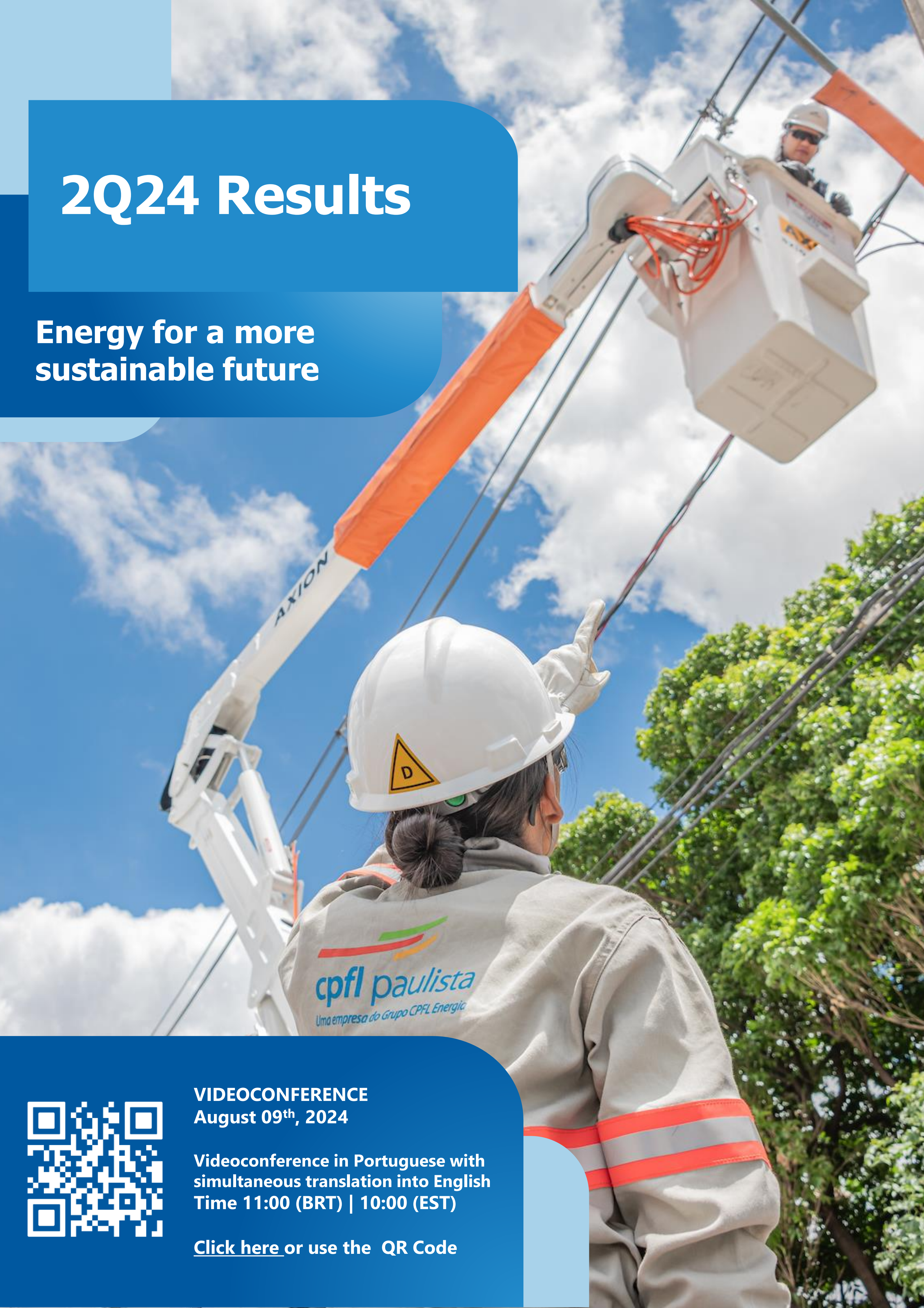
2Q24 Results

Energy for a more sustainable future



VIDEOCONFERENCE
August 09th, 2024

Videoconference in Portuguese with simultaneous translation into English
Time 11:00 (BRT) | 10:00 (EST)

Click here or use the QR Code

Message from the CEO

Last May, we witnessed one of the biggest climate tragedies to hit the state of Rio Grande do Sul. With heavy rainfall and flooding in nearly all municipalities within our concession area, with repercussions on our generation and transmission assets as well, I can assure you that we had minor impacts on our operations and results, which demonstrates the resilience of our business in the face of an adverse scenario. In the quarter, we posted EBITDA of R$ 2.8 billion and Net Income of R$ 1.1 billion. At the end of the semester, we achieved consistent results, with EBITDA registering a 1.8% increase, as a result of the fulfillment of our strategic pillars.

In the Distribution segment, once again we highlight the load, which remains strong this quarter, especially in the residential and commercial segments, which increased 11.2% and 11.0%, respectively, compared to the same period last year. The industrial segment recorded a growth of 1.5% due to a moderate recovery of the industry, especially in the state of São Paulo. The rural segment grew by 9.4%, mainly due to the performance of distributors in the state of São Paulo, owing to the drought in the region.

It is also worth highlighting the impacts of the weather events in Rio Grande do Sul on RGE, which had up to 98.7% of the municipalities in its concession area affected. At the peak of the crisis, 315,000 customers were without electricity, for safety reasons in most cases. We sent over 150 employees from our operations in the Southeast region to reinforce RGE's teams and restore power supply to the population as quickly as possible. We also requested to Aneel the postponement of the tariff adjustment, which should have taken place in June. In the quarterly result, the impact amounted to R$84 million due to asset write-offs, third-party services and the impossibility of billing customers affected by the floods.

In the Transmission segment, in the regulatory analysis, we had a gain compared to 2023, with an increase in revenue due to tariff adjustments. The impact of the weather events was R$ 9 million, mainly due to asset write-offs and third-party services, a consequence of the eight substations and 34 lines that were affected.

The Generation segment continues to face its wind challenges and the restrictions imposed by the National Electricity System Operator (ONS). In this quarter, we noticed a 6.4% decrease in wind power generation due to less wind, as well as a 4.8% impact due to curtailment. In this segment, the impact of the floods was R$ 19 million, mainly caused by the flooding of the powerhouse at the Monte Claro Hydroelectric Plant and the partial breach of the dam crest at the 14 de Julho Hydroelectric Plant.

Our investments remain high across all segments. In this quarter, we invested a total of R$ 1.4 billion, of which R$ 1.1 billion went to the Distribution segment and R$ 153 million to the Transmission segment. We have invested R$ 2.4 billion in the first half of the year and our estimated Capex across all businesses of the group is R$ 5.9 billion in 2024.

Finally, as regards our financial discipline, cash management and optimization of the capital structure, we ended the quarter with leverage of 2.01 times the EBITDA, based on the measurement criterion used in financial covenants, and cash balance of R$ 3.9 billion. I also highlight, in this quarter, the funding transactions carried out in the financial market in the total amount of R$1.6 billion at a cost of CDI + 0.19%, with an average term of 10.1 years.

I would like to end this message by thanking all the teams that worked in Rio Grande do Sul for their dedication and commitment to the full recovery of our operating segments in the State, as well as for all the collaboration with society – especially the CPFL Semear volunteer groups – at this difficult and challenging time for all of us.

Gustavo Estrella

CEO, CPFL Energia

Key Indicators

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	∆ R$	∆ %	1S24	1H23	∆ R$	∆ %
Load in the Concession Area | GWh	17,738	16,533	1,205	7.3%	37,157	35,013	2,144	6.1%
Sales within the Concession Area | GWh	18,271	17,216	1,055	6.1%	36,896	34,906	1,990	5.7%
Captive Market	*10,207*	*9,755*	*452*	*4.6%*	*21,261*	*20,359*	*902*	*4.4%*
Free Client	*8,064*	*7,461*	*603*	*8.1%*	*15,636*	*14,547*	*1,088*	*7.5%*
Gross Operating Revenue	14,212	13,646	566	4.1%	29,199	27,057	2,142	7.9%
Net Operating Revenue	9,662	9,389	273	2.9%	19,828	19,228	600	3.1%
EBITDA[1]	**2,837**	**3,054**	**(217)**	**-7.1%**	**6,702**	**6,584**	**118**	**1.8%**
Distribution	*1,690*	*1,804*	*(115)*	*-6.3%*	*4,226*	*4,131*	*95*	*2.3%*
Generation	*856*	*928*	*(71)*	*-7.7%*	*1,811*	*1,865*	*(53)*	*-2.9%*
Transmission	*233*	*260*	*(26)*	*-10.2%*	*490*	*489*	*1*	*0.1%*
Commercialization, Services & Others	*57*	*62*	*(5)*	*-7.6%*	*176*	*100*	*76*	*76.3%*
Net Income	**1,100**	**1,247**	**(147)**	**-11.8%**	**2,855**	**2,898**	**(42)**	**-1.5%**
Distribution	*565*	*703*	*(138)*	*-19.6%*	*1,723*	*1,821*	*(98)*	*-5.4%*
Generation	*431*	*419*	*12*	*2.8%*	*906*	*872*	*34*	*3.9%*
Transmission	*102*	*150*	*(48)*	*-32.0%*	*226*	*272*	*(46)*	*-16.8%*
Commercialization, Services & Others	*3*	*(25)*	*27*	*-*	*1*	*(67)*	*68*	*-*
Net Debt[2]	**26,250**	**23,193**	**3,056**	**13.2%**	**26,250**	**23,193**	**3,056**	**13.2%**
Net Debt / EBITDA[2]	2.01	1.72	0.29	16.9%	2.01	1.72	0.29	16.9%
Investments[3]	1,353	1,201	153	12.7%	2,447	2,283	164	7.2%
Stock Performance	**32.73**	**34.39**	**(1.66)**	**-4.8%**	**32.73**	**34.39**	**(1.66)**	**-4.8%**
Daily Average Volume	**67**	**75**	**(8)**	**-10.9%**	**69**	**69**	**0**	**0.6%**

Notes:
(1) EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result, depreciation/amortization, as CVM Resolution no. 156/22. See the calculation in item 2.1 of this report;
(2) In financial covenants criteria, which considers CPFL Energia's stake in each generation projects and in CPFL Transmissão;
(3) Does not include special obligations.

The data disclosed in this release, as well as further details, are available in Excel, and can be consulted in the **Historical Information Base,** available in the IR website. To access, click here.

In case of doubts, Talk to IR.

Highlights

Load in the concession area[1]
+7.3%

EBITDA
R$ 2,837
million (-7.1%)

Net Income
R$ 1,247
million (-11.8%)

Net Debt
R$ 26.2
billion with a leverage of **2.01x** (Net Debt/EBITDA[2])

CAPEX
R$ 1,353
million (+12.7%)

We celebrated the **5 years of Re-IPO**, which marked State Grid's decision to keep CPFL's shares traded on the stock exchange, in addition to celebrating **20 years of IPO**

We are the **Best in Corporate Governance** in Brazil by the **World Finance Corporate Governance Awards 2024**

Our **Financial** team won the **Utilities Sector** award in Brazil by the **Finance & Law Summit Awards**

We won the ***Consumidor Moderno* Award** for the **2nd consecutive year**

1) Load net of losses; 2) In the financial covenants criteria.

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1) CPFL ENERGIA ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

1.1) Economic-Financial Performance

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	14,212	13,646	566	4.1%	29,199	27,057	2,142	7.9%
Net Operating Revenue	9,662	9,389	273	2.9%	19,828	19,228	600	3.1%
Net Operating Revenue **(ex-rev. from infrastructure)**	**8,426**	**8,242**	**184**	**2.2%**	**17,569**	**17,156**	**413**	**2.4%**
Cost of Electric Power	(4,392)	(4,177)	(215)	5.2%	(8,721)	(8,553)	(168)	2.0%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(1,368)	(1,151)	(218)	18.9%	(2,459)	(2,249)	(210)	9.3%
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(1,149)	(1,091)	(58)	5.3%	(2,121)	(2,005)	(116)	5.8%
Equity Income	84	84	1	1.1%	176	163	13	7.9%
EBITDA[1]	**2,837**	**3,054**	**(217)**	**-7.1%**	**6,702**	**6,584**	**118**	**1.8%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(571)	(556)	(14)	2.6%	(1,137)	(1,096)	(41)	3.7%
Financial Income (Expense)	(716)	(685)	(31)	4.5%	(1,532)	(1,236)	(296)	23.9%
Financial Revenues	*378*	*490*	*(112)*	-22.9%	795	*1,020*	*(225)*	*-22.1%*
Financial Expenses	*(1,094)*	*(1,176)*	*81*	-6.9%	(2,327)	*(2,256)*	*(71)*	*3.1%*
Income Before Taxes	1,550	1,813	(262)	-14.5%	4,034	4,252	(218)	-5.1%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(450)	(566)	115	-20.4%	(1,178)	(1,355)	176	-13.0%
Net Income	**1,100**	**1,247**	**(147)**	**-11.8%**	**2,855**	**2,898**	**(42)**	**-1.5%**

Note: (1) EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial results and depreciation/amortization.

Non-cash effects, extraordinary items and others

We highlight below the non-cash effects, extraordinary items and others of greater relevance observed in the periods analyzed, as a way to facilitate the understanding of the variations in Company's results.

EBITDA effects | R$ million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Non-cash effects (recurrent)								
Adjustments in the concession financial assets (VNR)	206	273	(67)	-24.6%	590	634	(44)	-6.9%
Legal and judicial expenses	(64)	(50)	(13)	26.5%	(117)	(110)	(7)	6.5%
Assets write-off	(47)	(39)	(8)	19.6%	(74)	(68)	(6)	8.4%
Extraordinary items								
Climate Events Impacts - Rio Grande do Sul	(112)	-	(112)	-	(112)	-	(112)	-
Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect)	-	-	-	-	56	-	56	-
Tariff review (RAB report)	-	60	(60)	-	-	196	(196)	-

Extraordinary items explanation

- Climate Events Impacts – Rio Grande do Sul:

  a. RGE (R$ 84 million): (i) damaged assets write-off, in the amount of R$ 49 million, mainly meters and distribution grid and substation equipment (R$ 43 million) and their respective write-off in concession financial asset (R$ 6 million); (ii) services related to the replacement of impacted assets, cleaning and infrastructure services, fleet maintenance, among others, in the amount of R$ 23 million, and (iii) impossibility of billing clients affected by the floods, in an **estimated amount** of R$ 12 million;

  b. Ceran (R$ 19 million): (i) cleaning and infrastructure services, among others, in the amount of R$ 16 million; and (ii) damaged assets write-off, in the amount of R$ 3 million;

  c. CPFL Transmissão (R$ 9 million): (i) infrastructure and maintenance expenses, among others, in the amount of R$ 6 million; and (ii) infrastructure assets write-off, in the amount of R$ 3 million.

- Regulatory Asset Base ("RAB") Appraisal Reports – 2Q23 effects:
  a. RGE (R$ 77 million): value referring to the complement for the final appraisal report;
  b. CPFL Piratininga (R$ 47 million): value referring to the preliminary appraisal report;
  c. CPFL Paulista (-R$ 64 million): adjustment of the final appraisal report.

In the YTD analysis, in addition to the above effects, the result is also impacted by the following extraordinary items:

- Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect): Positive effect of R$ 56 million in 1Q24, due to the remeasurement at fair value in the investment recorded in Paulista Lajeado;
- Regulatory Asset Base ("RAB") Appraisal Report – 1H23 effect: Adjustment related to the final version of the appraisal report of CPFL Paulista's PTR (R$ 136 million).

Other relevant numbers for result analysis:

EBITDA effects | Transmission Segment	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
EBITDA IFRS	233	260	(26)	-10.2%	490	489	1	0.1%
EBITDA Regulatory	218	194	25	12.7%	472	371	101	27.1%
Diference IFRS (-) Regulatory	**15**	**66**			**18**	**118**		

Financial results effect | R$ million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Late payment interest and fines	100	100	(1)	-0.7%	219	184	35	18.9%
Mark-to-market (MTM)	(12)	(13)	1	-6.3%	(148)	75	(223)	-

The financial result was influenced by an extraordinary item:

- Late payment interest and fines: less expressive result in the quarter due to REN No. 1,092/2024, referring to the flexibility of the Rules for Provision of the Public Service of Distribution of Electric Energy to face the public calamity in the State of Rio Grande do Sul[1];
- Mark-to-market (MTM): in the YTD, financial expense related to the reduction of credit spread practiced by the market in 1Q24, versus the increase in the risk spread practiced by the market in 1Q23.

Net Operating Revenue by Segment

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Distribution	8,029	7,774	255	3.3%	16,641	15,989	652	4.1%
Generation	1,081	1,091	(10)	-0.9%	2,157	2,218	(61)	-2.8%
Transmission	485	474	11	2.3%	908	874	34	3.9%
Commercialization	508	509	(1)	-0.2%	971	1,030	(58)	-5.7%
Services	328	250	79	31.5%	624	473	150	31.8%
Elimination and Others	(770)	(709)	(61)	8.6%	(1,473)	(1,356)	(117)	8.6%
Net Operating Revenue	**9,662**	**9,389**	**273**	**2.9%**	**19,828**	**19,228**	**600**	**3.1%**

In the Distribution segment, the expansion of revenue with energy sales (Captive + TUSD), favored by high temperatures, was the main responsible for the growth in the quarter and YTD,

[1] REN 1.092/24 established, among other measures, that actions to collect late payments and the application of interest and fines would be suspended for 90 days for municipalities in the state of Rio Grande do Sul where a "state of emergency" was declared and 30 days for other municipalities in the state.

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partially offset by the lower update of the concession's financial asset.

For further details about the variation in net operating revenue by segment, see **Chapter 3 – Performance of Business Segments.**

Cost of Electric Energy

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Itaipu	581	532	50	9.3%	1,076	993	82	8.3%
PROINFA	92	104	(12)	-11.5%	183	205	(21)	-10.3%
Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market	2,632	2,668	(37)	-1.4%	5,319	5,547	(227)	-4.1%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(284)	(296)	12	-4.0%	(569)	(600)	32	-5.3%
Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale	**3,020**	**3,007**	**13**	**0.4%**	**6,010**	**6,144**	**(135)**	**-2.2%**
National Grid Charges	1,088	911	176	19.3%	2,156	1,834	321	17.5%
Itaipu Transmission Charges	110	78	32	41.0%	213	151	62	41.1%
Connection Charges	31	26	4	16.5%	58	55	4	6.7%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	11	21	(10)	-47.7%	21	41	(20)	-48.3%
ESS / EER	282	261	21	7.9%	558	589	(32)	-5.4%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(149)	(127)	(21)	16.8%	(294)	(262)	(33)	12.5%
Charges	**1,372**	**1,170**	**202**	**17.3%**	**2,712**	**2,409**	**303**	**12.6%**
Cost of Electric Energy	**4,392**	**4,177**	**215**	**5.2%**	**8,721**	**8,553**	**168**	**2.0%**

In the quarter, **Costs with Energy Purchased for Resale** increased mainly due to the increase in Itaipu (increase in the dollar), partially offset by the reduction in **Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market** (reduction in the amount of energy and the average tariff between periods). In the YTD, we still have a lower cost due to the reduction in this line.

Regarding the **Charges for the Use of the Transmission and Distribution System** (National Grid, Itaipu transport, connection and use of the transmission and distribution system), the increase in the quarter and YTD is mainly due to the variation in **National Grid Charges**, due to the adjustment in the Tariff for the Use of the Transmission System (TUST), as of July 2023, in accordance with ANEEL Resolution No. 3,217/23. In the YTD, it is also worth highlighting the performance of **sector charges (ESS/EER)**, with the perceived reduction being due to **EER – Reserve Energy Charges**, mainly as a result of the increase in the generation from plants committed to Reserve Energy Contracts. When the CONER balance is not sufficient to cover the costs of the Reserve Power Plants, there is a greater need to collect the charge to fund these plants; on the contrary, when the volume generated is greater, the charge is reduced, since the energy from these plants is settled in the CCEE at the PLD value, covering its costs.

For further details about the variation in the Cost of Electric Energy, see **Chapter 3 – Performance of Business Segments**.

PMSO

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Personnel	563	532	31	5.8%	1,090	1,023	67	6.5%
Material	142	113	28	25.0%	261	238	23	9.7%
Outsourced Services	279	248	31	12.4%	499	463	36	7.8%
Outsourced Services	*234*	*248*	*(14)*	*-5.5%*	*455*	*463*	*(8)*	*-1.8%*
Outsourced Services climate events	*44*	*-*	*44*	*-*	*44*	*-*	*44*	*-*
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	346	209	137	65.5%	535	431	104	24.0%
ADA	*106*	*59*	*47*	*78.9%*	*220*	*128*	*93*	*72.3%*
Assets Write-Off	*47*	*39*	*8*	*19.5%*	*535*	*431*	*104*	*24.0%*
Assets Write-Off climate events	*49*	*-*	*49*	*-*	*49*	*-*	*49*	*-*
Legal and judicial expenses	*64*	*50*	*13*	*26.5%*	*117*	*110*	*7*	*6.5%*
Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect)	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*(56)*	*-*	*(56)*	*-*
Others	*81*	*60*	*20*	*33.6%*	*(330)*	*(237)*	*(92)*	*38.9%*
PMSO	**1,329**	**1,102**	**227**	**20.6%**	**2,386**	**2,156**	**229**	**10.6%**

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The PMSO was impacted by an extraordinary item – climate events in Rio Grande do Sul (for more details, see explanation at the beginning of the chapter), which generated a negative effect of R$ 93 million in the quarter. In the YTD, we also had the extraordinary positive effect of Paulista Lajeado in 1Q24, in the amount of R$ 56 million.

Excluding these items, the PMSO would have an increase in the quarter and the YTD, respectively, of 12.1% (R$ 134 million) and 8.9% (R$ 192 million), due to the following factors:

- **MSO not linked to inflation (increase of R$ 64 million in the quarter and R$ 95 million in the YTD)**: increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts (ADA) and in legal and judicial expenses;
- **MSO linked to inflation (increase of R$ 39 million in the quarter and R$ 31 million in the YTD) - main impacts:** higher expenses with fleet maintenance (R$ 14 million in the quarter and R$ 32 million in the YTD) and Hardware and Software maintenance (R$ 10 million in the quarter);
- **Personnel (increase of R$ 31 million in the quarter and R$ 67 million in the YTD):** reflect the salary adjustments resulting from the collective bargaining agreements applied in 2023, in addition to a headcount increase of 16.3% in the Services segment (which represents 31% of the CPFL group's workforce); it is worth mentioning that this increase in costs in the Services segment has revenue linked to it. The YTD also has a headcount increase of 2.3% in the Distribution segment.

Other operating costs and expenses

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	1,149	1,091	58	5.3%	2,121	2,005	116	5.8%
Private Pension Fund	39	49	(9)	-19.5%	73	93	(19)	-20.8%
Depreciation and Amortization	571	556	14	2.6%	1,137	1,096	41	3.7%
Other operating costs and expenses	**1,758**	**1,696**	**63**	**3.7%**	**3,331**	**3,193**	**138**	**4.3%**

EBITDA

EBITDA of the quarter was impacted by extraordinary effects from 2023 and 2024. Excluding these effects, the good performance of the Distribution segment stands out, mainly due to the increase in load in the concession area, driven by the effect of temperature. In the YTD, the highlight is also the Distribution segment, mainly due to the performance of the load.

EBITDA is calculated according to CVM Resolution No. 156/22 and showed in the table below:

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Income	**1,100**	**1,247**	**(147)**	**-11.8%**	**2,855**	**2,898**	**(42)**	**-1.5%**
Depreciation and Amortization	571	556	14	2.6%	1,137	1,096	41	3.7%
Financial Result	716	685	31	4.5%	1,532	1,236	296	23.9%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	450	566	(115)	-20.4%	1,178	1,355	(176)	-13.0%
EBITDA	**2,837**	**3,054**	**(217)**	**-7.1%**	**6,702**	**6,584**	**118**	**1.8%**

Financial Result

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Revenues	378	490	(112)	-22.9%	795	1,020	(225)	-22.1%
Expenses	(1,094)	(1,176)	81	-6.9%	(2,327)	(2,256)	(71)	3.1%
Financial Result	**(716)**	**(685)**	**(31)**	**4.5%**	**(1,532)**	**(1,236)**	**(296)**	**23.9%**

Managerial Analysis

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(758)	(769)	11	-1.4%	(1,488)	(1,605)	117	-7.3%
Late payment interest and fines	100	100	(1)	-0.7%	219	184	35	18.9%
Mark-to-market	(12)	(13)	1	-6.3%	(148)	75	(223)	-
Adjustment to the sectorial financial asset/liability	(13)	(14)	1	-8.0%	(79)	67	(146)	-
Others financial revenues/expenses	(33)	10	(43)	-	(35)	42	(78)	-
Financial Result	**(716)**	**(685)**	**(31)**	**4.5%**	**(1,532)**	**(1,236)**	**(296)**	**23.9%**

The increase in **net financial expenses** increased in the quarter mainly due to greater contingency monetary adjustments.

In YTD, it was mainly a reflection of the **Mark-to-market**, due to the reduction in the risk spread curve practiced by the market, in comparison to the beginning of 2023 and the **Adjustment to the sectorial financial asset/liability**, mainly justified by the recording of the updatable balance of assets in 2023 and liabilities in 2024. These effects were partially offset by the reduction in **net debt expenses**, mainly due to the drop in the CDI in the period.

Net Income

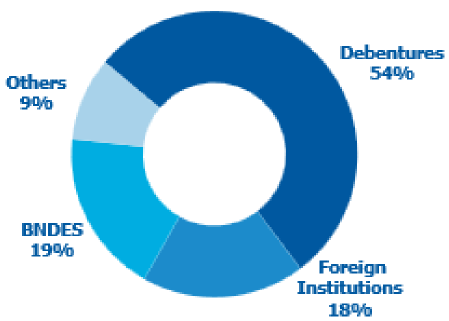
The 11.8% reduction reflects the lower **EBITDA** of the quarter, resulting from the worse performance of all segments and an increase in **net financial expenses**. The better result in the Distribution segment partially offsets this movement in the YTD.

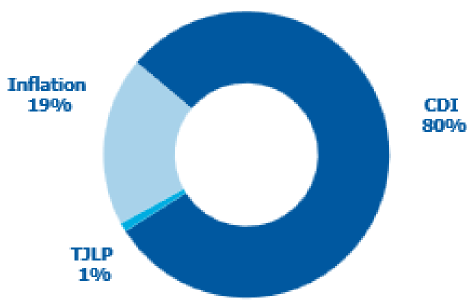
1.2) Indebtedness

1.2.1) Financial Debt in IFRS Criteria

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %
Financial Debt (including hedge)	29,924	28,111	(1,814)	6.5%
Available Funds	(3,943)	(5,276)	(1,332)	-25.3%
Net Debt	**25,981**	**22,835**	**3,146**	**13.8%**
Debt Cost	10.9%	13.0%	-	-16.0%

Breakdown by Profile and Indexation | After Hedge

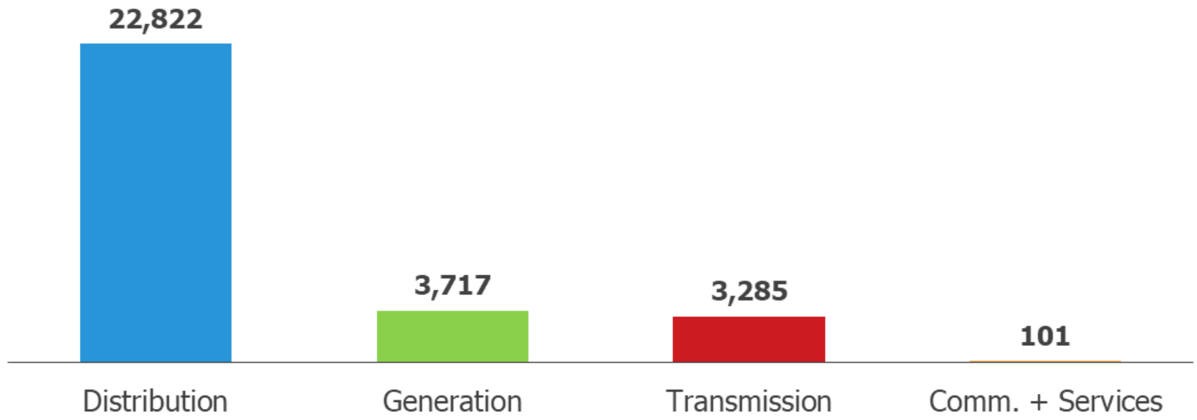




To mitigate any risk of market fluctuations, around R$ 5.6 billion in debt is protected by **hedge** operations.

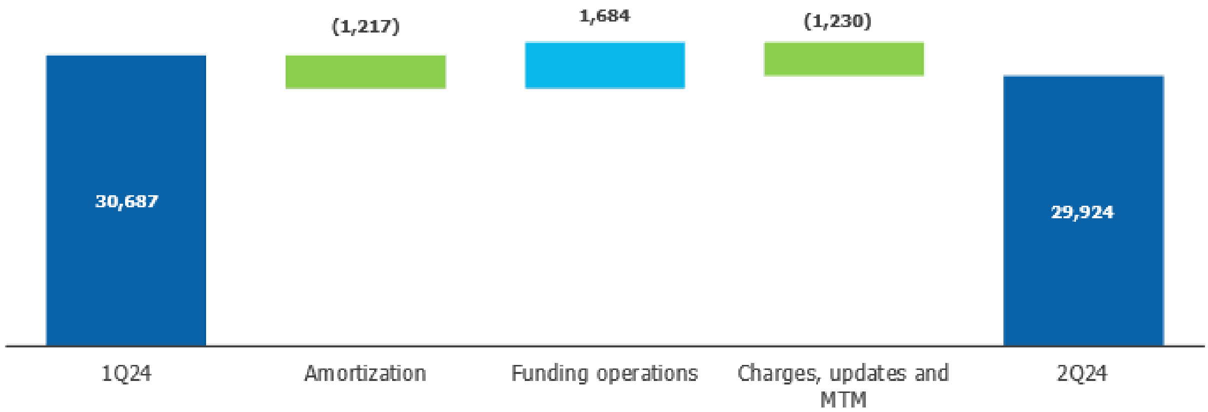
In order to protect the exchange rate and the rate linked to the contract, **swap** operations were contracted for foreign currency debts (18.43% of total IFRS debts).

Debt by Segment – IFRS | R$ Million

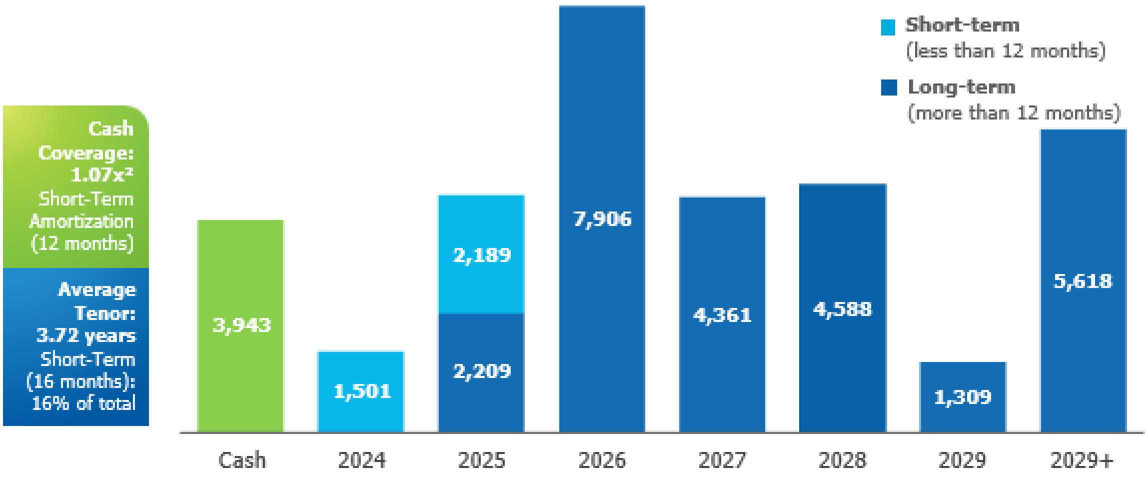


Notes:
(1) The Generation segment considers CPFL Renováveis, CPFL Geração, Ceran and Enercan; the Services segment considers CPFL Serviços;
(2) Considering the debt's notional, interests, derivatives and the intercompany loans with SGBP.

Evolution of the Debt Balance – IFRS | June 2024



Debt Amortization Schedule[1] – IFRS | June 2024



Notes:
(1) Considering only the notional and hedge of the debt. In order to reach the financial result of R$ 29,924 million, should be included charges, the mark-to-market (MTM) effect, cost with funding and intercompany loans;
(2) Cash is considering the amount of R$ 946 thousand of Marketable Securities.

1.2.2) Debt in Financial Covenants Criteria

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %
Financial Debt (including hedge)[1]	30,295	28,596	1,699	5.9%
(-) Available Funds[2]	(4,046)	(5,403)	1,357	-25.1%
(=) Net Debt	**26,250**	**23,193**	**3,056**	**13.2%**
EBITDA Proforma[3]	13,038	13,462	(424)	-3.2%
Net Debt / EBITDA	**2.01**	**1.72**	**-**	**16.9%**

Notes:
(1) Considers the proportional consolidation of the assets of Generation and of CPFL Transmissão, in addition to the loan with SGBP;
(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents already considering Marketable Securities;
(3) Proforma EBITDA in the financial covenants criteria, adjusted according to CPFL Energia's stake in each of its subsidiaries.

The reconciliation of CPFL Energia's Net Debt/EBITDA indicator is available on CPFL Energia's Historical Information Base, on the IR website, to access it click here.

1.3) Investments

1.3.1) Actual Investments by Segment

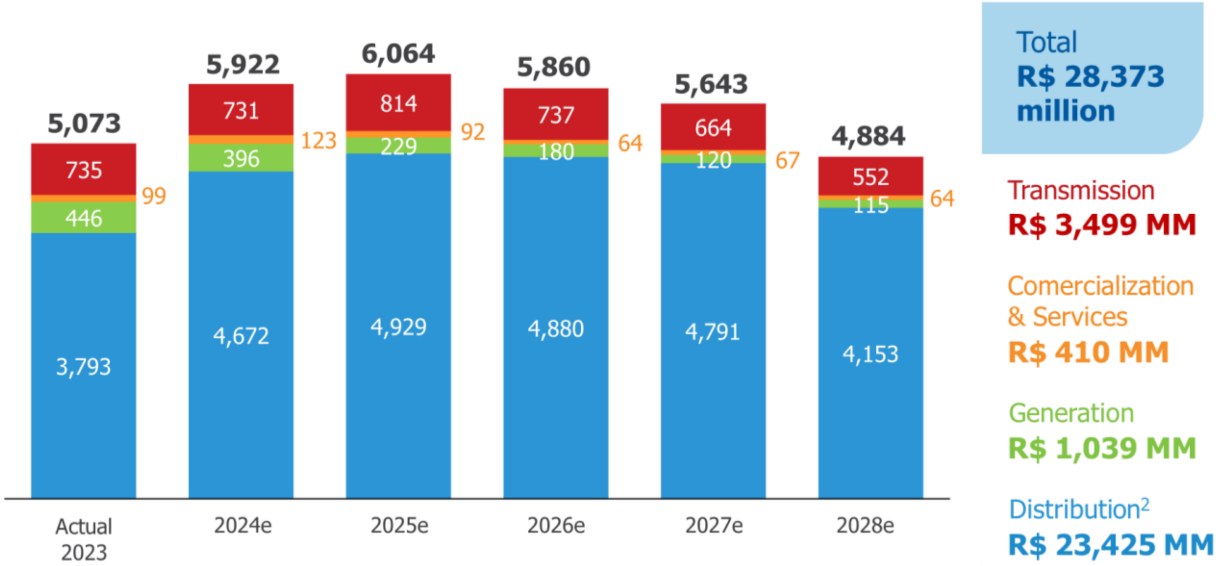
R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Distribution	1,079	928	151	16.3%	1,998	1,806	193	10.7%
Generation	99	75	24	31.7%	149	159	(11)	-6.7%
Transmission[1]	153	184	(31)	-16.7%	257	296	(39)	-13.2%
Commercialization	1	1	(0)	-22.0%	2	1	1	51.2%
Services and Others[2]	22	13	9	64.9%	41	20	21	103.9%
Actual Investments	**1,353**	**1,201**	**153**	**12.7%**	**2,447**	**2,283**	**164**	**7.2%**

Notes:
(1) Transmission assets do not have fixed assets, the figures in this table are the addition of contractual assets;
(2) Others: basically, refers to assets and transactions that are not related to the listed segments.

The increase observed between the periods is mainly related to the performance in the Distribution segment, with a focus on customer service works and the expansion plan of the electrical system, added to the maintenance and modernization of the grid. In addition, we have an increase in the Generation segment, with emphasis on the construction of the Cherobim SHPP, as well as the maintenance of plants and farms.

1.3.2) Investment Forecast

On December 14th, 2023, the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia approved Board of Executive Officers' 2024/2028[1] Multiannual Plan for the Company, which was previously discussed by the Corporate Finance Committee and Risk Management.

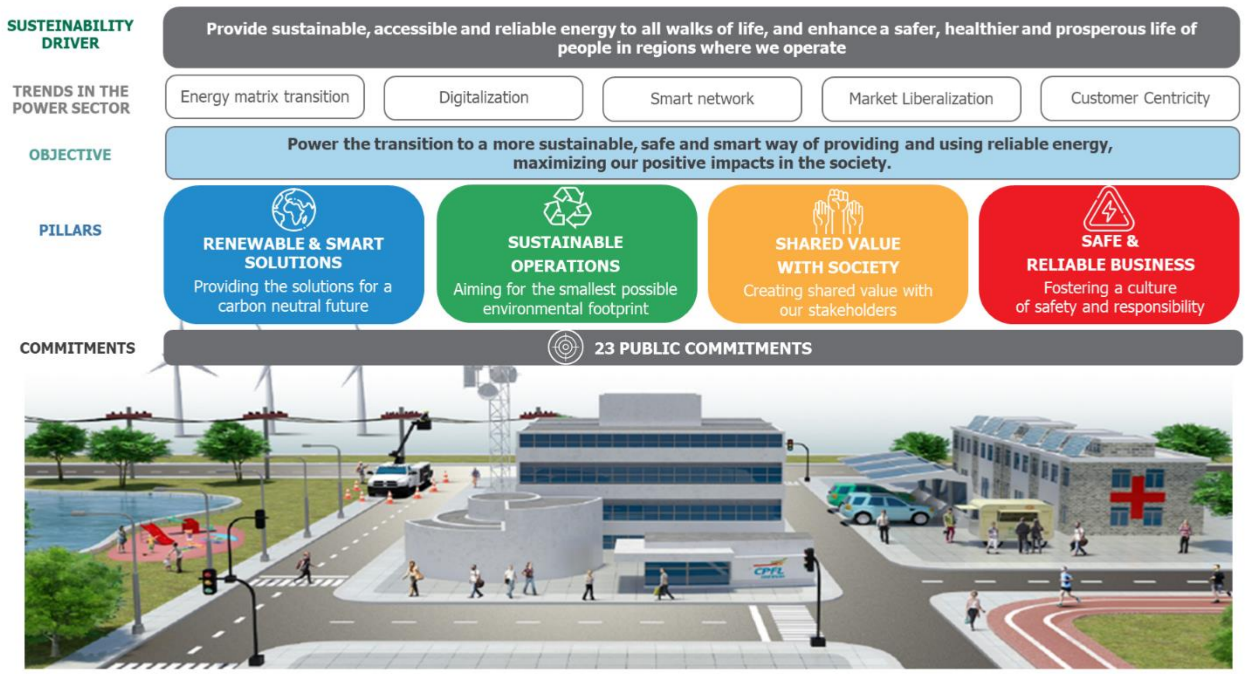


Notes:
(1) Constant currency;
(2) Disregard investments in Special Obligations (among other items financed by consumers).

2.1) ESG Plan 2030

The ESG Plan 2030 brings guidelines and strategies so that we can provide sustainable, accessible, and reliable energy at all times, making people's lives safer, healthier and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. Our corporate goal is to drive the transition to a more sustainable model of producing and consuming energy, leveraging the positive impacts of our business model on the community and the value chain.

To this end, we have identified four pillars that support the way we conduct our business and execute our strategy: Renewable and smart solutions, Sustainable operations, Society shared value and Safe and reliable business.



Within the pillars, we made 23 commitments guided by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The commitments are available on the CPFL Energia IR website.

2.2) Key ESG Indicators aligned to the Plan

Below we list some indicators in line with the 2030 ESG Plan:

Renewable & Smart Solutions

Theme	Indicator	Unit	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ %
Renewable energy	Total energy generated by renewable sources	GWh	3,889	2,584	50.5%	7,854	5,108	53.7%
	↳ HPPs (hydro)	GWh	2,447	1,074	127.8%	5,140	2,135	140.7%
	↳ SHPPs and CGHs	GWh	418	452	-7.6%	981	990	-0.9%
	↳ Solar	GWh	0.2	0.3	-17.1%	0.5	0.6	-15.3%
	↳ Wind	GWh	664	748	-11.2%	1,299	1,597	-18.7%
	↳ Biomass	GWh	360	310	16.3%	434	385	12.6%
Smart Grid	Installed automatic reclosers	unit	18,728	17,168	9.1%	18,728	17,168	9.1%
	% of telemetered load	%	56.4%	58.1%	-2.9%	55.3%	57.0%	-3.0%
Inovation	Innovation Investment (Aneel R&D) in the period	R$ million	13.6	14.8	-7.5%	22.7	22.2	2.0%
Decarbonization	Projects qualified for commercialization of carbon credits and renewable energy seals	unit	53	67	-20.9%	53	67	-20.9%
	Revenue from sales of carbon credits and energy stamps	R$ million	0.2	2.2	-91.9%	1.5	3.2	-53.7%

Sustainable Operations

Theme	Indicator	Unit	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ %
Circular Economy	Refurbished transformers	unit	2,464	3,413	-27.8%	4,984	6,505	-23.4%
	Aluminum, copper and iron sent to the reverse chain	tons	23,584	13,232	78.2%	46,463	28,144	65.1%
Eco-Efficiency	Water consumption (administrative buildings)	1,000 m^3	10	18	-47.0%	19	34	-42.9%
	Energy consumption (administrative buildings)	MWh	2,612	9,337	-72.0%	5,432	18,046	-69.9%

Shared Value with Society

Theme	Indicator	Unit	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ %
Digitalization	% de digitalization of customer services	%	90.0%	91.0%	-1.1%	90.1%	91.0%	-1.0%
	% of bills paid digitally	%	75.6%	71.7%	5.4%	74.9%	71.2%	5.2%
	Digital bills	million units	4.8	4.5	4.9%	4.8	4.5	4.9%
Community	Energy efficiency investments in public hospitals (CPFL and RGE in Hospitals)	R$ million	7.5	20.0	-62.5%	11.2	36.7	-69.5%
	Investment in socio-environmental projects in communities (Instituto CPFL, Energy Efficiency Program for Low Income and Environment)	R$ million	9.4	28.8	-67.3%	13.7	42.9	-68.0%
	People benefiting from CPFL Institute social programs in the period	thousand	365.4	886.1	-58.8%	518.6	1,191.0	-56.5%
	Low-income consumer units benefited by the Energy Efficiency Program (PEE Aneel) in the period	thousand	0.5	2.3	-78.3%	0.5	4.7	-89.4%
People development and inclusion	Training hours[1]	thousand	143.1	210.4	-32.0%	227.6	304.9	-25.4%
Diversity[2]	PoC in the company	%	35.0%	28.0%	25.2%	35.0%	28.0%	25.2%
	Women in the company	%	21.0%	20.0%	5.0%	21.0%	20.0%	5.0%
	PwD in the company	%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%
	Minority Groups in leadership positions	%	38.0%	-	-	38.0%	-	-
Sustainable Purchases	Critical suppliers evaluated in sustainability criteria	%	89.0%	90.0%	-1.1%	89.0%	90.0%	-1.1%

Note: (1) Consider the professional requalification program
(2) In 2024, we updated our commitments and replaced the "Women in leadrship positions" indicator by "Minority Groups in leadership positions"

Safe & Reliable Business

Theme	Indicator	Unit	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ %
Health and Safety	Accident frequency rate | Own employees	# injured * 1MM / hours worked¹	0.7	0.6	22.4%	0.7	0.6	28.8%
	Accident frequency rate | Outsourced	# injured * 1MM / hours worked¹	2.0	2.6	-25.6%	7.2	2.8	158.0%
	Fatal accidents with the population	unit	1.0	0.0	-	3.0	4.0	-25.0%
Ethics	Employees trained in Ethics and Integrity	%	99%	96.0%	3.1%	99%	96.0%	3.1%
Transparency	Independent Member in the Board of Directors	number	2	2	-	2	2	-
	Women in the Board of Directors	number	2	1	100.0%	2	1	100.0%

Note: (1) hours worked with risk exposure

3) PERFORMANCE OF BUSINESS SEGMENTS

3.1) DISTRIBUTION SEGMENT

3.1.1) Operational Performance

3.1.1.1) Load Net of Losses | Concession Area

GWh	2Q24	2Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Breakd.	1H24	1H23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Breakd.
Captive Market	9,776	9,355	421	4.5%	55.1%	21,221	20,340	880	4.3%	57.1%
Free Client	7,962	7,179	783	10.9%	44.9%	15,937	14,673	1,264	8.6%	42.9%
Load Net of Losses	**17,738**	**16,533**	**1,205**	**7.3%**	**100.0%**	**37,157**	**35,013**	**2,144**	**6.1%**	**100.0%**

3.1.1.2) Energy Sales | Concession Area

GWh	2Q24	2Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Breakd.	1H24	1H23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Breakd.
Residential	5,733	5,156	576	11.2%	31.4%	12,022	10,801	1,221	11.3%	32.6%
Industrial	6,690	6,589	102	1.5%	36.6%	12,969	12,730	239	1.9%	35.2%
Commercial	3,253	2,931	322	11.0%	17.8%	6,592	5,967	625	10.5%	17.9%
Rural	688	629	59	9.4%	3.8%	1,502	1,490	12	0.8%	4.1%
Others	1,907	1,911	(4)	-0.2%	10.4%	3,811	3,918	(106)	-2.7%	10.3%
Energy Sales	**18,271**	**17,216**	**1,055**	**6.1%**	**100.0%**	**36,896**	**34,906**	**1,990**	**5.7%**	**100.0%**
Captive										
Residential	*5,733*	*5,156*	*576*	*11.2%*	*56.2%*	*12,021*	*10,801*	*1,220*	*11.3%*	*56.5%*
Industrial	*751*	*907*	*(156)*	*-17.2%*	*7.4%*	*1,522*	*1,796*	*(274)*	*-15.3%*	*7.2%*
Commercial	*1,763*	*1,749*	*14*	*0.8%*	*17.3%*	*3,645*	*3,618*	*27*	*0.8%*	*17.1%*
Rural	*621*	*578*	*43*	*7.5%*	*6.1%*	*1,379*	*1,399*	*(20)*	*-1.4%*	*6.5%*
Others	*1,338*	*1,364*	*(26)*	*-1.9%*	*13.1%*	*2,693*	*2,745*	*(51)*	*-1.9%*	*12.7%*
Total Captive	***10,207***	***9,755***	***452***	***4.6%***	***100.0%***	***21,261***	***20,359***	***902***	***4.4%***	***100.0%***
Free Client										
Residential	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Industrial	*5,939*	*5,682*	*257*	*4.5%*	*73.6%*	*11,447*	*10,934*	*513*	*4.7%*	*73.2%*
Commercial	*1,490*	*1,182*	*308*	*26.1%*	*18.5%*	*2,946*	*2,349*	*598*	*25.4%*	*18.8%*
Rural	*67*	*51*	*16*	*30.4%*	*0.8%*	*123*	*91*	*32*	*34.7%*	*0.8%*
Others	*569*	*547*	*22*	*4.0%*	*7.1%*	*1,118*	*1,173*	*(55)*	*-4.7%*	*7.2%*
Total Free Client	***8,064***	***7,461***	***603***	***8.1%***	***100.0%***	***15,636***	***14,547***	***1,088***	***7.5%***	***100.0%***

Highlights in the quarter:

- **Residential Segment:** growth of 11.2%, mainly due to the greater need for refrigeration, generated by the increase in temperature in the state of São Paulo. The result was also favored by the positive effect of payroll and the level of employment. On the other hand, the increase in distributed generation (DG) had a negative impact in the segment;
- **Industrial Segment:** growth of 1.5%, reflecting the positive result in the 4 most relevant sectors in the concession area, namely: food, chemical, rubber & plastic and vehicles, added to the advances in the metal products and pulp & paper sectors. The increase was partially offset by flooding in RGE's concession area, as detailed in item 3.1.1.3;
- **Commercial Segment:** growth of 11.0%, mainly due to the increase in temperature, which increased the demand for refrigeration in establishments, combined with the reduction in the unemployment rate and the increase in the wage bill. As a result, we observed an increase in the consumption of the 10 most relevant activities in the concession area, with emphasis on retail, which has been showing positive indexes in the national survey of commerce. In

addition, there was a positive impact on the vegetative growth of consumer units. These effects were partially offset by the increase in distributed generation (DG);

- **Rural Segment:** growth of 9.4%, mainly explained by the low rainfall recorded in the Southeast, effect that contributed to the use of irrigation in concessionaires located in the state of São Paulo. This performance was partially offset by the increase in DG observed throughout the concession area. In addition, there was an extension of the deadline for the registration review of rural consumers with activities involving irrigation, a decision that changed articles of Normative Resolution No. 1,000/2021, resulting in the reallocation of clients to other segments;
- **Others Segment:** reduction of 0.2%, related mainly to the migration of permissionaires to the National Grid, specifically in RGE, in addition to the increase in distributed generation (DG). This result was partially offset by the positive effect of temperature.

In general, the same effects also affected the YTD result.

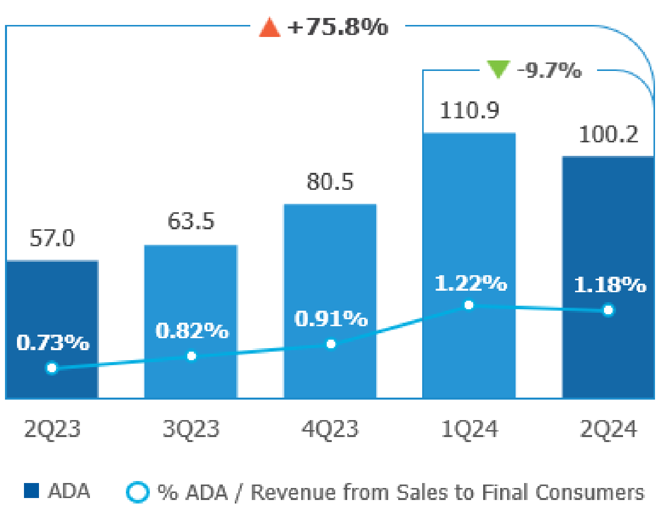
3.1.1.3) Energy Sales | RGE

GWh	2Q24	2Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Breakd.	1H24	1H23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Breakd.
Residential	1,485	1,400	85	6.0%	32.0%	3,181	3,054	127	4.1%	33.2%
Industrial	1,655	1,711	(57)	-3.3%	35.6%	3,170	3,238	(68)	-2.1%	33.1%
Commercial	655	620	34	5.5%	14.1%	1,348	1,298	49	3.8%	14.1%
Rural	303	325	(22)	-6.8%	6.5%	760	893	(132)	-14.8%	7.9%
Others	548	614	(66)	-10.8%	11.8%	1,131	1,287	(157)	-12.2%	11.8%
Total	**4,645**	**4,671**	**(26)**	**-0.6%**	**100.0%**	**9,590**	**9,770**	**(181)**	**-1.8%**	**100.0%**

In this quarter, we observed a reduction in RGE, reflecting the severe floods that affected the state of Rio Grande do Sul, as a consequence of the intensification of several climatic factors that resulted in social, environmental and economic impacts. The most affected segment, in GWh, was the industrial one, with a drop in 8 of the 10 most relevant sectors in the concession area. In addition, we recorded a drop in the Rural segment and Others (Public Administration, Public Lighting, Public Services and Permissionaires).

3.1.1.4) Delinquency

ADA showed an increase of R$ 43 million compared to the same period in 2023 and a reduction of R$ 11 million compared to 1Q24. As a result, the ADA/Revenue from Sales to Final Consumers index reached 1.18% in the quarter, remaining above the level of the historical average.



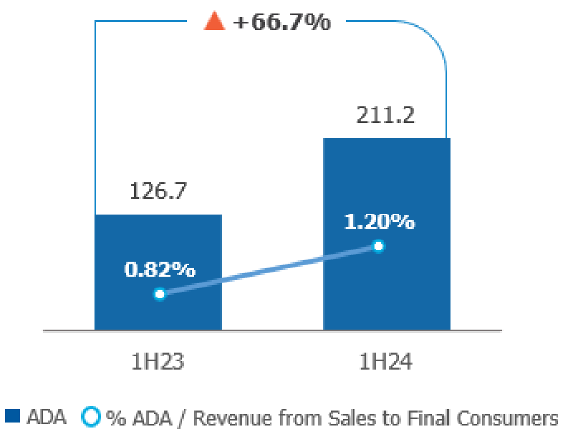
This result is mainly due to high temperatures, which raised the customers' average bill, as well as short-term delinquency, impacting especially Group B customers.

Another relevant factor to be considered concerns the reduction in the number of cuts that occurred as from 4Q23, due to the prioritization in emergencies, as a result of the storms that occurred at the end of 2023 in the state of São Paulo. In addition, the floods that affected the state of Rio Grande do Sul in May 2024 made it impossible to carry out cuts, due to the severity of the event and, right after that, due to the ANEEL's Normative Resolution No. 1,092/2024, which prohibited the suspension of supply due to delinquency in the affected municipalities. In this scenario, we ended the quarter with 592 thousand cuts, an increase of 12.3% compared to 1Q24, and a decrease of 8.8% compared to the same period in 2023

These same effects impacted the YTD result, in which we recorded an increase of R$ 85 million in the ADA.

Regarding the percentage of ADA/Revenue from Sales to Final Consumers, we closed the indicator at 1.20%, also above the historical level.

CPFL has been using process intelligence as a way to control delinquency indicators, improving and automating collection processes, in addition to requalifying our models in the search for more effective approaches in the face of changes in customer behavior.



3.1.1.5) Losses

12 Months Accumulated[1]	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	ANEEL[2]
CPFL Energia	8.19%	8.64%	8.76%	8.84%	8.92%	**7.91%**
CPFL Paulista	8.48%	9.10%	9.14%	9.20%	9.21%	**8.00%**
CPFL Piratininga	7.39%	7.65%	7.75%	7.90%	7.59%	**5.97%**
RGE Sul	8.38%	8.73%	9.03%	9.18%	9.80%	**9.16%**
CPFL Santa Cruz	7.27%	7.62%	7.75%	7.58%	7.33%	**8.50%**

Notes:
(1) According to the criteria defined by the Regulatory Agency (ANEEL), except for not considering distributed generation effects (DG). In CPFL Piratininga and RGE, high-voltage customers (A1) were disregarded;
(2) ANEEL limit referring to 06/30/2024, considering the extension of the RGE's tariff adjustment (ATA) by ANEEL. For more information click here.

The consolidated losses index of CPFL Energia in the period showed an increase of 0.73 p.p., compared to the previous year, mainly due to the increase in load, generated by the high temperatures observed in the concessionaires located in the state of São Paulo. Excluding the effect of the billing calendar in both periods, the growth in losses would be 0.84 p.p. (8.06% in Jun-23 vs. 8.90% in Jun-24).

The main achievements for loss reduction were:

(i) Blindage of electrical borders and internal substations;

(ii) Mapping of energy losses through microbalances;

(iii) 82.5 thousand fraud inspections performed in consumer units;

(iv) Replacement of more than 37.4 thousand obsolete/defective meters for new electronic meters;

(v) Visit in 25.1 thousand consumer units inactivated for cutting in cases of selfreconnection;

(vi) Regularization of 15.1 thousand consumer units, with increase of consumption and without contract;

(vii) Regularization of 360 clandestine consumer units, most of which having the need of CPFL Energia's grid construction;

(viii) Market discipline through 139 news in media related to CPFL operations to fight fraud and theft.

3.1.1.6) SAIDI and SAIFI

The SAIDI measures the average duration, in hours, of outages per consumer, and SAIFI indicates the average number of outages per consumer. Such indicators measure the annual quality and reliability of the electricity supply.

In the distributors' consolidated terms, the annualized values of SAIFI in June-24 remained in line with the same period in 2023, while for the SAIFI, we observed an increase, mainly due to the impact of the storms that occurred at the end of 2023 throughout the concession area, added to the weather event that occurred in Rio Grande do Sul, between May and June 2024.

Despite this, all distributors are within the ANEEL limits, a result that can be attributed to CPFL's continuous search for improvement in its operation, maturation of the ADMS operating system, logistical increase and intensification, both through new investments and in the operation and maintenance of the grid.

Hours SAIDI	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	ANEEL[1]
CPFL Energia	6.22	5.94	4.7%	**n.d**
CPFL Paulista	5.13	4.90	4.7%	**6.41**
CPFL Piratininga	4.65	4.47	4.0%	**6.04**
RGE	9.13	8.77	4.1%	**10.50**
CPFL Santa Cruz	5.31	4.20	26.4%	**7.35**

Interruptions SAIFI	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	ANEEL[1]
CPFL Energia	3.51	3.51	0.0%	**n.d**
CPFL Paulista	3.24	3.30	-1.8%	**5.09**
CPFL Piratininga	3.12	3.24	-3.7%	**4.98**
RGE	4.23	4.13	2.4%	**7.19**
CPFL Santa Cruz	3.36	2.77	21.3%	**6.11**

Note: (1) ANEEL limit referring to 2024.

3.1.2) Tariff Events

	ATAs[1]		PTRs[1]	
Description	**CPFL Santa Cruz**	**CPFL Paulista**	**RGE[3]**	**CPFL Piratininga**
Ratifying Resolution	**3,311**	**3,314**	**3,206**	**3,277**
Adjustment	**7.02%**	**3.91%**	**1.67%**	**-0.73%**
Parcel A	*6.72%*	*3.96%*	*6.79%*	*1.97%*
Parcel B	*1.50%*	*-1.93%*	*0.43%*	*-1.08%*
Financial Components	*-1.20%*	*1.88%*	*-5.55%*	*-1.62%*
Effect on consumer billings[2]	**5.63%**	**1.46%**	**1.10%**	**-4.37%**
Date of entry into force	03/22/2024	04/08/2024	06/19/2023	10/23/2023

Notes:
(1) ATAs correspond to Annual Tariff Adjustments, while PTRs are Periodic Tariff Revisions;
(2) The effect on consumer billing is also impacted by the financial components removed in the last tariff revision or adjustment;
(3) As a result of the severe weather events that occurred in May 2024 in Rio Grande do Sul, RGE requested ANEEL to extend its tariff adjustment (ATA) for two months, until 08/18/2024. For more information click here.

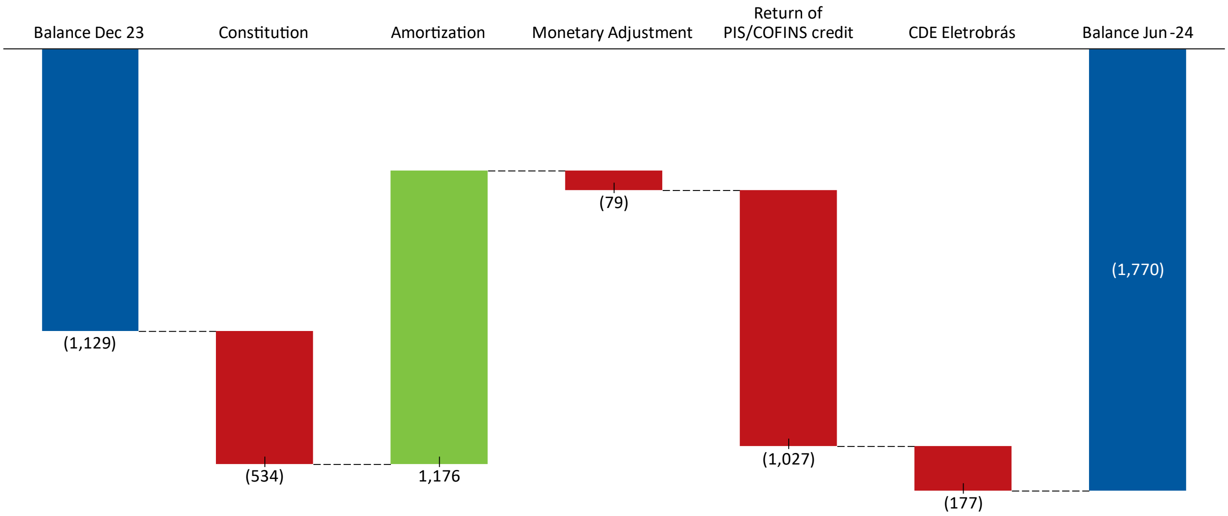
3.1.3) Economic-Financial Performance

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	12,333	11,785	547	4.6%	25,512	23,318	2,193	9.4%
Net Operating Revenue	8,029	7,774	255	3.3%	16,641	15,989	652	4.1%
Net Operating Revenue (ex-rev. from infrastructure)	**7,010**	**6,798**	**212**	**3.1%**	**14,724**	**14,180**	**544**	**3.8%**
Cost of Electric Power	(4,296)	(4,092)	(204)	5.0%	(8,594)	(8,305)	(288)	3.5%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(1,024)	(902)	(123)	13.6%	(1,904)	(1,743)	(161)	9.2%
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(1,019)	(976)	(43)	4.4%	(1,917)	(1,810)	(107)	5.9%
EBITDA[1]	**1,690**	**1,804**	**(115)**	**-6.3%**	**4,226**	**4,131**	**95**	**2.3%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(311)	(292)	(19)	6.6%	(614)	(578)	(36)	6.3%
Financial Income (Expense)	(534)	(462)	(72)	15.6%	(1,126)	(807)	(319)	39.5%
Financial Revenues	309	390	(81)	-20.6%	664	842	(178)	-21.1%
Financial Expenses	(844)	(852)	8	-1.0%	(1,791)	(1,650)	(141)	8.6%
Income Before Taxes	845	1,051	(206)	-19.6%	2,486	2,746	(261)	-9.5%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(280)	(348)	68	-19.5%	(763)	(925)	162	-17.5%
Net Income	**565**	**703**	**(138)**	**-19.6%**	**1,723**	**1,821**	**(98)**	**-5.4%**

Note: (1) EBITDA (IFRS) is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result and depreciation/amortization.

Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities

On June 30th, 2024, the balance of sectoral financial assets and liabilities was negative (liability) in R$ 1,770 million. If compared to December 31st, 2023, there was a variation of R$ 642 million, as demonstrated in the chart below:



The variation in this balance was due to the net constitution of a liability of R$ 534 million, mainly due to:

(i) Electric energy cost (R$ 681 million);

(ii) Itaipu costs (R$ 250 million);

(iii) Neutrality of Sectoral Charges (R$ 137 million);

Partially offset by the constitution of assets in:

(iv) National Grid (R$ 330 million);

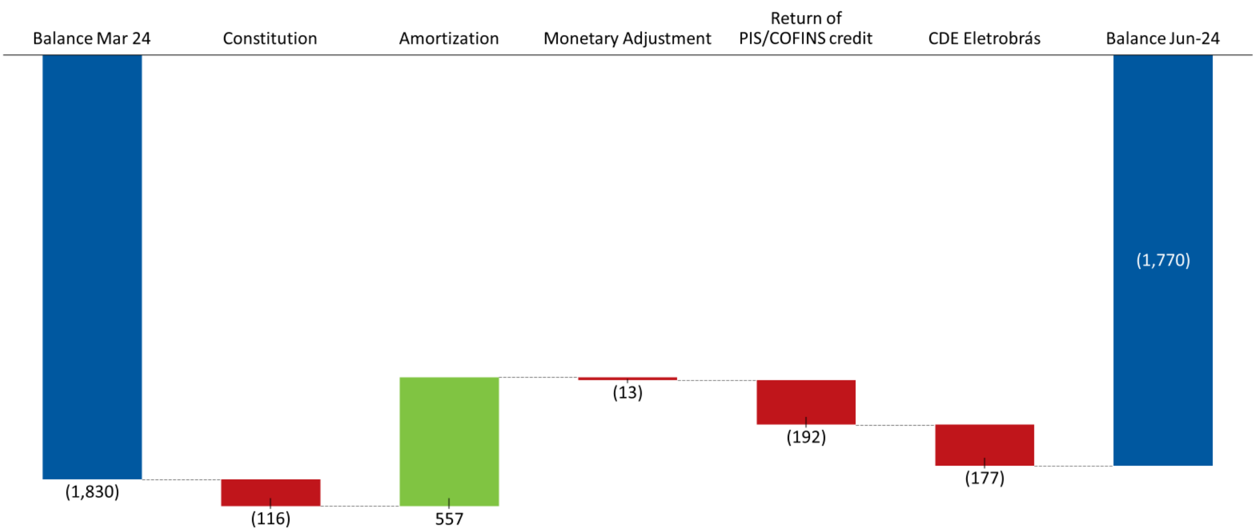
(v) Sector charges (ESS/EER) (R$ 102 million);

(vi) CDE (R$ 92 million);

(vii) Other items (R$ 10 million).

The amortization was of R$ 1,176 million and the monetary adjustment of assets and liabilities totaled R$ 79 million. During this period, there was also the approval of the return to consumers of the PIS/COFINS credit, in the amount of R$ 1,027 million. In addition, there was transfer of funds related to CDE Eletrobrás, in the amount of R$ 177 million.

For analysis purposes, below is the graph that demonstrates the movement in the balances of sectoral assets and liabilities, only in 2Q24:



Operating Revenue

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Revenue with Energy Sales (Captive + TUSD)	9,896	9,218	678	7.4%	20,908	18,764	2,144	11.4%
Short-term Electric Energy	64	174	(111)	-63.5%	99	250	(152)	-60.5%
Concession Infrastructure Construction Revenue	1,019	976	43	4.4%	1,917	1,810	107	5.9%
Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities	441	465	(24)	-5.2%	642	435	207	47.7%
CDE Resources - Low-income and Other Tariff Subsidies	567	463	104	22.5%	1,091	952	138	14.5%
Adjustments to the Concession's Financial Asset	200	333	(133)	-40.0%	584	830	(246)	-29.6%
Other Revenues and Income	174	177	(3)	-1.8%	347	337	11	3.1%
Compensatory Fines (DIC/FIC)	(29)	(22)	(7)	33.2%	(76)	(60)	(16)	27.5%
Gross Operating Revenue	**12,333**	**11,785**	**547**	**4.6%**	**25,512**	**23,318**	**2,193**	**9.4%**
ICMS Tax	(1,710)	(1,546)	(164)	10.6%	(3,505)	(2,506)	(998)	39.8%
PIS and COFINS Taxes	(847)	(803)	(44)	5.5%	(1,775)	(1,645)	(130)	7.9%
CDE Sector Charge	(1,529)	(1,439)	(90)	6.3%	(3,088)	(2,785)	(303)	10.9%
R&D and Energy Efficiency Program	(68)	(65)	(4)	5.6%	(142)	(134)	(8)	6.1%
PROINFA	(80)	(84)	4	-5.1%	(160)	(171)	11	-6.5%
Others	(69)	(75)	6	-8.1%	(201)	(87)	(114)	131.6%
Deductions from the Gross Operating Revenue	**(4,303)**	**(4,012)**	**(292)**	**7.3%**	**(8,871)**	**(7,329)**	**(1,542)**	**21.0%**
Gross Operating Revenue	**8,029**	**7,774**	**255**	**3.3%**	**16,641**	**15,989**	**652**	**4.1%**

Gross Operating Revenue

The increase in **Revenue with Energy Sales (captive + free clients),** perceived in the quarter and in the YTD, is due to the increase of 7.3% and 6.1% in the load in the concession area, mainly due to the increase in temperature. In the YTD, there was also a gain from the CPFL Paulista tariff revision, which generated a gain until March/24, with a negative tariff adjustment then being applied from April/24.

On the other hand, there was a drop in **the Adjustments to the Concession's Financial Asset,** due to the extraordinary effects related to the RAB appraisal reports of the RTPs, which generated a gain of R$ 60 million in 2Q23 and R$ 196 million in 1H23 (for more details, see explanation at the beginning of chapter 1) and an impact of climatic events in Rio Grande do Sul, which generated a reduction in concession financial assets (R$ 6 million). Excluding these effects, in the quarter, this line would show a reduction of 24.6%, explained by the reduction in the IPCA (1.56% in 2Q23 and 1.00% in 2Q24), partially offset by the 16% increase in the asset base. In the YTD, this line would show a reduction of 6.9%, explained by the reduction of the IPCA (3.59% in 1H23 and 2.84% in 1H24), partially offset by the increase of 17% in the asset base.

In the YTD, the effects were similar to those of the quarter, but it is also worth noting the positive changes in the accounting of **Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities,** mainly due to the amortization of a liability of R$ 1.176 million and net constitution of an asset of R$ 534 million compared to the amortization of an asset of R$ 3 million in 1H23 and constitution of an asset of R$ 432 million in 1H23.

Deductions from the Gross Operating Revenue

Deductions from gross operating revenues increased, mainly due to: (i) the increase in taxes (ICMS and PIS/Cofins); and (ii) the increase in CDE, resulting from the inclusion of the CDE Water Scarcity and the CDE GD, in RGE (in Jun-23) and CPFL Piratininga (Oct-23), partially offset by the decrease of CDE Covid quota.

The same effects also affected the YTD result.

Cost of Electric Energy

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Itaipu	581	532	50	9.3%	1,076	993	82	8.3%
PROINFA	92	104	(12)	-11.5%	183	205	(21)	-10.3%
Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market	2,473	2,528	(55)	-2.2%	5,075	5,184	(109)	-2.1%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(272)	(286)	14	-4.9%	(550)	(571)	21	-3.7%
Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale	**2,874**	**2,878**	**(4)**	**-0.1%**	**5,784**	**5,811**	**(27)**	**-0.5%**
Basic Network Charges	1,106	922	185	20.0%	2,190	1,852	338	18.3%
Itaipu Transmission Charges	110	78	32	41.0%	213	151	62	41.1%
Connection Charges	67	66	1	2.2%	131	133	(2)	-1.4%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	3	13	(10)	-76.7%	6	25	(19)	-75.2%
ESS / EER	280	260	20	7.8%	555	588	(32)	-5.5%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(145)	(124)	(21)	17.1%	(286)	(254)	(32)	12.6%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	**1,422**	**1,214**	**208**	**17.1%**	**2,809**	**2,494**	**315**	**12.6%**
Cost of Electric Energy	**4,296**	**4,092**	**204**	**5.0%**	**8,594**	**8,305**	**288**	**3.5%**

The reduction in **Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale,** in the quarter and YTD, is mainly due to the reduction in the volume of energy purchased from **Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market** and the reduction in the average tariff of **PROINFA** (reduction in the values of costing quotas), partially offset by the increase in **Itaipu** (increase in the dollar).

Regarding **Charges for the Use of the Transmission and Distribution System**, the increase perceived in the quarter and YTD, mainly due to the variation in National Grid charges, as a result of the adjustments in the Tariff for the Use of the Transmission System (TUST), in accordance with ANEEL Resolution No. 3,217/23, for RGE, CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga, which determined new tariffs as of Jul-23.

Regarding **sector charges (ESS/EER)**, the variations observed in the quarter and in the YTD is due to the EER – Reserve Energy Charges, mainly as a result of the fluctuation in generation by plants with Reserve Energy Contracts. When the CONER balance is not sufficient to cover the costs of the Reserve Power Plants, there is a greater need to collect the charge to fund these plants; on the contrary, when the volume generated is greater, the charge is reduced, since the energy from these plants is settled in the CCEE at the PLD value, covering its costs.

PMSO

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Personnel	328	330	(1)	-0.4%	637	621	17	2.7%
Material	71	69	2	3.6%	141	149	(8)	-5.3%
Outsourced Services	312	278	34	12.2%	576	539	37	6.9%
Outsourced Services	*289*	*278*	*11*	*3.8%*	*553*	*539*	*14*	*2.6%*
Outsourced Services - Climate Events	*23*	*-*	*23*	*-*	*23*	*-*	*23*	*-*
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	294	194	100	51.5%	513	373	140	37.5%
Allowance for doubtful accounts	*100*	*57*	*43*	*75.8%*	*211*	*127*	*84*	*66.7%*
Legal and judicial expenses	*53*	*47*	*7*	*14.4%*	*92*	*81*	*11*	*13.5%*
Assets Write-Off	*49*	*45*	*4*	*8.8%*	*78*	*75*	*3*	*4.3%*
Assets Write-Off - Climate Events	*43*	*-*	*43*	*-*	*43*	*-*	*43*	*-*
Others	*49*	*46*	*3*	*7.2%*	*89*	*91*	*(2)*	*-1.7%*
PMSO	**1,006**	**871**	**135**	**15.5%**	**1,868**	**1,682**	**186**	**11.0%**

The PMSO was impacted by an extraordinary item – climate events in Rio Grande do Sul (for more details, see explanation at the beginning of chapter 1), which generated an effect of R$ 66 million in the quarter and YTD.

Excluding this item, the PMSO would have presented increases of 8.0% (R$ 69 million) in the quarter and of 7.1% (R$ 120 million) in the YTD, due to the following factors:

- **MSO not linked to inflation (increase of R$ 50 million in the quarter and R$ 88 million in the YTD):** increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts (ADA) (as explained in item 3.1.1.4) and in legal and judicial expenses, partially offset by the reduction in Opex related to Capex;
- **MSO linked to inflation (increase of R$ 21 million in the quarter and R$ 15 million in the YTD) - main impacts:** collection actions (R$ 10 million and R$ 8 million); hardware and software (R$ 8 million and R$ 6 million) and call center (R$ 2 million and R$ 3 million);
- **Personnel (reduction of R$ 1 million in the quarter and increase of R$ 17 million in the YTD):** the increase in the YTD is explained by the increase of 2.3%[2] in headcount.

Other operating costs and expenses

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(1,019)	(976)	(43)	4.4%	(1,917)	(1,810)	(107)	5.9%
Private Pension Fund	(18)	(31)	12	-40.2%	(37)	(61)	25	-40.2%
Depreciation and Amortization	(311)	(292)	(19)	6.6%	(614)	(578)	(36)	6.3%
Total	**(1,348)**	**(1,298)**	**(50)**	**3.9%**	**(2,568)**	**(2,449)**	**(119)**	**4.9%**

EBITDA

The **EBITDA** of the Distribution segment was impacted by extraordinary effects of 2023 and 2024 (for more details, see explanation at the beginning of chapter 1); excluding these effects, EBITDA would have increased by 1.7% (R$ 29 million). The in-line result is due to the better market performance, mainly in the residential and commercial segments, partially offset by the lower update of the concession's financial assets (VNR) (-R$ 67 million).

In the YTD, excluding the extraordinary effects, EBITDA would have increased by 9.5% (R$ 374 million), mainly explained by the increase in load in the concession area, driven by the effect of temperature.

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Income	**565**	**703**	**(138)**	**-19.6%**	**1,723**	**1,821**	**(98)**	**-5.4%**
Depreciation and Amortization	311	292	19	6.6%	614	578	36	6.3%
Financial Result	534	462	72	15.6%	1,126	807	319	39.5%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	280	348	(68)	-19.5%	763	925	(162)	-17.5%
EBITDA	**1,690**	**1,804**	**(115)**	**-6.3%**	**4,226**	**4,131**	**95**	**2.3%**

EBITDA by Distribution Company

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
CPFL Paulista	738	667	71	10.7%	1,860	1,746	114	6.5%
CPFL Piratininga	284	342	(58)	-16.9%	681	701	(19)	-2.7%
RGE	584	719	(135)	-18.8%	1,506	1,537	(32)	-2.1%
CPFL Santa Cruz	84	77	7	9.5%	179	147	31	21.4%
EBITDA	**1,690**	**1,804**	**(115)**	**-6.3%**	**4,226**	**4,131**	**95**	**2.3%**

CPFL Paulista:

EBITDA was impacted by the extraordinary effect recorded in 2Q23 related to the adjustment in RAB's final appraisal report (-R$ 64 million). Excluding this effect, the variation would have been an increase of 1.0%. The less significant result is due to the negative adjustment of parcel B (-1.93%), which came into effect on Apr-24.

[2] Average of January to June.

In the YTD, CPFL Paulista had the registration of the final appraisal report of the assets for the PTR, which increased the basis of comparison by R$ 136 million in 1H23. Excluding this effect, the variation would have been positive at 11.1%, explained by the better margin performance, as a result of the market performance, mainly in the residential and commercial segments.

CPFL Piratininga:

EBITDA was impacted by the extraordinary effect recorded in 2Q23 related to RAB's preliminary appraisal report (+R$ 47 million). Excluding this effect, the variation would have been a reduction of 3.7% in the quarter and an increase of 4.3% in the YTD. This result is due to the tariff review, which applied a reduction of 1.08% in parcel B, in the tariffs that came into force in Oct-23. This effect was partially offset by the better market performance, mainly in the residential and commercial segments.

RGE:

EBITDA was impacted by the extraordinary effect recorded in 2Q23 related to RAB's final appraisal report (+R$ 77 million) and the effects resulting from weather events in Rio Grande do Sul in 2Q24 (for more details, see explanation in chapter 1). Excluding these effects, the variations would have been increases of 4.0% in the quarter and of 8.9% in the YTD. With a relatively small impact of climate events on market performance, the positive adjusted result is influenced by a better market mix, with growth in the residential and commercial segments.

CPFL Santa Cruz:

The positive variation in EBITDA in the quarter and YTD reflects the increase in Parcel B and better market performance, especially in the residential and commercial segments.

Financial Result

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Revenues	309	390	(81)	-20.6%	664	842	(178)	-21.1%
Expenses	(844)	(852)	8	-1.0%	(1,791)	(1,650)	(141)	8.6%
Financial Result	**(534)**	**(462)**	**(72)**	**15.6%**	**(1,126)**	**(807)**	**(319)**	**39.5%**

Managerial Analysis

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(582)	(559)	(23)	4.1%	(1,148)	(1,162)	14	-1.2%
Late payment interest and fines	100	98	2	1.9%	219	182	37	20.2%
Mark-to-market	(25)	(11)	(13)	115.7%	(138)	61	(198)	-
Adjustment to the sectorial financial asset/liability	(13)	(14)	1	-8.0%	(79)	67	(146)	-
Others financial revenues/expenses	(15)	25	(39)	-	20	45	(25)	-55.9%
Financial Result	**(534)**	**(462)**	**(72)**	**15.6%**	**(1,126)**	**(807)**	**(319)**	**39.5%**

In the quarter, the increase in expenses was mainly due to: (i) the increase in **net debt expenses** (debt charges, net of income from financial investments), due to the increase in net indebtedness and funding expenses, offset by the drop in the IPCA and CDI index in this period; (ii) increase on **Mark-to-market** debt balance, due to new funding in the last 12 months **(MTM)**; (iii) the negative variation of R$ 10 million in the **discount on the acquisition of ICMS credits**, among other effects.

Regarding the financial revenue resulting from **late payment interest and fines** on energy bills, in this quarter there was a positive impact of only R$ 2 million, as the effect of the increase in the volume of overdue bills paid in the distributors in São Paulo was offset by a reduction in RGE due to the flexibility implemented by REN Nº 1,092/2024[3];

In the YTD, the increase in expenses is mainly due to: (i) **Mark-to-market (MTM)**, which is explained by the behavior of the risk spread curve practiced by the market in 1H24, that presented a decreased, in contrast to the increase in the risk spread in 1H23; and (ii) lower **Adjustment to the sectoral financial assets and liabilities**, by the recording of the updatable balance of assets in 2023 and liabilities in 2024.

Net Income

In the quarter, there was a reduction in EBITDA influenced by extraordinary items, and a worsening in the financial result, such that **net income** decreased by 19.6%. Excluding the extraordinary effects, the variation would have been a reduction of 6.4%.

In YTD, the improvement in EBITDA was partially offset by the worsening of the financial result, so that **net income** decreased by 5.4%. Excluding the extraordinary effects, the variation would have been an increase of 5.1%.

[3] Flexibility of the Rules for the Public Electricity Distribution Service to address the public calamity in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

3.2) GENERATION SEGMENT

3.2.1) Operational Performance

Generated Energy

GWh	2Q24	2Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ GWh	Δ %
Wind	664	748	(84)	-11.2%	1,299	1,597	(298)	-18.7%
SHPP	418	452	(34)	-7.6%	981	990	(9)	-0.9%
HPP	2,447	1,074	1,373	127.8%	5,140	2,135	3,005	140.7%
Biomass	360	310	50	16.3%	434	385	48	12.6%
Solar	0.2	0.3	(0.1)	-17.1%	0.5	0.6	(0.1)	-15.3%
TPP	1.8	-	2	0.0%	7.1	0	7	4285.1%
Total	**3,891**	**2,584**	**1,307**	**50.6%**	**7,861**	**5,108**	**2,753**	**53.9%**

Availability

%	2Q24	2Q23	Δ p.p.	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ p.p.	Δ %
Wind	94.4%	95.8%	-1.3	-1.4%	95.1%	95.5%	-0.4	-0.5%
SHPP	97.5%	95.0%	2.5	2.6%	97.8%	93.5%	4.3	4.6%
HPP	98.3%	99.3%	-1.0	-1.0%	98.5%	98.7%	-0.2	-0.2%
Biomass	99.3%	95.3%	4.0	4.2%	99.4%	95.9%	3.5	3.6%
Solar	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
TPP	97.3%	100.0%	-2.7	-2.7%	98.4%	99.7%	-1.3	-1.3%

3.2.2) Economic-Financial Performance

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	1,186	1,190	(4)	-0.3%	2,371	2,425	(54)	-2.2%
Net Operating Revenue	**1,081**	**1,091**	**(10)**	**-0.9%**	**2,157**	**2,218**	**(61)**	**-2.8%**
Cost of Electric Power	(139)	(128)	(11)	8.8%	(265)	(262)	(3)	1.2%
PMSO and Private Pension Fund	(169)	(118)	(51)	43.1%	(253)	(252)	(1)	0.5%
Equity income	84	83	1	0.7%	172	160	12	7.7%
EBITDA[1]	**856**	**928**	**(71)**	**-7.7%**	**1,811**	**1,865**	**(53)**	**-2.9%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(218)	(219)	1	-0.3%	(437)	(426)	(11)	2.6%
Financial Result	(98)	(160)	63	-39.1%	(229)	(300)	72	-23.9%
Financial Revenues	*32*	*56*	*(24)*	*-42.5%*	*66*	*97*	*(32)*	*-32.5%*
Financial Expenses	*(130)*	*(217)*	*87*	*-40.0%*	*(294)*	*(398)*	*103*	*-26.0%*
Income Before Taxes	540	548	(8)	-1.5%	1,145	1,138	7	0.6%
Net Income	**431**	**419**	**12**	**2.8%**	**906**	**872**	**34**	**3.9%**

Note:
(1) EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result and depreciation/amortization.

Net Operating Revenue

In the quarter, we continue to observe a worse **performance of wind farms**, due to lower wind output and curtailment, which resulted in a continued scenario of reduced revenue in the quarter and in the YTD. Gains from readjustments in energy prices, provided for in the contracts (IPCA and IGP-M), mitigated this impact.

Cost of Electric Power

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Energy Purchased in the Spot Market	25	21	4	18.3%	46	44	2	3.9%
Bilateral Contracts, ACR and ACL	51	44	8	17.6%	96	93	3	3.1%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(5)	(3)	(2)	53.8%	(9)	(7)	(1)	19.0%
Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale	**72**	**62**	**10**	**16.1%**	**133**	**130**	**3**	**2.5%**
National Grid Charges	55	55	1	1.3%	110	109	1	0.6%
Connection Charges	5	4	1	16.0%	9	8	1	11.9%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	10	11	(1)	-7.5%	20	22	(2)	-8.2%
ESS/EER	1	0	1	3125.0%	1	0	1	1504.4%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(4)	(4)	(0)	7.9%	(8)	(7)	(1)	7.0%
Charges	**67**	**66**	**1**	**1.5%**	**132**	**132**	**0**	**0.0%**
Cost of Electric Energy	**139**	**128**	**11**	**8.5%**	**265**	**262**	**3**	**1.2%**

There was a higher amount of energy purchased under **Bilateral Contracts, ACR and ACL,** as well as a higher average price, increasing Cost of Electric Power in the quarter and YTD.

PMSO

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Personnel	39	41	(2)	-5.0%	83	82	0	0.4%
Material	14	12	2	14.8%	24	22	2	10.9%
Outsourced Services	81	69	12	17.3%	150	127	23	18.2%
Outsourced Services	*65*	*69*	*(4)*	*-6.0%*	*134*	*127*	*7*	*5.6%*
Outsourced Services climate events	*16*	*-*	*16*	*0.0%*	*16*	*-*	*16*	*0.0%*
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	32	(5)	37	-	(5)	20	(25)	-
Asset Write-off	*(1)*	*(4)*	*3*	*-85.8%*	*1*	*(5)*	*6*	*-*
Asset Write-off climate events	*3*	*-*	*3*	*0.0%*	*3*	*-*	*3*	*0.0%*
GSF Risk Premium	*6*	*5*	*0*	*4.6%*	*11*	*11*	*1*	*5.2%*
Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect)	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.0%*	*(56)*	*-*	*(56)*	*0.0%*
Legal and judicial expenses	*(0)*	*(24)*	*23*	*-98.0%*	*(2)*	*(24)*	*22*	*-91.0%*
Others	*24*	*18*	*7*	*37.0%*	*38*	*39*	*(1)*	*-3.0%*
PMSO	**166**	**118**	**48**	**40.9%**	**252**	**252**	**0**	**0.2%**

The variation in PMSO expenses is mainly explained by the accounting of the extraordinary effect related to climate events in Rio Grande do Sul, as already explained in Chapter 1, which totaled R$ 19 million. There was also a relevant effect of reversal in legal expenses, in 2Q23, in the amount of R$ 29 million.

In the YTD, we also had the extraordinary effect of Paulista Lajeado in 1Q24, of R$ 56 million, as already explained in Chapter 1.

Excluding this effect, PMSO was in line in the quarter and would have increased 3.0% in YTD (R$ 8 million), mainly due to increased spending on maintenance of hardware and software in **Outsourced Services**.

Other operating costs and expenses

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Private Pension Fund	3	0	3	900.1%	1	0	1	723.0%
Depreciation and amortization	172	177	(5)	-3.0%	344	342	2	0.4%
Amortization of Concession Intangible	47	42	5	11.4%	93	84	10	11.4%
Other operating costs and expenses	**221**	**219**	**2**	**0.9%**	**438**	**426**	**12**	**2.8%**

Equity Income

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Barra Grande HPP	2	1	1	95.4%	4	3	1	55.5%
Foz do Chapecó HPP	60	63	(3)	-5.0%	125	121	4	3.6%
Epasa TPP	22	20	2	11.1%	43	37	6	16.8%
Equity Income	**84**	**84**	**(0)**	**-0.2%**	**172**	**160**	**12**	**7.5%**

Note:
(1) Disclosure of interest in subsidiaries is made in accordance with IFRS 12 and CPC 45.

Barra Grande

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Revenue	14	14	0	1.2%	31	29	2	8.5%
Operating Costs / Expenses	(7)	(8)	2	-18.8%	(13)	(15)	2	-11.7%
Deprec. / Amortization	(4)	(4)	(0)	0.9%	(7)	(7)	(0)	1.1%
Net Financial Result	(1)	(1)	(0)	46.4%	(5)	(3)	(2)	60.2%
Income Tax	(1)	(0)	(0)	78.7%	(2)	(1)	(1)	50.1%
Net Income	**2**	**1**	**1**	**95.4%**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**55.5%**

Net Revenue was in line in the quarter, while **Operating Costs/Expenses** were lower due to lower volume of purchased energy. Higher expenses with UBP, monthly adjusted by IGP-M, increased the **Net Financial Expense** in the quarter and YTD**.**

Foz do Chapecó

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Revenue	158	159	(0)	-0.3%	321	320	1	0.3%
Operating Costs / Expenses	(34)	(36)	1	-4.2%	(67)	(72)	5	-6.5%
Deprec. / Amortization	(13)	(13)	0	-1.0%	(26)	(26)	0	-1.0%
Net Financial Result	(19)	(10)	(10)	96.7%	(41)	(34)	(7)	19.7%
Income Tax	(31)	(34)	3	-10.1%	(63)	(64)	1	-1.0%
Net Income	**60**	**63**	**(3)**	**-5.0%**	**125**	**121**	**4**	**3.6%**

CFURH adjustments resulted in lower **Net Revenue** in the quarter but was offset by the higher price of energy supplied, partially in the quarter and fully in the YTD. Lower volume of purchased energy reduced **Operating Costs/Expenses** in the quarter and YTD. The increase in **Net Financial Expenses** is mainly due to higher expenses with UBP, mainly due to the variation in the IGP-M, lower income from financial investments and greater monetary and exchange rate updates, being partially offset by lower debt expenses.

Epasa

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Revenue	45	42	3	7.5%	93	83	10	11.8%
Operating Costs / Expenses	(9)	(9)	(1)	8.7%	(23)	(21)	(2)	7.9%
Deprec. / Amortization	(12)	(12)	(0)	0.1%	(25)	(25)	(0)	0.2%
Net Financial Result	4	4	0	3.8%	8	9	(1)	-14.0%
Income Tax	(5)	(4)	(0)	8.7%	(9)	(9)	(1)	9.7%
Net Income	**22**	**20**	**2**	**11.1%**	**43**	**37**	**6**	**16.8%**

Along with the annual adjustment of revenue and greater generation dispatch, there was an increase in **Net Revenue** and in **Operating Costs/Expenses** in the quarter and YTD. The higher cash balance in the quarter resulted in a higher **Net Financial Revenue**. In the YTD, financial revenue is still lower compared to last year.

Financial Result

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Financial Revenues	32	56	(24)	-42.5%	66	97	(32)	-32.5%
Financial Expenses	(130)	(217)	87	-40.0%	(294)	(398)	103	-26.0%
Financial Result	**(98)**	**(160)**	**63**	**-39.1%**	**(229)**	**(300)**	**72**	**-23.9%**

Managerial Analysis

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(78)	(119)	42	-35.1%	(188)	(260)	72	-27.8%
Market-to-market	(3)	(4)	1	-32.7%	(5)	11	(16)	-
Other financial revenues/expenses	(16)	(39)	22	-57.5%	(35)	(53)	18	-33.7%
Financial Result	**(98)**	**(160)**	**63**	**-39.1%**	**(229)**	**(300)**	**72**	**-23.9%**

Net financial expenses reduced mainly due to the **reduction in the IPCA** in the period, which affected **Expenses with the Net Debt** both in the quarter and in the YTD. Furthermore, debentures that were held by CPFL Geração became part of the base of CPFL Transmissão, as a result of the process of incorporation of the 5 transmission projects by CPFL Transmissão which took place in April 2024 and contributed to the decrease in these expenses.

EBITDA and Net Income

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Income	**431**	**419**	**12**	**2.8%**	**906**	**872**	**34**	**3.9%**
Depreciation and Amortization	218	219	(1)	-0.3%	437	426	11	2.6%
Financial Result	98	160	(63)	-39.1%	229	300	(72)	-23.9%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	109	129	(20)	-15.4%	240	266	(26)	-9.9%
EBITDA	**856**	**928**	**(71)**	**-7.7%**	**1,811**	**1,865**	**(53)**	**-2.9%**

The worsening of wind generation and variations in PMSO were the main impacts on **EBITDA** in the quarter. In the YTD, the extraordinary effect of Paulista Lajeado's adjustment partially offset this worse result.

This worsening of the EBITDA was offset by the better **Financial Result**, which guaranteed the positive performance of **Net Income** in the quarter and YTD.

3.3) TRANSMISSION SEGMENT

3.3.1) Portfolio

Concession Contracts	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	CPFL -T Share	Index	RAP 2024-2025[1] (R$ million)	RAP Expected 2024-2025 (R$ million)	Km	Projects category
CONTRACT 055/01	31/12/2002	31/12/2042	100%	IPCA	856	212	5,829	Category 1
SUL II	22/03/2019	21/03/2049	100%	IPCA	44	-	75	Category 3
TESB	27/07/2011	27/07/2041	98%	IPCA	43	-	98	Category 3
SUL I	22/03/2019	21/03/2049	100%	IPCA	34	-	307	Category 3
CONTRACT 080/02	18/12/2002	18/12/2032	100%	IGP-M	20	-	127	Category 2
MORRO AGUDO	24/03/2015	24/03/2045	100%	IPCA	20	-	-	Category 3
PIRACICABA	24/02/2013	24/02/2043	100%	IPCA	17	-	-	Category 3
CONTRACT 004/01 (CAC 3)	31/03/2021	31/03/2051	100%	IPCA	12	-	-	Category 3
MARACANAÚ	21/09/2018	21/09/2048	100%	IPCA	11	-	-	Category 3
ETAU[2]	18/12/2002	18/12/2032	10%	IGP-M	54	-	188	Category 2
TPAE[2]	19/11/2009	19/11/2039	10%	IPCA	11	-	12	Category 3

Notes:
(1) Approved value discouting the Adjustment Portion (PA);
(2) Contracts consolidated by equity income.

3.3.2) Operational Performance

ENS – Unsupplied Energy | MWh

The Unsupplied Energy (ENS) indicator consists of the analysis of the amount of energy interrupted due to the unavailability of Transmission assets and, therefore, verifies the effective impact of the unavailability for the society.

MWh	2Q24	2Q23	Δ MWh	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ MWh	Δ %
ENS	86.1	31.6	54.5	172.3%	453.4	337.3	116.1	34.4%

The increase, in the quarter and YTD, is related to the climate changes caused by El Niño phenomenon, which caused a greater number of load interruption events.

PVd – Discounted Variable Parcel

The Discounted Variable Portion (PVd) consists of the percentage ratio of the Variable Portion Discounts effected on the basis of the Transmitter's Monthly Billing. Such data are made available monthly by the National Electric System Operator (ONS).

%	2Q24	2Q23	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ %
PVd	0.715%	1.740%	-58.9%	-0.200%	1.308%	-

In the quarter, the variation in the indicator's performance is the result of a lower number of interruption events that occurred in this quarter, compared to the same period of the previous year.

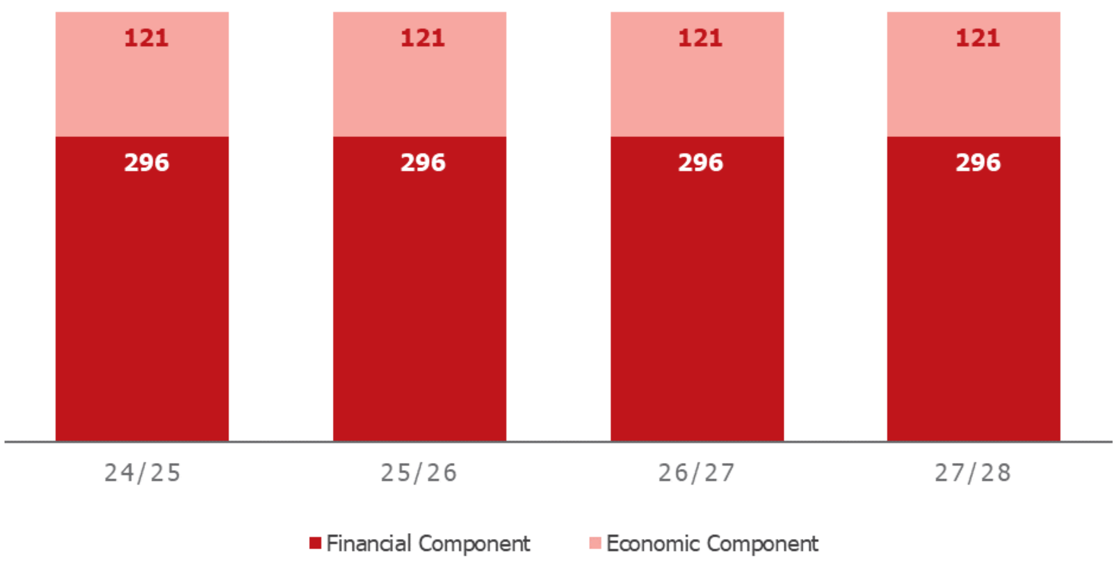
In the YTD, the value was lower due to the reactivation, in February 2024, of the injunction to return discounts related to the disconnection of two transmission lines that occurred in January/2022.

3.3.3) Regulatory Themes

RBSE Revenue Flow[1]

The RAP Parcel related to the assets belonging to the National Grid of Existing System – RBSE is the indemnity of unamortized assets, in the context of the renewal of Transmission concessions, in accordance with the Law No. 12,783/2013. The revenue flow from these assets belonging to CPFL Transmissão's Concession Contract 055 are shown below. It is worth noting that the flow of the financial component was considered according to the re-profiling established by ANEEL from the 2021/2022 cycle onwards, after the approval of the result of the Transmitters' RTP (REH No. 2,851/21). As for the flow of the economic component, it is the amount established by the Resolution nº 3344/24, which dealt with the Periodic Tariff Review of transmission companies.

Revenue Flow[1] | R$ million



Note: (1) Values are in June-2023 data base and should be update by IPCA and must be updated by IPCA annually.

Periodic Tariff Revision ("PTR")

The Transmission Concession Contract No. 055/2001-ANEEL, signed between the Federal Government and the CPFL Transmissão (CEEE-T) was extended in the terms of the law No 12,783, of January 11, 2013, defining in its eight clause the rules for tariff revision enough to maintain the concession economical-financial balance.

The second PTR was expected to happen in July 1st 2023, although, as like happened with the 1st PTR, there was a postponement, with the process being ended in 07/12/2024 with the publication of the REH No 3,344/2024, which homologate the 2023 PTR final result RAP, associated to the Concession Contract No 055/2001 under responsibility of CPFL Transmissão, and that show the revenue final repositioning index of 14.7%4, lower than the last tariff cycle.

[4] The Repositioning index refers to the nominal variation in relation to the revenue in the previous year (22/23) compared to the Revision year (23/24). It does not take into account the financial aspect of the RBSE.

About the RBSE economical component, which refers to the remuneration by the asset capital costs still not depreciated, as it is possible to see in the table below, in the RBSE 2023 PTR Write off and Depreciation itens, there is a decline due to the asset depreciation during the current tariff revision period.

Related to the RBSE Financial Component, it's highlighted that this was not the 2023 PTR scope. The process is waiting deliberation of the Collegiate Board of ANEEL, while CPFL Transmissão, in conjunction with others affected Transmissions Companies, keep acting proactively in this process

Considering the bided concessionaires, it is noted that Maracanaú, Sul I and Sul II underwent Tariff Revision, with a repositioning index close to 2.9%.

Tariff Revision of the extended concession contract in terms of the Law No 12,783/2013

Contracts	REH 3,216/2023	Financial RBSE (out of PTR scope)	CAOM Path	2023 RBSE PTR Write off and Depreciation	2023 RBNI PTR Write off and Depreciation	2023 PTR Incremental RTP 2023	Others	Homologate Revenue REH 3,344/2024
055/2001	**1,122.0**	-284.2	-16.6	-85.7	-55.0	28.3	-4.1	**704.7**

* Values expressed in R$ millions.

Tariff review of bided concession contracts.

Contracts	REH 3,216/2023	Repositioning Index	REH 3,348/2024 Approved Revenue
020/2018	10,658.8	2.96%	**10,974.3**
005/2019	34,856.1	2.93%	**35,878.0**
011/2019	44,776.5	2.93%	**46,088.2**

* Values expressed in R$ x 1,000.

Annual Tariff Adjustment ("ATA")

According to REH nº 3.348/2024, for the 2024-2025 cycle, from 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025, the Revenue (RAP) added to the Adjustment Portion (PA) of **Concession Contract nº 055/2001**, totals around R$ 856 Million, net of PIS and COFINS, highlighting:

(i) The data includes the effects of the 2023 PTR, ended in July/2024, including the revenue trajectory (CAOM) also established in the 2023 PTR process;

(ii) Monetary correction by the IPCA for the 2023/2024 cycle;

(iii) Discount of the Adjustment Portion (PA), whose negative impact is mainly due to (i) the result of the 2023 PTR, which includes the effects of the revenue received during the 2023/2024 cycle, which had not yet been revised (PA Postponement), and (ii) the reversal of the differences in the RAP portions due to ANEEL's failure to apply the correct report inspected for the purposes of establishing the RAP in the 2018 PTR ("Material Error"). The latter, by way of administrative self-protection;

(iv) "Smal-scale" reinforces and replacement that started up during the 2018/2023 PTR cycle and were assessed in the 2023 PTR;

(v) Also includes replacement that started up during the 2023/2024 cycle, and increased the transmission's revenue (new investments).

As a highlight related to the RBSE's Financial Component, it has not undergone any change in its value, being only updated by IPCA, since its process is currently being analyzed by the regulatory agency.

Annual Tariff Adjustment of the concession contract extended under the terms of the Law No. 12,783/2013.

Contracts	REH 3,344/2024 RTP result	RBSE Financial	CAOM Path	New Investments	Index (IPCA)	REH 3,348/2024 Homologated Revennue	ATA Adjustment Portion 2023	REH 3,348/2024
055/2001	**704.7**	284.2	-22.3	29.3	33.7	1,029.6	-173.6	**856.0**

* Values expressed in R$ million.

As for the bided contracts, according to REH No. 3,348/2024, for the 2024-2025 cycle, from 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025 the total RAP plus the Adjustment Portion amounts to approximately R$200 million.

Annual Tariff Adjustment 2024.

Contracts	REH 3,216/2023	Start-up	Indexer (IPCA or IGP-M)	Impact of PTR Repositioning	REH 3,348/2024 Approved Revenue	PA ATA 2023	REH 3,348/2024
080/2002	21,435.2	-	-72.5	-	**21,362.7**	-925.9	**20,436.8**
001/2011	37,230.4	6,913.6	1,733.1	0.0	**45,877.1**	-2,654.5	**43,222.6**
003/2013	15,428.5	-	628.6	584.1	**16,641.2**	435.9	**17,077.1**
020/2018	10,658.8	-	315.5	-99.2	**10,974.3**	-85.5	**10,888.8**
006/2015	19,059.0	-	748.3	-	**19,807.3**	-195.0	**19,612.3**
005/2019	34,856.1	-	1,355.3	-333.4	**35,878.0**	-1,504.5	**34,373.5**
011/2019	43,186.5	1,590.0	1,311.7	-429.4	**46,088.2**	-2,316.5	**43,771.7**
004/2021	-	10,739.2	421.7	-	**11,160.9**	521.2	**11,682.1**

* Values expressed in R$ x 1,000.

Related to the **Concession Contract No. 004/2021 (Cachoeirinha 3)**, the transmission company has concluded it works covered by the Concession Contract, however, in order to receive the full RAP, it is waiting for the Distributor being connect to the substation, in accordance with the clause in the Connection Contract (CCT) signed between the concessionaires. As soon as the conditions set out it the CCT are met, the Transmitter will receive the RAP of approximately R$12.0 million.

3.3.4) Economic-Financial Performance | Regulatory

Disclaimer: This chapter contains the regulatory results (Regulatory Financial Statements prepared for Aneel, the electricity sector regulatory agency), therefore, is merely for the purpose of analyzing the regulatory/management performance, following the market practices for transmission businesses.

Therefore, this does not work as an official report from the Company to the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), which strictly and rigidly follows the IFRS international accounting standards.

The figures have not been audited and are still subject to change.

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	396	358	38	10.7%	794	695	99	14.3%
Net Operating Revenue	**332**	**294**	**38**	**13.1%**	**659**	**569**	**90**	**15.9%**
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(143)	(130)	(13)	10.0%	(250)	(258)	9	-3.4%
Equity Income	1	1	0	5.5%	5	2	3	148.5%
EBITDA	**218**	**194**	**25**	**12.7%**	**472**	**371**	**101**	**27.1%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(28)	(29)	1	-2.7%	(57)	(59)	1	-2.1%
Financial Income (Expense)	(82)	(41)	(40)	97.0%	(161)	(82)	(79)	96.1%
Financial Revenues	21	28	(7)	-24.1%	37	50	(13)	-26.4%
Financial Exprenses	(103)	(69)	(33)	48.1%	(198)	(133)	(66)	49.7%
Income Before Taxes	108	123	(15)	-12.0%	253	230	23	9.9%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(32)	(16)	(16)	103.6%	(59)	(37)	(22)	59.7%
Net Income	**77**	**107**	**(31)**	**-28.8%**	**194**	**193**	**1**	**0.3%**

Operational Revenue

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Concession Contract 055/2001	344	311	33	10.7%	692	610	82	13.4%
Sul II	12	12	0	-0.2%	23	20	4	19.3%
TESB	11	9	2	17.2%	21	18	3	16.0%
Sul I	9	9	0	5.4%	18	16	2	15.3%
Concession Contract 080/2002	5	5	0	-2.3%	11	11	0	-1.9%
Morro Agudo	5	5	0	2.4%	11	8	3	32.5%
Piracicaba	4	4	1	19.1%	8	7	1	12.1%
Maracanaú	3	3	0	7.0%	6	5	1	14.2%
Concession Contract 004/2001 (CAC 3)	2	-	2	-	4	-	4	-
Regulatory Charges	(30)	(34)	3	-9.8%	(67)	(67)	0	0.6%
Gross Revenue	**396**	**358**	**38**	**10.7%**	**794**	**695**	**99**	**14.3%**
Deductions from Revenue	(34)	(31)	(3)	10.7%	(68)	(60)	(8)	13.9%
Net Revenue	**332**	**294**	**38**	**13.1%**	**659**	**569**	**90**	**15.9%**

In the quarter, the increase in the **operating revenue** is mainly due to the 2023/2024 cycle tariff readjustment in concession contract 055. For the YTD the same explains. The regulatory charges, which are part of billed revenue, together with tariff subsidies, had a decrease in the quarter and were flat in the YTD.

O&M Costs and Expenses – PMSO and Depreciation/Amortization

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Personnel	(36)	(36)	(0)	0.9%	(68)	(68)	0	-0.7%
Material	(18)	(1)	(17)	1136.8%	(15)	(2)	(13)	547.0%
Material	*(13)*	*(1)*	*(12)*	*794.2%*	*(10)*	*(2)*	*(8)*	*332.7%*
Material climate events	*(5)*	*-*	*(5)*	*-*	*(5)*	*-*	*(5)*	*-*
Outsourced Services	(29)	(20)	(9)	44.6%	(51)	(39)	(12)	30.8%
Outsourced Services	*(25)*	*(20)*	*(5)*	*24.9%*	*(47)*	*(20)*	*(27)*	*130.9%*
Outsourced Services climate events	*(4)*	*-*	*(4)*	*-*	*(4)*	*-*	*(4)*	*-*
Private Pension Fund	(18)	(15)	(3)	18.3%	(36)	(31)	(5)	14.6%
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	(14)	(28)	15	-52.2%	(22)	(59)	36	-61.8%
PMSO	**(115)**	**(101)**	**(14)**	**13.8%**	**(192)**	**(200)**	**7**	**-3.7%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(28)	(29)	1	-2.7%	(57)	(59)	1	-2.1%
PMSO, depreciation and amortization	**(143)**	**(130)**	**(13)**	**10.0%**	**(250)**	**(258)**	**9**	**-3.4%**

In the quarter, **PMSO** had an increase, mainly due to expenses in the Sul II project and expenses in maintenance, due to the floods (extraordinary item, as already explained in Chapter 1), partially offset by a less volume in legal expenses. In the YTD, there was a decrease, due to a lower volume of judicial expenses.

Disregarding the extraordinary effects, in the quarter, the variation would have been an increase of 3.4%, and in the YTD, a decrease of 6.7%.

EBITDA

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Net Income	**77**	**107**	**(31)**	**-28.8%**	**194**	**193**	**1**	**0.3%**
Depreciation and Amortization	28	29	(1)	-2.7%	57	59	(1)	-2.1%
Financial Result	82	41	40	97.0%	161	82	79	96.1%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	32	16	16	103.6%	59	37	22	59.7%
EBITDA	**218**	**194**	**25**	**12.7%**	**472**	**371**	**101**	**27.1%**

In the quarter, the increase in the EBITDA is mainly due to contract readjustments in CPFL Transmissão, partially offset by the increase in expenses. In the YTD, along with the increase in the revenue, there was a decrease in expenses.

Financial Result

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(98)	(47)	(51)	107.4%	(160)	(90)	(69)	76.9%
Mark-to-Market	15	3	12	348.5%	(6)	3	(9)	-
Others financial revenues/expenses	0	0	0	38.5%	1	(0)	1	-
Financial Result	**(83)**	**(44)**	**(39)**	**89.3%**	**(164)**	**(87)**	**(77)**	**88.8%**

In the quarter, the worsening financial result was mainly due to the increase in expenses with debt charges, as a result of the fundraising that occurred last year and in the second quarter of this year, as well as due to the migration of debentures (as explained in the financial result of Generation). The YTD results are explained by the same factors.

Net Income

In the quarter, despite the higher EBITDA, there was a decrease in the net income, mainly due to a worse financial result, as explained before. In the YTD, net income remains stable.

3.3.5) Economic-Financial Performance | IFRS

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	550	540	10	1.8%	1,044	1,003	40	4.0%
Net Operating Revenue	485	474	11	2.3%	908	874	34	3.9%
Net Operating Revenue (ex-rev. from infras	**269**	**304**	**(35)**	**-11.4%**	**566**	**612**	**(46)**	**-7.4%**
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(101)	(100)	(1)	0.5%	(182)	(192)	11	-5.6%
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(152)	(115)	(37)	32.2%	(240)	(195)	(45)	22.8%
Equity Income	1	0	0	45.7%	4	3	1	16.4%
EBITDA[1]	**233**	**260**	**(26)**	**-10.2%**	**490**	**489**	**1**	**0.1%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(9)	(14)	5	-39.1%	(20)	(29)	9	-30.8%
Financial Income (Expense)	(83)	(44)	(39)	89.3%	(164)	(87)	(77)	88.8%
Financial Revenues	77	26	51	193.4%	91	47	44	93.4%
Financial Expenses	(160)	(70)	(90)	128.3%	(256)	(134)	(121)	90.4%
Income Before Taxes	142	202	(60)	-29.7%	306	373	(68)	-18.2%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(40)	(53)	12	-23.1%	(79)	(101)	22	-21.7%
Net Income	**102**	**150**	**(48)**	**-32.0%**	**226**	**272**	**(46)**	**-16.8%**

Note (1): EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result and depreciation/amortization.

3.4) COMMERCIALIZATION AND SERVICES SEGMENTS

3.4.1) Economic-Financial Performance

Commercialization

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	601	608	(7)	-1.1%	1,152	1,228	(77)	-6.2%
Net Operating Revenue	**508**	**509**	**(1)**	**-0.2%**	**971**	**1,030**	**(58)**	**-5.7%**
Cost of Electric Power	(494)	(484)	(10)	2.1%	(898)	(990)	92	-9.3%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(20)	(17)	(3)	16.4%	(36)	(31)	(4)	14.3%
EBITDA[1]	**(6)**	**8**	**(14)**	**-**	**38**	**9**	**29**	**325.4%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(2)	(1)	(0)	19.6%	(3)	(3)	(0)	15.5%
Financial Income (Expense)	(6)	(24)	18	-74.5%	(12)	(54)	42	-78.5%
Financial Revenues	*11*	*12*	*(1)*	*-10.9%*	*31*	*20*	*10*	*51.9%*
Financial Expenses	*(17)*	*(36)*	*19*	*-52.6%*	*(42)*	*(74)*	*32*	*-43.0%*
Income Before Taxes	(14)	(17)	3	-19.3%	23	(48)	71	-
Income Tax / Social Contribution	4	(0)	4	-	(3)	(0)	(3)	657.4%
Net Income (loss)	**(9)**	**(17)**	**7**	**-43.7%**	**20**	**(48)**	**68**	**-**

Note: (1) EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result and depreciation/amortization.

Services

R$ Million	2Q24	2Q23	Δ R$	Δ %	1H24	1H23	Δ R$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	358	274	84	30.8%	679	518	162	31.2%
Net Operating Revenue	**328**	**250**	**79**	**31.5%**	**624**	**473**	**150**	**31.8%**
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(254)	(186)	(68)	36.5%	(466)	(365)	(101)	27.8%
EBITDA[1]	**74**	**64**	**11**	**17.0%**	**158**	**109**	**49**	**45.2%**
Depreciation and Amortization	(14)	(13)	(2)	14.5%	(29)	(25)	(4)	16.2%
Financial Income (Expense)	2	3	(1)	-39.6%	7	7	0	0.4%
Financial Revenues	*4*	*6*	*(2)*	*-27.0%*	*11*	*12*	*(1)*	*-10.0%*
Financial Expenses	*(2)*	*(3)*	*0*	*-12.5%*	*(4)*	*(6)*	*1*	*-22.3%*
Income Before Taxes	62	54	8	14.1%	135	90	45	50.1%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(16)	(14)	(2)	16.1%	(35)	(21)	(14)	69.8%
Net Income	**46**	**41**	**5**	**13.4%**	**100**	**69**	**31**	**44.3%**

Note: (1) EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result and depreciation/amortization.

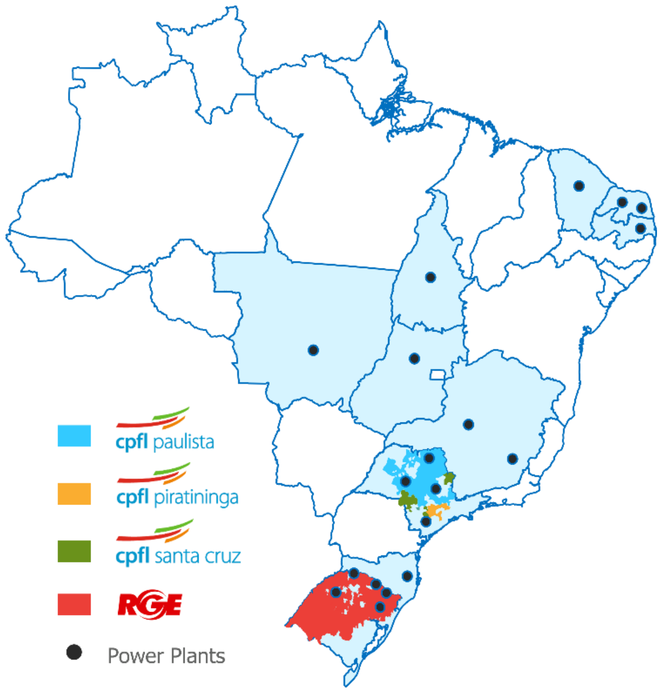
Company Profile and Corporate Structure

Company Operation

CPFL Energia operates in the Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Commercialization and Services segments.

CPFL is the largest distribution company in volume of energy sales, with 13.1% of the national market, serving approximately 10.6 million customers in 687 municipalities. With 4,371 MW of installed capacity, it is among the largest generators in the country, with 96% of its generation portfolio coming from renewable sources.

The group also has a relevant role in the transmission segment, with an installed capacity of 15.9 MVA and more than 6,000 km of transmission lines. It also has a national operation through CPFL Soluções, providing integrated solutions in energy management and commercialization, energy efficiency, distributed generation, energy infrastructure and consulting services. To access the detailed Action Map, click here.



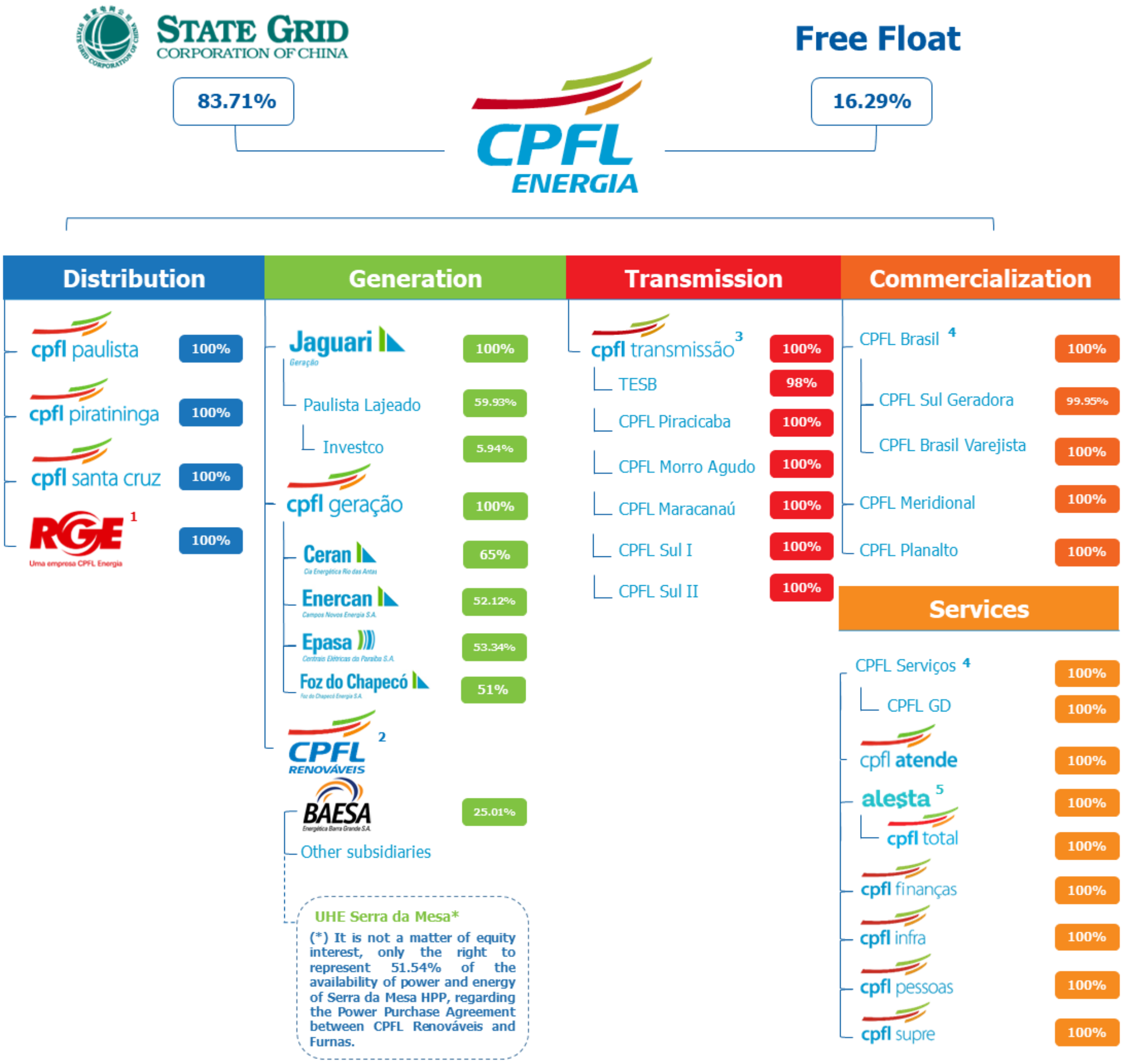
Growth Strategy

Aware of the uncertainties surrounding the macroeconomic scenarios intrinsic to our business and the regulatory discussions to modernize the sector, we will focus our strategic efforts on measures capable of managing costs, expanding investments and achieving CPFL Energia's sustainable growth, on the premise of maintaining our financial discipline and guaranteeing a return to our shareholders.

Shareholders Structure and Corporate Governance

CPFL Energia is a holding company that owns stake in other companies. State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC) controls CPFL Energia through its subsidiaries State Grid International Development Co. Ltd, State Grid International Development Limited (SGID), International Grid Holdings Limited, State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. (SGBP) and ESC Energia S.A.

The guidelines and set of documents relating to corporate governance are available on the IR website.



Reference date: 06/30/2024
Notes:
(1) RGE is controlled by CPFL Energia (89.0107%) and CPFL Brasil (10.9893%);
(2) CPFL Renováveis is controlled by CPFL Energia (49.1502%) and CPFL Geração (50.8498%);
(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 by CPFL Brasil (0.01%).

Dividend Policy

The CPFL Energia dividend distribution policy determines that the Company should distribute annually as dividends, at least, 50% of the adjusted net income[5]. The approved Dividend Policy is merely indicative, with the purpose of signaling to the market the treatment that the Company intends to give to the distribution of dividends to its shareholders, having, therefore, a programmatic character, not binding upon the Company or its governing bodies. The Dividend Policy is available at the IR website.

[5] The Policy also stablishes the factors that will influence in the amount of distribution, as well as other factors considered relevant for the board of directors and the shareholders. It's 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.

CPFL ENERGIA