

1Q24 Results

Energy for a more
sustainable future



VIDEOCONFERENCE
May 10th, 2024

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

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Message from the CEO

There is no way to begin this message without mentioning the heavy rains that hit Rio Grande do Sul in the last few days. CPFL's businesses operating in the state – Distribution, Generation and Transmission – were affected in some way. According to the state government, 336 municipalities were affected, of which 276 are in RGE's concession area. During the worst moment, 72 municipalities were completely without electricity, but power has since been restored in 68 municipalities. Six municipalities are still completely without power, while ten are partially without electricity at the request of authorities, for safety reasons. Despite so many difficulties (roadblocks, flooded and inaccessible areas), the Company remains fully mobilized to restore power supply while respecting the technical and safety conditions.

It is still very difficult to estimate the potential impacts on revenue and costs, as well as the need for fresh investments, among others, in our businesses. Our focus still remains on helping our colleagues and the people of Rio Grande do Sul to stay safe and get their lives back on track.

In this regard, we know the importance of power supply in returning to normality and are employing all efforts, which include sending teams from São Paulo and mobilizing all our employees, including electricians, technicians, engineers, IT and other support staff from the company, in order to overcome this challenge as quickly as possible.

Regarding 1Q24, it is worth highlighting that we registered solid results, driven by higher temperatures and costs under control. In the Distribution segment, I wish to highlight the continued high load, which increased 5.1% this quarter, especially in the residential and commercial segments, which increased 11.4% and 10%, respectively, year on year. Moreover, the industrial segment, after a negative 2023, started delivering positive results, with growth of 2.2%.

In the Generation segment, we were affected by much lower wind generation than in 1Q23, which was partially offset by the positive effect of contractual adjustments linked to inflation.

The Transmission segment brought gains of R\$ 76 million in regulatory EBITDA this quarter. I wish to highlight the significant reduction of R\$ 22 million in costs and the improvement in revenue due to tariff adjustments at CPFL Transmissão in the amount of R\$52 million.

Capex in the quarter totaled R\$ 1.1 billion, of which approximately 84% went to the Distribution segment. Our estimated capex for the year continues to be R\$ 5.9 billion.

Reflecting our disciplined allocation of capital, we ended the quarter with cash balance of R\$ 5.4 billion and net debt of 1.93 times EBITDA based on the criteria of our financial covenants.

On April 26, 2024, the Shareholders Meeting approved the distribution of net income from 2023, which includes the payment of dividends of R\$ 3.2 billion, equivalent to R\$ 2.75 per share.

As for the ESG agenda, we wish to highlight the portfolio rebalancing and CPFL Energia's consequent improvement in B3's Sustainability Index (ISE) ranking, registering its best performance - second among all stocks in the portfolio and the best company in the Utilities sector.

Finally, I wish to state that CPFL Energia remains committed to continue investing and deploying new technologies, with the focus always on customer service backed by quality and efficiency, and on operating in the electricity sector with reliability, transparency and security for the entire society, while also respecting the environment, pursuing growth and creating value for all our stakeholders.

Thank you very much!

Gustavo Estrella
CEO, CPFL Energia

Key Indicators

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Load in the Concession Area - GWh	19,419	18,480	939	5.1%
Sales within the Concession Area - GWh	18,625	17,690	935	5.3%
<i>Captive Market</i>	11,054	10,604	450	4.2%
<i>Free Client</i>	7,571	7,086	485	6.8%
Gross Operating Revenue	14,987	13,410	1,576	11.8%
Net Operating Revenue	10,166	9,839	327	3.3%
EBITDA⁽¹⁾	3,865	3,530	335	9.5%
<i>Distribution</i>	2,536	2,327	209	9.0%
<i>Generation</i>	955	937	18	1.9%
<i>Transmission</i>	256	229	27	11.8%
<i>Commercialization, Services & Others</i>	118	38	81	214.0%
Net Income	1,755	1,651	104	6.3%
<i>Distribution</i>	1,158	1,118	40	3.6%
<i>Generation</i>	475	453	22	4.8%
<i>Transmission</i>	125	123	2	1.7%
<i>Commercialization, Services & Others</i>	(2)	(43)	41	-95.7%
Net Debt ⁽²⁾	25,563	22,790	2,772	12.2%
Net Debt / EBITDA ⁽²⁾	1.93	1.70	0.23	13.5%
Investments ⁽³⁾	1,094	1,082	12	1.1%
Stock Performance	34.81	31.65	3.16	10.0%
Daily Average Volume	72	63	9	14.0%

Notes:

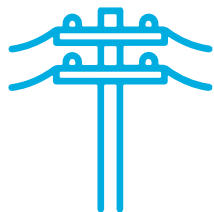
- (1) EBITDA is calculated from the sum of net income, taxes, financial result, depreciation/amortization, as CVM Resolution no. 156/22. See the calculation in item 2.1 of this report;
- (2) In financial covenants criteria, which considers CPFL Energia's stake in each generation projects and in CPFL 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 area¹
+5.1%



EBITDA
R\$ 3,865
million (+9,5%)



Net Income
R\$ 1,755
million (+6,3%)



Net Debt
R\$ 25.6
billion with a leverage
of **1.93x** (Net Debt/
EBITDA²)



CPFL Santa Cruz was
recognized, for the **3rd**
consecutive year, as
the best disco in the
Southeast region and **RGE**
won **1st** place in **South**
region



CPFL Piratininga, Santa
Cruz, Paulista and RGE,
Highlights in **Best in**
Management award by
Fundação Nacional de
Qualidade



CPFL Energia reaches the
2nd place in the **ISE**
Sustainability Index General
Ranking and **Best in the**
Utilities Sector



Election of **Ms. Claudia**
Elisa de Pinho Soares
as an **Independent**
Member, in the Board of
Directors

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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	14,987	13,410	1,576	11.8%
Net Operating Revenue	10,166	9,839	327	3.3%
Net Operating Revenue (ex-rev. from infrastructure)	9,143	8,914	229	2.6%
Cost of Electric Power	(4,329)	(4,376)	47	-1.1%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(1,091)	(1,098)	8	-0.7%
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(973)	(914)	(58)	6.4%
Equity Income	92	80	12	15.1%
EBITDA¹	3,865	3,530	335	9.5%
Depreciation and Amortization	(566)	(540)	(26)	4.9%
Financial Income (Expense)	(816)	(551)	(265)	48.1%
Financial Revenues	417	529	(113)	-21.3%
Financial Expenses	(1,233)	(1,081)	(152)	14.1%
Income Before Taxes	2,483	2,440	44	1.8%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(728)	(789)	61	-7.7%
Net Income	1,755	1,651	104	6.3%

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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Non-cash effects (recurrent)				
Adjustments in the concession financial assets (VNR)	384	361	23	6.5%
Legal and judicial expenses	(53)	(59)	6	-10.7%
Assets write-off	(27)	(29)	2	-6.5%
Extraordinary items				
Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect)	56	-	56	-
Tariff review (RAB report)	-	136	(136)	-

Extraordinary items explanation

- 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 Reports: Adjustment related to the final version of the appraisal report of CPFL Paulista's PTR, in 1Q23 (R\$ 136 million).

Other relevant numbers for result analysis:

EBITDA effects Transmission Segment	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
EBITDA IFRS	256	229	27	11.8%
EBITDA Regulatory	253	177	76	42.8%
Difference IFRS (-) Regulatory	3	52	(49)	-94.1%

Financial results effect R\$ million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Late payment interest and fines	119	83	35	42.5%
Mark-to-market (MTM)	(136)	88	(224)	-

The financial result was influenced by an extraordinary item:

- Mark-to-market (MTM): 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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Distribution	8,611	8,215	396	4.8%
Generation	1,076	1,127	(51)	-4.5%
Transmission	422	399	23	5.7%
Commercialization	463	520	(57)	-11.0%
Services	296	224	72	32.1%
Elimination and Others	(702)	(647)	(56)	8.6%
Net Operating Revenue	10,166	9,839	327	3.3%

In distribution segment, the growth of revenue with energy sales (Captive + TUSD), favored by the high temperatures, was offset by the lower updating of the concession's financial assets.

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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Itaipu	494	462	32	7.0%
PROINFA	92	101	(9)	-9.1%
Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market	2,688	2,879	(191)	-6.6%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(284)	(304)	20	-6.4%
Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale	2,990	3,137	(148)	-4.7%
National Grid Charges	1,068	923	145	15.7%
Itaipu Transmission Charges	103	73	30	41.3%
Connection Charges	28	28	(1)	-2.5%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	11	21	(10)	-48.8%
ESS / EER	276	328	(52)	-16.0%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(145)	(134)	(11)	8.4%
Charges	1,339	1,239	101	8.1%
Cost of Electric Energy	4,329	4,376	(47)	-1.1%

The reduction in **Costs with Energy Purchased for Resale**, is mainly due to the reduction in **Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market** (reduction in the amount of energy and the average tariff between periods).

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 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. This effect is partially offset by the **sector charges (ESS/EER)**, the perceived reduction is due to the **EER – Reserve Energy Charges**, mainly as a result of the increase in the generation of the plants committed to the Reserve Energy Contracts, since in this case, the energy sold is settled in the CCEE at the value of PLD, requiring less need for resources via charges.

For further details about the variation in the cost of electric energy, see **Chapter 3 – Performance of Business Segments**.

PMSO

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Personnel	527	492	35	7.2%
Material	120	125	(5)	-4.2%
Outsourced Services	221	215	5	2.5%
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	189	222	(33)	-15.0%
<i>ADA</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>66.7%</i>
<i>Assets Write-Off</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>-7.3%</i>
<i>Legal and judicial expenses</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>-10.7%</i>
<i>Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect)</i>	<i>(56)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(56)</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>-22.4%</i>
PMSO	1,056	1,054	2	0.2%

The PMSO was impacted by an extraordinary item (for more details, see explanation at the beginning of the chapter) which generated an effect of R\$ 56 million in 1Q24.

Excluding this item, the PMSO would have an increase of 5.5% (R\$ 58 million), due to the following factors:

- └ **MSO not linked to inflation (+R\$ 31 million | +15.3%)**: increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts (ADA), partially offset by reductions in legal and judicial expenses and Capex related to Opex;
- └ **Personnel (+R\$ 35 million | +7.2%)**: reflect the salary adjustments resulting from the collective bargaining agreements applied in 2023, in addition to a headcount increase of 2.7%¹ in the Distribution segment (which represents 60% of the CPFL group's workforce) and 13.5%¹ in the Services segment (which represents 31% of the CPFL group's workforce);
- └ **MSO linked to inflation (-R\$ 8 million | -2.2%) - main impacts**: lower expenses with auditing and consulting (R\$ 3 million), collection rate (R\$ 2 million), maintenance and conservation of buildings (R\$ 1 million), and tools and equipment (R\$ 1 million).

¹ Average from January to March.

Other operating costs and expenses

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	973	914	58	6.4%
Private Pension Fund	34	44	(10)	-22.3%
Depreciation and Amortization	566	540	26	4.9%
Other operating costs and expenses	1,573	1,498	75	5.0%

EBITDA

Related to **EBITDA**, the good performance of the Distribution segment stands out, due to the gains in parcel B resulting from the increase in consumption in the main segments.

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

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Income	1,755	1,651	104	6.3%
Depreciation and Amortization	566	540	26	4.9%
Financial Result	816	551	265	48.1%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	728	789	(61)	-7.7%
EBITDA	3,865	3,530	335	9.5%

Financial Result

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Revenues	417	529	(113)	-21.3%
Expenses	(1,233)	(1,081)	(152)	14.1%
Financial Result	(816)	(551)	(265)	48.1%

Managerial Analysis

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(734)	(807)	73	-9.1%
Late payment interest and fines	119	83	35	42.5%
Mark-to-market	(136)	88	(224)	-
Adjustment to the sectorial financial asset/liability	(66)	81	(148)	-
Others financial revenues/expenses	1	3	(2)	-68.0%
Financial Result	(816)	(551)	(265)	48.1%

The increase in **net financial expenses** was mainly a reflection of the **Mark-to-market**, due to the reduction in the risk spread curve practiced by the market in 1Q24, in contrast to the increase in the risk spread in 1Q23. The **Adjustment to the sectorial financial asset/liability**, mainly justified by the recording of the upgradable balance of assets in 1Q23 and liabilities in 1Q24, also contributed to the increase in expenses.

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

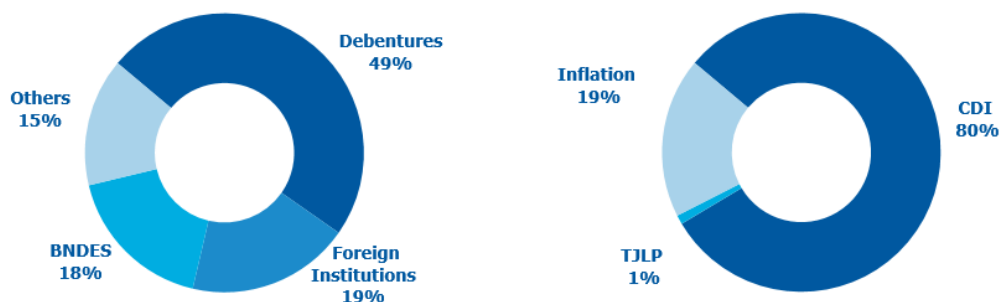
The 6.3% increase reflects the increase in **EBITDA**, mainly due to the performance of the Distribution segment, partially offset by higher **net financial expenses**.

1.2) Indebtedness

1.2.1) Financial Debt in IFRS Criteria

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Financial Debt (including hedge)	30,687	27,618	(3,069)	11.1%
Available Funds	(5,400)	(5,071)	329	6.5%
Net Debt	25,287	22,547	2,741	12.2%
Debt Cost	11.1%	13.4%	-	-17.1%

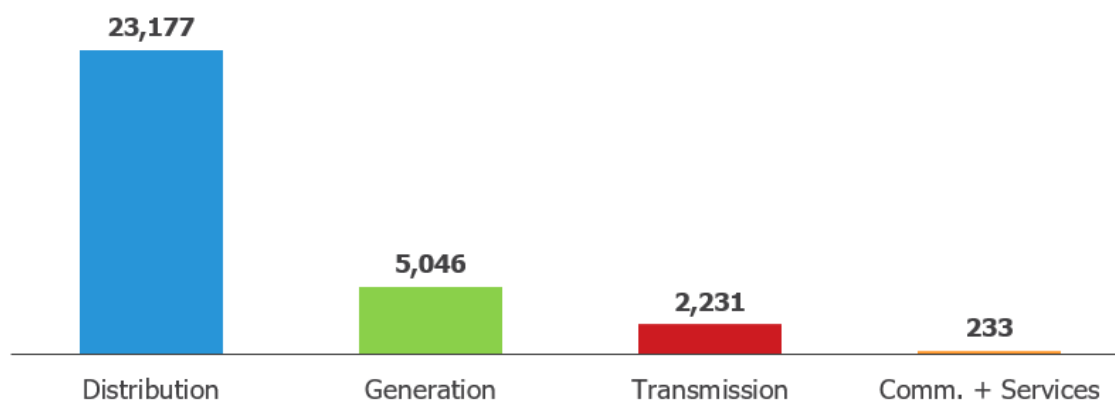
Breakdown by Profile and Indexation | After Hedge



To mitigate any risk of market fluctuations, around R\$ 6.0 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 (18.9% of total IFRS debts).

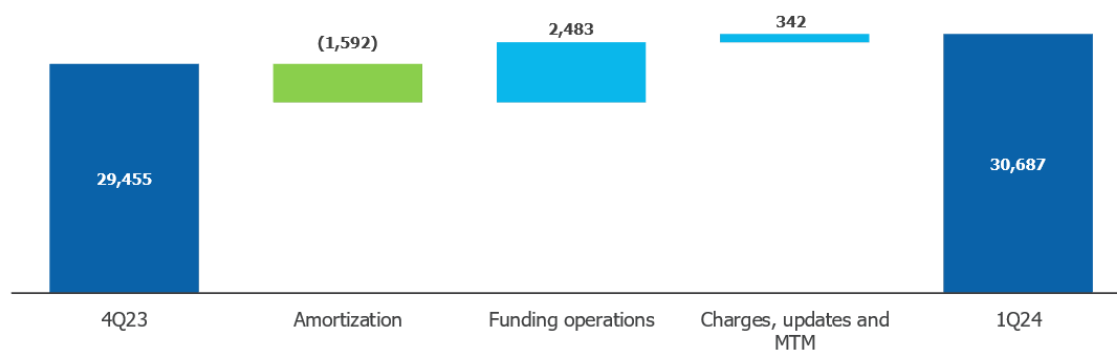
Debt by Segment – IFRS | R\$ Million



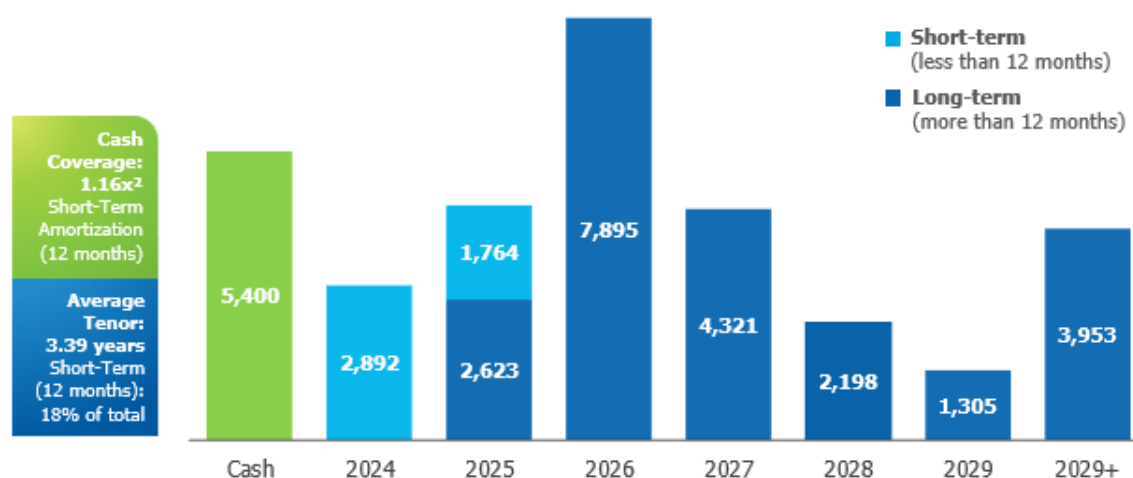
Notes:

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

Evolution of the Debt Balance – IFRS | March 2024



Debt Amortization Schedule¹ – IFRS | March 2024



Notes:

- (1) Considering only the notional and hedge of the debt. In order to reach the financial result of R\$ 30,687 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\$ 2,081 million of Marketable Securities.

1.2.2) Debt in Financial Covenants Criteria

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Financial Debt (including hedge) ¹	31,129	28,176	2,952	10.5%
(-) Available Funds ²	(5,566)	(5,386)	(180)	3.3%
(=) Net Debt	25,563	22,790	2,772	12.2%
EBITDA Proforma ³	13,241	13,397	(156)	-1.2%
Net Debt / EBITDA	1.93	1.70	-	13.5%

Notes:

(1) Considers the proportional consolidation of the assets of Generation, 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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Distribution	920	878	42	4.7%
Generation	50	84	(35)	-41.0%
Transmission ¹	104	113	(8)	-7.4%
Commercialization	2	1	1	142.4%
Services and Others ²	18	6	12	185.3%
Actual Investments	1,094	1,082	12	1.1%

Notes:

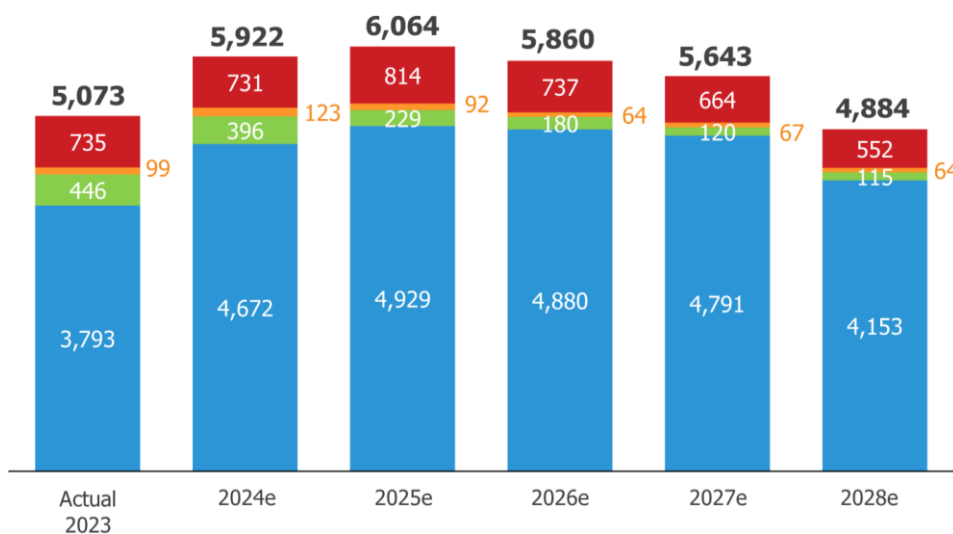
(1) Transmission assets do not have fixed assets, the figures in this table are the addition of contractual assets;

(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 execution in the Distribution segment, with a focus on customer service works and an expansion plan for the electrical system, in addition to the maintenance and modernization of the grid.

1.3.2) Investment Forecast

On December 14th, 2023, the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia approved Board of Executive Officers' 2024/2028¹ Multiannual Plan for the Company, which was previously discussed by the Corporate Finance Committee and Risk Management.



Total
R\$ 28,373 million

Transmission
R\$ 3,499 MM

Comercialization
& Services
R\$ 410 MM

Generation
R\$ 1,039 MM

Distribution²
R\$ 23,425 MM

Notes:

(1) Constant currency;

(2) Disregard investments in Special Obligations (among other items financed by consumers).

Contents

CPFL Energia

Distribution

Generation

Transmission

Commercialization
and Services

Attachments



2) SUSTAINABILITY AND ESG INDICATORS

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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %
Renewable energy	Total energy generated by renewable sources	GWh	3,964	2,524	57.1%
	↳ HPPs (hydro)	GWh	2,693	1,061	153.7%
	↳ SHPPs and CGHs	GWh	563	538	4.6%
	↳ Solar	GWh	0.3	0.3	-13.6%
	↳ Wind	GWh	635	849	-25.2%
	↳ Biomass	GWh	73	75	-2.6%
Smart Grid	Installed automatic reclosers	unit	18,304	16,728	9.4%
	% of telemetered load	%	54.1%	55.8%	-3.0%
Innovation	Innovation Investment (Aneel R&D) in the period	R\$ million	9.0	7.5	20.9%
Decarbonization	Projects qualified for commercialization of carbon credits and renewable energy seals	unit	53	67	-20.9%
	Revenue from sales of carbon credits and energy stamps	R\$ million	2.6	1.0	154.9%

 Sustainable Operations					
Theme	Indicator	Unit	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %
Circular Economy	Refurbished transformers	unit	2,520	3,092	-18.5%
	Aluminum, copper and iron sent to the reverse chain	tons	22,879	14,912	53.4%
Eco-Efficiency	Water consumption (administrative buildings)	1,000 m ³	5	16	-71.7%
	Energy consumption (administrative buildings)	MWh	12,791	8,709	46.9%



Shared Value with Society

Theme	Indicator	Unit	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %
Digitalization	% de digitalization of customer services	%	90.1%	91.0%	-1.0%
	% of bills paid digitally	%	74.3%	70.7%	5.1%
	Digital bills	million units	4.7	4.4	5.2%
Community	Energy efficiency investments in public hospitals (CPFL and RGE in Hospitals)	R\$ million	3.7	16.7	-77.9%
	Investment in socio-environmental projects in communities (Instituto CPFL, Energy Efficiency Program for Low Income and Environment)	R\$ million	4.3	14.1	-69.3%
	People benefiting from CPFL Institute social programs in the period	thousand	153.2	304.9	-49.8%
	Low-income consumer units benefited by the Energy Efficiency Program (PEE Aneel) in the period	thousand	0	2.4	-100.0%
People development and inclusion	Training hours ¹	thousand	84.4	94.6	-10.7%
Diversity	PoC in the company	%	31.8%	27.0%	17.6%
	Women in leadership positions	%	22.3%	21.0%	6.1%
Sustainable Purchases	Critical suppliers evaluated in sustainability criteria	%	88.5%	89.0%	-0.6%

Note: (1) Consider the professional requalification program



Safe & Reliable Business

Theme	Indicator	Unit	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %
Health and Safety	Accident frequency rate Own employees	# injured * 1MM / hours worked ¹	0.7	0.5	35.8%
	Accident frequency rate Outsourced	# injured * 1MM / hours worked ¹	12.4	2.9	322.2%
	Fatal accidents with the population	unit	2.0	4.0	-50.0%
Ethics	Employees trained in Ethics and Integrity	%	100%	91.0%	9.9%
Transparency	Independent Member in the Board of Directors	number	2	2	-
	Women in the Board of Directors	number	1	1	-

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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Part.
Captive Market	11,444	10,986	459	4.2%	58.9%
Free Client	7,975	7,494	480	6.4%	41.1%
Load Net of Losses	19,419	18,480	939	5.1%	100.0%

3.1.1.2) Energy Sales | Concession Area

GWh	1Q24	1Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %	Part.
Residential	6,289	5,645	645	11.4%	33.8%
Industrial	6,279	6,142	137	2.2%	33.7%
Commercial	3,338	3,036	303	10.0%	17.9%
Rural	814	861	(47)	-5.5%	4.4%
Others	1,904	2,007	(103)	-5.1%	10.2%
Energy Sales	18,625	17,690	935	5.3%	100.0%
Captive					
Residential	6,289	5,645	644	11.4%	56.9%
Industrial	771	889	(118)	-13.3%	7.0%
Commercial	1,882	1,869	13	0.7%	17.0%
Rural	758	821	(63)	-7.7%	6.9%
Others	1,355	1,380	(26)	-1.8%	12.3%
Total Captive	11,054	10,604	450	4.2%	100.0%
Free Client					
Residential	1	-	1	-	0.0%
Industrial	5,508	5,252	256	4.9%	72.8%
Commercial	1,456	1,167	289	24.8%	19.2%
Rural	56	40	16	40.3%	0.7%
Others	549	626	(77)	-12.3%	7.3%
Total Free Client	7,571	7,086	485	6.8%	100.0%

Highlights:

- Residential Segment:** growth of 11.4%, favored above all by the positive result of the payroll and level of employment, added to the notable increase in temperature recorded in the state of São Paulo. We also observed positive effects related to the billing calendar, in addition to the vegetative growth of the consumer units. On the other hand, the distributed generation (DG) effect had a negative impact on the segment;
- Industrial Segment:** growth of 2.2%, mainly due to the positive result in the 3 most relevant

sectors in the concession area, namely: food, chemical and rubber & plastic, in addition to advances in the metal products and pulp and paper sectors. In the same sense, there is the data released for the national industrial production, which registered an increase of 1.9%. However, signs of deceleration still persist in 5 of the top 10 productive sectors in our market;

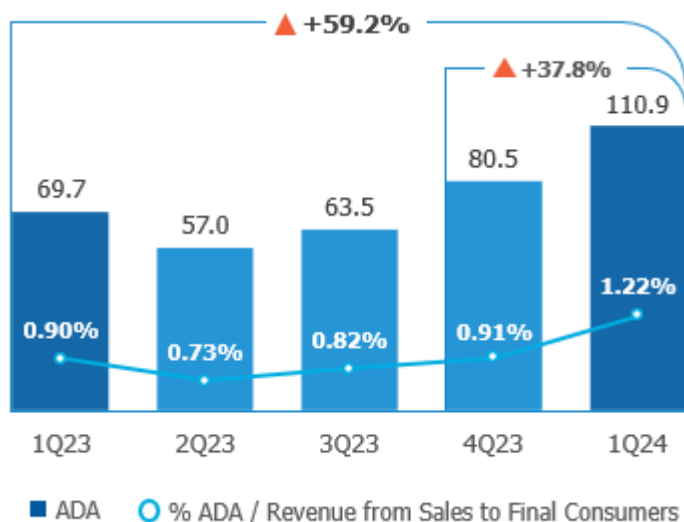
- Commercial Segment:** growth of 10.0%, mainly due to the increase in temperature, which increased the demand for refrigeration in establishments. We observed an increase in the consumption of the 10 most relevant activities in the concession area, with emphasis on retail, which in the same period presented positive indices in the National Survey of Commerce. In addition, there was a positive impact on the vegetative growth of this segment. These effects were partially offset by the negative impact of distributed generation (DG);
- Rural Segment:** reduction of 5.5%, mainly attributed to the effect of rainfall, due to the high volume of rain in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which inhibited the use of irrigation in the RGE concession areas. The relevant increase in DG also contributed to the decrease in the consumption of this segment, with emphasis on the consumer units located in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. In addition, there was an extension of the deadline for the registration review of rural consumers, a decision that amended articles of Normative Resolution 1,000/2021, resulting in the re-registration of consumers destined to activities involving irrigation;
- Others Segment:** reduction of 5.1%, influenced by the effect of rainfall, with the high volume of rain recorded in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and the increase in DG, both observed mainly in the permissionaires located in RGE's concession areas. In addition, there was a negative effect related to the migration of permissionaires to the National Grid.

3.1.1.3) Delinquency

ADA showed an increase of R\$ 41 million compared to the same period in 2023 and an increase of R\$ 30 million compared to 4Q23. As a result, the ADA/Revenue from Sales to Final Consumers index reached 1.22% above the **historical average of 0.7% to 0.8%**.

This result is due to the increase in the load generated by high temperatures increased customers' average bill, as well as short-term delinquency, impacting especially Group B customers. Moreover, the reduction in the number of cuts in 4Q23, due to the displacement of teams to respond to emergencies, due to the severe storms that occurred in this period, influenced the worsening of this indicator.

CPFL has been using process intelligence as a way to control delinquency indicators, automating collection processes, in addition to requalifying our models, in the search for more effective approaches in the face of changes in customer behavior. In addition, we ended the quarter with 528 thousand cuts, a result 7.3% higher than in the last quarter of 2023, after the weather events that impacted this process in 4Q23 throughout the concession area. Still, we closed the quarter 15.9% below the same period in 2023.



3.1.1.4) Losses

Last 12 Months - LTM ¹	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	ANEEL ²
CPFL Energia	8.44%	8.19%	8.64%	8.76%	8.84%	7.87%
CPFL Paulista	8.49%	8.48%	9.10%	9.14%	9.20%	7.90%
CPFL Piratininga	7.43%	7.39%	7.65%	7.75%	7.90%	5.97%
RGE Sul	9.34%	8.38%	8.73%	9.03%	9.18%	9.16%
CPFL Santa Cruz	7.23%	7.27%	7.62%	7.75%	7.58%	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 03/31/2024.

The consolidated losses index of CPFL Energia in the period showed an increase of 0.40 p.p., compared to the previous year, mainly as a result of the increase in load, generated by resumption of consumption and the high temperatures observed in the concessionaires of the state of São Paulo. Excluding the effect of the billing calendar in both periods, the growth in losses would be 0.60 p.p. (8.15% in Mar-23 vs. 8.75% in Mar-24).

It is important to highlight that, in the case of RGE, the losses adjusted by the billing calendar would be 8.92% and, therefore, within the regulatory limit determined by ANEEL.

The main achievements for loss reduction were:

- (i) Blinding of electrical borders and internal substations;
- (ii) Mapping of energy losses through microbalances;
- (iii) 98.4 thousand fraud inspections performed in consumer units;
- (iv) Replacement of more than 15.3 thousand obsolete/defective meters for new electronic meters;
- (v) Visit in 1.6 thousand consumer units inactivated for cutting in cases of self-reconnection;
- (vi) Regularization of 4.9 thousand consumer units, with increase of consumption and without contract;
- (vii) Regularization of 359 clandestine consumer units, most of which having the need of CPFL Energia's grid construction;
- (viii) Market discipline through 134 news in media related to CPFL operations to fight fraud and theft.

3.1.1.5) 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 SAIDI and SAIFI in Mar-24 are below the regulatory limits and the same period in 2023. All distributors are within the ANEEL limits.

These results that can be attributed to the continuous search for improvement by CPFL in its operation, maturation of the ADMS operation system, logistical increase and intensification, through new investments as well as in the operation and maintenance of the grid.

Hours SAIDI	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %	ANEEL ¹
CPFL Energia	6,20	6,40	-3,1%	n.d
CPFL Paulista	5,15	5,14	0,2%	6,41
CPFL Piratininga	4,76	4,80	-0,8%	6,04
RGE	8,90	9,67	-8,0%	10,50
CPFL Santa Cruz	5,24	4,53	15,7%	7,33

Interruptions SAIFI	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %	ANEEL ¹
CPFL Energia	3,52	3,74	-5,9%	n.d
CPFL Paulista	3,29	3,46	-4,9%	5,08
CPFL Piratininga	3,21	3,54	-9,3%	4,98
RGE	4,10	4,43	-7,4%	7,20
CPFL Santa Cruz	3,45	3,06	12,7%	6,10

Note: (1) ANEEL limit referring to 2024.

3.1.2) Tariff Events

	ATAs ¹		PTRs ¹	
Description	CPFL Santa Cruz	CPFL Paulista	RGE	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 billings¹	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.

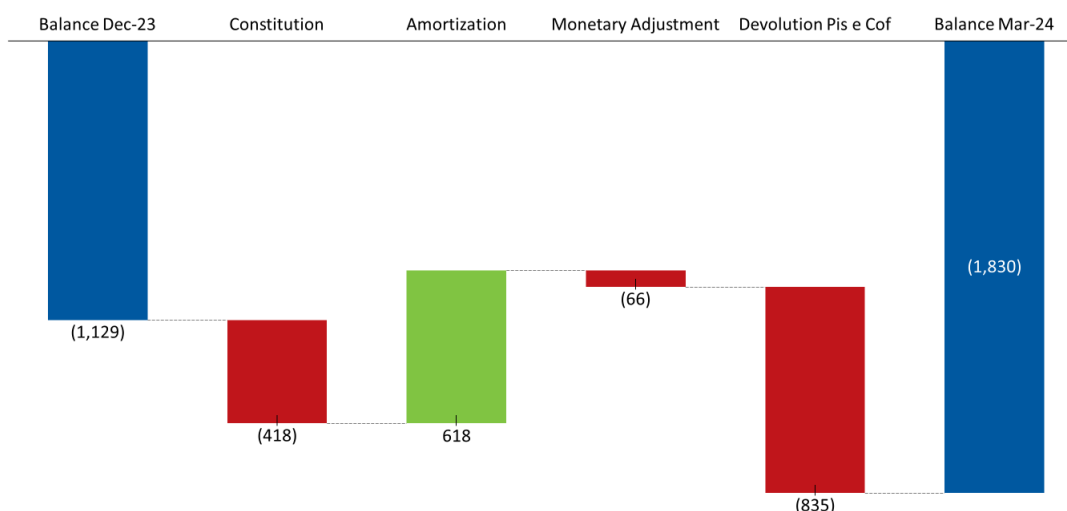
3.1.3) Economic-Financial Performance

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	13,179	11,533	1,646	14.3%
Net Operating Revenue	8,611	8,215	396	4.8%
Net Operating Revenue (ex-rev. from infrastructure)	7,713	7,382	332	4.5%
Cost of Electric Power	(4,298)	(4,214)	(84)	2.0%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(880)	(841)	(38)	4.6%
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(898)	(834)	(64)	7.7%
EBITDA¹	2,536	2,327	209	9.0%
Depreciation and Amortization	(303)	(286)	(17)	5.9%
Financial Income (Expense)	(592)	(345)	(247)	71.5%
<i>Financial Revenues</i>	355	452	(97)	-21.5%
<i>Financial Expenses</i>	(947)	(798)	(150)	18.8%
Income Before Taxes	1,641	1,695	(55)	-3.2%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(483)	(577)	95	-16.4%
Net Income	1,158	1,118	40	3.6%

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

Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities

On March 31st, 2024, the balance of sectoral financial assets and liabilities was negative (liability) in R\$ 1,830 million. If compared to December 31st, 2023, there was a variation of R\$ 701 million, as demonstrated in the chart below:



The variation in this balance was due to the constitution of a liability of R\$ 418 million, mainly due to:

- (i) Electric energy cost (R\$ 355 million);
- (ii) Itaipu costs (R\$ 181 million);
- (iii) Neutrality of sectoral charges (R\$ 159 million).

Partially offset by the constitution of assets in:

- (iv) National Grid (R\$ 199 million);
- (v) CDE (R\$ 75 million);
- (vi) Other items (R\$ 3 million).

The amortization was of R\$ 618 million and the monetary adjustment of assets and liabilities totaled R\$ 66 million. During this period, there was also the approval of the return to consumers of the PIS/COFINS credit, in the amount of R\$ 835 million.

Operating Revenue

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Revenue with Energy Sales (Captive + TUSD)	11,011	9,546	1,465	15.3%
Short-term Electric Energy	35	76	(41)	-53.6%
Concession Infrastructure Construction Revenue	898	834	64	7.7%
Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities	201	(31)	232	-
CDE Resources - Low-income and Other Tariff Subsidies	523	489	34	6.9%
Adjustments to the Concession's Financial Asset	384	497	(113)	-22.7%
Other Revenues and Income	177	159	18	11.5%
Compensatory Fines (DIC/FIC)	(51)	(37)	(14)	36.1%
Gross Operating Revenue	13,179	11,533	1,646	14.3%
ICMS Tax	(1,794)	(960)	(834)	86.8%
PIS and COFINS Taxes	(928)	(842)	(86)	10.2%
CDE Sector Charge	(1,559)	(1,347)	(212)	15.8%
R&D and Energy Efficiency Program	(74)	(69)	(5)	6.6%
PROINFA	(80)	(87)	7	-7.8%
Others	(132)	(12)	(121)	1027.2%
Deductions from the Gross Operating Revenue	(4,568)	(3,317)	(1,250)	37.7%
Gross Operating Revenue	8,611	8,215	396	4.8%

Gross Operating Revenue

The increase in **Revenue with Energy Sales (captive + free clients)** is due to: (i) the increase of 5.9% in the load in the concession area, mainly due to the increase in temperature; (ii) the positive average tariff adjustment in the distribution companies, in consumer's perception; and (iii) the increase in the ICMS tax, as a result of the return of its incidence over TUSD.

On the other hand, there was a decrease in the **Monetary Adjustments to the Concession's Financial Assets**, due to the extraordinary effects related to the adjustment RAB appraisal reports of CPFL Paulista, in the amount of R\$ 136 million. Disregarding this effect, this line would present a variation of 6.5%, explained by the 18% increase in the asset base. In **Revenue from Building the Infrastructure of the Concession**, the increase is due to the higher Capex realized this period.

It is also worth highlighting the positive variation of R\$ 232 million in the accounting of **Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities**, mainly due to the amortization of a liability of R\$ 618 million and the net constitution of a liability of R\$ 417 million in 1Q24, compared to the amortization of an asset of R\$ 154 million and a liability of R\$185 million in 1Q23.

Deductions from the Gross Operating Revenue

Deductions from gross operating revenue showed an increase, mainly due to: (i) the return of the ICMS incidence on TUSD, (ii) the increase in CDE, resulting from the increase of the CDE Water Scarcity and CDE DG, and (iii) the re-composition of resources to the Itaipu Electric Energy Trading Account.

Cost of Electric Energy

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Itaipu	494	462	32	7.0%
PROINFA	92	101	(9)	-9.1%
Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market	2,602	2,656	(53)	-2.0%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(278)	(285)	7	-2.4%
Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale	2,910	2,934	(23)	-0.8%
National Grid Charges	1,084	931	153	16.5%
Itaipu Transmission Charges	103	73	30	41.3%
Connection Charges	64	67	(3)	-4.9%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	3	12	(9)	-73.7%
ESS / EER	275	327	(53)	-16.1%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(141)	(130)	(11)	8.4%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	1,387	1,280	108	8.4%
Cost of Electric Energy	4,298	4,214	84	2.0%

The reduction of the **Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale** is mainly due to the reduction in **PROINFA** tariffs (reduction of the values of the funding quotas) and reduction the volume of energy purchased from **Auction, Bilateral Contracts and Spot Market**.

Regarding **Charges for the Use of the Transmission and Distribution System**, the increase perceived in the analyzed periods, 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, which determined new tariffs as of Jul-23.

Regarding **sector charges (ESS/EER)**, the reduction perceived is due to EER – Reserve Energy Charge, mainly as a result of the increase in generation by plants with Reserve Energy Contracts, since in this case, the energy sold is settled in the CCEE at the PLD value, requiring less need for resources via charges.

PMSO

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Personnel	309	291	18	6.2%
Material	70	80	(10)	-12.9%
Outsourced Services	264	261	3	1.2%
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	219	179	40	22.2%
<i>Allowance for doubtful accounts</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>59.2%</i>
<i>Legal and judicial expenses</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>12.3%</i>
<i>Assets Write-Off</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>-2.4%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>-10.9%</i>
PMSO	861	811	51	6.3%

The PMSO showed an increase of 6.3% (R\$ 51 million), due to the following factors:

- Personal (increases of R\$ 18 million):** explained by the salary adjustments in accordance with the collective labor agreement applied in 2023 and the increase of 2.7% in headcount;
- MSO linked to inflation (decrease of R\$ 5 million): mainly impacts:** hardware and software (R\$ 2 million), leasing and rental (R\$ 2 million) and collection actions (R\$ 1 million);
- MSO not linked to inflation (increase of R\$ 38 million):** increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts (ADA) (as explained in item 3.1.1.5) and in legal and judicial expenses, partially offset by the reduction in Opex related to Capex.

Other operating costs and expenses

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(898)	(834)	(64)	7.7%
Private Pension Fund	(18)	(31)	12	-40.2%
Depreciation and Amortization	(303)	(286)	(17)	5.9%
Total	(1,219)	(1,150)	(69)	6.0%

EBITDA

The increase in **EBITDA** is mainly explained by the increase in load in the concession area, driven by the effect of temperature, the positive average tariff adjustments of the distributors and the higher monetary adjustment to the concession's financial assets, mainly favored by the larger asset base.

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Income	1,158	1,118	40	3.6%
Depreciation and Amortization	303	286	17	5.9%
Financial Result	592	345	247	71.5%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	483	577	(95)	-16.4%
EBITDA	2,536	2,327	209	9.0%

EBITDA by Distribution Company

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
CPFL Paulista	1,122	1,079	43	4.0%
CPFL Piratininga	397	358	39	10.8%
RGE	922	819	103	12.6%
CPFL Santa Cruz	95	70	24	34.4%
EBITDA	2,536	2,327	209	9.0%

CPFL Paulista's EBITDA showed a variation of 4%, being positively impacted by the increase in Parcel B and market growth. Furthermore, CPFL Paulista had, in 1Q23, the registration of the final asset valuation report for RTP, which increased the comparison basis by R\$ 136 million. Disregarding this effect, the variation would have been positive by 19.0%.

In CPFL Piratininga, the impact is a consequence of the growth of the market, mainly captive, with higher consumption in the quarter.

At RGE, the quarter was influenced by a better market mix, with growth in the residential and commercial market and also by the positive variation in the update of the concession's financial assets, due to the larger asset base.

At CPFL Santa Cruz, the positive variation of 34.4% is a reflection of the increase in Parcel B and the favorable energy mix.

Financial Result

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Revenues	355	452	(97)	-21.5%
Expenses	(947)	(798)	(150)	18.8%
Financial Result	(592)	(345)	(247)	71.5%

Managerial Analysis

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(545)	(602)	57	-9.5%
Late payment interest and fines	119	84	35	41.6%
Mark-to-market	(113)	72	(185)	-
Adjustment to the sectorial financial asset/liability	(66)	81	(148)	-
Others financial revenues/expenses	14	20	(6)	-30.8%
Financial Result	(592)	(345)	(247)	71.5%

The increase of R\$ 185 million in the line of **Mark-to-market** is explained by the behavior of the risk spread curve practiced by the market in 1Q24, which showed a reduction, in contrast to the increase in the risk spread in 1Q23.

The expense with the **update of sectorial financial assets and liabilities** increased by R\$148 million, mainly justified by the recording of an updateable balance of assets in 1Q23 and liabilities in 1Q24.

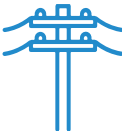
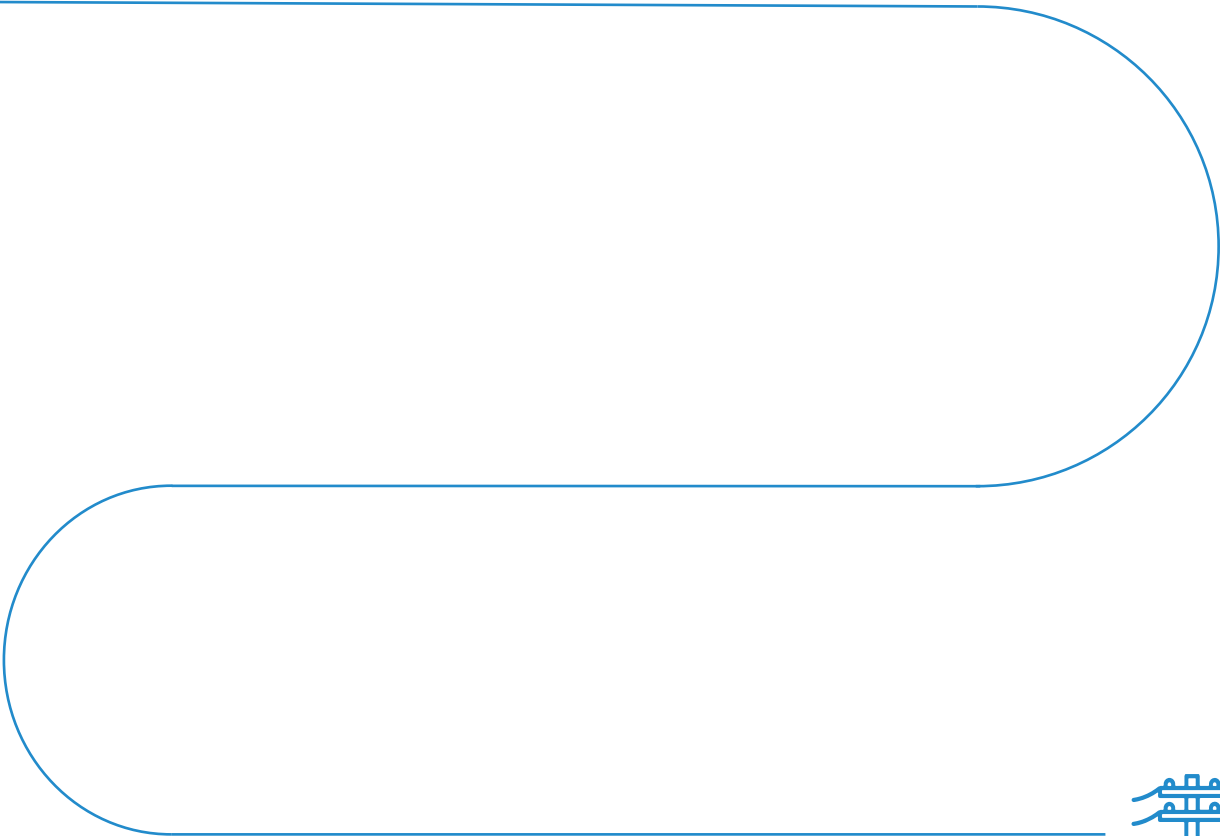
These effects were partially offset by the reduction in **Net debt expenses**, mainly reflecting the

fall in the CDI in the period.

Net Income

The **net income** showed an increase of 3.6%, due to the higher EBITDA result and lower income tax and social contribution expenses, partially offset by the increase in net financial expenses.

Contents
CPFL Energia
Distribution
Generation
Transmission
Commercialization and Services
Attachments



3.2) GENERATION SEGMENT

3.2.1) Operational Performance

Generated Energy

GWh	1Q24	1Q23	Δ GWh	Δ %
Wind	635	849	(214)	-25.2%
SHPP	563	538	25	4.6%
HPP	2,693	1,061	1,632	153.7%
Biomass	73	75	(2)	-2.6%
Solar	0.3	0.3	(0.0)	-13.6%
TPP	9.5	0	9	5734.7%
Total	3,974	2,524	1,450	57.4%

Availability

%	1Q24	1Q23	Δ p.p.	Δ %
Wind	95.7%	95.3%	0.4	0.5%
SHPP	98.2%	92.1%	6.1	6.7%
HPP	98.6%	98.1%	0.5	0.5%
Biomass	99.4%	96.5%	2.9	3.0%
Solar	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
TPP	99.6%	99.5%	0.1	0.1%

3.2.2) Economic-Financial Performance

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	1,184	1,235	(50)	-4.1%
Net Operating Revenue	1,076	1,127	(51)	-4.5%
Cost of Electric Power	(126)	(134)	8	-6.0%
PMSO and Private Pension Fund	(84)	(134)	50	-37.1%
Equity income	89	77	12	15.2%
EBITDA¹	955	937	18	1.9%
Depreciation and Amortization	(219)	(207)	(12)	5.7%
Financial Result	(131)	(140)	9	-6.4%
<i>Financial Revenues</i>	33	41	(8)	-18.9%
<i>Financial Expenses</i>	(164)	(181)	17	-9.2%
Income Before Taxes	605	589	15	2.6%
Net Income	475	453	22	4.8%

Note:

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

Net Operating Revenue

The worse **performance of wind farms** resulted in lower revenues. Readjustments on energy prices, based on inflation (IPCA or IGP-M) as provided for in the contract, helped to soften this impact.

Cost of Electric Power

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Energy Purchased in the Spot Market	21	23	(2)	-9.7%
Bilateral Contracts, ACR and ACL	44	49	(5)	-10.3%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(4)	(4)	0	-5.8%
Cost of Electric Power Purchased for Resale	61	68	(7)	-10.4%
National Grid Charges	54	54	(0)	-0.1%
Connection Charges	5	4	0	8.2%
Charges for the Use of the Distribution System	10	11	(1)	-8.9%
ESS/EER	0	0	(0)	-31.1%
PIS and COFINS Tax Credit	(4)	(4)	(0)	6.1%
Charges	65	66	(1)	-1.4%
Cost of Electric Energy	126	134	(8)	-6.0%

The lower amount of energy purchased under **Bilateral Contracts, ACR and ACL** was the main factor for the cost reduction, partially offset by the higher average price.

PMSO

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Personnel	44	41	2	5.9%
Material	10	10	1	6.1%
Outsourced Services	69	58	11	19.4%
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	(37)	25	(62)	-
<i>Asset Write-off</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>46.2%</i>
<i>GSF Risk Premium</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5.8%</i>
<i>Investment Fair Value Adjustments (non-cash effect)</i>	<i>(56)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(56)</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<i>Legal and judicial expenses</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>146.3%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>-21.1%</i>
PMSO	86	134	(48)	-35.6%

The variation in PMSO expenses is mainly explained by the accounting of the extraordinary effect of Paulista Lajeado (non-cash effect), as already explained in Chapter 1: +R\$ 56 million.

Excluding this effect, PMSO would have increased 6.2%. The main reasons for this increase are: increased spending on maintenance of hardware and software, machinery and equipment, impacting the **Outsourced Services**.

Other operating costs and expenses

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Private Pension Fund	(2)	(0)	(2)	1001.7%
Depreciation and amortization	172	165	7	4.2%
Amortization of Concession Intangible	47	42	5	11.5%
Other operating costs and expenses	217	207	10	4.8%

Equity Income

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Barra Grande HPP	2	2	1	35.5%
Foz do Chapecó HPP	65	58	7	13.0%
Epasa TPP	21	17	4	23.4%
Equity Income	89	77	12	15.8%

Note:

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

Barra Grande

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Revenue	17	15	2	15.5%
Operating Costs / Expenses	(6)	(6)	0	-2.3%
Deprec. / Amortization	(4)	(4)	(0)	1.4%
Net Financial Result	(4)	(2)	(2)	65.4%
Income Tax	(1)	(1)	(0)	33.8%
Net Income	2	2	1	35.5%

Higher tariffs resulted in an increase in **Net Revenue**, while **Operating Costs/Expenses** remained in-line. Higher expenses with UBP, monthly adjusted by IGP-M, increased the **Net Financial Expense**.

Foz do Chapecó

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Revenue	163	161	1	0.8%
Operating Costs / Expenses	(33)	(36)	3	-8.9%
Deprec. / Amortization	(13)	(13)	0	-0.9%
Net Financial Result	(22)	(25)	3	-11.2%
Income Tax	(32)	(29)	(3)	9.8%
Net Income	65	58	7	13.0%

Increase in the supplied energy price generated an increase in **Net Revenue**, offset by CFURH adjustments, while a lower quantity of energy purchased decreased **Operating Costs/Expenses**. Lower expenses with UBP, indexed by IGP-M and IPCA, and lower cost with debt decreased **Net Financial Expenses**, but were offset by lower income from financial

investments and greater monetary and exchange rate updates.

Epasa

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Revenue	48	41	7	16.1%
Operating Costs / Expenses	(13)	(12)	(1)	7.3%
Deprec. / Amortization	(12)	(12)	(0)	0.2%
Net Financial Result	4	5	(1)	-27.0%
Income Tax	(5)	(4)	(0)	10.8%
Net Income	21	17	4	23.4%

Along with the annual adjustment of revenue and greater generation dispatch, there was an increase in **Net Revenue** and **Operating Costs / Expenses**. The lower cash balance resulted in a lower **Net Financial Revenue**.

Financial Result

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Financial Revenues	33	41	(8)	-18.9%
Financial Expenses	(164)	(181)	17	-9.2%
Financial Result	(131)	(140)	9	-6.4%

Managerial Analysis

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(110)	(141)	30	-21.7%
Market-to-market	(2)	15	(17)	-
Other financial revenues/expenses	(18)	(14)	(4)	32.0%
Financial Result	(131)	(140)	9	-6.4%

Net financial expenses reduced mainly due to the **reduction in the IPCA** in the period, which affected **Expenses with the Net Debt**.

EBITDA and Net Income

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Income	475	453	22	4.8%
Depreciation and Amortization	219	207	12	5.7%
Financial Result	131	140	(9)	-6.4%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	130	137	(6)	-4.7%
EBITDA	955	937	18	1.9%

The extraordinary effect of Paulista Lajeado adjustments, of +R\$ 56 million, was the main impact on **EBITDA**, factor that was partially offset by the worsening of wind generation.

This improvement of the EBITDA was reflected in the **Net Income** performance.



3.3) TRANSMISSION SEGMENT

3.3.1) Portfolio

Concession Contracts	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	CPFL-T Share	Index	RAP 2023-2024 ¹ (R\$ million)	RAP Expected 2023-2024 (R\$ million)	Grid Extension
CONTRACT 055/01	12/31/2002	12/31/2042	100%	IPCA	1.069	182	5,829
SUL II	03/22/2019	03/21/2049	100%	IPCA	42	-	75
TESB	07/27/2011	07/27/2041	98%	IPCA	37	-	98
SUL I	03/22/2019	03/21/2049	100%	IPCA	34	-	307
CONTRACT 080/02	12/18/2002	12/18/2032	100%	IGP-M	21	-	127
MORRO AGUDO	03/24/2015	03/24/2045	100%	IPCA	19	-	-
PIRACICABA	02/24/2013	02/24/2043	100%	IPCA	15	-	-
CONTRACT 004/01 (CAC 3)	03/31/2021	03/31/2051	100%	IPCA	12	-	-
MARACANAÚ	09/21/2018	09/21/2048	100%	IPCA	10	-	-
ETAU ²	12/18/2002	12/18/2032	10%	IGP-M	55	-	188
TPAE ²	11/19/2009	11/19/2039	10%	IPCA	11	-	12

Notes:

(1) Net RAP discounting 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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ MWh	Δ %
ENS	367.29	305.65	61.64	20%

The increase 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).

%	1Q24	1Q23	Δ %
PVd	-1.099%	0.855%	-

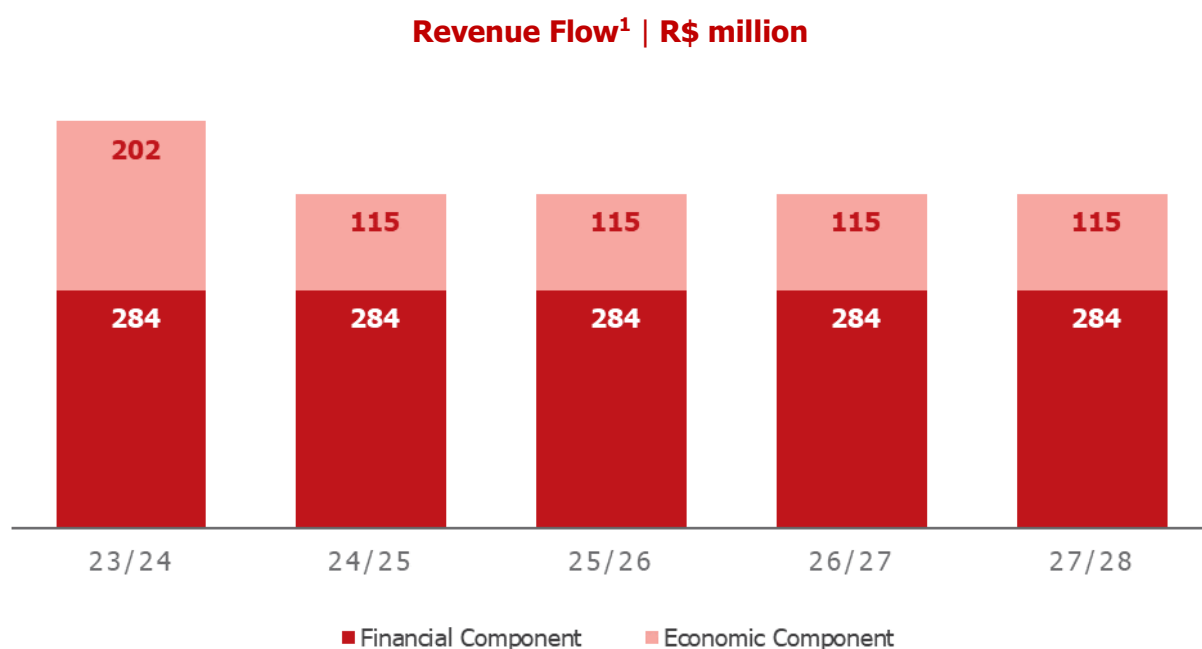
The indicator performance variation is justified by the reactivation, in February 2024, of the injunction for the return of discounts relating to the disconnection of two Transmission Lines in

January 2022 (TL 230 kV Cidade Industrial / Guaíba 2 C1 and TL 230 kV Eldorado do Sul Guaíba 2 C1).

3.3.3) Regulatory Themes

RBSE Revenue Flow¹

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 a mere estimate based on the useful life of the assets.



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

ATA – Annual Tariff Adjustment

According to REH No. 3,216/2023, for the cycle from 07/01/2023 to 06/30/2024, the revenue (RAP) added to the Adjustment Portion (PA) of the **Concession Contract No. 055/2001**, totalizes about R\$ 1.07 billion, net of PIS and COFINS, highlighting:

- (i) Monetary adjustment by IPCA, related to the 2022/2023 cycle;
- (ii) Reprofiting of the financial component of MME Ordinance No. 120/2016 (RBSE);
- (iii) Discount of the Adjustment Portion (PA), whose negative impact is mainly due to the return of revenue received in advance in the 2022/2023 cycle;
- (iv) Expansions of facilities, entry into operation of new reinforcements, sectioning of lines and improvements, carried out during the 2022/2023 cycle, increased the transmission company revenue.

Concession Agreement no. 055/2001

REH 3067/2022*	Earned Resources (REH 3067/2022)	Correction (IPCA)	Write-offs	RBSE	REH 3216/2023*	REH 3216/2023*	Adjustment Portion	REH 3216/2023
933.60	1.19	36.68	(2.92)	3.28	150.19	1,122.02	(53.17)	1,068.85

Note: (*) Approved values not considering the Adjustment Portion – PA.

The contracts of **LT P. Médici – Pelotas 3**, **TESB**, **CPFL Piracicaba**, **CPFL Maracanaú** and **CPFL Morro Agudo** in the Periodic Tariff Revision process for the 2023/2024 cycle were readjusted by the contract indexer, IGP-M for the 080 contract and IPCA for the others, in addition to the discount in the Adjustment Portion.

Concession Contract	REH 3067/2022*	Correction	Project Energization	REH 3216/2023*	Adjustment Portion	REH 3216/2023
080/2002 (LT P. Médici Pelotas 3)	22.44	(1.00)		21.44	(0.45)	20.99
001/2011 (TESB)	27.92	1.10	8.21	37.23	(6.03)	31.20
003/2013 (PIRACICABA)	14.84	0.58		15.43	(0.25)	15.17
020/2018 (MARACANAÚ)	10.26	0.40		10.66	(0.19)	10.47
006/2015 (MORRO AGÚDO)	18.34	0.72		19.06	(0.39)	18.67

Note: (*) Approved values not considering the Adjustment Portion – PA.

For the **CPFL Sul I** and **CPFL Sul II** contracts, as they were energized in the 2022/2023 cycle and began to have revenues as from December and September 2022, respectively, the 2023/2024 tariff readjustment cycle had an adjustment portion to return a revenue received in advance in the 2022/2023 cycle.

Concession Contract	REH 3216/2023*	Adjustment Portion	REH 3216/2023
005/2019 (SUL I)	34.86	(0.68)	34.17
011/2019 (SUL II)	43.19	(2.41)	40.77

Note: (*) Approved values not considering the Adjustment Portion – PA.

Regarding the **Concession Agreement No. 004/2021 (Cachoeirinha 3)**, the transmission company receives the annual RAP for providing the public transmission service scheduled for 2024, in the amount of R\$ 11.5 million, since the start-up of the asset.

3.3.4) Economic-Financial Performance | Regulatory



Disclaimer: This chapter item 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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	398	337	61	18.0%
Net Operating Revenue	327	275	52	18.9%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(106)	(128)	22	-17.0%
Equity Income	3	1	3	324.7%
EBITDA¹	253	177	76	42.8%
Depreciation and Amortization	(29)	(29)	0	-1.4%
Financial Income (Expense)	(80)	(41)	-39	95.2%
<i>Financial Revenues</i>	13	22	-10	-43.0%
Cachoeirinha III+Q40:S53	(93)	(63)	-29	46.6%
Income Before Taxes	144	107	37	35.0%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(27)	(21)	-6	27.3%
Net Income	117	86	32	36.9%

Operational Revenue

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Concession Contract 055/2001	348	300	48	16.2%
Sul II	11	7	4	52.7%
TESB	10	9	1	14.8%
Sul I	9	7	2	27.4%
Concession Contract 080/2002	5	5	0	-1.5%
Morro Agudo	6	3	2	79.2%
Piracicaba	4	4	0	5.0%
Concession Contract 004/2001 (CAC 3)	2	-	2	-
Maracanaú	3	2	1	22.4%
Regulatory Charges	(37)	(33)	-4	11.3%
Gross Revenue	398	337	61	18.0%
Deductions from Revenue	(34)	(29)	-5	17.4%
Net Revenue	327	275	52	18.9%

The increase in the **operating revenue** is mainly due to the 2023/2024 tariff readjustment cycle in concession contract 055, in addition to the operational start-up of Sul I, Sul II, which were partially operating in 1Q23, and Cachoeirinha 3, that had its operational start-up in 4Q23. The regulatory charges, which are part of billed revenue, together with tariff subsidies, had an increase.

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

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Personnel	(30)	(33)	3	-8.8%
Material	3	(1)	4	-
Outsourced Services	(21)	(19)	(3)	15.7%
Private Pension Fund	(20)	(16)	(4)	24.2%
Other Operating Costs/Expenses	(9)	(30)	21	-70.9%
PMSO	(77)	(99)	21	-21.6%
Depreciation and Amortization	(29)	(29)	0	-1.4%
PMSO, depreciation and amortization	(106)	(128)	22	-17.0%

PMSO had a decrease, mainly due to a reduction in labor and fiscal provisions, result of a process of reassessment of the lawsuits base, done during the last year.

EBITDA

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Net Income	117	86	32	36.9%
Depreciation and Amortization	29	29	(0)	-1.4%
Financial Result	80	41	39	95.2%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	27	21	6	27.3%
EBITDA	253	177	76	42.8%

The increase in the EBITDA is mainly because of operational start-up of Sul I, Sul II and Cachoeirinha 3 projects, and CPFL-T contract readjustments. Additionally, there was a decrease in operational expenses, as mentioned before.

Financial Result

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Revenues	14	21	(31)	-31.9%
Expenses	(96)	(64)	(38)	49.1%
Financial Result	(81)	(43)	(38)	88.2%

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Expenses with the net debt	(63)	(44)	(19)	42.3%
Mark-to-Market	(21)	-	(21)	-
Others financial revenues/expenses	2	1	1	126.7%
Financial Result	(81)	(43)	(38)	88.2%

The worsening in the financial result is mainly due to the increase in expenses with debt, as a result of new funding carried out during last year.

Net Income

The net income registered an increase of 82.8%, reflecting the increase in the contracts revenue, and the reduction in PMSO, partially offset by the worsening in the financial result.

3.3.5) Economic-Financial Performance | IFRS

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	493	463	30	6.6%
Net Operating Revenue	422	399	23	5.7%
Net Operating Revenue (ex-rev. from infrastructure)	297	308	-11	-3.5%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(81)	(92)	11	-12.3%
Costs of Building the Infrastructure	(88)	(81)	-7	9.3%
Equity Income	3	3	0	12.0%
EBITDA¹	256	229	27	11.8%
Depreciation and Amortization	(11)	(15)	3	-22.9%
Financial Income (Expense)	(81)	(43)	-38	88.2%
<i>Financial Revenues</i>	14	21	-7	-31.9%
<i>Financial Expenses</i>	(96)	(64)	-31	49.1%
Income Before Taxes	163	171	-8	-4.6%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(39)	(49)	10	-20.2%
Net Income	125	123	2	1.7%

Note: 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	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	550	620	(70)	-11.3%
Net Operating Revenue	463	520	(57)	-11.0%
Cost of Electric Power	(404)	(506)	102	-20.2%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(16)	(14)	(2)	11.8%
EBITDA¹	44	1	43	7050.6%
Depreciation and Amortization	(1)	(1)	(0)	11.2%
Financial Income (Expense)	(6)	(30)	25	-81.6%
<i>Financial Revenues</i>	20	8	12	153.7%
<i>Financial Expenses</i>	(25)	(38)	13	-33.9%
Income Before Taxes	37	(31)	68	-
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(7)	(0)	(7)	2000.4%
Net Income	29	(31)	61	-

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

Services

R\$ Million	1Q24	1Q23	Δ R\$	Δ %
Gross Operating Revenue	321	244	77	31.6%
Net Operating Revenue	296	224	72	32.1%
PMSO, Private Pension Fund and ADA	(212)	(179)	(33)	18.7%
EBITDA¹	83	45	38	85.1%
Depreciation and Amortization	(15)	(13)	(2)	17.9%
Financial Income (Expense)	5	3	1	41.2%
<i>Financial Revenues</i>	6	6	0	7.7%
<i>Financial Expenses</i>	(2)	(3)	1	-32.7%
Income Before Taxes	73	36	37	104.8%
Income Tax / Social Contribution	(19)	(7)	(12)	176.6%
Net Income	54	29	25	87.7%

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



4) ATTACHMENTS

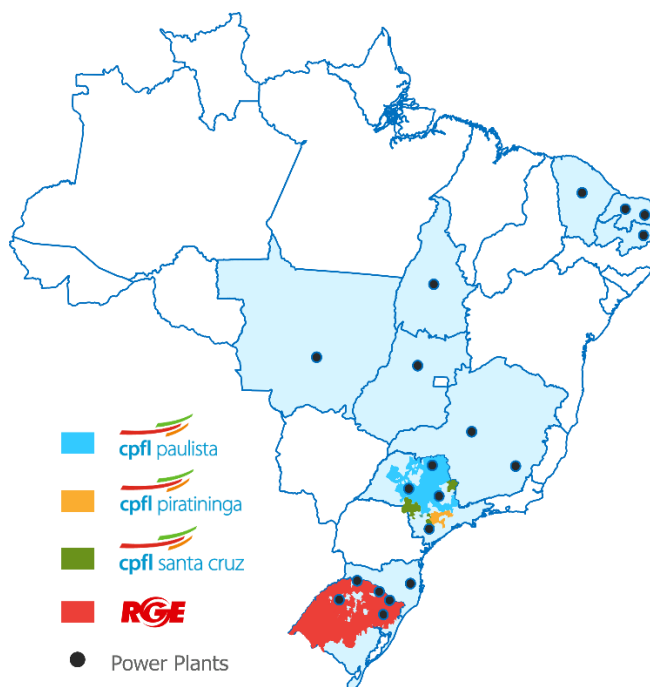
Company Profile and Corporate Structure

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 more than 13.2% of the national market, serving approximately 10.5 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 14.9 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](#).



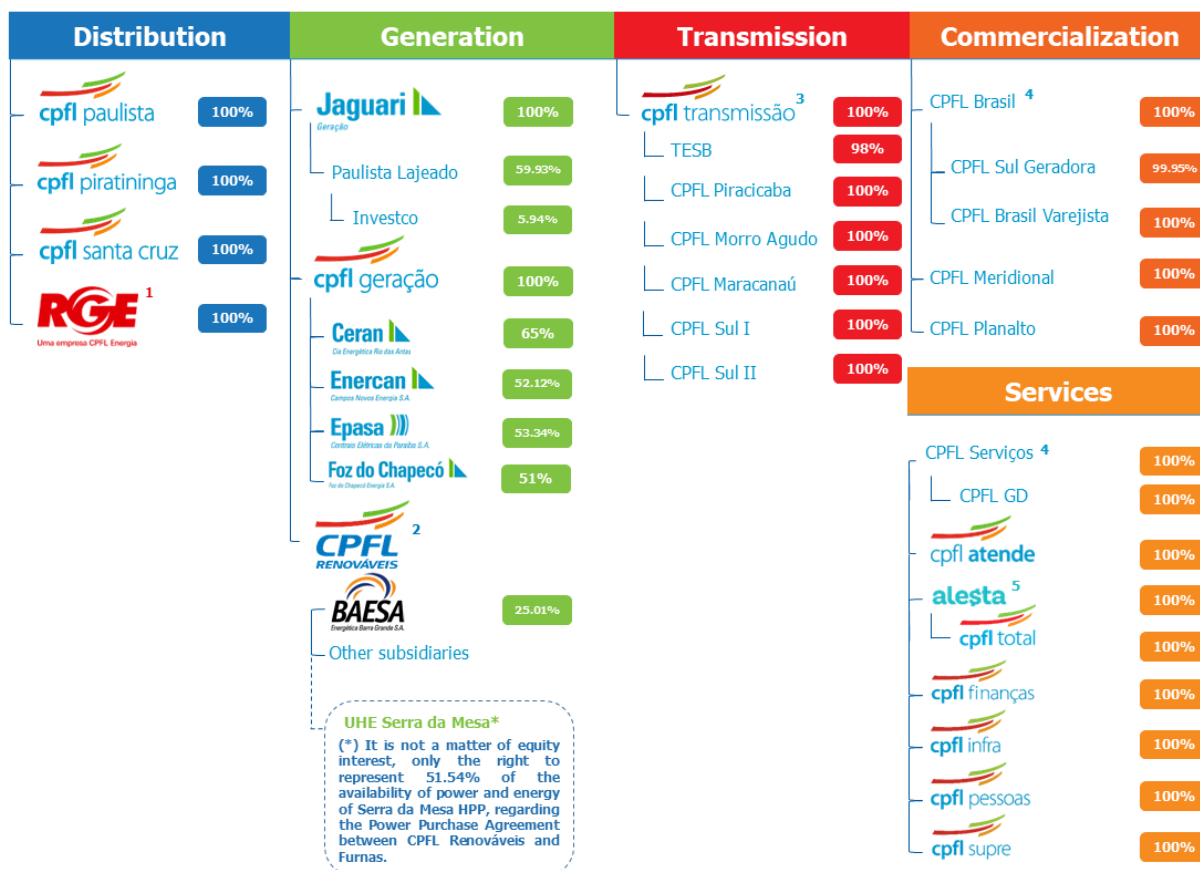
STATE GRID
CORPORATION OF CHINA

83.71%



Free Float

16.29%



Reference date: 04/30/2024

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 income². 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](#).

² The Policy also establishes 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.

