

Reference Form
Base date: December 31, 2022



According to CMV Resolution CVM 80/2022

CPFL Energia S.A.

Identification	CPFL Energia S.A., joint-stock company, registered with CNPJ 02.429.144/0001-93.
Headquarter	The headquarter is located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, nº 1.632, parte, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397 – Campinas/SP
RI Board	<p>The RI Board is located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, nº 1.632, parte, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397 – Campinas /SP – Telefone: 19 3756 8458.</p> <p>The Financial and Investors' Relations Vice-President-Director, YueHui Pan, is the current professional in charge of the Investors Relations area: e-mail: ri@cpfl.com.br.</p>

1. Issuer activities

1.1 Briefly describe the issuer's history

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

CPFL Energia

CPFL Energia's (formerly "Draft II") constitution was in March 1998 and its capital was fully paid in 2002, by VBC Energia S.A., 521 Participações and Bonaire. CPFL Energia was created with the purpose of obtaining financing for CPFL Paulista, with the objective of consolidating the interests of the investors in electric power generation and distribution companies.

In August 2002, CPFL Energia's controlling shareholders decided to transfer their direct stakes in CPFL Paulista and CPFL Geração to CPFL Energia. This capitalization had the objective of consolidating the assets of electricity generation and distribution and of simplifying its operational and corporate organization. With the restructuring, CPFL Energia became a control holding company, aiming to promote synergy between the group's companies. In September 2004, the Company carried out a Public Offering of Shares, through the issuance of new shares and simultaneous sale of shares of the controlling shareholders. This offer occurred both nationally and internationally, and the shares of the Brazilian Offer were listed on B3, while the International Offer, in the form of ADS, was listed on the NYSE. In 2020, the Company decided to cancel its ADS program and delisted the ADS from the NYSE.

Among other transactions, CPFL Energia acquired or incorporated the following companies:

- In November 2000, it incorporated CPFL Piratininga, receiving the split portion of the then Bandeirantes de Energia - EBE, through Draft I Participações, a wholly owned subsidiary of CPFL Paulista;
- In January 2001, it acquired part of the share capital of CERAN - Companhia Energética Rio das Antas, through CPFL Geração;
- In July 2001, it acquired RGE through CPFL Paulista;
- In March 2002, it acquired the entire stake of VBC Participações, which, in turn, held part of the share capital of Foz do Chapecó Energia S.A. ("Foz do Chapecó") and Campos Novos Energia S.A.;
- In August 2002, it incorporated CPFL Brasil;
- In January 2005, it acquired Clion Assessoria e Comercialização de Energia Elétrica Ltda. ("CPFL Meridional"), through CPFL Brasil;
- In June 2006, it acquired the companies of the companies Ipê Energia Ltda., PSEG Brasil Ltda., and PSEG Trader S.A., later named, respectively, CPFL Serra Ltda. ("CPFL Serra"), CPFL Missões Ltda. ("CPFL Missões") and CPFL Comercialização Cone Sul S.A. ("CPFL Cone Sul"), through RGE;
- In October 2006, it acquired Companhia Luz e Força Santa Cruz ("Santa Cruz"), through Nova 4 Participações Ltda.;
- In 2007, through Perácio, it acquired CMS Energy Brasil S.A. ("CMS"), which was a holding company that owned the subsidiaries CPFL Leste Paulista, CPFL Sul Paulista, CPFL Jaguari, CPFL Mococa, Paulista Lajeado Energia S.A. ("Paulista Lajeado Energia"), CPFL Planalto Ltda. ("CPFL Planalto"), CPFL Serviços and CPFL Jaguari Geração;
- In May 2007, it incorporated Nect, formerly called Chumpitaz Participações S.A.;
- In May 2008, it incorporated CPFL Atende.
- CPFL Bioenergia S.A. (formerly Makelele Participações S.A.) was acquired by Semesa S.A. in 2006, and the latter was merged into CPFL Geração in 2007;
- In September 2009, it acquired the companies Santa Clara I - Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara II Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara III Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara IV Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara V Energias Renováveis Ltda., Santa Clara VI Energias Renováveis Ltda., Eurus VI Energias Renováveis Ltda. and Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A. (EPASA), through CPFL Geração;

- In October 2009, it incorporated CPFL Bio Formosa, through CPFL Brasil;
- In 2010, it incorporated CPFL Bio Buriti, CPFL Bio Ipê and CPFL Bio Pedra, through CPFL Brasil;
- In April 2010, it incorporated CPFL Bio Anicuns S.A. and CPFL Bio Itapaci S.A., through CPFL Brasil;
- In August 2011 it acquired CPFL Renováveis through CPFL Brasil and CPFL Geração;
- In December 2011, it completed the acquisition of Santa Luzia Energética S.A. ("Santa Luzia") through CPFL Renováveis;
- On October 31, 2016, the acquisition of RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia by CPFL Jaguariúna was completed; and on December 15, 2017, the management of RGE Sul and its parent company CPFL Jaguariúna Participações Ltda., CPFL Jaguariúna, approved the merger of CPFL Jaguariúna into RGE Sul. As a result of this merger, CPFL Jaguariúna was extinguished.
- On June 29, 2018, we acquired the right to carry out transmission activities, at the ANEEL Transmission Auction. We also received the concession of the Maracanaú II Substation and segments of transmission lines, located in the state of Ceará.
- On December 4, 2018, ANEEL approved our proposal to consolidate the concessions of our two distribution companies (RGE and RGE Sul). Effective January 1, 2019, RGE was merged into RGE Sul, and RGE Sul began operating under the name RGE. As a result of this operation, the RGE ceased to exist.
- On December 20, 2018, we acquired the right to carry out transmission activities and gained new Substations and transmission lines in the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.
- On September 30, 2019, the partial spin off of Nect Serviços Administrativos de Infraestrutura Ltda was approved. - "CPFL Infra" (formerly called Nect Administrative Services Ltda.) into four specific business segments (Supplies, Human Resources, Financial Services, and Infrastructure) and the incorporation of the split portion for the three new companies CPFL Supre, CPFL Finanças and CPFL Pessoas .
- On September 30, 2019, we announced, jointly with State Grid, the closing of the purchase and sale of shares issued by CPFL Renováveis and the transfer by State Grid to us, of all shares of CPFL Renováveis held directly by State Grid. The total purchase price paid by us to State Grid was R\$ 4.1 billion.
- On December 19, 2019, our board of directors and the board of directors of CPFL Geração approved the tender offer by CPFL Geração to acquire the remaining outstanding common shares of CPFL Renováveis, to allow for the conversion of CPFL Renováveis' registration as a publicly held company of category "A", into a publicly held company of category "B" and/or its exit from the Novo Mercado. This Tender Offer is subject to CVM registration and to B3 authorization. The price per share offered is R\$ 16.85, adjusted by SELIC, from the date of the mandatory Tender Offer made by State Grid in November 2018.
- On April 27, 2020, the Company received approval from CVM related to the request of the Tender Offer for Conversion of Registration as well as to Tender Offer for the Exit from the New Market.
- On May 21, 2020, the Company, through a Relevant Fact, reported that, on that date, its Board of Directors expressed favorably as to the acceptance of the OPA by the Company's shareholders, as approved at a meeting held on that date.
- On June 5, 2020, CPFL Geração, through a Relevant Fact, reported that the definitive acquisition price for the Tender Offer auction, after the adjustments provided for in item 4.5 of the Notice, was R\$ 18.24 per common share, to be paid in full on the date of financial settlement (June 15, 2020) of the Tender Offer Auction.
- On June 10, 2020, CPFL Renováveis, through a Material Fact, informed that, as a result of the Tender Offer, CPFL Geração ("Offerer") had acquired 183,539 outstanding common shares at the unit price of R\$ 18.24. With the financial settlement of the shares, the remaining shares in circulation now represent 0.021% of the Company's capital stock. Considering that the Offeror acquired a number of shares greater than the minimum amount necessary for the conversion of its registration, the Company proceeded with the necessary acts to convert its registration from a publicly held company category "A" to category "B" with the CVM.
- On June 19, 2020, CPFL Renováveis, through a Relevant Fact, reported that the Board of Directors had approved, on that date, the call for an Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") of the Company's shareholders, to be held on July 7, 2020, to decide on the redemption of all common shares issued by the

Company that remained in circulation after the Tender Offer auction. The EGM occurred on that date and the redemption of shares was approved. The redemption price is R\$ 18.28 per share, equivalent to the price of the Tender Offer, adjusted for the variation of the SELIC Rate from June 15, 2020, the date of settlement of the Tender Offer, until the date of deposit of the redemption amount (July 22, 2020).

- On July 6, 2020, CPFL Renováveis, through a Relevant Fact, reported CVM approved the request to convert the Company's registration of publicly based company from category "A" to category "B".
- On September 30, 2020, an Extraordinary General Meeting approved the second stage of the corporate restructuring plan with the purpose of integrating CPFL Renováveis, in continuity with the communication made through the material fact dated May 21, 2019.
- On April 15, 2020 the incorporation of Alesta Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A. was approved. The Company is a private financial institution operating in the category of Direct Credit Company, incorporated in the form of a corporation.
- On July 16, 2021, the group acquired, through CPFL Cone Sul, control of CPFL Transmissão (CEEE-T - Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Elétrica) in a public auction session for the sale of 66.08% of its shareholding control.
- The acquisition was completed on October 14, 2021.
- On September 30, 2021, the construction of the Gameleira Wind Complex was completed, which went into operation with its 4 wind farms (Costa das Dunas, Figueira Branca, Gameleira and Taurus), in an of advance in 2.5 years, reaching an installed capacity increase of 81.7 MW.
- In a relevant fact, disclosed on February 25, 2022, the Company informed its shareholders and the market in general that, on that date, the registration and authorization for the realization of the unified tender offer for the mandatory acquisition of common shares by control and voluntary transfer of ownership of preferred shares issued by the Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica (CEEE-T). ("OPA").
- As indicated in the Notice, the OPA auction was held at B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão on April 6, 2022. As a result of the Auction, CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. ("Offerer") had acquired 3,095,570 common shares (representing 32.56%) and 109,251 preferred shares (representing 72.08%) issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica - CEEE-T ("CPFL-T"), both valued at the unit price of R\$ 349.29.
- In a Notice to the Market of April 11, 2022, CPFL-T informs that, as of this acquisition, CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. now holds 9,476,391 common shares (representing 99.68% of the total of this type) and 110,338 preferred shares (representing 72.80% of the total of this type) issued by CPFL-T.
- Em 29 de julho de 2022 ocorreu o leilão de privatização do controle da CEEE-G, no contexto de desestatização das empresas do Grupo CEEE pelo Governo do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul. Dentre os investimentos que a CEEE-G detinha, destaca-se o percentual de 6,51% de participação na Campos Novos Energia S.A. ("Enercan"). Em 17 de novembro de 2022, a CPFL Energia, por meio da CPFL Geração, concluiu a aquisição de 3,39% do capital social da Enercan A CPFL Geração passou a deter, portanto, participação acionária de 52,12% na Enercan (anteriormente 48,72%).
- On July 29, 2022, the auction for the privatization of control of CEEE-G took place in the context of the state government of Rio Grande do Sul's divestment of CEEE Group companies. Among the investments held by CEEE-G, a notable one was its 6.51% stake in Campos Novos Energia S.A. ('Enercan'). On November 17, 2022, CPFL Energia, through CPFL Geração, completed the acquisition of a 3.39% equity interest in Enercan. As a result, CPFL Geração now holds a 52.12% equity stake in Enercan (previously 48.72%).
- On October 10, 2022, the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) granted registration and authorization for the public tender offer for the acquisition of common and preferred shares issued by CEEE-T, to convert the company's registration as a 'Category A' issuer of securities to 'Category B' ('Delisting Tender Offer').
- CPFL Cone Sul acquired 3,697 common shares (representing 0.04% of the total common shares) and 2,018 preferred shares (representing 1.33% of the total preferred shares) issued by CEEE-T. CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. became the holder of 9,592,444 shares issued by CEEE-T, representing 99.32% of its total share capital, including 9,480,088 common shares representing 99.72% of the total common shares and 112,356 preferred shares representing 74.13% of the total preferred shares.

- On December 7, 2022, a resolution was approved at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of CEEE-T for the redemption of all remaining shares issued by the company after the Delisting Tender Offer, converting its registration as a 'Category A' issuer of securities to 'Category B'.
- On September 23, 2022, approval was granted by the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), and on November 1, 2022, the transaction was certified by the Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE).
- On November 17, 2022, CPFL Energia, through CPFL Geração, completed the acquisition of a 3.39% equity interest in Enercan for a total amount of R\$ 50,464. The ownership of the shares was transferred to CPFL Geração, and the payment was made. CPFL Geração now holds a 52.12% equity stake in Enercan (previously 48.72% and accounted for using equity method until the date of change of control).
- On December 16, 2022, a resolution was approved at the extraordinary general meeting of CEEE-T for the cancellation of all treasury shares (arising from the Compulsory Redemption), including 26,787 common shares and 39,216 preferred shares. Additionally, an amendment to Article 5 of the Bylaws of CEEE-T was approved to reflect the new share composition after the cancellation. Following these resolutions, CPFL Cone Sul remained the holder of 9,592,444 shares issued by CEEE-T, now representing 100% of its total share capital, including 9,480,088 common shares and 112,356 preferred shares.

Aquisição acionária da Companhia pela State Grid International Development Limited

On January 23, 2017, the Company received correspondence from State Grid Brazil Power Participações SA. ("State Grid") informing that, on that date, the closing of the Share Acquisition Agreement concluded between State Grid, Camargo Correa S.A., Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil - PREVI, FUNCESP, Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, Fundação Petrobrás de Seguridade Social - PETROS, Fundação SABESP de Seguridade Social - SABESPREV, and certain other parties.

After the completion of the transaction, State Grid became the controller company of CPFL Energia, with 54.64% (556,164,817 shares, direct or indirect) of the company's voting and total capital. With the transaction, State Grid became the sole controller of the Company, and as a consequence, the Shareholders' Agreement dated March 22, 2002, concluded between the former controllers, was terminated.

In a Relevant Fact and a Notice to the Market released on November 30 and December 5, 2017, the Company informed that the Tender Offer Auction was successfully carried out in B3's trading system. As a result of the auction, State Grid acquired 408,357,085 common shares issued by the Company, representing 88.44% of the total shares of the Tender Offer object and 40.12% of the Company's share capital.

State Grid now held, together with ESC Energia S.A., 964,521,902 common shares issued by the Company, raising its joint stake from 54.64% to 94.75% of the Company's total share capital.

With the transaction, State Grid became the sole controller of the Company, and as a consequence, the Shareholders' Agreement dated March 22, 2002, concluded between the former controllers, was terminated.

On 2 April 2019, the Company informed B3 of its intention to increase its number of shares in circulation in the market (free float), in compliance with the rules of the Novo Mercado, through the realization of a subsequent offer of its common shares and, on April 18, 2019, B3 approved its request to extend the deadline to reach a minimum percentage of shares outstanding in the market (free float) of 15% of its total capital until October 31, 2019.

On April 24, 2019, a Relevant Fact was disclosed by the Company, informing that it had filed a Registration Statement on Form F-3 ("Form F-3") before the SEC, allowing the Company to make certain public offerings in the United States, of common shares issued by the Company, including in the form of ADS.

CPFL Energia concluded, on August 29, 2019, with its parent company, State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. ("SGBP"), a contract for the purchase and sale of shares related to the acquisition by CPFL Energia of the entire stake that SGBP held directly in CPFL Renováveis, a publicly held company indirectly controlled by CPFL Energia ("Purchase and Sale Agreement").

The Purchase and Sale Agreement was negotiated independently by representatives of CPFL Energia and SGBP, and provided that the shares issued by CPFL Renováveis held by SGBP would be acquired by CPFL Energia for R\$ 16.85 per share ("Acquisition Price"). The Acquisition Price was approved by the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, in view of the favorable recommendation of the independent members of the Committee of

Transactions with Related Parties of CPFL Energia, based on the indicative price range contained in the appraisal report of CPFL Renováveis shares, prepared independently, as described in the Relevant Fact released on May 21, 2019.

The contract in question was independently negotiated by representatives of CPFL Energia and SGBP, and it stipulated that the shares issued by CPFL Renováveis held by SGBP would be acquired by CPFL Energia.

On September 30, 2019, CPFL Energia announced that the purchase of the shares issued by CPFL Renováveis, entered into between CPFL Energia and its parent company, SGBP, was completed on that date. This was accomplished by transferring the entirety of SGBP's direct ownership stake in CPFL Renováveis to CPFL Energia.

1.2 Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the issuer and its subsidiaries

Overview

We are a corporation, incorporated and existing as per the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil, with the legal corporate name CPFL Energia S.A. Our headquarters is located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Correa, no. 1.632, parte, Jardim Professora Tarcilia, CEP 13087-397, Campinas, Estado de São Paulo, Brasil, and our telephone number is +55 19 3756-8458. Our Investors' Relations Department is located at the same address and the telephone number is +55 19 3756-8458.

We are a holding that, through our subsidiaries and affiliates, distributes, generates, transmits, and commercializes electricity in Brazil and renders services related to energy. We were incorporated in 1998 as a joint venture between VBC Energia S.A. ('VBC'), 521 Participações S.A. and Bonaire to combine their interests in corporations that act in the Brazilian energy sector.

In addition, we are one of the biggest electricity distributors of Brazil, based on the 68,708 GWh of electric energy that we distributed to 10.3 million consumers in 2022. On December 31, 2022, our installed capacity of electric energy was 4,411 MW, and from the Small-size Hydroelectric Power Plants (PCHs) and Small Centralized Hydroelectric Power Plants (CGHs) of 472 MW. Through our participation in CPFL Renováveis, we are involved in the construction of a PCH and, as a result, we expect to increase our installed capacity by 28 MW, and the projected date for commercial operation is in 2024.

We are also engaged in energy commercialization, purchasing, and selling electricity to energy producers, Free Consumers, and energy commercialization companies. We also render agency services to Free Consumers before the Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization ("CCEE") and other agents, as well as services related to electricity to its affiliates and non-affiliates. In 2022, the total volume of electric energy sold by our commercialization subsidiaries was 12,450 GWh and 12,244 GWh to affiliated and non-affiliated parties, respectively.

Currently, we are also developing our electric energy transmission business, and we successfully won three of the ANEEL greenfield transmission auctions of 2018, which will demand an investment of R\$ 924 million (estimated by ANEEL) and will require us to build approximately 407 km of transmission lines to add 2,343 MVA to our portfolio. In July 2021, we were awarded as the winners in the Privatization Auction of CEEE-T, now CPFL Transmissão. The company became part of the CPFL Energia group as of October 14, 2021, having equipment under its concession distributed in 73 substations, all of which are located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with 172 transformers, which total an installed power of 10,234 MVA, and other 1,047 MVA from investment participation. The Company currently operates 5,920 km of transmission lines at voltages of 230 kV, 138 kV and 69 kV, in addition to having participation in another 84 km of transmission lines, in TESB – Transmissora de Energia Sul Brasileira, totaling 6,005 km of transmission lines in operation.

Our business segments are divided as follows:

Distribution. In 2022, our four fully consolidated distribution subsidiaries delivered 69,171 GWh of electricity to 10.3 million consumers, primarily in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Generation. On December 31, 2022, our total installed capacity in operation amounts to 4,411 MW, comprising 8 large hydroelectric power plants (UHEs) (1,996 MW), 49 wind farms (1,391 MW), 46 small hydroelectric power plants (PCHs) and small centralized hydroelectric power plants (CGHs) (472 MW), 8 biomass thermal power plants (370 MW), 2 thermal power plants (UTES) (182 MW), and 1 solar power plant (1 MW).

Currently, we have a PCH under construction with a capacity of 28 MW. Additionally, we have wind, solar, and PCH projects in development totaling over 4,399 MW.

Transmission. On December 31, 2022, our Transmission segment consists of 97 substations, totaling 14,892 MVA of installed capacity and 6,120 kilometers of transmission lines at voltages of 69 kV, 138 kV, and 230 kV, being part of the National Interconnected System - SIN.

Our transmission assets									
	CPFL Transmissão				CPFL Sul I	CPFL Sul II	CPFL Piracicaba	CPFL Morro Agudo	CPFL Maracanaú
	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	TESB					
Concession contract	CC 055/01	CC 080/02	CC 004/21	CC 001/11	CC 005/19	CC 011/19	CC 003/13	CC 006/15	CC 020/15
Localization	RS	RS	RS	RS	SC	SC/RS	SP	SP	CE
Number of substations	78	2	1	8	2	4	1	1	1
Number of transmission lines	120	1	4	4	2	2	-	-	-
Extension of transmission lines	5,792.83	127.06	10.00*	84.65	107.70	7.81	-	-	-
Power	10,202 MVA	0 MVA	550 MVA	747 MVA	1,344 MVA	549 MVA	800 MVA	800 MVA	450 MVA
Concession period	2043	2032	2051	2041	2049	2049	2043	2045	2048
Allowed Annual Revenue (RAP)	R\$ 917 million	R\$ 22 million	R\$ 10 million	R\$ 42 million	R\$ 21,5 million	R\$ 30,4 million	R\$ 12,3 million	R\$ 14,6 million	R\$ 7,9 million

(*)

Segments of 230 kV transmission lines between Cachoeirinha 3 Substation and Gravataí 2 - Canoas 2 - C1 Transmission Line, 2 x 2.5 km each; Segments of 230 kV transmission lines between Cachoeirinha 3 Substation and Gravataí 2 - Cidade Industrial - C2 Transmission Line, 2 x 2.5 km each.

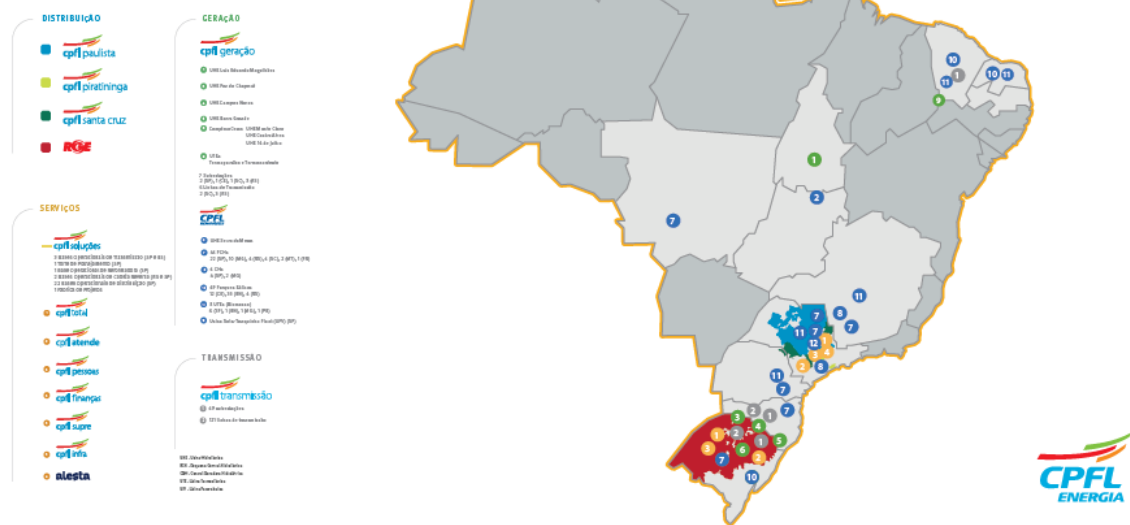
Each substation can contain assets from more than one company within the group.

Commercialization. Our commercialization subsidiaries manage the energy purchase and sale operations and offer energy contracting management services for generators and ‘free’ and ‘special’ consumers before the Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization (CCEE) and other agents, including guidance on the operational requirements. CPFL Brasil, our biggest commercialization subsidiary, transacts the purchase and sale of electric energy with ‘free’ and ‘especial’ consumers, other commercialization companies, generators, and distributors. In 2022, we sold 12,450 GWh of electric energy, of which 12,244 GWh were sold to non-affiliated parties.

Services. We present the results of our activities of rendering of services as an individual operation segment. Our activities in this segment include to render services related to electric energy, such as projects and construction, to our related and unrelated parties.

Additionally, to the 5 operational segments referred to above, we consolidated certain activities as ‘Others’. The activities that are consolidated in ‘Others’ consist of CPFL Telecom and expenses of the holding CPFL Energia.

The diagram below shows our territory of services of December 31, 2022:



Concentrating on improving our operational efficiency even more. The electric energy distribution in our distribution concession areas is our biggest business segment, representing 45,6% of our consolidated profit in 2022. We continue to focus on the quality improvement of our service and on the maintenance of efficient operating costs, exploring synergies and technologies. We also make efforts to standardize and update our operations regularly, by introducing automated systems whenever possible. We also recognized the need to

invest in digital assets, with the Smart Grid technology and in 2022 we implemented 1,860 automatic circuit interconnectors, increasing the total number in our concession areas to 16,515. Those automatic circuit connectors enable higher flexibility in the electric system operation and are supported by our robust proprietary communication infrastructure, including digital radio communication systems, radio frequency network and optical fiber network and our partnership with suppliers of telecommunication services.

For that purpose, we planned to make capital investments aggregating approximately R\$ 5,215 million in 2023 and R\$ 5,427 million in 2024. From the total of investments budgeted in this period, R\$ 8,347 million or 78.4% will be invested in our distribution segment, R\$ 771 million or 7.2% in our generation segment and R\$ 1,427 million, or 12.5%, in our transmission businesses. In addition, in this period, we plan to invest R\$ 197 million, or 1.9% in our commercialization and services segments.

We have already contractually committed to part of these expenses, mainly in generation projects. Please refer to 'Item 2.1, paragraph (c) - Payment capacity in relation to financial commitments' and 'Item 4.1, paragraph (a) - If we are unable to complete our proposed investment program within the planned schedule, the operation and development of our business may be adversely affected' for more information. The planned capital expenditures for the development of our generation capacity and the respective financing agreements are discussed in more detail in 'Item 2.10.a' of this Reference Form.

Expand and strengthen our commercialization.

Free Consumers are a significant segment of the electric energy market in Brazil, representing over 34% of the market. This percentage has been increasing yearly due to new migrations of the captive Market to the free Market, boosted by the significant increase of new players, who increasingly offer lower prices and offer of products aligned with the profile of the client's consumption, thus reducing the free market risk. It is worth mentioning that the MME Ordinance No. 465/2019 established that by January 31, 2022, ANEEL and CCEE must present a study on the regulatory measures necessary to allow the opening of the free market for consumers with loads below 500 kW, including an opening schedule proposed from January 1, 2024. In compliance with the Ordinance, ANEEL presented to the Ministry of Mines and Energy a proposal to open the free market in Brazil, through technical note No. 10/2022, being established that before indicating a schedule for the opening of the free market, there is a need for regulatory improvements in the country, thus, 14 items were identified for regulation or improvement.

By means of CPFL Brasil, our energy commercialization subsidiary, we are focused on entering bilateral contracts with consumers that adhered to the free market all over Brazil. To achieve this objective, we segmented and increased the relationship level with our clients, by using our dedicated business consultants, in addition to the operational support of back office with matters related to CCEE. Another important move was the energy management product repositioning, initiated in 2020 and continued during 2021 and 2022. Due to this action, CPFL Comercializadora wants to reach clients, who are potentially free and are still in the captive, but they could be in the free environment, offering specific products to each profile, improving its clients' base and getting prepared for the future opening of the free market.

Positioning for us to benefit from the consolidation of the sector, based on our experience in the successful integration and restructuring of other operations.

We believe that with the eventual stabilization of the regulatory environment in the Brazilian energy sector in the future, there may be substantial consolidation in the generation, transmission sectors and mainly in the distribution sector. In the recent years, we successfully integrated RGE Sul (acquired from AES Guaíba II Empreendimentos Ltda. in 2016), exploring operational synergies with the neighbor inherited concession RGE, we merged RGE Guayaba Sul into one (RGE Sul, now operating under the name RGE), and we also merged our smaller distribution subsidiaries into one (CPFL Santa Cruz), to benefit from a leaner corporate structure. In addition, our expansion in the transmission businesses supports our distribution operations with the additional reliability and quality of our new Substations that will put into operation.

Given our financial soundness and our management skills, we believe we are well positioned to benefit from this consolidation in the electric energy Brazilian market. If there are promising assets available with attractive terms,

notably in areas where we already operate, we may make the acquisitions that will complement our existing operations, giving our company and our consumers additional opportunities to enjoy the advantages of the economy of scale.

Strategy and management for sustainable development.

In 2022, we structured our ESG 2030 Plan, an evolution of the Sustainability Plan 2020-24, aligned with our strategic planning, with the aim of driving the transition to a more sustainable model of energy production and consumption, maximizing our positive impacts on society and the value chain. To achieve this, we defined four pillars of action: renewable and smart solutions, sustainable operations, shared value with society, and safe and reliable performance. Within these pillars, we have made 23 public commitments that contribute to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are monitored by our Sustainability Platform, our management tool.

Based on the strategy defined in the ESG 2030 Plan, we manage specific and fundamental topics for the entire electric sector, such as Climate Change. We focus our actions on this topic through four main fronts: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management, Climate Risk and Opportunity Management, Promotion of Innovation, and Engagement and Disclosure. Among the opportunities, we offer low-carbon solutions and decarbonization of the energy matrix to our customers, such as energy management for reduced consumption, access to the free market, and energy efficiency. We also implement measures for offsetting and compensating greenhouse gas emissions through carbon credits and renewable energy certificates.

We also support initiatives that promote economic, cultural, sports, health, and social interests in the communities where we operate, aiming to contribute to their continuous development. In this context, one of our main objectives is to promote the sustainable development of these communities through actions that contribute to the improvement of public policies and promote inclusion, social development, and networking. We provide training and capacity-building to empower individuals to face social challenges.

Furthermore, the CPFL Institute has strengthened, among other projects, the CPFL Young Generation initiative, focused on the future of new generations, with projects that drive social transformation through culture and sports, aiming to reduce social vulnerability rates and maximize positive impact in the communities where we operate. We have expanded the CPFL in Hospitals program, which supports projects for humanization and improvements in public hospitals. The institution also engages in activities such as the CPFL Circuit, a program with running and walking events and solar-powered cinema sessions; the CPFL Brasil-China Exchange, which establishes a cultural dialogue through films, concerts, and lectures; and other programs such as the Café Filosófico CPFL, held in partnership with TV Cultura and broadcasted on the channel's schedule.

In 2022, we invested R\$ 34.06 million in projects that impacted approximately 719,000 people through support to various social institutions in 42 municipalities and activities for hospital humanization. Since 2003, in partnership with TV Cultura, we have been promoting the Café Filosófico CPFL, one of the most relevant and recognized initiatives by the public. The TV program aims to bring together renowned figures in philosophy, psychoanalysis, and history, generating important debates and reflections on contemporary life. The encounters are recorded and live-streamed on social media, edited, and then aired on TV Cultura, while also being available on the Café Filosófico's YouTube channel. In 2022, a total of 26 recordings were made, with 102 programs aired on TV Cultura, reaching over 23 million viewers.

Aiming at the best corporate governance practices.

The corporate governance model of CPFL Energia and its controlled companies is based on the principles of transparency, equity, accountability, and corporate responsibility. In 2022, CPFL celebrated the 18th anniversary of its initial public offering on B3. With over 100 years of operations in Brazil, the company's shares are currently listed on the Novo Mercado of B3. Furthermore, CPFL Energia has a Corporate Governance Directorate that reports directly to the Board of Directors and provides support to senior management and governance bodies. The governance of the CPFL Group is governed by Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as our Articles of Association and those of our controlled companies.

1.3. In relation to each operating segment disclosed in the latest financial statements at the end of the fiscal year or, when applicable, in the consolidated financial statements, provide the following information:

a. commercialized products and services;

Our essential activities are:

• **Distribution**

Our four fully consolidated distributors delivered 69,171 GWh of electricity in 2022, and 65,926 GWh in 2021¹, to 10.3 million and 10.1 million consumers, respectively, mainly in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

• **Generation**

On December 31, 2022, our total consolidated installed capacity was 4,411 MW, with 3,064 MW calculated based on our 100% stake in CPFL Renováveis, and the remaining 1,347 MW pertaining to other assets in the electricity generation segment.

Through our indirect subsidiary, CPFL Renováveis, in which we hold a 100% stake, we operate 46 hydroelectric plants, including large-scale hydroelectric plants (UHEs), small hydroelectric plants (PCHs), and micro hydroelectric plants (CGHs). All of them are operational and located in the states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Paraná, with a total installed capacity of 1,303 MW. We also operate 49 wind farms located in the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Rio Grande do Sul, which are operational and have a total installed capacity of 1,391 MW. Notably, the Gameleira wind complex, composed of 4 wind farms with an installed capacity of 81.7 MW, commenced commercial operations in the second quarter of 2021, delivering energy approximately 2.5 years ahead of the official deadline established by ANEEL. CPFL Renováveis also operates eight biomass thermal power plants with a total installed capacity of 370 MW, located in the states of Minas Gerais, Paraná, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Norte. Additionally, CPFL Renováveis operates the Tanquinho Solar Power Plant, located in the state of São Paulo, with an installed capacity of 1.1 MW.

In addition to the installed capacity obtained through our subsidiary CPFL Renováveis, we also have an installed capacity of 1,347 MW through jointly controlled ventures, subsidiaries, and other equity interests, represented by the following projects:

- Hydroelectric plants: Campos Novos (ENERCAN), Monte Claro / Castro Alves / 14 de Julho (CERAN), Luiz Eduardo Magalhães (Paulista Lajeado), Foz do Chapecó (Foz), and Barra Grande (BAESA).
- Thermal power plants: UTE Termoparaíba and UTE Termonordeste (EPASA).

Furthermore, a Small Hydropower Plant (PCH Lucia Cherobim) is under construction, with a projected start of operation in 2024 and an installed capacity of 28 MW.

• **Commercialization**

Our commercialization subsidiaries manage the energy purchase and sale operations and offer energy contracting management services for generators and 'free' and 'special' consumers before the Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization (CCEE) and other agents, including guidance on the operational requirements. CPFL Brasil, our biggest commercialization subsidiary, transacts the purchase and sale of electric energy with 'free' and 'special' consumers, other commercialization companies, generators, and distributors.

¹ Starting from 1Q22, sales in the concession area began to include the amounts distributed to other concessionaires and permit holders who utilize CPFL Energia's distribution network ("Use D"). As a result, the amounts in the free market were modified throughout the historical data.

In 2022, we sold 12,450 GWh of electric energy, of which 12,244 GWh were sold to non-affiliated parties.
In 2021, we sold 13,574 GWh of electric energy, of which 12,859 GWh were sold to non-affiliated parties.

• Transmission

The transmission segment plays a crucial role in the development of the Brazilian electricity sector. The transmission networks make the connection between the generation parks and the distributors, responsible for supplying energy to all final consumers. The quality of transmission assets, which also include substations, is essential to ensure safe and reliable operation. With this objective in mind, we strengthened our operating strategy aimed at capturing transmission opportunities that have synergy with our generation and distribution businesses. We won the privatization auction for CEEE-T, in Rio Grande do Sul, with 6,0 thousand kilometers of lines and 15,7 thousand structures – now managed under the CPFL Transmissão brand. The investment in this operation was R\$ 2.6 billion, which guaranteed CPFL Energia to acquire the majority shareholding (66.08%) that the state government held in the company. Through a public offer for the acquisition of common and preferred shares of CPFL Transmissão, we acquired an additional 33.18% of the company's shares and increased the majority shareholding to 99.26%. Over the next five years, approximately R\$ 1.5 billion will be invested in expanding and improving the network. CPFL Transmissão has great potential for synergy with other businesses we have in Rio Grande do Sul. In that state, we have RGE in the distribution segment, 4 wind farms, 4 PCHs and 5 HPPs. In addition, we were already investing in the construction of two new batches of transmission lines and substations that were auctioned off at ANEEL in 2018 (CPFL Sul I and CPFL Sul II)

Our transmission assets									
	CPFL Transmissão				CPFL Sul I	CPFL Sul II	CPFL Piracicaba	CPFL Morro Agudo	CPFL Maracanaú
	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	TESB					
Concession contract	CC 055/01	CC 080/02	CC 004/21	CC 001/11	CC 005/19	CC 011/19	CC 003/13	CC 006/15	CC 020/15
Localization	RS	RS	RS	RS	SC	SC/RS	SP	SP	CE
Number of substations	78	2	1	8	2	4	1	1	1
Number of transmission lines	120	1	4	4	2	2	-	-	-
Extension of transmission lines	5,792.83	127.06	10.00*	84.65	107.70	7.81	-	-	-
Power	10,202 MVA	0 MVA	550 MVA	747 MVA	1,344 MVA	549 MVA	800 MVA	800 MVA	450 MVA
Concession period	2043	2032	2051	2041	2049	2049	2043	2045	2048
Allowed Annual Revenue (RAP)	R\$ 917 million	R\$ 22 million	R\$ 10 million	R\$ 42 million	R\$ 21.5 million	R\$ 30.4 million	R\$ 12.3 million	R\$ 14.6 million	R\$ 7.9 million

(*)

Segments of 230 kV transmission lines between Cachoeirinha 3 Substation and Gravataí 2 - Canoas 2 - C1 Transmission Line, 2 x 2.5 km each;
Segments of 230 kV transmission lines between Cachoeirinha 3 Substation and Gravataí 2 - Cidade Industrial - C2 Transmission Line, 2 x 2.5 km each.

The Maracanaú project, consisting of the transmission lines LT C-1 CE - CPFL Maracanaú and the new Maracanaú II Substation with a capacity of 450 MVA and voltage of 230/69 kV, commenced commercial operations on May 23, 2022. Maracanaú has an Annual Permitted Revenue (RAP) of R\$ 7.9 million for the 2022-2023 cycle.

• Services

We present the results of our activities of rendering of services as an individual operation segment. Our activities in this segment include to render services related to electric energy, such as projects and construction, to our related and unrelated parties.

Additionally, to the 5 operational segments referred to above, we consolidated certain activities as 'Others'. The activities that are consolidated in 'Others' consist of CPFL Telecom and expenses of the holding CPFL Energia.

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

2022	Net revenue	Sales among segments	Total sale	% in relation to Net revenue
Distribution	32,388,550	10,898	32,399,448	82.3%
Generation	2,953,000	1,298,430	4,251,430	10.8%
Transmission	1,550,460	413,844	1,964,304	5.0%
Commercialization	2,317,611	19,730	2,337,341	5.9%
Services	144,526	899,077	1,013,603	2.7%
Others	90	-	90	0.0%
Eliminations	-	(2,641,980)	(2,641,980)	(6.7%)
Total	39.354,237	-	39,354,237	100%

c. profit or loss from each segment and its share in the issuer's net revenue

	2022	
Segments:	Net profit / loss	% in relation to issuer's net profit
Distribution	2,378,334	45.6%
Generation	2,598,942	49.8%
Transmission	560,464	10.7%
Commercialization	(243,404)	(4.7%)
Services	113,002	2.2%
Others	(188,526)	(3.6%)
Total	5,218,813	100%

1.4. In relation to the products and services that correspond to the disclosed operational segments in item 1.3, describe:

a. characteristics of the production process;

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

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

The details of our 'Generation' operations are as follows. The details of the 'Distribution,' 'Commercialization,' 'Transmission,' and 'Services' segments are provided in item 1.3.b above.

Generation of Electric Energy

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

All of our hydropower plants are part of the MRE, a system through which hydroelectric generating units share the hydrological risks of the Interconnected Power System, with the exception of 6 Small Hydropower Plants (CGHs) (Santa Alice, Lavrinha, São José, Turvinho, São Sebastião, and Pinheirinho). Our total installed capacity in the generation segment was 4,411 MW as of December 31, 2022. The majority of the electricity we produce comes from our Hydropower Plants. In case less energy is generated than the total Physical Guarantee (i.e., if the Scaling Generation Factor, GSF, is less than 1.0), hydroelectric generators must purchase energy in the spot market to cover the energy shortage and fulfill the volume of the Physical Guarantee within the scope of the MRE. From 2005 to 2012, the GSF remained above 1.0. However, starting in 2013, this scenario changed, leading the GSF to remain below 1.0 throughout the year 2014. In 2015, it ranged from 0.783 to 0.825, resulting in significant costs for generators to purchase energy in the spot market. Nevertheless, in December 2015, we renegotiated the terms of our energy purchase contracts for the Regulated Market under Law No. 13,203, establishing the cost of the GSF as a risk premium of R\$ 9.50/MWh per year until the end of the energy purchase contracts or the expiration of the concessions, whichever comes first.

Furthermore, throughout 2021 and 2022, ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency), due to non-hydrological impacts allocated to MRE participants over the years, extended the concession period of affected power plants as a form of compensation for such effects.

Additionally, Law 14,120/2021 allowed power plants granted through authorization, with a 30-year term, in commercial operation as of September 1, 2020, and not subjected to penalties from ANEEL regarding the construction of the plant, to have the concession period counted from the commercial operation of the first generating unit of the project.

Generation

Hydroelectric Power Plants

On December 31, 2022, our subsidiary CPFL Renováveis held a 51.54% stake in the guaranteed energy of the Serra da Mesa Power Plant, which was previously owned by CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. Through its subsidiaries CERAN, ENERCAN, and Chapecoense, CPFL Geração has stakes in the Monte Claro, Campos Novos, Castro Alves, 14 de Julho, and Foz do Chapecó Power Plants, which have been operational since December 2004, February 2007, March 2008, December 2008, and October 2010, respectively. Through CPFL Jaguari Geração, we hold a 4.15% stake (59.93% of 6.93%) in the guaranteed energy of the Luiz Eduardo Magalhães Power Plant.

All the guaranteed energy and installed capacity figures mentioned in the discussion below refer to the full capacity of the respective power plant, rather than our consolidated portion of such energy, which reflects our stake in the power plant.

Serra da Mesa. Our largest operating hydroelectric power plant is the Serra da Mesa Power Plant, which we acquired in 2001 from ESC Energia S.A. (formerly known as VBC), one of our former shareholders. Furnas started the construction of the Serra da Mesa Power Plant in 1985. In 1994, the construction was suspended due to lack of funds, which led to a public bidding process to resume the construction. The Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Power Plant has three generating units located on the Tocantins River in the state of Goiás. The Serra da Mesa Power Plant began operations in 1998 and has a total installed capacity of 1,275 MW. The concession for the operation of the Serra da Mesa Power Plant is held by Furnas, which also operates it, and part of the facilities belongs to our company (through our subsidiary CPFL Renováveis). A contract between the Company and Furnas, with a duration of 30 years starting in 1998, ensures us the receipt of 51.54% of the guaranteed energy from the power plant until the year 2028, even if the concession is expropriated, expires, or is terminated during its term. We sell all the electricity to Furnas under a power purchase agreement that was renewed in March 2014 and whose price is annually adjusted based on the IGP-M. This contract expires in 2028. Our portion of the installed capacity and guaranteed energy from the Serra da Mesa hydroelectric power plant is 657 MW and 2,878 GWh/year, respectively. On May 30, 2014, the concession held by Furnas was formally extended until November 12, 2039. In 2016, due to the GSF repactuation, the concession for Serra da Mesa was extended until September 30, 2040, according to ANEEL Authorizing Resolution No. 6,055/2016. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,345/2022, the concession period for Serra da Mesa was extended until May 10, 2046.

CERAN Hydroelectric Complex. We hold a 65.0% interest in CERAN, a subsidiary that was granted a 35-year concession in March 2001 for the construction, financing, and operation of the CERAN Hydroelectric Complex. The other shareholders are CEEE-G (with 30.0%) and Statkraft (with 5.0%). The CERAN Hydroelectric Complex consists of three hydroelectric plants: Monte Claro, Castro Alves, and 14 de Julho. The CERAN Hydroelectric Complex is located on the Rio das Antas, 120 km north of Porto Alegre, near the city of Bento Gonçalves, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The entire CERAN Hydroelectric Complex has an installed capacity of 360 MW and an estimated assured energy of 1,386.71 GWh per year, of which our share is 901.3 GWh/year. We sell our share of the assured energy from this complex to affiliates of our group. These units are operated by CERAN under the supervision of CPFL Geração.

Monte Claro (CERAN Complex). The first generating unit of the Monte Claro power plant, which started operating in 2004, has an installed capacity of 65 MW, and the second generating unit, which began operating in 2006, also has an installed capacity of 65 MW, resulting in a total installed capacity of 130 MW and an assured energy of 466.81 GWh per year. In 2022, through Resolution Autorizativa nº 11.255/2022, the concession period for Monte Claro was extended until November 6, 2039.

Castro Alves (CERAN Complex). In March 2008, the first generating unit of the Castro Alves power plant started operating, with a total installed capacity of 43.4 MW. In April 2008, the second generating unit began operating, with an installed capacity of 43.4 MW. The plant became fully operational in June 2008 (when the third generating unit started operations), resulting in a total installed capacity of 130 MW and an assured energy of

523.85 GWh per year. In 2022, through Resolution Autorizativa nº 11.255/2022, the concession period for Castro Alves was extended until October 19, 2039.

14 de Julho (CERAN Complex). The first generating unit of the 14 de Julho power plant became operational in December 2008 and the second generating unit became fully operational in March 2009. This plant has a total installed capacity of 100 MW and an assured energy of 395.95 GWh per year. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,255/2022, the concession term of 14 de Julho was extended until November 13, 2039. We are constantly evaluating alternative measures to improve our results. Discussions are currently underway with ANEEL and other entities in the transmission sector regarding the conditions under which we will transfer the Monte Claro Substation to the Basic Network, which would eliminate maintenance costs and our responsibility for the operation of the Substation.

Barra Grande. This power plant became fully operational in May 2006, with an installed capacity of 690 MW and assured energy of 3,334.05 GWh per year. CPFL Renováveis holds a 25.01% stake in this plant. The other participants in the joint venture are Alcoa (42.18%), CBA - Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio (15.00%), DME - Departamento Municipal de Energia Elétrica de Poços de Caldas (8.82%), and Barra Grande Participações S.A. (9.00%). We have sold our share in the assured energy of this complex to our group's affiliates. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,255/2022, the concession term of Barra Grande was extended until March 6, 2041.

Campos Novos. In 2022, after exercising its right of first refusal to acquire the shares previously held by Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica ('CEEE-G'), CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. ('CPFL Geração') now holds a 52.12% stake in ENERCAN, a company formed by a consortium of public and private sector companies, which was granted a 35-year concession in May 2000 for the construction, financing, and operation of the Campos Novos Hydroelectric Power Plant. The plant was built on the Canoas River in the state of Santa Catarina and became fully operational in May 2007, with an installed capacity of 880 MW and an estimated assured energy of 3,348.07 GWh per year, of which our current share is 1,744.68 GWh per year. The other shareholders of ENERCAN are CBA Energia (25.44%) and Pollarix S.A. (22.44%). The plant is operated by ENERCAN under the supervision of CPFL Geração. We have sold our share in the assured energy of this complex to our group's affiliates. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,255/2022, the concession term of Campos Novos was extended until January 6, 2039.

Foz do Chapecó. We hold a 51.0% stake in Chapecoense, a joint venture formed by a consortium of private and public sector companies, which was granted a 35-year concession in November 2001 to construct, finance, and operate the Foz do Chapecó Hydroelectric Power Plant. The remaining 49.0% stake in the joint venture is divided between Furnas Centrais Elétricas S.A., which holds a 40.0% stake, and CEEE-G, which holds a 9.0% stake. The Foz do Chapecó hydroelectric plant is located on the Uruguai River, on the border between the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The Foz do Chapecó Plant became fully operational in March 2011, with a total installed capacity of 855 MW and an assured energy of 3,581.96 GWh per year. We have sold 40% of our share of assured energy from this project to our group's affiliates and the remaining 60% through contracts for energy commercialization in the regulated environment (CCEARs). In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,255/2022, the concession term of Foz do Chapecó was extended until August 15, 2039.

Luís Eduardo Magalhães. We hold a 4.15% stake (59.93% of 6.93%) in the assured energy of the Luis Eduardo Magalhães Power Plant, also known as UHE Lajeado. The plant is located on the Tocantins River in the state of Tocantins and became fully operational in November 2002, with a total installed capacity of 902.5 MW and an assured energy of 4,203.92 GWh per year. The plant was built by Investco S.A., a consortium comprising Lajeado Energia, EDP (Energias de Portugal), CEB (Companhia Energética de Brasília), and Paulista Lajeado (which we acquired in 2007). In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,255/2022, the concession term of Luís Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado) was extended until September 22, 2035.

Thermal Power Plants

We operate two thermal power plants. Termonordeste, which commenced operations in December 2010, and Termoparaíba, which commenced operations in January 2011, under the authorizations of ANEEL (the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency), are supplied with fuel oil from the EPASA complex. They have a total installed capacity of 341.7 MW and a total assured energy of 2,170 GWh per year.

As of December 31, 2022, we held a total stake of 53.34% in Termonordeste and Termoparaíba. The thermal power plants, Termonordeste and Termoparaíba, are located in the city of João Pessoa, in the state of Paraíba. The electric energy from these power plants is sold through CCEARs (Energy Sale Agreements), and a portion of this energy is acquired by our own distribution companies.

In 2018, ANEEL approved Resolution No. 822/2018, allowing thermal power plants to participate in and be compensated for providing operational reserve services for frequency control. Starting from October 2018, thermal power plants can offer prices of up to 130% of their current dispatch cost each week, and the National Electric System Operator (ONS) schedules the dispatch considering the lowest cost for the electrical system. Resolution No. 822/2018 acknowledges the additional expenses incurred by thermal power plants in responding to intermittent dispatches from ONS due to intermittent power generation with operational constraints in hydroelectric power plants. The 30% increase in price over the operational cost of the power plants is being tested by ANEEL while the agency examines the prices offered by thermal power plants, and it aims to compensate for the maintenance and fuel consumption resulting from the need to start and stop operations at various times throughout a specific week. Before Resolution No. 822/2018, such additional costs were paid by the thermal power plants with the purpose of providing auxiliary services to customers for frequency control.

The Carioba Thermal Power Plant (UTE Carioba) had an installed capacity of 36 MW. However, it has been officially deactivated since October 19, 2011, as stipulated in Ordinance No. 4,101/2011. Its concession was terminated by the Granting Authority at the request of CPFL, through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) Ordinance No. 315, dated August 12, 2019.

Small-size Hydropower Plants

On December 31, 2022, all of our Small Hydropower Plants (PCHs) and Hydropower Generation Centers were under the management of CPFL Renováveis. For simplification purposes, CPFL refers to hydropower plants with a capacity of up to 30 MW as PCHs within the scope of this Renewable Energy Framework (FRE). On the other hand, the CGHs are hydropower plants with a capacity of up to 5 MW, which consist of two groups of installations:

- Nine of these plants were originally managed jointly with their associated distribution companies within our Distribution segment. Law No. 12.783/13, dated January 11, 2013, specified the conditions for the renewal of generation, transmission, and distribution concessions obtained under Articles 17, 19, or 22 of Law No. 9.074, dated July 7, 1995. Under Law No. 12.783/13, these concessions can be extended once, at the discretion of the Brazilian government, for up to 30 years to ensure continuity, efficiency of services provided, and low tariffs. Additionally, Law No. 12.783/13 provided that concession holders whose concessions were due to expire in 2015, 2016, and 2017 could request early renewal in 2013, under certain conditions. However, Resolution No. 521/12 published by ANEEL on December 14, 2012, established that generation concessions to be renewed under Law No. 12.783/13 should be separated into separate operational entities from distribution companies, in cases where the Installed Capacity of the original concessionaire entity exceeds 1 MW. On October 10, 2012, in anticipation of Law No. 12.783/13, we requested the early renewal of concessions held by our distribution subsidiaries CPFL Santa Cruz, CPFL Jaguari, CPFL Mococa, CPFL Leste Paulista, and CPFL Sul Paulista (currently all incorporated into CPFL Santa Cruz), which were originally granted in 1999 for a term of 16 years. In compliance with the division requirement under Resolution No. 521/12, we were required to separate the generation and distribution activities of three plants, Rio do Peixe I and II and Macaco Branco, whose generation facilities were transferred to CPFL Centrais Geradoras on August 29, 2013. At that time, our management decided, for operational reasons, to segregate the generation and distribution

activities of the remaining six facilities held by the five distribution subsidiaries (Santa Alice, Lavrinha, São José, Turvinho, Pinheirinho, and São Sebastião), whose generation facilities were also transferred to CPFL Centrais Geradoras. On December 4, 2012, the concessions of the Small Hydropower Plants Rio do Peixe I and II and Macaco Branco were renewed for a period of 30 years under Law No. 12.783, dated January 11, 2013. The concession contracts for these projects were transferred from CPFL Centrais Geradoras to CPFL Geração on September 30, 2015. On September 22, 2020, through ANEEL Authorizing Resolutions No. 9.229 and 9.230/2020, the concessions were transferred from CPFL Geração to CPFL Renováveis. Subsequently, in January 2021, Macaco Branco (2 MW) ceased its operation due to the need for expropriation of the areas occupied by the plant for the construction of dams by the Department of Water and Power (DAEE), aiming to increase and improve water supply for the Piracicaba, Capivari, and Jundiá (PCJ) Basins and the Cantareira System, with compensation. CPFL has already requested ANEEL to initiate the process of canceling the concession. The process is still pending at the regulatory agency.

- A The remaining facility, Cariobinha, was owned by CPFL Geração since the signing of the concession contract, but with the completion of the Unio project, it was transferred to CPFL Renováveis. Since 2016, we have stopped including Cariobinha in our Installed Capacity and Assured Energy data as the facility is inactive. We have also requested the termination of the Cariobinha concession. In response to our termination request, on July 17, 2018, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) issued Ordinance No. 304/2018, which terminated the Cariobinha concession without asset reversion. In September 2019, the SCG/ANEEL (Electricity and Gas Regulatory Agency) issued Dispatch No. 039/2019, declaring the Cariobinha concession contract null and void. In accordance with the local law that allowed us to include Cariobinha in our generated assets, we are arranging for the facilities of Cariobinha to be returned to the municipality of Americana, where it is located.

On December 4, 2012, the concessions for the Rio do Peixe I and II and Macaco² Branco Small Hydroelectric Power Plants were renewed for a period of 30 years under the terms of Law No. 12.783/13. The renewal of these concessions was subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The generated energy must be sold to all distribution companies in Brazil according to quotas defined by ANEEL (previously, the energy was sold only to the related distribution subsidiary);
- (ii) The concessionaire's annual revenue is defined by ANEEL, subject to tariff revisions (previously, energy prices were contractually defined and adjusted according to IPCA); and
- (iii) The remaining unamortized assets at the time of renewal would be compensated, and the compensation payment would not be considered as annual revenue. The remuneration related to new assets or existing assets that were not compensated would be considered as annual revenue.

The following table defines certain information regarding our hydroelectric, thermal, and Small Hydroelectric Power Plant (SHP) facilities owned by the parent companies CPFL Geração, CPFL Renováveis, Paulista Lajeado, and Chapecoense as of December 31, 2022:

² As indicated in the previous item, in January 2021, the concession of the Macaco Branco Hydroelectric Plant was terminated due to the implementation of dams by the Department of Water and Electric Energy (DAEE) to improve service in the Piracicaba, Capivari, and Jundiá region

Hydroelectric Power Plants with Installed Capacity Greater than 50 MW

Source	Company	Nome	Participatio n	Potency		End of concession	Assured Energy	
				Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL's Part	GWh
UHE	CPFL Renováveis	Serra da Mesa ⁽¹⁾	51.54%	657.14	1,275	05/10/2046	2,734.68	5,305.9
UHE	CPFL Geração	14 de Julho	65.00%	65.00	100	11/13/2039	257.37	395.95
UHE	CPFL Geração	Monte Claro	65.0%	84.50	130	11/06/2039	303.49	466.91
UHE	CPFL Geração	Castro Alves	65.00%	84.50	130	10/19/2039	340.50	523.85
UHE	Chapecoense	Foz do Chapecó	51.00%	436.05	855	08/15/2039	1,826.79	3,581.96
UHE	CPFL Geração	Campos Novos	52.11%	458.57	880	01/06/2039	1,744.67	3,348.07
UHE	CPFL Renováveis	Barra Grande	25.01%	172.57	690	03/06/2041	779.95	3,118.56
UHE	Paulista Lajeado Energia	Luis Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado)	4.15%	37.45	902,49	09/22/2035	174.46	4,203.92
		Subtotal		1,995.78	4,962.49		8,161.93	20,945.12

- (1) The concession for Serra da Mesa is held by Furnas. On May 30, 2014, Furnas' concession was extended until November 12, 2039. In 2016, due to the GSF renegotiation, the concession for Serra da Mesa was further extended until September 30, 2040, according to ANEEL Authorizing Resolution No. 6,055/2016. We have a contractual right to 51.54% of the Assured Energy of these facilities under a 30-year lease agreement.

NOTE: UHE Macaco Branco ceased commercial operation in December 2020 due to the construction of dams by DAEE and the compensation received by CPFL. The aforementioned commercial suspension was officially announced on January 3, 2021, with the publication of Dispatch No. 569/2021, and the suspension of the Annual Generation Revenue (RAG) was also suspended with the publication of Dispatch No. 848/2021. The process for the termination of the plant's concession is still ongoing at ANEEL.

NOTE: Inactive plants. Since 2016, we have excluded Carioba and Cariobinha from our Installed Capacity and Assured Energy data, as these installations are inactive. On July 17, 2018, the MME published Ordinance No. 304/2018, which terminated the concession for Cariobinha without asset reversion. On August 14, 2019, the MME published Ordinance No. 315/2019, which terminated the concession for Carioba without asset reversion.

Fuel Oil Thermal Power Plants

Source	Name	Participation	Potency		End of concession	Assured Energy	
			Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL's Part	GWh
UHE	Termonordeste	53.34%	91.13	170.85	12/12/2042	578.47	1,084.49
UHE	Termoparaíba	53.34%	91.13	170.85	12/07/2042	578.93	1,085.36
	Subtotal		182.26	341.70		1,157.40	2,169.85

- **Small-size Hydroelectric Power Plants (less than 5 MW exempted from concession and authorization)**
(2)

Source	Name	Participation	Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency (MW)	End of concession
CGH	Gavião Peixoto	100,00%	4.80	4.80	n/a
CGH	Capão Preto	100,00%	4.30	4.30	n/a
CGH	Chibarro	100,00%	2.60	2.60	n/a
CGH	Lençóis	100,00%	1.68	1.68	n/a
CGH	Buritis	100,00%	0.80	0.80	n/a
CGH	Turvinho	100,00%	0.80	0.80	n/a
CGH	Santa Alice	100,00%	0.62	0.62	n/a
CGH	São José	100,00%	0.79	0.79	n/a
CGH	São Sebastião	100,00%	0.68	0.68	n/a
CGH	Pinheirinho	100,00%	0.64	0.64	n/a
CGH	Lavrinha	100,00%	0.33	0.33	n/a
CGH	Diamante	100,00%	4.05	4.05	n/a
CGH	Saltinho	100,00%	0.80	0.80	n/a
CGH	Pirapó	100,00%	0.76	0.76	n/a
CGH	Guaporé	100,00%	0.67	0.67	n/a
CGH	Andorinhas	100,00%	0.51	0.51	n/a
CGH	Salto Grande	100,00%	4.55	4.55	n/a
CGH	Santana	100,00%	4.32	4.32	n/a
CGH	Três Saltos	100,00%	0.64	0.64	n/a
CGH	Socorro	100,00%	1.00	1.00	n/a
CGH	Monjolinho	100,00%	0.60	0.60	n/a
			35.94	35.94	

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

As of December 31, 2022, we held a 100% stake in CPFL Renováveis, a company resulting from an association with another Brazilian renewable energy producer, ERS - Energias Renováveis S.A., which owns our subsidiaries involved in electricity generation from renewable sources. Through CPFL Renováveis, in August 2011, we became the largest renewable energy generation group in Brazil in terms of Installed Capacity and capacity under construction, according to ANEEL.

CPFL Renováveis invests in independent renewable energy production sources, such as Small Hydroelectric Power Plants, wind farms, biomass-fired thermal power plants, and photovoltaic solar power plants in the Brazilian market. CPFL Renováveis has extensive experience in the development, acquisition, construction, and operation of electricity generation plants from renewable energy sources. CPFL Renováveis operates in eight Brazilian states, and its business contributes to local and regional economic and social development.

During 2020, the transfer of the stakes held by CPFL Geração to CPFL Renováveis took place for the Barra Grande, Serra da Mesa - under Furnas' concession, Macaco Branco, Rio do Peixe I and II, and the 6 CGHs previously held by CPFL Centrais Geradoras (Santa Alice, Lavrinha, São José, Turvinho, São Sebastião, and Pinheirinho). For the purpose of simplification in this FRE, considering that such projects have already been addressed in the

immediately preceding subitem, the following text refers to CPFL Renováveis' projects before the transfer of these assets.

Prior to the aforementioned transfer, which had already been completed, CPFL Renováveis already consisted of the generation entities described below. All the Physical Guarantee and Installed Capacity numbers reported below refer to the full capacity of the respective power plants, rather than our consolidated share of such energy, which reflects our participation in the power plants:

- 23 subsidiaries involved in electricity generation through 41 Small Hydroelectric Power Plants, consisting of (i) 40 operational SHPPs with an installed capacity of 453.1 MW, located in the states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Minas Gerais, and Mato Grosso, and (ii) 1 SHPP, Lucia Cherobim, with an installed capacity of 28 MW, currently under construction and expected to start operations in 2024, located in the state of Paraná.
- 47 subsidiaries involved in electricity generation from wind sources through 49 wind farms located in the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Rio Grande do Sul. All 49 wind farms are in operation with a total installed capacity of 1,390 MW. It is worth noting that 4 wind farms (Gameleira, Figueira Branca, Farol de Touros, and Costa das Dunas), with a total installed capacity of 81.7 MW, started operations in the second quarter of 2021, anticipating their operation by approximately 2.5 years from the official deadline established by ANEEL.
- Eight subsidiaries involved in electricity generation from biomass, all of which are operational, with a total installed capacity of 370 MW, located in the states of Minas Gerais, Paraná, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Norte.
- One subsidiary involved in electricity generation from a solar power plant, Tanquinho, located in the state of São Paulo, with a total installed capacity of 1.1 MWp. Tanquinho commenced operations on November 27, 2012, and has the capacity to generate 1.7 GWh/year.

Existing Installed Capacity

Below is the description of our existing and operational renewable generation power plants.

Small-size Hydropower Plants

Small-size Hydropower Plants (SHPs) are power plants with a generation capacity between 5 MW and 30 MW and a reservoir area of up to three square kilometers. A typical SHP operates under a 'run-of-river' system and may experience downtime when the available water flow is lower than the turbine's capacity. If the flows exceed the equipment's capacity, the water spills through a spillway.

SHPs are authorized to participate in the MRE (Energy Reallocation Mechanism), and in this case, the amount of energy sold by the plant depends solely on its guarantee certificate and not its individual energy production.

Until 2022, CPFL Renováveis operated 40 out of our 48 SHPs under concession, authorization, and registration, all located in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Santa Catarina, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul. Currently, CPFL Renováveis operates all SHPs of the CPFL Group.

There have been numerous revisions, mainly reductions, to CPFL Renováveis' Assured Energy due to expected operational performance reductions.

The automation of the plants allows us to control, supervise, and operate them remotely. Since CPFL Energia acquired CPFL Renováveis' businesses, we have established an operations center for the management and monitoring of our plants in the city of Jundiaí, São Paulo. Regarding remote control, supervision, and operation of wind power assets, we have also established a remote monitoring center in the city of Fortaleza, Ceará.

Biomass Thermal Power Plants

Biomass Thermal Power Plants are generators that use the combustion of organic matter to produce energy. This organic matter can include products such as sugarcane bagasse, charcoal, biogas, black liquor, rice husk, and wood chips. Biomass energy is renewable and generates less pollution than other forms of energy, such as those

obtained from fossil fuels (oil and coal). The construction period of Biomass Thermal Power Plants is shorter than that of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants. The investment required per installed MW for the construction of a Biomass Thermal Power Plant is proportionally lower than the investment for the construction of a Small Hydroelectric Power Plant. On the other hand, the operation of a Biomass Thermal Power Plant is generally more complex as it involves the acquisition, logistics, and production of organic inputs used for energy generation. For this reason, the operating costs of biomass thermal power plants tend to be higher than the operating costs of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants.

Although they are more complex, Biomass Thermal Power Plants can benefit from: (i) rapid environmental licensing, as they are only related to the activities of lower operational complexity related to energy cogeneration (boiler and generator tube), (ii) abundant fuel in Brazil, which can come from by-products of other activities (e.g., wood chips), and (iii) proximity to consumers, reducing transmission costs. The logistics and fuel acquisition costs are significantly lower for Biomass Thermal Power Plants compared to non-renewable thermal power plants. Additionally, even though they are eligible for the Clean Development Mechanism established by the Kyoto Protocol ('CDM'), the corresponding mechanism established by the Paris Agreement (Sustainable Development Mechanism, or "SDM") is yet to be regulated, and they have the potential to generate carbon credits, biomass thermal power plants installed in Brazil have encountered difficulties in obtaining project approval due to issues related to the format of their boilers and the approval process methodology.

CPFL Renováveis currently owns 8 biomass thermal power plants under authorization, located in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Norte, and Paraná.

CPFL Alvorada. The Alvorada Thermal Power Plant, located in the city of Araporã, in the state of Minas Gerais, started its operations in November 2013. The total installed capacity of the Alvorada Thermal Power Plant is 50 MW, with an assured energy of 16.6 MW average. This project has an associated Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in effect until 2032 with CPFL Brasil.

CPFL Bioenergia. In partnership with Baldin Bioenergia, we built a cogeneration plant in the city of Pirassununga, in the state of São Paulo, which began operating in August 2010. This cogeneration plant has a total installed capacity of 45 MW. The plant has an assured energy output of 10.42 MW average and all this electricity is sold to CPFL Brasil.

CPFL Bio Formosa. In 2009, CPFL Brasil founded the Baía Formosa plant (CPFL Bio Formosa), located in the city of Baía Formosa, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, with a total installed capacity of 40 MW. CPFL Bio Formosa began its operations in September 2011. 11 MW average of the energy was sold in the A-5 auction (see "—New Regulatory Framework Law—Auctions in the Regulated Market"), with Power Purchase Agreements (CCEARs) in effect until 2025.

CPFL Bio Buriti. In March 2010, CPFL Bio Buriti, which was formed to develop electricity generation projects using sugarcane bagasse, signed a partnership agreement with Grupo Pedra Agroindustrial to develop new biomass generation projects. The CPFL Bio Buriti plant, located in the city of Buritizal, in the state of São Paulo, started its operations in October 2011. The total installed capacity of this plant is 74.25 MW. CPFL Bio Buriti has an associated power purchase agreement of 21 MW average, in effect until 2030, with CPFL Brasil.

CPFL Bio Ester. In October 2012, CPFL Renováveis completed the acquisition of the electric power and steam cogeneration assets from SPE Lacenas Participações Ltda., which controls the Ester Thermoelectric Power Plant located in the municipality of Cosmópolis, in the state of São Paulo. The assets have a total installed capacity of 40 MW. Approximately 7 MW average of cogeneration energy from the Ester Thermoelectric Power Plant were commercialized in the 2007 alternative energy auction for a period of 15 years. The remaining produced energy is sold in the free market for 21 years.

CPFL Bio Ipê. In March 2010, CPFL Bio Ipê, established to develop energy generation projects using sugarcane bagasse, entered into a partnership agreement with Grupo Pedra Agroindustrial to develop new biomass projects. The CPFL Bio Ipê plant, located in the city of Nova Independência, in the state of São Paulo, began its operations in May 2012. The total installed capacity of this plant is 25 MW. This project has an associated power purchase agreement of 8.17 MW average, in effect until 2030, and the energy has been fully sold to CPFL Brasil.

CPFL Bio Pedra. In March 2010, CPFL Bio Pedra, which we established to develop energy generation projects using sugarcane bagasse, signed a partnership agreement with Grupo Pedra Agroindustrial to develop new biomass generation projects. CPFL Bio Pedra, located in the city of Serrana, in the state of São Paulo, started its operations in May 2012, with a total installed capacity of 70 MW and an assured energy of 23.9 MW average. The electric power from CPFL Bio Pedra was sold in an auction in 2010, with power purchase agreements in effect until 2027.

CPFL Coopcana. The construction of UTE Coopcana began in 2012 in the city of São Carlos do Ivaí, in the state of Paraná, and its operations started on August 28, 2013. The total installed capacity of UTE Coopcana is 50 MW, and its assured energy is 18 MW average. This project has a power purchase agreement in effect until 2033 with CPFL Brasil.

Solar Power Plant

Tanquinho. The Tanquinho solar power plant, located in the state of São Paulo, started its operations in November 2012, with a total installed capacity of 1.1 MWp. We expect Tanquinho to generate 1.7 GWh per year.

Wind Farms

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

The construction of a wind farm is less complex than the construction of Small Hydropower Plants, as it involves the preparation of the foundation and installation of wind turbines, which are assembled on-site by suppliers. The construction period of a wind farm is shorter than that of a Small Hydropower Plant. The investment per installed MW for the construction of a wind farm is proportionally lower than the investment for the construction of a Small Hydropower Plant. On the other hand, operation can be more complex and there are more risks associated with wind variability, especially in Brazil, where there is a limited history of wind measurement.

Certain regions of Brazil are more favorable in terms of wind speed, with high average speeds and low volatility, as measured by speed variation, allowing for greater predictability in the volume of wind energy to be produced. Wind farms operate in complementary fashion with hydropower plants, as wind speeds are generally higher during dry periods, thereby enabling the preservation of water in reservoirs during periods of rainfall scarcity. The complementary operation of wind farms and Small Hydropower Plants allows us to "store" potential energy in the reservoirs of Hydropower Plants during periods of high wind energy generation. Estimates from Abeeólica - Brazilian Wind Energy Association indicate a wind energy potential of 500 GW in Brazil, a volume that significantly exceeds the country's current total installed capacity of 21 GW in December 2021 and 24 GW in December 2022, signaling a high potential for growth in this segment, according to ANEEL. Wind farms are also eligible for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and have the potential to generate carbon credits for sale. Currently, we have 45 wind farms under the authorization regime, located in the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Rio Grande do Sul.

Atlântica Complex. The Atlântica complex consists of the Atlântica I, II, IV, and V Wind Farms. The complex has a total installed capacity of 120 MW and a total Assured Energy of 49.9 MW average. The electricity from these wind farms was sold through an Alternative Energy Auction held in 2010, or the 2010 Alternative Sources Auction, with the Power Purchase Agreements (CCEARs) in effect until 2033. The Atlântica complex began its operations in March 2014.

Bons Ventos. The Bons Ventos wind farm, located in the state of Ceará, has an installed capacity of 50 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobras, under the Proinfa program, to sell all the energy generated for a period of 20 years. The acquisition of the Bons Ventos wind farm was completed in June 2012.

Campo dos Ventos II. In 2010, CPFL acquired the Campo dos Ventos II Wind Farm located in the cities of João Câmara and Parazinho, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, which started its operations in September 2013. This wind farm has an installed capacity of 30 MW and an Assured Energy of 15 MW average. The electricity

from Campo dos Ventos II was sold through an auction held in 2010, with Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in effect until August 2033.

Canoa Quebrada The Canoa Quebrada wind farm, located in the state of Ceará, has an installed capacity of 57 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobrás under the Proinfa program to sell all the generated energy for a period of 20 years. The acquisition of the Canoa Quebrada wind farm was completed in June 2012.

Enacel. The Enacel wind farm, located in the state of Ceará, has an installed capacity of 31.5 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobrás under the Proinfa program to sell all the generated energy for a period of 20 years. The acquisition of the Enacel wind farm was completed in June 2012.

Eurus Complex. The Eurus complex is composed of the Eurus I and Eurus III Wind Farms. The complex has a total installed capacity of 60 MW and a total assured energy of 31.6 MW average. The Eurus complex sold its energy through the 2010 Reserve Energy Auction.

Foz do Rio Choró. The Foz do Rio Choró Wind Farm, located in the state of Ceará, started its operations in January 2009. It has an installed capacity of 25.2 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobras under the Proinfa Program to sell all the generated energy for a period of 20 years. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is valid until June 2029.

Icaraizinho. The Icaraizinho Wind Farm, located in the state of Ceará, started its operations in October 2009. It has an installed capacity of 54.6 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobras under the Proinfa Program to sell all the generated energy for a period of 20 years. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is valid until October 2029.

Macacos Complex. The Macacos complex is composed of the Pedra Preta, Costa Branca, Juremas, and Macacos Wind Farms. The complex has a total installed capacity of 78.2 MW and a total assured energy of 37.5 MW average. The Macacos complex sold its energy through the 2010 Alternative Sources Auction.

Morro dos Ventos Complex. The Morro dos Ventos complex is composed of the Morro dos Ventos I, Morro dos Ventos III, Morro dos Ventos IV, Morro dos Ventos VI, and Morro dos Ventos IX Wind Farms. The complex has a total installed capacity of 145.2 MW and a total assured energy of 68.6 MW average. The Morro dos Ventos complex sold its energy through the 2009 Reserve Energy Auction.

Morro dos Ventos II. The Morro dos Ventos II wind farm, located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, has an installed capacity of 29.2 MW and a total assured energy of 15.4 MW average. This wind farm began its operations in April 2015.

Paracuru. The Paracuru Wind Farm, located in the state of Ceará, started its operations on November 29, 2008. It has an installed capacity of 25.2 MW and an associated Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in effect until November 2028.

Pedra Cheirosa. The Pedra Cheirosa Complex, located in the state of Ceará, consists of the Pedra Cheirosa I and Pedra Cheirosa II Wind Farms, with a total installed capacity of 48.3 MW and a total assured energy of 27.5 MW average. This wind farm started its operations in June 2017.

Praia Formosa. The Praia Formosa Wind Farm, located in the state of Ceará, started its operations in August 2009. It has an installed capacity of 105 MW and an associated agreement with Eletrobras under the Proinfa Program to sell all the energy generated for a period of 20 years. The PPA is valid until August 2029.

Rosa dos Ventos Wind Farm. In June 2013, CPFL Renováveis acquired the Rosa dos Ventos Wind Farm (Canoa Quebrada and Lagoa do Mato fields), located in the state of Ceará. This wind farm has an installed capacity of 13.7 MW, and the electricity generated by Rosa dos Ventos is subject to an agreement with Eletrobras under the Proinfa Program.

Santa Clara Complex. The Santa Clara complex, located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, encompasses seven wind farms with a total installed capacity of 188 MW and a associated power purchase agreement (CCEAR) in effect until June 2032. The Santa Clara wind farms sold energy through the 2009 Reserve Energy Auction.

São Benedito and Campo dos Ventos Complex. The São Benedito complex is composed of the wind farms Ventos de São Benedito, Ventos de Santo Dimas, Santa Mônica, São Domingos, Ventos de São Martinho, and Santa Úrsula. The São Domingos and Ventos de São Martinho wind farms, previously part of the Campo dos

Ventos complex, were allocated to the São Benedito complex to increase synergies. The Campo dos Ventos complex consists of the wind farms Campo dos Ventos I, III, and V. Together, they have a total installed capacity of 231 MW.

Taíba Albatroz. The Taíba Albatroz Wind Farm, located in the state of Ceará, has an installed capacity of 16.5 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobras under the Proinfa Program to sell all the generated energy for a period of 20 years. The acquisition of the Taíba Albatroz Wind Farm was completed in June 2012.

Eólico Gameleira Complex. The Gameleira Wind Complex is composed of the Gameleira, Figueira Branca, Costa das Dunas, and Farol de Toros wind farms. It is located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte and has a total installed capacity of 81.7 MW and a total Assured Energy of 359.2 GWh/year. In August 2018, during the A-6/2018 Energy Auction, the Gameleira Wind Complex sold 12.0 MW average of the energy it will generate at an auction price of R\$ 89.89/MWh, with annual adjustments based on the IPCA to the auction ceiling price of R\$ 227.00/MWh. Additionally, the Gameleira Wind Complex sold its remaining energy in the Free Market.

The following table presents certain information regarding our main renewable facilities, owned by CPFL Renováveis (100.00% of our stake), in operation as of December 31, 2022:

- **Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant**

Source	Name	Participation	Potency		End of concession	Assured Energy	
			Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL's Part	GWh
UFV	Tanquinho ⁽¹⁾	100.00%	1.1	1.1	n/a	1.49	1.49
	Subtotal		1.1	1.1	n/a	1.49	1.49

- (1) Photovoltaic solar power plant with an installed capacity equal to or less than 5,000 kW exempt from authorization according to Resolution Normative No. 876/2020, only required to register its operation with ANEEL.

- **Biomass Thermal Power Plant**

Source	Name	Participation	Potency		End of concession	Assured Energy	
			Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL's Part	GWh
BIO	Alvorada ⁽²⁾	100.00%	50	50	11/09/2043	116.51	116.51
BIO	Baía Formosa	100.00%	40	40	05/15/2032	36.79	36.79
BIO	Baldin ⁽²⁾	100.00%	45	45	08/27/2040	38.11	38.11
BIO	Buriti ⁽²⁾	100.00%	50	74.25	07/10/2041	94.43	94.43
BIO	Coopcana ⁽²⁾	100.00%	50	50	08/28/2043	157.68	157.68
BIO	Ester ⁽²⁾	100.00%	40	40	06/03/2040	114.76	114.76
BIO	Ipê (Antiga Ceni) ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25	25	05/17/2042	37.79	37.79
BIO	Pedra	100.00%	70	70	02/28/2046	222.5	222.5
	Subtotal		370	394.25		818.57	818.57

- **Wind Power Generation Plant**

Source	Name	Participation	Potency		End of concession	Assured Energy	
			Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency(MW)		CPFL's Part	GWh
EOL	Atlântica I	100.00%	30	30	07/18/2048	114.76	114.76

EOL	Atlântica II	100.00%	30	30	03/04/2046	100.74	100.74
EOL	Atlântica IV	100.00%	30	30	03/04/2046	113.88	113.88
EOL	Atlântica V	100.00%	30	30	03/22/2046	107.75	107.75
EOL	Bons Ventos	100.00%	50	50	03/10/2038	143.4	143.4
EOL	Campo dos Ventos I ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25.2	25.2	06/23/2046	119.14	119.14
EOL	Campo dos Ventos II	100.00%	30	30	04/18/2046	131.4	131.4
EOL	Campo dos Ventos III ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25.2	25.2	05/05/2046	117.38	117.38
EOL	Campo dos Ventos V ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25.2	25.2	06/04/2046	102.49	102.49
EOL	Canoa Quebrada BV	100.00%	57	57	12/11/2032	210.94	210.94
EOL	Canoa Quebrada RV	100.00%	10.5	10.5	06/19/2037	29	29
EOL	Costa Branca	100.00%	20.7	20.7	10/14/2046	85.85	85.85
EOL	Costa das Dunas	100.00%	28.4	28.4	01/11/2054	125.27	125.27
EOL	Enacel	100.00%	31.5	31.5	11/13/2032	89.61	89.61
EOL	Eurus I	100.00%	30	30	04/20/2046	135.78	135.78
EOL	Eurus III	100.00%	30	30	04/25/2046	141.04	141.04
EOL	Eurus VI	100.00%	8	8	08/25/2045	27.68	27.68
EOL	Farol de Touros	100.00%	24.9	24.9	01/11/2054	109.5	109.5
EOL	Figueira Branca	100.00%	10.7	10.7	01/11/2054	47.3	47.3
EOL	Foz do Rio Choro ⁽⁴⁾	100.00%	25.2	25.2	01/31/2039	64.56	64.56
EOL	Gameleira	100.00%	17.8	17.8	01/11/2054	77.09	77.09
EOL	Icaraizinho	100.00%	54.6	54.6	08/28/2032	193.42	193.42
EOL	Juremas	100.00%	16.1	16.1	09/29/2046	57.82	57.82
EOL	Macacos	100.00%	20.7	20.7	09/29/2046	76.21	76.21
EOL	Morro dos Ventos I	100.00%	28.8	28.8	07/28/2045	118.96	118.96
EOL	Morro dos Ventos II	100.00%	29.16	29.16	06/14/2047	120.01	120.01
EOL	Morro dos Ventos III	100.00%	28.8	28.8	08/05/2045	121.85	121.85
EOL	Morro dos Ventos IV	100.00%	28.8	28.8	08/05/2045	120.36	120.36
EOL	Morro dos Ventos IX	100.00%	30	30	07/28/2045	125.36	125.36
EOL	Morro dos Ventos VI	100.00%	28.8	28.8	07/28/2045	114.76	114.76
EOL	Paracuru ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25.2	25.2	11/29/2038	110.2	110.2
EOL	Pedra Cheirosa I	100.00%	25.2	25.2	08/04/2049	127.02	127.02
EOL	Pedra Cheirosa II	100.00%	23.1	23.1	07/23/2049	113.88	113.88
EOL	Pedra Preta	100.00%	20.7	20.7	10/14/2046	90.23	90.23
EOL	Praia Formosa	100.00%	105	105	06/05/2032	252.55	252.55
EOL	Santa Clara I	100.00%	30	30	07/02/2045	120.1	120.1
EOL	Santa Clara II	100.00%	30	30	08/05/2045	111.78	111.78
EOL	Santa Clara III	100.00%	30	30	07/02/2045	109.59	109.59
EOL	Santa Clara IV	100.00%	30	30	07/30/2045	107.84	107.84
EOL	Santa Clara V	100.00%	30	30	10/11/2045	108.71	108.71
EOL	Santa Clara VI	100.00%	30	30	07/30/2045	107.66	107.66
EOL	Santa Mônica ⁽²⁾	100.00%	29.4	29.4	12/09/2046	136.66	136.66

EOL	Santa Úrsula ⁽²⁾	100.00%	27.3	27.3	11/15/2046	145.42	145.42
EOL	Santo Dimas ⁽²⁾	100.00%	29.4	29.4	10/11/2046	150.67	150.67
EOL	São Benedito ⁽²⁾	100.00%	29.4	29.4	08/13/2046	147.17	147.17
EOL	São Domingos ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25.2	25.2	08/27/2046	117.38	117.38
EOL	São Martinho ⁽²⁾	100.00%	14.7	14.7	11/04/2046	74.46	74.46
EOL	Taíba Albatroz ⁽²⁾	100.00%	16.5	16.5	11/19/2038	58.78	58.78
EOL	Lagoa do Mato	100.00%	3.23	3.23	06/26/2037	12.53	12.53
	Subtotal		1,390.39	1,390.39		5,445.94	5,445.94

• Small-size Hydropower Plants (less than 50 MW)

Source	Name	Participation	Potency		End of concession	Assured Energy	
			Potency CPFL (MW)	Potency (MW)		CPFL's Part	GWh
UHE	Rio do Peixe (I & II)	100.00%	18.06	18.06	12/04/2042	50.72	50.72
PCH	Alto Irani	100.00%	21	21	10/30/2032	120.01	120.01
PCH	Americana	100.00%	30	30	11/20/2027	78.84	78.84
PCH	Arvoredo	100.00%	13	13	11/07/2032	68.07	68.07
PCH	Barra da Paciência	100.00%	23	23	12/20/2029	130.44	130.44
PCH	Boa Vista II	100.00%	29.9	29.9	11/08/2050	136.13	136.13
PCH	Cocais Grande	100.00%	10	10	12/23/2029	44.85	44.85
PCH	Corrente Grande	100.00%	14	14	01/17/2030	74.72	74.72
PCH	Dourados	100.00%	10.8	10.8	11/20/2027	67.98	67.98
PCH	Eloy Chaves	100.00%	19	19	11/20/2027	106.87	106.87
PCH	Esmeril	100.00%	5.04	5.04	11/20/2027	25.23	25.23
PCH	Figueirópolis	100.00%	19.41	19.41	05/05/2034	110.38	110.38
PCH	Jaguari	100.00%	11.8	11.8	11/20/2027	78.84	78.84
PCH	Ludesa	100.00%	30	30	12/18/2032	37.54	37.54
PCH	Mata Velha	100.00%	24	24	05/16/2032	114.76	114.76
PCH	Ninho da Águia	100.00%	10	10	12/30/2029	56.94	56.94
PCH	Novo Horizonte	100.00%	23	23	11/26/2032	91.1	91.1
PCH	Paiol	100.00%	20	20	08/07/2032	96.54	96.54
PCH	Pinhal	100.00%	6.8	6.8	11/20/2027	32.41	32.41

PCH	Plano Alto ⁽²⁾	100.00%	16	16	02/14/2038	89.97	89.97
PCH	Salto Góes ⁽²⁾	100.00%	20	20	12/28/2042	97.24	97.24
PCH	Santa Luzia	100.00%	28.5	28.5	12/20/2037	161.36	161.36
PCH	São Gonçalo (Antiga Santa Bárbara) ⁽²⁾	100.00%	11	11	06/08/2040	66.58	66.58
PCH	São Joaquim	100.00%	8.05	8.05	11/20/2027	49.32	49.32
PCH	Varginha ⁽²⁾	100.00%	9	9	10/15/2040	47.22	47.22
PCH	Várzea Alegre ⁽²⁾	100.00%	7.5	7.5	04/02/2041	42.75	42.75
	Subtotal		438.86	438.86		2,076.81	2,076.81

- (2) Power plant whose grant term was adjusted due to paragraph 12, article 26 of Law No. 9427, dated December 26, 1996, as follows:
"The agent holding an authorization grant for electricity generation with a 30 (thirty) year term, whose plant is in operation on September 1, 2020, and has not been subject to any penalty by ANEEL regarding compliance with its implementation schedule, will have its authorization term counted from the declaration of commercial operation of the first generating unit, with adjustment, if necessary, of the respective grant agreement, after ANEEL's recognition of compliance with the criterion established in this paragraph."

Expansion of Installed Capacity

With the aim of addressing economic recovery projections, increasing demand, and improving our margins, we are continuously expanding our installed capacity of renewable generation.

Power plants under development	Estimated Installed Capacity	Estimated Assured Energy	Start of Construction	Expected Start of Operations	Our Share	Estimated Installed Capacity Available	Estimated Assured Energy to Available CPFL
	(MW)	(GWh/ano)				(MW)	(GWh/ano)
Cherobim Pequena Central Hidrelétrica	28	145.4	-	2024	99.94	28.0	145

PCH Lucia Cherobim. The Lucia Cherobim Small Hydropower Plant is located in the state of Paraná and is expected to start operations in 2024. It is expected to have a total installed capacity of 28 MW and a total assured energy of 145.2 GWh per year. In the August 2018 A-6/2018 Energy Auction, the Lucia Cherobim Small Hydropower Plant sold 16.5 MW average at an auction price of R\$ 189.95/MWh, with annual adjustments based on the IPCA to the maximum auction price of R\$ 290.00/MWh.

b. distribution process characteristics;

We are one of the largest electricity distribution groups in Brazil, based on the amount of electricity we distributed in 2022. Together, our four distribution subsidiaries provide electricity to a region covering 300,411 square kilometers, predominantly in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Their concession areas include 687 municipalities and a population of 22.3 million people. Together, they supplied electricity to 10.3 million consumers as of December 31, 2022. As of January 1, 2019, RGE, one of our five existing distribution subsidiaries in 2018, was merged into RGE Sul, and RGE Sul began operating under the name RGE. As a result of this merger and the related transfer of assets from RGE to RGE Sul, RGE no longer exists, and as of January 1, 2019, we have four distribution subsidiaries. Our distribution subsidiaries distributed 13.6% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil in 2022, based on EPE data. We have four electricity distribution subsidiaries:

- **CPFL Paulista.** CPFL Paulista provides electricity to a concession area covering 90,486 square kilometers in the state of São Paulo, with a population of 10.2 million people. Its concession area includes 234 municipalities, including the cities of Campinas, Bauru, Ribeirão Preto, São José do Rio Preto, Araraquara, and Piracicaba. CPFL Paulista had 4.9 million customers as of December 31, 2022. In 2022, CPFL Paulista sold 19,481 GWh of electricity. Considering CPFL Paulista's sales in its concession area, including sales to captive customers and TUSD, CPFL Paulista distributed 32,334 GWh of electricity in 2022, accounting for 23.4% of the total electricity distributed in the state of São Paulo and 6.4% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **CPFL Piratininga.** CPFL Piratininga, or Companhia Piratininga de Força e Luz, provides electricity to a concession area covering 6,954 square kilometers in the southern part of the state of São Paulo, with a population of 4.2 million people. Its concession area includes 27 municipalities, including the cities of Santos, Sorocaba, and Jundiaí. CPFL Piratininga had 1.9 million customers as of December 31, 2022. In 2022, CPFL Piratininga sold 7,371 GWh of electricity. Considering CPFL Piratininga's sales in its concession area, including sales to captive customers and TUSD, CPFL Piratininga distributed 14,963 GWh of electricity in 2022, representing approximately 10.8% of the total electricity distributed in the state of São Paulo and 2.9% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **RGE.** RGE provides electricity to a concession area covering 189,000 square kilometers in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with a population of 7.5 million people. Its concession area includes 381 municipalities, including the cities of Canoas, São Leopoldo, Novo Hamburgo, Santa Maria, Uruguaiana, Caxias do Sul, Gravataí, Passo Fundo, and Bento Gonçalves. RGE had 3 million customers as of December 31, 2022. In 2022, RGE sold 11,778 GWh of electricity. Considering RGE's sales in its concession area, including sales to captive customers and TUSD, RGE distributed 18,692 GWh of electricity in 2022, accounting for 61.1% of the total electricity distributed in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and 3.7% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.
As of January 1, 2019, the dissolved distribution company, Rio Grande Energia S.A., was merged with RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A., and therefore, all the information described in this Reference Form refers to the remaining entity of this operation, here referred to as RGE.
- **CPFL Santa Cruz.** CPFL Santa Cruz provides electricity to a concession area of 20,249 square kilometers, which includes 45 municipalities in the northwest of the state of São Paulo, three municipalities in the state of Paraná, and three municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais. In 2022, CPFL Santa Cruz sold 2,059 GWh of electricity to 496,000 consumers. Considering CPFL Santa Cruz's sales in its concession area, including sales to captive consumers and TUSD, CPFL Santa Cruz distributed 3,182 GWh of electricity in 2022, representing 2.3% of the total electricity distributed in the state of São Paulo and 0.6% of the total electricity distributed in Brazil during the year.

Distribution Network

Our four distributors have distribution lines with voltage levels ranging mainly from 11.9 kV to 138 kV. These lines distribute electricity from the connection point with the Basic Grid to our power substations in each of our concession areas. All consumers connected to these distribution lines, such as Free Consumers or other concessionaires, are obligated to pay a Distribution System Usage Tariff ("TUSD").

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

As of December 31, 2022, our Transmission and Distribution Networks consisted of 339,968 kilometers of distribution lines, including 509,418 distribution transformers and 12,079 kilometers of High Voltage distribution lines between 23 kV and 138 kV. At that date, we had 589 transformer substations to transform high voltage into medium voltage for further distribution, with a total transformation capacity of 19,913 megavolt-amperes. Among the industrial and commercial consumers in our concession area, 428 had high voltage electricity of 69 kV, 88 kV, or 138 kV supplied through direct connections to our high voltage distribution lines.

The Company clarifies that (i) revenue from non-energy distribution businesses is irrelevant, and (ii) it does not possess relevant patents, trademarks, or licenses for its operation.

System's Performance

Electric Energy Losses

There are two types of electric energy losses: technical losses and commercial losses. Technical losses occur in the normal course of our electric energy distribution. Commercial losses result from illegal connections, fraud, billing errors, and similar issues. The electric energy loss rates of our distribution subsidiaries compare favorably to the average of other major Brazilian electricity distributors, according to the most recent available information from ABRADEE, an industry association.

We are actively committed to reducing commercial losses resulting from illegal connections, fraud, or billing errors. To achieve this, in each of our four distribution subsidiaries, we have deployed trained technical teams to conduct inspections, improve monitoring of irregular consumption, increase replacements of outdated measurement equipment, and implemented a system to identify issues in internal processes that could lead to losses (e.g., incorrect billing, lack of meter readings, meters with incorrect parameters, among others). We conducted 435.2 thousand field fraud inspections during 2022, as a result of which we billed approximately R\$ 156.8 million in additional retroactive consumption charges related to losses.

Interrupções de Energia

The table below determines, for each of our subsidiaries, the frequency and equivalent duration of power outages per customer in the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	Fiscal year ended in December 31, 2022			
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE ⁽³⁾	CPFL Santa Cruz
FEC ¹	3.56	3.65	4.63	3.22
DEC ²	5.25	4.95	10.55	4.74

(1) Equivalent Frequency of Power Outage per Customer (number of power interruptions).

(2) Equivalent Duration of Power Outage per Customer (in hours).

(3) RGE was merged into RGE Sul (now operating under the name RGE) effective January 1, 2019.

	Fiscal year ended in December 31, 2021			
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE ⁽³⁾	CPFL Santa Cruz
FEC ¹	4.24	4.13	4.83	4.21
DEC ²	6.21	5.95	10.85	5.66

- (1) Equivalent Frequency of Power Outage per Customer (number of power interruptions).
(2) Equivalent Duration of Power Outage per Customer (in hours).
(3) RGE was merged into RGE Sul (now operating under the name RGE) effective January 1, 2019.

We are continuously striving to improve the quality and reliability of our energy supply, based on measurements of the frequency and duration of our power outages.

Based on data published by ANEEL, the System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, and CPFL Santa Cruz rank among the top three in Brazil, and the System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) ranks among the top ten, compared to similarly sized companies. Although the duration of outages in RGE remains in line with the average rate of energy companies in southern Brazil, they are comparatively higher than those of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, and CPFL Santa Cruz, mainly due to logistical challenges in the region that specifically affect RGE's SAIDI. CPFL Energia is focused on improving the continuity indicators of RGE by continuously investing in technology and network robustness. As a result of this investment, RGE achieved its best historical performance in both SAIDI and SAIFI in 2022. Furthermore, CPFL Energia has been conducting R&D projects to demonstrate to ANEEL that the Southern Region of Brazil has unique operational characteristics that should be taken into consideration in future revisions of ANEEL's regulatory framework.

It is worth mentioning that all CPFL Energia Group distributors have met the regulator's targets for overall continuity indicators in 2022.

It should be noted that ANEEL approved through Authorizing Resolution No. 10,990/2021 the RGE Pole Replacement Plan, granting SAIDI franchise for the exclusive evaluation of expiration. Within this plan, the replacement of over 305,000 poles is scheduled from 2022 to 2025.

Considering RGE's significant investments in improvement, maintenance, and pole replacement, the indicators related to scheduled outages have increased throughout the concession area. Thus, RGE successfully sought exclusive expiration purging of SAIDI related to these scheduled outages, considering the impact they have on the indicator.

ANEEL establishes performance indicators per customer to be followed by energy companies. If these indicators are not met, we are obligated to reimburse our customers, and our revenues are negatively affected. The amount refunded to customers of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, and CPFL Santa Cruz was lower in 2022 compared to the previous year, while for RGE, the refunded amount was higher. It is worth noting that in 2022, the calculation methodology for compensation payments was modified, which had a more significant impact on RGE due to its network characteristics and logistical challenges in its concession area.

Our distribution subsidiaries have construction and maintenance technology that allows repairs to be made to power grids without service interruption, enabling us to have low levels of scheduled outages, accounting for up to 8.8% of the total interruptions in 2022. Unscheduled outages due to accidents or natural causes, including lightning strikes, fires, and winds, accounted for the remaining total of our outages. In 2022, we invested R\$ 4.791 billion in our distribution segment, primarily in: (i) expanding, maintaining, improving, automating, modernizing, and reinforcing the electrical system to meet market growth, (ii) operational infrastructure, and (iii) customer service, among others.

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

Tariffs

Retail Distribution Tariffs. We classify our consumers into two different groups: Group A consumers and Group B consumers, based on the voltage level at which electricity is supplied to them. Each consumer falls into a certain tariff level defined by law and based on their respective classification. Some discounts are available depending on the consumer's classification, tariff level, or trading environment (free consumers and generators). Group B consumers pay higher tariffs. Tariffs in Group B vary by consumer types (residential, rural, other categories, and public lighting). Group A consumers pay lower tariffs, decreasing from A4 to A1, as their supply is provided at higher voltages, which require less utilization of the electricity distribution system. The tariffs we charge for the sale of electricity to end consumers are determined according to our concession contracts and rules ratified by ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency). These concession contracts and related regulations establish a maximum price with annual, periodic, and extraordinary readjustments. For more information about the regulatory regime applicable to our tariffs and their respective readjustments, please refer to "The Brazilian Electric Sector" in item 1.16 of this Reference Form.

Group A consumers receive electricity at voltages equal to or greater than 2.3 kV. The tariffs for Group A consumers are based on the voltage levels of electricity supply during the time of day when electricity is provided. Consumers can choose a different tariff during peak periods to optimize the use of the electrical network. The tariffs applicable to Group A consumers contain two components: the Distribution System Use Tariff (TUSD) and the energy consumption tariff (TE). The TUSD, expressed in Reais per kW, is based on (i) the contracted demand for electricity by the party connected to the system; (ii) certain regulatory charges; and (iii) technical and non-technical energy losses in the distribution systems. The TE, expressed in Reais per MWh, is based on the value of the actual energy consumed. These consumers may choose to purchase energy in the Free Market/Energy Trading Environment under the terms of the New Model of the Electric Power Sector Law. Please refer to "The Brazilian Electric Sector - New Model of the Electric Power Sector Law" in item 1.16 of this Reference Form for further details.

Group B consumers receive electricity at a voltage below 2.3 kV (220 V and 127 V). The tariffs for Group B consumers are charged for the use of the distribution system and also for energy consumption, both billed in R\$/MWh.

The following tables contain information regarding the average supply prices for each consumer category for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021. These prices include taxes (ICMS, PIS, and COFINS) and are calculated based on our sales and the quantity of electricity in 2022 and 2021.

Fiscal year 2022

	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE ⁽²⁾	CPFL Santa Cruz ⁽¹⁾
Residential	821.38	821.53	893.46	742.52
Industrial	746.87	749.51	815.89	728.69
Commercial	816.54	797.49	943.02	782.88
Rural	628.76	639.92	669.57	603.91
Others	641.08	638.51	681.55	586.75
Total	775.64	787.61	836.82	699.21

Fiscal year 2021

	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratinga	RGE ⁽²⁾	CPFL Santa Cruz ⁽¹⁾
Residential	851.12	817.92	1,028.14	799.62
Industrial	745.16	709.21	830.55	724.11
Commercial	809.52	750.11	1,046.20	791.06
Rural	580.74	579.08	624.44	576.61
Others	626.65	563.98	478.76	514.63
Total	781.40	759.40	849.22	697.45

(1) On November 21, 2017, ANEEL, through Authorization No. 6.723/2017, approved our proposal for the consolidation of the concessions of our five distributors (CPFL Santa Cruz; Companhia Leste Paulista de Energia; Companhia Sul Paulista de Energia; Companhia Luz e Força de Mococa; and CPFL Jaguari, collectively referred to as the Merged Companies), in accordance with Normative Resolution No. 716/2016. Starting on January 1, 2018, the Merged Companies were consolidated under the company named CPFL Santa Cruz (previously known as CPFL Jaguari).

(2) On December 4, 2018, through Authorization Resolution No. 7.499/2018, ANEEL approved our proposal to consolidate the concessions of our two distributors (RGE and RGE Sul), in accordance with Normative Resolution No. 716/2016. RGE merged with RGE Sul (now operating under the name RGE) with effect from January 1, 2019.

According to the current regulations, residential consumers may be eligible to pay a lower tariff, the Tarifa Social de Energia Elétrica (TSEE), or Social Tariff for Electric Energy. The families eligible to benefit from the TSEE are: (i) those registered in the Unified Registry for Federal Social Programs with a monthly per capita income equal to or below half of the national minimum wage, and (ii) those receiving the Continuous Cash Benefit of Social Assistance. The discounts range from 10% to 65% on monthly energy consumption. Additionally, these residential consumers are not required to pay the PROINFA program tariff or any extraordinary tariff approved by ANEEL. Indigenous and quilombola communities receive free electricity up to a maximum consumption of 50 kWh.

TUSD. The distribution system usage tariffs, or TUSD, are established by ANEEL and consist of three tariffs described in "TUSD" in item 1.16 of this form. In 2022, the revenue from tariffs for the use of our network by Free Consumers and Captive Consumers totaled R\$ 20,196 million. The average tariff for the use of our network was R\$ 75.02/GWh and R\$ 188.12/GWh in 2022 and 2021, respectively, including the TUSD that we charge to other distributors connected to our distribution networks.

Regulated Distribution Tariffs

Our operational results are significantly affected by changes in regulated electricity tariffs. In particular, the majority of our revenue is derived from selling electricity to Captive Consumers at regulated tariffs. In 2022, sales to Captive Consumers accounted for 68.3% of the electricity volume delivered and 58.4% of our operational revenue, compared to 67.8% of the electricity volume delivered and 59.8% of our operational revenue in 2021. These proportions may decrease if consumers transition from the captive market to the free market.

Our operational revenue and margins are substantially dependent on the tariff-setting process, and our management focuses on maintaining a constructive relationship with ANEEL, the Brazilian government, and other market participants to ensure that the tariff-setting process fairly reflects our interests as well as those of our consumers and shareholders.

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

- Our concession contracts provide for an annual adjustment considering changes in our costs, which are divided into costs beyond our control (known as Parcel A Costs) and costs that we can control (known as Parcel B Costs). Parcel A Costs include, among other things, price increases in long-term supply contracts,

and Parcel B Costs include, among others, the return on investment related to our concessions and their expansion, as well as operational and maintenance costs. Our ability to fully pass on our energy acquisition costs to End Consumers is subject to: (a) our ability to accurately forecast our energy needs and (b) a cap linked to a reference value, the Annual Reference Value. The Annual Reference Value is the weighted average of the energy acquisition costs resulting from the electricity prices in all public auctions held by ANEEL and CCEE in the Regulated Energy Market to be delivered in five and three years from such auction and applicable only during the first three years after the start of delivery of the acquired electricity. Under agreements that were in effect before the enactment of these regulatory reforms, we pass on the costs of acquired electricity, subject to a cap determined by the Brazilian government. The annual tariff adjustment takes place every April for CPFL Paulista, every June for RGE, every October for CPFL Piratininga, and every March for CPFL Santa Cruz. There is no annual adjustment in a year with a periodic review.

- Our concession contracts provide for a periodic review every five years for CPFL Paulista, CPFL Santa Cruz, and RGE, and every four years for CPFL Piratininga, in order to restore the financial balance of our tariffs as contemplated in the concession contracts and to determine a reduction factor (known as the X factor) in the value of any increases in Parcel B Costs passed on to all our consumers. ANEEL Resolution No. 457/2011 established the methodology to be applied to the third cycle of periodic review (2011 to 2014). Starting from 2015, ANEEL now reviews the underlying methodologies applicable to the electricity sector from time to time, item by item, whereas previously all methodologies were addressed in defined cycles, such as in 2008-2010 and 2010-2014.
- Brazilian law also provides for an extraordinary review to consider unforeseen changes in our cost structure. The last extraordinary reviews took place on January 24, 2013, and February 27, 2015. The 2013 event aimed to adjust our tariffs due to changes introduced by Law No. 12,783/13. Law No. 12,783/13 reduced the burden of the CDE Account and eliminated the CCC and RGR funds, thereby reducing Parcel A Costs (energy prices, basic network usage charges, and regulatory charges that we pass on to our consumers). In 2015, tariffs were increased to account for extraordinary costs due to the full operation of thermal power plants and involuntary exposure of distributors. On July 12, 2022, ANEEL decreed an extraordinary tariff review through Homologatory Resolution No. 3,058 and adjusted the electricity tariffs of CPFL Paulista.

Periodic Tariff Review ('RTP')

On March 16, 2021, ANEEL published Homologatory Resolution ("REH") No. 2,837, regarding the 6th cycle of RTP, which established the average tariff readjustment for **CPFL Santa Cruz**, effective from March 22, 2021. The total average effect to be perceived by consumers is 9.95%.

Annual Tariff Adjustment (RTA)

The Homologation Resolution No. 3,128/2022, dated October 18, 2022, approved the tariff adjustment of **CPFL Piratininga**. The annual tariff adjustment index - IRT was 21.07%, effective from October 19, 2022, with 16.50% corresponding to the economic tariff adjustment and 4.57% related to relevant financial components. The average total effect perceived by the company's consumers was 14.72%.

On April 8, 2022, through Homologation Resolution No. 3,018, ANEEL adjusted the electricity tariffs of **CPFL Paulista**. The annual tariff adjustment index - IRT was 12.77%, effective from April 9, 2022, with 11.54% corresponding to the economic tariff adjustment and 1.23% related to relevant financial components. The average total effect to be perceived by consumers is 14.97%.

On June 23, 2022, through Homologation Resolution No. 3,045, ANEEL adjusted the electricity tariffs of **RGE Sul**. The average tariff adjustment of the company, effective from June 23, 2022, was 8.72%, with 7.60% corresponding to the economic tariff adjustment and 1.12% related to relevant financial components. The average total effect perceived by consumers was 10.98%.

	RTA		
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE Sul
Homologation Resolution	nº 3,018	nº 3,128	nº 3,045
Adjustment	12.77%	21.07%	8.72%
Economic tariff adjustment	11.54%	16.50%	7.60%
Financial component	1.23%	4.57%	1.12%
Effect perceived by consumer	14.97%	14.72%	10.98%
Effective date	April 09, 2022	October 19, 2022	June 23, 2022

Extraordinary Tariff Review (RTE)

On July 12, 2022, ANEEL decreed an extraordinary tariff review, through REH No. 3,058, and adjusted the electricity tariffs of CPFL Paulista by -2.44%, related to financial components external to the Tariff Adjustment. After the extraordinary review, the tariff adjustment corresponds to an average effect of 12.53% perceived by consumers.

System Tariffs

The ANEEL oversees and regulates access to distribution and transmission systems and establishes tariffs related to the use of these systems and energy consumption. Different tariffs apply to different categories of consumers depending on how they connect to the system and purchase energy. The tariffs are: (i) the Distribution Use of System Tariff (TUSD); (ii) tariffs charged for the use of the transmission system, consisting of the basic network and its auxiliary facilities, or Transmission Use of System Tariff (TUST); and (iii) the Energy Tariff (TE).

TUSD

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

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

TUST

The TUST is paid by distribution companies, generators, and Free Consumers who directly connect to the Basic Network. It applies to their use of the basic network and is annually adjusted according to (i) inflation; and (ii) the annual revenues of transmission concession companies determined by ANEEL. According to the criteria established by ANEEL, the owners of different parts of the transmission network transferred the coordination of their facilities to ONS in exchange for receiving regulated payments from transmission system users. Network users, including generators, distribution companies, and Free Consumers, directly connect to the transmission network, enter into contracts with ONS and transmission companies (represented by ONS) that grant them the right to use the transmission network in exchange for the payment of certain tariffs.

Energy Tariffs ("TE")

The TE is paid by captive consumers and distribution concessionaires or permit holders for electricity consumption, based on the actual amount of electricity consumed. It remunerates the cost of energy, certain regulatory charges related to energy usage, transmission costs related to Itaipu, certain transmission system losses related to the Captive Consumer market, research and development costs, and the ANEEL Supervision Fee (TFSEE).

Calculation Base for Electricity Supply Tariffs

The ANEEL has the power to adjust and review the aforementioned tariffs in response to changes in electricity purchase costs and market conditions. When calculating or revising electricity supply tariffs, ANEEL divides the costs of distributors between (i) costs beyond the control of the distributor, or Parcel A costs, and (ii) costs within the control of the distributor, or Parcel B costs. Tariff adjustments are based on a formula that takes into account the cost allocation between the two categories.

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

- costs of mandatory acquisition of electricity from Itaipu and generation companies, renewed under Law 12.783/13;
- costs of electricity acquisition under freely negotiated bilateral contracts between parties;
- costs of electricity acquired through CCEARs (Energy Purchase Agreements);
- costs related to charges for the use and connection to transmission and distribution systems;
- costs of regulatory charges; and
- costs associated with research and development and energy efficiency.

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

- return on investment in assets necessary for the distribution activities;
- amortization of these assets;
- operational expenses related to the operation of these assets; and
- uncollectible revenues.

Each one determined and periodically reviewed by ANEEL.

The tariffs are determined, considering the costs of Parcel A and Parcel B, and certain market components used by ANEEL as references in tariff adjustments.

Electric power distribution concessionaires are entitled to periodic tariff reviews every four or five years. These reviews aim to:

- ensure that revenues will be sufficient to cover the operating costs of Parcel B and provide adequate compensation for investments considered essential to the services covered by each distributor's concession,
- incentivize the distributors to increase their level of efficiency, and
- determine the X factor, which consists of three components:
 - potential productivity increases, based on costs, compared to market growth;
 - service quality; and
 - an operational expense target.

Productivity increases and the operational expense target are determined during each periodic review. Starting from the 4th cycle of periodic review, "service quality" is determined in each annual adjustment and periodic review. For the distribution companies whose contracts were extended in 2015 and undergo tariff revisions after February 24, 2017, there will also be an annual update of the productivity component (Pd).

The factor X is used to adjust the proportion of the change in the IGP-M index used in the annual adjustments. Thus, after each periodic review is completed, the application of the factor X requires the distribution companies to share their productivity gains with End Consumers.

Each concession agreement for each distribution company also provides for an annual tariff adjustment. In general, the costs of Parcel A are fully passed on to consumers. However, the costs of Parcel B are largely monetarily adjusted in accordance with the IGP-M and the Factor X. However, for distribution companies whose contracts were extended in 2015, the inflation index used to restate Parcel B is the IPCA.

Furthermore, distribution companies have the right to an extraordinary tariff revision, on a case-by-case basis, in order to ensure their financial balance and compensate them for unforeseen costs, including taxes, that significantly modify their cost structure.

With the introduction of the New Model of the Electric Sector Law, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) recognized that variable costs associated with the purchase of electricity can be included through the Compensation Account for Variation in Parcel A Items (CVA), created to recognize some of our costs when the tariffs of our distribution subsidiaries are adjusted by ANEEL.

Starting from 2005, costs incurred with PIS and COFINS ceased to be considered in the periodic reviews as part of Parcel B, and electricity distribution companies gained the right to add such costs directly to the tariffs established in the periodic reviews, based on an effective rate that differs from the nominal rate. The objective of this change was to maintain neutrality in the financial balance of the concession, considering the alteration in the collection method of these taxes, which became non-cumulative.

In December 2011, ANEEL established the methodology and applicable procedures for the new periodic reviews of the same year. Previously, all methodologies were addressed to specific cycles, such as 2008-2010 and 2010-2014. Since 2013, variables such as the need for dispatching thermal power plants have caused distribution companies to incur extraordinary costs that exceed their payment capacity. To cover the involuntary exposure of the distribution companies to these costs, a portion of the energy costs has been reimbursed by the CDE Account (under Decree No. 7,945/2013) and the ACR Account (under Decree No. 8,221/2014). These reimbursements aim to cover all or part of the costs incurred by the distribution companies from January 2013 to December 2014, related to (i) involuntary exposure in the spot market and (ii) dispatching of thermal power plants related to CCEAR. CCEE, which manages the ACR Account, obtained a loan from 13 banks to finance this payment. Since January 2015, distribution companies have been charging additional electricity tariffs to consumers in order to amortize the reimbursement from the CDE Account over a five-year period and the loan over a 54-month period. The CDE quotas defined by ANEEL and passed on to consumers already take these obligations into account. Additionally, as the costs of the CDE Account and energy purchases remained high, ANEEL increased its tariffs through an Extraordinary Tariff Review (RTE), applicable to all distribution companies, according to Resolution No. 1,858 of February 27, 2015. The objective of the RTE is to pass on the projected costs from March 2015 until the date of the next review or tariff adjustment of the distribution companies.

In September 2019, the credit line related to the ACR Account was paid off in advance (the original due date was April 2020) following negotiations among ANEEL, MME, and CCEE, resulting in a reduction of R\$ 8.4 billion from Brazilian electricity bills by 2020.

In January 2015, the electricity sector began implementing a monthly "tariff flag" mechanism, in which consumer bills may be subject to tariff surcharges on a monthly basis when supply costs reach certain levels, allowing consumers to adapt their usage to the current energy costs. Previously, the pass-through of energy costs in tariffs was fixed annually. The tariff flag system was initially approved in 2011 and tested during 2013 and 2014. Initially, it consisted of a green (normal), yellow (elevated), or red (critical) tariff flag determined by ANEEL based on electricity generation conditions, under Decree No. 8,401 of February 4, 2015. From February 1, 2016, the flag model was changed by ANEEL and currently consists of a green (normal) tariff flag, yellow (alert), and two levels of red tariff flag (critical level 1 or 2). The revenues collected under the tariff flag system are charged by distribution companies and transferred to a Centralization Account for Tariff Flag Resources administered by CCEE, whose income is paid to the distribution companies based on their energy costs for the period.

Due to unfavorable hydrological conditions observed from 2013 to 2015, red tariff flags were applied throughout 2015, starting from the introduction of the system in January 2015. In 2016, due to an improvement in

hydrological conditions, green tariff flags were applied in most months of the year, but 2017 consisted mostly of yellow and red tariff flags. In 2018, green tariff flags were applied from January to April and again in December, while yellow tariff flags were applied in May and November, and red tariff flags were applied from June to October. In 2019, green tariff flags were applied from January to April and again in June, yellow tariff flags were applied in May, July, October, and December, and stage 1 red tariff flags were applied in August, September, and November. In 2020, due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and also by decision of the ANEEL Board, green flags occurred between February and November, returning only in December, but at level 2 of the red flag, due to the resumption of consumption combined with a poor hydrological scenario. In the year 2021, still due to water scarcity, there were no occurrences of green flags during the year. From January to April, yellow flags were in effect; from May to August, red flags were in effect; and from September until the end of the year, water scarcity flags were in effect. The water scarcity flag lasted until April 2022. From May 2022, the green flag was activated, and it remained in effect until the end of the year, due to an improvement in the hydrological scenario. Although this mechanism partially mitigates the cash flow disparity, it may be insufficient to cover the costs of thermal power supply, and distribution companies still face the risk of short-term cash flow disparities.

Billing Process

The procedure we use for billing and payment of the electricity supplied to our customers is determined by consumer categories and tariffs. Meter readings and billing are carried out monthly for low-voltage consumers, except for rural consumers, whose readings are done on a frequency that ranges from one to two months (except for RGE and RGE Sul, whose frequency varies from one to three months), in accordance with applicable legislation. Invoices are issued based on meter readings, or if meter readings are not possible, based on the average monthly consumption. Low-voltage consumers are billed within a maximum of three business days after the reading, with a payment due date of up to five business days from the date of invoice presentation. In the event of non-payment, a notification accompanied by the next month's invoice is sent to the delinquent consumer, granting a 15-day period for the outstanding balance to be settled. If payment is not received within three days after the end of the 15-day period, the supply of electricity to the consumer may be suspended. We may also take other measures, such as including consumers in the defaulters lists of credit information agencies or engaging in extrajudicial or judicial collection through collection agencies.

High-voltage consumers are read and billed monthly, with payment due within five business days after receiving the invoice. In the event of non-payment, a notification is sent to the delinquent consumer within two business days after the due date, granting a 15-day period for payment. If payment is not received within three days after the end of the 15-day period, the supply to the consumer is interrupted.

According to recent data provided by ABRADÉE, the percentage of delinquent consumers for our three largest distributors (CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, and RGE) is favorably comparable to the average of other major Brazilian electricity distributors. For this purpose, delinquent consumers are those whose invoices are more than 90 days overdue. Invoices that are overdue and unpaid for more than 360 days are considered uncollectible.

Customer Service

We strive to provide high-quality customer service to our distribution segment consumers. We offer 24/7 customer service support. Requests are received through various platforms such as call centers, our website, SMS, WhatsApp, and our smartphone application. In 2022, we handled 206.8 million customer inquiries. We also provide customer service through our physical branches, which handled 11.7 million customer requests in 2022. The improvements made to our digital channels (such as our Interactive Voice Response system, website, application, and chatbot) and the implementation of a new customer service channel (WhatsApp) allowed us to address 90.53% of our customer requests through digital channels, thus reducing customer service costs. To enhance the customer experience, we have virtualized some of our branches, where customers can receive assistance through video calls.

Electricity Commercialization, Services, and Others

Commercial Operations

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

- procurement of energy for trading activities through the execution of bilateral contracts with energy companies (including our generation subsidiaries and third parties) and purchasing energy through public auctions;
- resale of energy to "free" and "special" consumers;
- resale of energy to other traders;
- resale of energy to distribution companies (including CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, and RGE), as well as other players in the electricity market, through bilateral contracts; and
- provision of energy procurement management services to "free" and "special" consumers and generators, including guidance on their operational requirements with regard to CCEE and other agencies.

As a retail trading company, CPFL Brasil Varejista is also responsible for the electricity volume of "free" and "special" consumers, centralizing contract management and the relationship with CCEE. These consumers do not need to be CCEE agents, which simplifies the process. The focus of CPFL Brasil Varejista's activities in this trading modality is on potential "free" and "special" consumers, such as retail networks, banks, supermarkets, universities, among others.

The prices of buying and selling electricity in the Free Market, practiced by CPFL Brasil, are determined through bilateral negotiations with its suppliers and customers.

Transmission

The transmission of electrical energy is the link between the generation and distribution of electric power. Our activities related to the transmission segment are primarily conducted through our subsidiary CPFL Transmissão (under concession contracts No. 055/2001, No. 080/2002, and No. 01/2011), with equipment under its concession distributed across 88 substations (all located in the state of Rio Grande do Sul), with an installed capacity of 10,949 MVA, operating 6,004 km of transmission lines at voltages of 230 kV, 138 kV, and 69 kV.

In addition to CPFL Transmissão (the most significant company in the CPFL Group's transmission segment), other companies operating in the segment are CPFL Transmissão Piracicaba, CPFL Morro Agudo, CPFL Maracaná, CPFL Sul I, and CPFL Sul II, which collectively have equipment under their concession in 9 substations operating on 112 km of transmission lines.

These companies have key functions including the construction, operation, and maintenance of electrical transmission lines, as well as the execution of studies and projects related to such activities.

Services

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

- **Transmission system:** CPFL Serviços offers energy solutions for transmission assets up to 138kV. They plan and develop civil, electrical, and electromechanical projects, manage material and equipment logistics,

construct transmission and distribution lines, substations, and metering cabins. Additionally, they provide maintenance services for electrical installations, adhering to all health and safety protocols. They consider their clients' needs to develop the best energy solutions that bring increased energy and operational security, efficiency, and competitiveness to their businesses.

- **Distribution system:** CPFL Serviços plans, constructs, and performs maintenance on electrical distribution systems up to 34.5kV, including overhead and underground electrical networks, medium-voltage substations, transformers, and lighting solutions. They have significant market experience and familiarity with the various technical standards applicable in different regions of Brazil. As a result, they are able to provide high-quality and technologically advanced energy solutions.
- **Electrical Maintenance:** CPFL Serviços provides maintenance services for medium and high voltage installations on a one-time or scheduled basis, always ensuring quick diagnosis and precise assistance. They also offer services for substation refurbishment, generator maintenance, and live-line switching operations.
- **Equipment Recovery:** CPFL Serviços has its own infrastructure for reverse logistics operations, responsible for the collection and disposal of all non-usable materials from the electrical network. They have their own fleet equipped with environmental kits and leak-proof compartments for oil. The reverse logistics operation has expertise in renewing transformers and electrical equipment up to 15k and distribution transformers, whether mineral or vegetable oil-filled, up to 36kV, to restore efficiency. The remanufacturing equipment is certified according to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards and has the Inmetro quality certification seal for the distribution transformer renewal process. Currently, CPFL Serviços has an insulating oil regeneration park as well as a laboratory with the capacity to perform all current tests in accordance with Brazilian technical standards. They also manufacture measurement panels as well as protection and control network panels.
- **Self-Generation Systems and Energy Efficiency Programs:** The self-generation systems, previously offered by CPFL Serviços, consist of alternative electricity production. These systems ensure the supply of electrical energy to consumers, diversify input sources, and reduce costs. Diesel and natural gas generators are provided, primarily acting as backup power sources and during peak hours, reducing electricity costs for our customers. Natural gas cogeneration involves the simultaneous and sequential production of heat and electrical energy from a single fuel source. CPFL Serviços also offers solutions in air conditioning and energy efficiency projects, as well as the distribution of generated solar power. After October 2014, all self-generation activities were transferred to CPFL Eficiência, adding self-generation to its service portfolio.
- The **CPFL Eficiência** also offers distributed energy generation services through CPFL GD, which introduces energy directly into the local distribution company's grid. This type of generation reduces the use of the transmission system and requires less generation from centralized power plants, benefiting both the consumer and the electricity sector as a whole. In 2020, as a strategic decision to focus on the business market, the residential-focused ENVO business line was discontinued. Customers were duly informed and directed to the designated customer service channel for any inquiries. The power plants under its management remained within the group. Currently, CPFL Eficiência is focused on meeting the demands of the energy efficiency (PEE) and research and development (P&D) programs of Aneel, in projects related to solar photovoltaic generation, energy storage, and self-generation of energy.
- **CPFL Atende:** CPFL Atende is a Customer Relationship and Contact Center company created to provide services for both companies within our group and other businesses. The services offered include face-to-face service with customers, back-office services, credit recovery, customer service (SAC), ombudsman service, service desk, and sales.
- **CPFL Total:** On November 6, 2020, the corporate operation of share incorporation of CPFL Total was approved in accordance with articles 252 and onwards of Law No. 6,404, dated December 15, 1976 ("Corporation Law"). As a result, CPFL Total became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alesta, with the consequent increase in share capital by the shareholders CPFL Energia and CPFL Brasil. The purpose of this operation was to enhance internal processes through the specialization of activities and ensure the optimal

utilization of technical expertise, as well as to achieve synergistic gains through the consolidation of these assets within the structure of Alesta.

- **CPFL Infra:** CPFL Infra provides asset management services, such as fleet management services, real estate and administrative functions, and building maintenance and security.
- **CPFL Supre:** CPFL Supre provides planning, logistics, and supply chain management services. These services include procurement, material coordination, distribution, and logistics.
- **CPFL Finanças:** CPFL Finanças provides financial organization and operational services to support decision-making in our businesses. These services include accounting, budgeting, billing, and payments.
- **CPFL Pessoas:** CPFL Pessoas provides human resources and people management services. These services include payroll, benefits administration, management and recruitment of third-party personnel, as well as employee selection and hiring.
- **Alesta:** Alesta, the financial institution of the CPFL Group, specializes in conducting loan operations, financing, and acquisition of exclusive credit rights through an electronic platform. It also provides credit analysis services and credit collection services on behalf of third parties. In addition, Alesta acts as a representative for insurance distribution related to the aforementioned operations.

c. characteristics of the market in which we operate:

The Brazilian Power Sector

According to ANEEL, as of December 31, 2022, the installed capacity of operating power generation in Brazil was 190 GW. Historically, approximately 65% of the total installed capacity in Brazil comes from hydroelectric plants, with large hydroelectric plants often located far from consumption centers. This requires the construction of large high-voltage and extra-high-voltage transmission lines (230kV to 750kV) that frequently cross the territories of multiple states. Brazil has a robust power grid system, with over 160,000 km of transmission lines with a voltage equal to or greater than 230 kV and a processing capacity of approximately 325,000 MVA, spanning from the state of Rio Grande do Sul to the state of Amazonas.

According to CCEE, electricity consumption in Brazil grew by 1.5% in 2022 compared to 2021, with a total energy volume of approximately 590,000 GWh for the year (36.4% in the Free Market and 63.6% in the captive market). Furthermore, according to the PDE 2031, it is estimated that electricity consumption will grow by 27.5% by the year 2031. According to the ten-year energy expansion plan published by MME and EPE in 2022, to meet the expected demand growth, Brazil's installed capacity is projected to reach 212.5 GW by 2026, of which 110.5 GW (52%) is expected to be hydroelectric, 26.4 GW (11%) thermal, and 78.8 GW (37%) from other sources. Currently, approximately 30.00% of Brazil's installed capacity is owned by Eletrobrás, a publicly traded company controlled by the Brazilian government. We are an important player in the power generation sector, with a 2.4% market share.

i. participation in each of the markets;

Consumers

We classify our consumers into five main categories. Please refer to Note 27 of our audited and consolidated financial statements for a breakdown of our sales by category.

- *Industrial consumers.* Sales to end industrial consumers accounted for 10.6% of our electricity sales revenue in 2022.
- *Residential consumers.* Sales to residential end consumers accounted for 44.5% of our electricity sales revenue in 2022.
- *Commercial consumers.* Sales to commercial end consumers, including service providers, universities, and hospitals, accounted for 16.8% of our electricity sales revenue in 2022.
- *Rural consumers.* Sales to rural consumers accounted for 4.7% of our electricity sales revenue in 2022.
- *Other consumers.* Sales to other consumers, including public services such as street lighting, accounted for 8.3% of our electricity sales revenue in our distribution segment in 2022.

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

ii. competition conditions in the markets;

Competition

We face competition from other commercialization and generation companies in the sale of electricity to Free Consumers. Distribution and transmission companies are required to allow the use of their lines and auxiliary facilities for the distribution and transmission of electricity by others, upon payment of a tariff.

According to Brazilian legislation and the terms established in our concession contracts, all our hydroelectric and distribution authorizations and concessions can be renewed once, subject to approval by the Ministry of Mines and Energy or ANEEL, as the granting authority, provided that the concessionaire requests renewal and certain parameters regarding the provision of public service or hydroelectric power generation have been met. We intend to request the renewal of each of our concessions upon their expiration. We may face significant

competition from third parties when applying for the renewal of these concessions or obtaining any new concessions. As this is a future event, we cannot indicate potential competitors for the renewal of our concession. The Brazilian Federal Government has full discretion over the renewal of existing concessions, and the acquisition of certain concessions by competitors could negatively affect the results of our operations. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the renewal of certain concessions will be granted on the same terms as the current relevant concessions.

Furthermore, the Company clarifies that, according to applicable legislation, other distributors cannot distribute energy within the territory of the Company's concession, so customers located in the respective region can only purchase energy from the Company, except for customers who become Free Consumers, who can purchase energy directly in the Free Market.

d. seasonal variation;

Distribution

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

The distribution area covered by the CPFL group's distribution companies shows diversity, both geographically and in terms of consumer class, which mitigates the seasonal nature of energy consumption and consequently the Company's business. During summer vacation periods, for example, the increased flow of tourists to the coast results in higher energy consumption in the residential class of that region. The industrial class typically experiences higher energy consumption in the second half of the year when the industry anticipates production for end-of-year sales. The commercial class, on the other hand, is strongly influenced by temperature, exhibiting higher consumption in the summer.

Generation

The energy generated by CPFL's hydroelectric plants is influenced by the hydrological regime of the rivers in the regions where they are located. Thus, the Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (PCHs), located in the state of São Paulo, as well as the Serra da Mesa Hydropower Plant, located in the state of Goiás, follow the hydrological regime of the Southeast and Midwest regions, with a rainy season from December to April and a dry season from May to November. On the other hand, the Monte Claro, Barra Grande, Campos Novos, Castro Alves, PCHs Sul Centrais, 14 de Julho, and Foz do Chapecó Hydropower Plants, located in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, follow the hydrological regime of the Southern region, where rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, except for the drier months of June and July.

It is worth noting, however, that according to Brazilian regulations, the revenue from the sale of energy does not depend on the actual energy generated but rather on the physical guarantee of each plant, whose quantity is fixed and approved by the Granting Authority, as stated in the respective concession contracts or administrative acts issued for this purpose. Differences between the energy generated and the physical guarantee are addressed in the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE). The main purpose of the MRE is to mitigate hydrological risks, ensuring that all participating plants receive payment for their level of Physical Guarantee regardless of the amount of energy they actually generate. In other words, the MRE reallocates energy, transferring the surplus from those plants that generate beyond their physical guarantees to those that generate below them. The actual generation is determined by the National Electric System Operator (ONS), taking into account the energy demand and hydrological conditions of the National Interconnected System (SIN). The amount of energy generated above or below the Physical Guarantee is valued by a tariff called "Optimization Energy Tariff" (TEO), which covers the operation and maintenance costs of the plant. This additional revenue or expense is accounted for monthly for each generator.

Transmission

The transmission of electrical energy through the facilities of CPFL Transmissão and other companies within the same sector is defined by the National Electric System Operator (ONS). It is responsible for coordinating and controlling the operation of the National Interconnected System (SIN) in order to optimize the use of electrical transmission facilities. Therefore, any seasonality that may occur in the transmission system is not manageable by the Company.

e. key inputs and raw materials, providing information:

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

Purchases of Electrical Energy

The majority of the electrical energy we sell is acquired from unrelated parties rather than generated at our facilities. In 2022, 9.6% of the total electrical energy purchased by our distribution companies was acquired from our generation subsidiaries (including our jointly controlled entities).

In 2022, we purchased 10,198 GWh of electrical energy from the Itaipu Power Plant, accounting for 14.6% of the total energy purchased. Itaipu is located on the border between Brazil and Paraguay and is subject to a bilateral treaty between the two countries, whereby Brazil committed to purchasing predetermined quantities of electrical energy. This treaty will expire in 2023. Public utility companies operating under concessions in the Central-West, South, and Southeast regions of Brazil are legally obligated to purchase a portion of the electrical energy that Brazil is required to purchase from Itaipu. The quantities that these companies are obliged to acquire are governed by take-or-pay contracts, with tariffs established in US dollars per kW. The National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL) annually determines the quantity of electrical energy to be sold by Itaipu. We pay for the energy acquired from Itaipu based on the proportion between the quantity established by ANEEL and our legally determined share, regardless of whether Itaipu has generated that amount of electrical energy or not, at a price of US\$ 24.73/kW. Our purchases represent 19.03% of Itaipu's total supply to Brazil. This share was established by law, based on the quantity of electrical energy sold in 1991. The paid tariffs are established in accordance with the bilateral treaty and set to cover Itaipu's operational expenses, principal and interest payments on its debts denominated in US dollars, and the costs of transmitting the energy to its concession areas.

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

In 2022, we paid an average of R\$291.43 per GWh for purchases of electrical energy from Itaipu, compared to R\$353.85 during 2021. These figures do not include the transmission fee.

We purchased 59,851 GWh of electrical energy in 2022 from other generating companies apart from Itaipu, representing 85.4% of the total electrical energy we acquired. We paid an average of R\$199.74 per GWh for purchases of electrical energy from other generating companies apart from Itaipu, compared to R\$272.19 per GWh in 2021.

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

	2022	2021
	GWh	GWh
Purchased Energy for Resale		
Itaipu	10,198	10,489
Spot market/ Proinfa Program ¹	968	1,041
Energy purchased in the Regulated Market and through bilateral contracts ²	58,883	56,344
TOTAL	70,049	67,874

(1) Energy purchased for resale exclusively through the Proinfa Program.

(2) Energy purchased for resale through the Regulated Market and bilateral contracts, as well as in the spot market.

The provisions of our electricity supply contracts are governed by ANEEL regulations. The main provisions of each contract relate to the quantity of electricity purchased, the price, including adjustments for various factors such as inflation indices, and the duration of the contract. Since 2013, all distribution companies in Brazil have been required to purchase electricity from generating entities whose concessions were renewed under Law No. 12.783/13. The tariffs and volumes of electricity to be purchased by each distributor, as well as the terms

applicable to each contract between generating and distribution companies, have been established by ANEEL through regulations. Since distribution companies are required to contract in advance 100% of their energy demand through public auctions and are authorized to pass on only 105% of the cost related to energy purchases to consumers, any involuntary allocated quotas to be acquired from generating companies whose concessions were renewed under Law No. 12.783/13, resulting in a cost higher than the permitted 105% of their projected demand, generate additional costs for the distributors. As a result, Regulatory Resolution No. 706 of March 29, 2016, defined that the costs related to involuntarily allocated quotas can be passed on to consumers, and the volume of energy can be offset in existing energy auctions in the coming years. See item 4.1.c - Risk Factors - *"In our distribution business, we are required to forecast energy demand in the market. If the actual demand differs from our forecast, we may be forced to buy or sell energy in the spot market at prices that may generate additional costs that we may not be able to fully pass on to consumers"* in this Reference Form.

On June 10, 2018, ANEEL issued Regulatory Resolution No. 824/2018, establishing a new mechanism called the Surplus Sale Mechanism to allow the sale of excess energy purchased by distributors to Free and Special Consumers, producers, and self-generators. The Surplus Sale Mechanism is voluntary for sellers and buyers and takes place periodically several times a year through sales contracts, with settlement at the established sale price for each product. In 2019, surplus sale mechanisms were held on January 4, March 29, June 24-25, and September 24. We participated in the first two mechanisms. In 2019, ANEEL and CCEE started evaluating improvements to the mechanism to allow multiple bids for the same product, changes in tiebreaker procedures, and new products in the 6-month period between July and December 2019. These improvements, discussed in the context of Public Hearing No. 33/2019 and Public Consultation No. 34/2019 (Second Phase of Public Hearing No. 33/2019), were approved by ANEEL Regulatory Resolution No. 869/2020.

On November 30, 2021, during the 45th Ordinary Public Meeting of ANEEL's Board of Directors, the result of Public Hearing No. 025/2019 was discussed, determining changes in Submodules 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 6.1 of the Tariff Regulation Procedures - PRORET (including the inclusion of the annual, semi-annual, and quarterly product calculation rule for the Surplus Sale Mechanism), and the opening of the second phase of Public Hearing No. 025/2019 was approved, now called Public Consultation No. 072/2021 ("CP 072/2021") from December 1, 2021, to January 31, 2022, with the sole purpose of discussing with agents the proposal for calculating the tariff effects of the monthly and multi-year products of the Surplus Sale Mechanism created under Public Consultation No. 37/2020. In November 2022, ANEEL also approved the improvement of the tariff pass-through for the monthly and multi-year products of the Surplus Sale Mechanism (SSM), with the improvement of Submodule 4.3 of the Tariff Regulation Procedures (PRORET). The topic was discussed in Public Consultation 72/2021, which received contributions from December 1, 2021, to January 31, 2022. According to the decision, the pass-through for multi-year products (biennial, triennial, quadrennial, and quinquennial) will follow the same methodology as the annual products, as defined in Regulatory Resolution (REN) No. 955/2021. Thus, the result of CP 72/2021 determined for new products the calculation and tariff pass-through rules already applied to existing products, through the publication of Regulatory Resolution No. 1.046 of 2022.

Tariffs for Transmission and Distribution System Usage. In 2022, we paid a total of R\$ 4,374 million in tariffs for the use of the transmission network, including Basic Network tariffs, connection tariffs, and high-voltage electricity transmission tariffs from Itaipu at rates set by ANEEL.

ii. potential dependency on a few suppliers;

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

For our thermal generation subsidiaries, there is a dependency on a single supplier for fossil fuels.

iii. potential volatility in their prices.

Any differences between energy purchase and sale contracts and the generated or consumed energy are settled in the short term at the Electric Energy Trading Chamber (CCEE) at the Price for Differences Settlement (PLD). The PLD is calculated daily by the CCEE based on hydrological conditions, energy demand projections, fuel prices, deficit costs, new project entries, availability of generation and transmission equipment, and water volume available in hydroelectric reservoirs. A computational model is used to calculate the optimal dispatch (generation) for the studied period, determining the hydro and thermal generation for each submarket and the Marginal Operating Costs (CMO) for the studied period, each load level, and each submarket. The PLD is a value based on the Marginal Operating Cost, limited by maximum and minimum prices applicable to each settlement period and each submarket. These limits are determined annually by the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL).

Therefore, significant variations in input data and/or hydrological conditions from month to month can lead to significant changes in the PLD, especially during persistent dry periods when there is a higher-than-expected depletion in reservoirs, indicating the need to activate more expensive thermal power plants.

<p>1.5. Identify whether there are customers responsible for more than 10% of the issuer's total net revenue, reporting:</p>

a. total of revenues from the customer;

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

b. operational segments affected by revenues from the customer;

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

1.6. Describe the relevant effects of state regulation on the issuer's activities, specifically:
Main Regulatory Authorities
Ministry of Mines and Energy (Ministério de Minas e Energia - MME)

The MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy) is the main government authority in the Brazilian electricity sector. After the approval of the Law of the New Model of the Electricity Sector in 2004, the Brazilian government, acting primarily through the MME, assumed certain obligations that were previously the responsibility of ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency), including the drafting of guidelines governing the granting of concessions and issuing instructions for the bidding process in concessions related to public services and assets.

National Council of Energy Policy (Conselho Nacional de Política Energética – CNPE)

The CNPE, a committee created in August 1997, advises the President of Brazil on the development and establishment of the national energy policy. The CNPE is chaired by the Minister of Mines and Energy and is composed of eight ministers from the Federal Government, three members chosen by the President of Brazil, another representative from the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and the president of EPE (Energy Research Company). The CNPE was created with the purpose of optimizing the utilization of Brazil's energy resources and ensuring the national supply of electricity.

National Electric Energy Agency (Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica – ANEEL)

The ANEEL is an autonomous federal agency whose main responsibility is to regulate and oversee the electric energy sector according to the policies determined by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), along with other issues delegated to it by the Federal Government and the MME. The current responsibilities of ANEEL include, among others: (i) oversight of concessions for electricity generation, transmission, and distribution activities, including approval of electricity tariffs; (ii) enactment of regulatory acts for the electric energy sector; (iii) implementation and regulation of the exploration of energy sources, including the use of hydroelectric power; (iv) promotion of the bidding process for new concessions; (v) resolution of administrative disputes between power generation entities and electricity buyers; and (vi) definition of criteria and methodology for determining transmission tariffs.

National Electric Power System Operator (Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico – NOS)

The ONS (Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico) is a non-profit organization that coordinates and controls the production and transmission of energy by companies dedicated to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power. The main role of ONS is to supervise generation and transmission operations in the National Interconnected System, in accordance with regulation and oversight by ANEEL. The objectives and key responsibilities of ONS include: (i) planning generation operation; (ii) organizing and controlling the use of the national grid and international interconnections; (iii) ensuring non-discriminatory access to the transmission network for all sector agents; (iv) providing input for electric system expansion planning; (v) submitting proposals for expansions of the Basic Grid to the MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy); and (vi) proposing regulations for transmission system operation for approval by ANEEL.

Electric Energy Trading Chamber (Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica – CCEE)

The CCEE (Câmara de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica) is a non-profit organization subject to the authorization, supervision, and regulation of ANEEL (Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica). The CCEE replaced the Wholesale Energy Market. The CCEE is responsible for (i) registering all CCEARs (Power Purchase Agreements) and contracts resulting from adjustment auctions, as well as the quantity of energy from contracts concluded in the free contracting environment, (ii) accounting and settling the amounts of electric energy traded in the short-term market, and (iii) administering and operating the CDE Account, the RGR Fund, and the CCC (Contribuição para o Desenvolvimento Energético). The CCEE comprises entities holding concessions, permits, or

authorizations for electric energy services, as well as Free and Special Consumers, among others. Its Board of Directors is composed of four members appointed by the aforementioned parties and one member appointed by the MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy). The member appointed by the MME serves as the President of the Board of Directors.

Energy Research Company (Empresa de Pesquisa Energética – EPE)

On August 16, 2004, the Brazilian government created the EPE, a federal public company responsible for conducting strategic studies and research in the energy sector, including the electricity, oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable energy industries. The studies and research carried out by the EPE support the formulation of energy policy by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).

Committee for Monitoring the Electric Power Sector (Comitê de Monitoramento do Setor Elétrico – CMSE)

The Law of the New Model of the Electric Power Sector created the Committee for Monitoring the Electric Power Sector, or CMSE, which operates under the guidance of MME. The CMSE is responsible for monitoring the supply conditions of the system and for indicating the measures to be taken to correct any issues.

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

Concessions and Authorizations

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

Companies or consortia intending to construct or operate electric power generation, transmission, or distribution facilities in Brazil must apply for a concession, permit, or authorization, as appropriate, to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) or the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL), acting as representatives of the Federal Government. Concessions and permits are granted through more complex procedures or bidding processes, while authorizations are granted through simpler administrative procedures or public auctions for the purchase and sale of energy. Generation projects with a capacity of less than 5 MW are exempted from the concession requirement but need to be registered with ANEEL.

Concessions

Concessions confer rights to generate, transmit, or distribute electric power within their respective concession area for a specified period (unlike permits and authorizations, which can be revoked at any time at the discretion of the MME, in consultation with ANEEL). This period typically lasts for 35 years for new generation concessions and 30 years for new transmission or distribution concessions. An existing concession may be renewed at the discretion of the granting authority, subject to certain requirements being met by the concessionaire.

The Concessions Law (Law No. 8,987, dated February 13, 1995) establishes, among other provisions, the conditions that the concessionaire must fulfill in providing electric power services, the rights of consumers, and the obligations of the concessionaire and the granting authority. Additionally, the concessionaire must comply with the current regulations of the electric power sector. The main provisions of the Concessions Law are briefly described below:

Adequate service. The concessionaire must provide adequate service in order to meet parameters of regularity, continuity, efficiency, safety, and access to the service.

Easements. The concessionaire may use public assets or request expropriation of necessary private assets, to the benefit of the concessionaire. In this case, the concessionaire is responsible for the corresponding indemnities.

Strict Liability. The concessionaire is directly responsible for all damages resulting from the provision of its services.

Changes in Shareholding Control. The granting authority must approve any direct or indirect change in shareholding control of the concessionaire.

Intervention by the Granting Authority. In accordance with Law No. 12,767 of December 27, 2012, as amended by Law No. 12,839 of July 2013, the granting authority may intervene in the concession through ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency) to ensure the adequate provision of services and faithful compliance with contractual and regulatory norms. Within 30 days of the decree, ANEEL must initiate an administrative procedure in which the concessionaire is guaranteed the right to contest the intervention. During the period of the administrative procedure, an intervener will be responsible for providing the services covered by the concession. The administrative procedure must be concluded within one year (with the possibility of a two-year extension). For the intervention to cease and the concession to be returned to the concessionaire, the shareholder of the concessionaire must present a detailed recovery plan to ANEEL and rectify the irregularities identified by ANEEL.

Termination of Concession. The contract of concession may be terminated prematurely through encampment and/or forfeiture. Encampment is the early termination of the concession for reasons related to the public interest, which must be expressly declared by specific authorizing law. Forfeiture must be declared by the granting authority after ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency) or MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy) has issued a normative act indicating that the concessionaire (i) failed to provide services adequately or comply with applicable legislation or regulation; (ii) no longer has the technical, financial, or economic capacity to provide the service adequately; or (iii) failed to comply with penalties imposed by the granting authority, among other things. The concessionaire may challenge encampment or forfeiture through legal recourse. The concessionaire has the right to be compensated for investments made in revertible assets that have not been fully amortized or depreciated, with contractual fines and damages caused by the concessionaire being deducted. On December 10, 2014, our distribution companies signed an addendum to the concession contract, ensuring that upon the termination of the concession, the company will receive or pay the balance of sector-specific assets and liabilities. ANEEL conducted discussions to define the rules for initiating the forfeiture process through Public Consultation No. 024/2019, and the regulation of the subject is provided in Annex VIII of Normative Resolution No. 948, dated November 16, 2021, whose provisions apply from the calendar year 2022, which is the first year of measurement of the indicators. Monitoring is carried out in relation to criteria of efficiency regarding the continuity of supply and the economic and financial management of public service concessions for the distribution of electrical energy.

Expiration. Upon expiration of the concession period, all assets, rights, and privileges materially related to the provision of electrical energy services shall be reverted to the Federal Government. After the expiration of the contractual term, the concessionaire has the right to be compensated for investments made in assets that have not been fully amortized or depreciated. However, the timeframe for receiving the compensation is not provided by law.

Renewal. Law No. 12.783, dated January 11, 2013, specified the conditions for the renewal of generation, transmission, and distribution concessions granted under Articles 17, 19, or 22 of Law No. 9.074, dated July 7, 1995. Under Law No. 12.783/13, these concessions may be extended once, at the discretion of the Brazilian government, for up to 30 years, in order to ensure the continuity and efficiency of the services provided and low tariffs. Additionally, Law No. 12.783/13 allowed holders of concessions expiring in 2015, 2016, and 2017 to request early renewal, subject to certain conditions. The renewal of generation concessions depends on the satisfaction of the following conditions: (i) tariffs calculated by ANEEL for each hydroelectric power plant; (ii) allocation of energy quotas to the distribution companies of the National Interconnected System; and (iii) compliance with quality of service standards established by ANEEL. For the renewal, the remaining non-amortized assets at the renewal date would be compensated, and the compensation payment would not be considered in the annual revenue. Remuneration for new assets or existing assets that have not been compensated would be considered in the annual revenue. ANEEL's Resolution No. 521/12, published on December 14, 2012, established that if generation concessions operated by distribution companies are renewed under the terms of Law No. 12.783/13, the generation concessions must be managed by an entity independent

from the distribution company within twelve months from the renewal date. Law No. 12.783/13 also abolished two sectorial charges, the CCC and the RGR Fund (see "Tariff Charges - RGR Fund and UBP" and "Tariff Charges - CDE Account"). Furthermore, Law No. 13.360/2016 enabled holders of hydroelectric power plant concessions with up to 50 MW of Installed Capacity that have not yet been renewed to request 30-year renewals, subject to a contribution to the UBP (Brazilian Power Plant) and the payment of a CFURH fee for the use of water in the municipality where such use occurs.

Regarding distribution concessions, in 2015, the Brazilian government enacted Decree No. 8.461/2015, establishing new standards to be followed by concessionaires, particularly regarding quality, management, and pricing. Within five years from the renewal date, the concessionaire must comply with these standards and achieve annual targets. If the annual targets are not met, the concessionaire's controllers may be required to incur additional capital expenditures. Additionally, if the concessionaire fails to achieve the annual targets for two consecutive years or to comply with any of the required standards at the end of the five-year period, the concession may be canceled or control of the concessionaire may be transferred (see Item 4.1.h - Risk Factors - *"We cannot ensure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations"*).

Penalties. ANEEL's regulations govern the imposition of sanctions on participants in the electricity sector and classify the relevant penalties based on the nature and severity of the violation (including warnings, fines, and forfeiture). For each violation, fines can be up to 2.0% of the concessionaires' annual revenue (net of value-added tax and service tax) or, if the defaulting concession is not in operation, up to 2.0% of the estimated value of the energy that would have been produced by the concessionaires in the 12-month period prior to the violation. Offenses that may result in fines include the concessionaire's failure to seek ANEEL's approval in cases of: (i) entering into contracts with related parties under the cases provided by the regulation; (ii) sale or transfer of assets necessary for the provision of public service, as well as the imposition of any encumbrances on them (including any real, fiduciary, pledge, or mortgage guarantee) or on other assets related to the concession or the revenue from electrical energy services; and (iii) changes in control of the concession holder. In the case of contracts entered into between related parties that are submitted for ANEEL's approval, ANEEL may seek to impose restrictions on the terms and conditions of such contracts and, in extreme circumstances, determine the termination of the contract. Please refer to Item 4.1c - Risk Factors - *"We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession contracts and authorizations, which may result in fines, other penalties, and, depending on the severity of non-compliance, the termination of our concessions or authorizations, and we cannot guarantee that we will obtain, maintain, or renew all necessary implementation and operation permits to conduct our business"*.

Authorizations

Authorizations are unilateral and discretionary acts carried out by the granting authority. Unlike concessions, authorizations usually do not require a public bidding process. As an exception to the general rule, authorizations can also be granted to potential energy producers after auction processes for the purchase of energy conducted by ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency).

In the power generation sector, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and self-producers may hold an authorization instead of a concession. They are granted specific authorizations or concessions to exploit water resources that merely allow them to produce, use, or sell electrical energy. Each authorization granted to an IPP or self-producer establishes the rights and obligations of the authorized company. Authorized companies have the right to request expropriations on their behalf and for their benefit, are subject to regulatory oversight, and require prior approval from ANEEL in case of a change in control. Additionally, the unilateral termination of the authorization entitles the authorized company to compensation from the granting authority for the damages incurred. Authorizations have variable terms and can be renewed, at the discretion of the granting authority, for varying periods according to Law No. 9.074/1995.

An Independent Power Producer can sell part or all of its production to customers at its own risk. The self-producer can sell or trade any excess energy that it is unable to consume, upon specific authorization from ANEEL. Independent Power Producers and self-producers are not granted monopoly rights and are not subject to price controls, except in specific cases. Independent Power Producers compete with public service providers

and among themselves for larger customers, customer groups of distribution companies, or any customer not served by a concessionaire. Independent Power Producers and self-producers are subject to various penalties for failure to comply with the terms of the authorizations. The following penalties may be applied: (i) warning notifications; (ii) fines for non-compliance of up to 2.0% of the annual revenue generated by the respective authorization or, if the respective authorization is not operational, up to 2.0% of the estimated value of energy that could have been produced in the 12-month period prior to the non-compliance; (iii) suspension of construction activities; (iv) restrictions on the operations of existing facilities and equipment; (v) intervention; or (vi) cancellation of the authorization.

Permits

In the Brazilian electrical sector, permits have a very limited use. Permits are granted to rural energy generation cooperatives, which supply energy to their members and occasionally to consumers who are not part of the cooperative, in areas typically not served by large Distributors. Permits are not a significant part of the Brazilian energy matrix.

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

Environmental Issues

The Federal Constitution of 1988 grants powers to both the federal government and state governments to enact laws aimed at protecting the environment. Similar powers are granted to municipalities whose local interests may be affected. Municipal laws are considered complementary to federal and state laws. Violators of applicable environmental legislation may be subject to administrative and criminal sanctions and may be required to repair and/or compensate for environmental damage. Administrative sanctions may include significant fines and suspension of activities, while criminal sanctions may include fines and, for individuals (including directors and employees of companies that commit environmental crimes), imprisonment.

Our distribution, transmission, and power generation facilities are subject to environmental licensing procedures, which include the preparation of environmental impact assessments prior to the construction of facilities and the implementation of programs to mitigate or compensate for negative environmental impacts and enhance positive impacts during the construction and operation of these facilities. Once the respective environmental licenses are obtained, the license holder remains obligated to comply with various specific requirements.

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

To ensure compliance with environmental laws, we have implemented an environmental management system in accordance with best environmental practices in all our segments. We have established a process of identifying, assessing, and updating applicable environmental laws, as well as other requirements applicable to our environmental management system. Furthermore, our generation and distribution segment undergo internal audits to ensure compliance with internal environmental policies, as well as external audits that verify whether our activities comply with ISO 14001 standards. Our environmental management projects take into account our budgets and realistic forecasts, aiming to achieve better financial, social, and environmental outcomes.

Social Issues

Decree No. 9,571/2018, inspired by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, establishes national guidelines for medium and large companies and human rights.

Although not mandatory, these guidelines encompass provisions for the responsibility of companies to respect the human rights of their workforce, customers, and communities, as well as the duty to monitor respect for human rights in their supply chains, internally disseminate international instruments on social responsibility and human rights, implement human rights education activities for their employees, develop and disclose a code of conduct, among others.

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

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

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

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

Our expenditures on research and development and energy efficiency programs (regulatory charges) for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 amounted to R\$ 278 million and R\$ 298 million, respectively. The reported value includes the expenditures of our distribution concessionaires, energy transmission companies, and generation concessionaires, including specific purpose companies in which CPFL holds a minority interest.

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

i. in favor of political officeholders or candidates;

There were no donations in favor of political officeholders or candidates during the year 2022.

ii. in favor of political parties;

There were no donations in favor of political parties during the year 2022.

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

There were no donations made during the year 2022 to finance the exercise of activities influencing public policy decisions, particularly regarding the content of normative acts.

1.7. Regarding the countries from which the issuer generates significant revenues, please identify:
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- a. revenue from customers attributed to the issuer's home country and its share in the issuer's total net revenue;**

There is no revenue from foreign countries. 100% of CPFL Energia's Net Operating Revenue was generated in Brazil for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2022.

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

There is no revenue from foreign countries.

1.8. Regarding the foreign countries disclosed in item 1.7, describe relevant impacts resulting from the regulation of these countries on the issuer's business
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Not applicable item, as CPFL Energia does not generate revenue from foreign countries.

1.9. In relation to environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) information, please indicate:

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

The Company publishes an Annual Report using the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) methodology, taking into account the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the aim of maintaining transparent relationships with all stakeholders.

The Annual Report provides updates on the implementation of the ESG 2030 Plan, which establishes new guidelines and strategies for providing sustainable, accessible, and reliable energy at all times, making people's lives safer, healthier, and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. Our goal is to drive the transition to a more sustainable, safe, and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impact on society. The Plan consists of 23 public commitments that are reinforced by action plans and significant investments.

In addition to this Annual Report, available in Portuguese and English, the Company publishes other materials and corporate documents related to its socio-environmental practices on the investor relations website. Continuous information is also disclosed on the CPFL Energia institutional website, the CPFL Institute website, through press releases, social media, and other communication and engagement channels.

CPFL Energia also prepares its Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG) annually using the GHG Protocol methodology, and it is published in the Public Emissions Registry, the largest corporate inventory database in Latin America. In 2022, CPFL's GHG Inventory received the Gold Seal for undergoing third-party external verification. Further information on our emissions performance is available in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) - Climate Change questionnaire. Lastly, we publish the publication "Our Journey Against Climate Change," which highlights the evolution of our management model and practices for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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

Since 2018, the Company has been disclosing its governance reports on compliance with the Brazilian Corporate Governance Code ("CBGC") each year. In this document, the Company informs about the principles and practices recommended by the CBGC and whether the Company adopts them, providing explanations if otherwise.

Moreover, the Company has a Corporate Risk Management Policy aimed at describing and regulating the corporate risk management within the CPFL Group, defining the main responsibilities of the parties involved and exposure limits to key risks.

Lastly, since 2019, the Company discloses the Corporate Governance Guidelines annually, which clarify the interaction mechanisms among shareholders, the Board of Directors, Advisory Committees, the Audit Committee, the Fiscal Council, and the Executive Board of CPFL Energia S.A., defining their main roles, duties, and responsibilities, aiming to ensure complete alignment between the shareholders' interests and the Company's management.

b. the methodology or standard followed in the preparation of this report or document

The company uses the GRI Standards methodology (Global Reporting Initiative), the principles of integrated reporting proposed by the IIRC (International Integrated Reporting Council), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the UN Global Compact Principles for the Annual Report.

In order to demonstrate the integration of our strategy with the SDGs, we have included the SDG icons in the Annual Report whenever our initiatives contribute to the achievement of one or more of these goals, and we have correlated them in the GRI Content Index at the end of the document. This report also serves as the required Socio-Environmental Report by the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL).

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

- c. if this report or document is audited or reviewed by an independent entity, please identify that entity, if applicable**

Yes, the Annual Report and the 2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory were audited by RINA Brasil Serviços Técnicos Ltda. The Annual Report and the 2022 Greenhouse Gas Inventory will be audited by the SGS Group.

- d. the webpage where the report or document can be found on the World Wide Web**

- Official website: www.grupocpfl.com.br
- Official website / sustainability page: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/show.aspx?idCanal=F9FITaSzfd4tci7N0SkZrw==>
- Investor relations website: www.cpfl.com.br/ri
- Instituto CPFL website: www.institutocpfl.org.br
- Ethics Management and Development System website: www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica
- Link to the latest editions of the Annual Report: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listresultados.aspx?idCanal=UBKZ7EE26ff9gbUxPlf7PA==&Center=42oT3/ifbpalbl7BWgdJvg==> Link to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories published in the Public Emissions Registry: <https://www.registropublicodeemissoes.com.br/participantes/1077>
- Direct link to the Sustainability Policy: <https://cpfl.riweb.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=grmBHXBWDD9E9yUnn21j4A==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>
- Direct link to the Social Investment Policy: <https://cpfl.riweb.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=72qqxFphZr68uL0w5/Lexw==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>
- Direct link to the Stakeholder Engagement Policy: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=2erlZfIR5TU2OIOBj80fpg==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>
- Direct link to the Code of Ethical Conduct: <https://www.cpfl.com.br/institucional/etica-na-rede/o-codigo-de-etica/Paginas/default.aspx>
- Link CDP: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/show.aspx?idCanal=Y8C60s6cKeFQ3M3E3xao4g==>
- Direct link to the publication "Our Journey against Climate Change: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=HnWht8E6WDWvPSgQxf/ouA==>
- Direct link to the Company's Governance Reports: <https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/participantes/1077>
- Direct link to the Company's Governance Reports: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/list.aspx?idCanal=nLhOM3cdVPnA2m1h5dm9Gw==>
- Direct link to the Corporate Risk Management Policy: <chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=n1Wt3Hc3Z38gADCMzx9bAw==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>
- Direct link to the Corporate Governance Guidelines of the Company: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>

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

The Materiality Matrix of CPFL Group was updated in 2022 through a study conducted by an independent specialized company. The process included online consultations with five identified relevant stakeholders and the analysis of secondary sources related to these and other stakeholders (internal and external) of the Company. The purpose of these consultations was to prioritize the suggested topics based on stakeholders' perception of their impact on the sector and the business, as well as the most relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for our value chain. In addition to these consultations, we also relied on market research, our 2020 Materiality Matrix, and the development of the ESG 2030 Plan as references.

After consolidating these stages, we concluded the study, which resulted in 16 prioritized material topics for the CPFL Group. These topics are intended to guide our actions and leadership decision-making in a more assertive manner, particularly regarding ESG initiatives.

OUR MATERIAL TOPICS IN 2022:

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Climate change mitigation and decarbonization
- Eco-efficiency of operations
- Biodiversity preservation
- Promotion of circular economy

SOCIAL

- Health and safety as a core value
- Community engagement and development
- Promotion of diversity and inclusion
- Human rights assurance
- Employee development

GOVERNANCE

- Ethical conduct and transparency
- Intelligent energy and innovation
- Financial performance and operational excellence
- Customer satisfaction
- Corporate governance
- Information security and data protection
- Sustainable procurement

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

The Annual Report of CPFL Group and our Journey against Climate Change were developed based on the SDGs. They are marked with their icons throughout the documents. Out of the 17 SDGs that are part of the UN's 2030 Agenda, the following SDGs are material for CPFL: 01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, as indicated in the SDG Map presented in the CPFL Group's Annual Report.

- g. the Annual Report of CPFL Group considers the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and other recognized entities' recommendations on climate-related financial disclosures**

In a structured manner, we conducted an assessment of the risks, impacts, and opportunities of climate change on all our businesses. We based this assessment on the methodology of the Task Force on Climate-related

Financial Disclosures (TCFD), of which our company is a signatory. This analysis is presented in the Annual Report and the publication "Our Journey against Climate Change".

- h. if the issuer conducts greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories, indicating, if applicable, the scope of the inventoried emissions and the webpage where additional information can be found**

The CPFL Energia Greenhouse Gas Inventory considers scopes 1, 2, and 3, and it is available at <https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/participantes/1077>.

- i. explanation by the issuer regarding the following practices, if applicable: (i) non-disclosure of ESG information; (ii) non-adoption of a materiality matrix; (iii) non-adoption of key performance indicators for ESG; (iv) non-conduct of audits or reviews of disclosed ESG information; (v) non-consideration of the SDGs or non-adoption of recommendations related to climate issues from the TCFD or other recognized entities in the disclosed ESG information; and (vi) non-conduct of greenhouse gas emission inventories.**

Not applicable.

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

a. public interest that justified its creation;

Not applicable, as the company is not a mixed economy company.

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

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

Not applicable, as the company is not a mixed economy company.

ii. regarding the aforementioned public policies, investments made, costs incurred, and the origin of the resources involved - own cash generation, public funding, and financing, including sources of funding and conditions;

Not applicable, as the company is not a mixed economy company.

iii. estimation of the impacts of the aforementioned public policies on the issuer's financial performance or a statement that no analysis of the financial impact of the aforementioned public policies has been conducted;

Not applicable, as the company is not a mixed economy company.

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

Not applicable, as the company is not a mixed economy company.

1.11. Provide the specific information regarding the acquisition or disposal of any significant asset that does not fall within the normal course of the issuer's business:

There were no acquisitions that were not in line with the normal course of the Company's business during the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2022.

1.12. Provide information on mergers, spin-offs, incorporations, share consolidations, capital increases or reductions involving the issuer, and indicate the documents where more detailed information can be found

Event	Public Offers to Acquire Ordinary and Preferred Shares of Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ("CEEE-T") and Compulsory Redemption of CEEE-T Issued Shares
Key Business Conditions	<p>In a material fact disclosed on February 25, 2022, the Company informed its shareholders and the general market that on that date, the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) granted registration and authorization for the execution of the unified public offering for the mandatory acquisition of common shares through the sale of control and voluntary acquisition of preferred shares issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica - CEEE-T ("Mandatory Tender Offer"). The Notice of the Tender Offer was disclosed on March 7, 2022.</p> <p>As indicated in the Notice, the auction for the Tender Offer was held at B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3") on April 6, 2022. As a result of the Auction, CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. ("Offeror") acquired 3,095,570 common shares (representing 32.56%) and 109,251 preferred shares (representing 72.08%) issued by CEEE-T, both valued at the unit price of R\$ 349.29.</p> <p>In a material fact dated April 6, 2022, CEEE-T announced that, following such acquisition, CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. holds 9,476,391 common shares (representing 99.68% of the total of this class) and 110,338 preferred shares (representing 72.80% of the total of this class) issued by CEEE-T.</p> <p>On October 10, 2022, the CVM granted registration and authorization for the execution of the public offering for the acquisition of common and preferred shares issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ("CEEE-T") to convert the registration of CEEE-T as an open company from category "A" to category "B" ("Delisting Tender Offer"), as stated in the Official Letter No. 528/2022/CVM/SER/GER-1.</p> <p>As indicated in the notice, disclosed on October 19, 2022, the auction for the Tender Offer was held at B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão on November 18, 2022. As a result of the Auction, CPFL Cone Sul acquired 3,697 common shares (representing 0.04% of the total common shares) and 2,018 preferred shares (representing 1.33% of the total preferred shares) issued by CEEE-T. CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. became the holder of 9,592,444 shares issued by CEEE-T, representing 99.32% of its total share capital, including</p>

	<p>9,480,088 common shares, representing 99.72% of the total of this class, and 112,356 preferred shares, representing 74.13% of the total of this class.</p> <p>On December 7, 2022, the compulsory redemption of all remaining shares issued by the Company was approved at an extraordinary general shareholders' meeting ("EGM") of CEEE-T, following the Delisting Tender Offer for the conversion of the registration of CEEE-T as an open company from category "A" to category "B," as provided for in Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Brazilian Corporations Law ("Compulsory Redemption").</p> <p>On December 16, 2022, the cancellation of all treasury shares (resulting from the Compulsory Redemption) held by the Company was approved at an EGM of CEEE-T, including 26,787 common shares and 39,216 preferred shares. The amendment of the caput of Article 5 of the Bylaws of CEEE-T to reflect the new share composition after the above-mentioned cancellation was also approved. Following these resolutions, CPFL Cone Sul continued to hold 9,592,444 shares issued by CEEE-T, now representing 100% of its total share capital, including 9,480,088 common shares and 112,356 preferred shares.</p>																								
Entities Involved	<p>(i) CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. – CPFL Cone Sul</p> <p>(ii) Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica – CEEE-T</p>																								
Effects on Shareholding Structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital, and the Company's administrators	There were no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).																								
Shareholder structure before and after the transaction	<p>Before:</p> <table><tr><th>Acionistas</th><th>Ordinárias</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>CPFL Cone Sul</td><td>6.380.821</td><td>67,12</td></tr><tr><td>Eletrobras</td><td>3.067.035</td><td>32,26</td></tr><tr><td>Demais acionistas</td><td>59.019</td><td>0,62</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Acionistas</th><th>Preferenciais</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>CPFL Cone Sul</td><td>1.087</td><td>0,72</td></tr><tr><td>Eletrobras</td><td>87.639</td><td>57,82</td></tr><tr><td>Demais acionistas</td><td>62.846</td><td>41,46</td></tr></table> <p>After:</p>	Acionistas	Ordinárias	%	CPFL Cone Sul	6.380.821	67,12	Eletrobras	3.067.035	32,26	Demais acionistas	59.019	0,62	Acionistas	Preferenciais	%	CPFL Cone Sul	1.087	0,72	Eletrobras	87.639	57,82	Demais acionistas	62.846	41,46
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	Acionistas	Ordinárias	%
	CPFL Cone Sul	9.480.088	100
	Acionistas	Preferenciais	%
	CPFL Cone Sul	112.356	100
Mechanisms used to ensure fair treatment among shareholders	As the acquisitions were made through auctions on B3, the established conditions were normal market conditions.		

Event	Acquisition of a shareholding stake in Campos Novos Energia S.A. ("ENERCAN") as a result of the exercise of the right of first refusal																											
Key Business Conditions	On November 17, 2022, CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. ("CPFL Geração") completed the acquisition of 6,816,764 common shares representing 3.39% of the share capital of ENERCAN, as a result of exercising its preemptive rights arising from the indirect transfer of shares held by Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica - CEEE-G ("CEEE-G"). With the completion of the transaction, CPFL Geração now holds approximately 52.12% of the share capital of ENERCAN.																											
Entities Involved	(i) CPFL Geração (ii) CEEE-G (iii) ENERCAN (iv) CBA Energia Participações S.A. ("CBA") (v) Pollarix S.A. ("Pollarix")																											
Effects on Shareholding Structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital, and the Company's administrators	There have been no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).																											
Shareholder structure before and after the transaction	<div>Before:</div> <table><tr><th>Acionistas</th><th>Ações</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>CPFL Geração</td><td>97.829.514</td><td>48,72</td></tr><tr><td>CBA Energia</td><td>47.750.273</td><td>23,78</td></tr><tr><td>Pollarix</td><td>42.127.745</td><td>20,98</td></tr><tr><td>CEEE-G</td><td>13.079.468</td><td>6,51</td></tr></table> <div>After:</div> <table><tr><th>Acionistas</th><th>Ações</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>CPFL Geração</td><td>104.646.278</td><td>52,12</td></tr><tr><td>CBA Energia</td><td>51.077.514</td><td>25,44</td></tr><tr><td>Pollarix</td><td>45.063.208</td><td>22,44</td></tr></table>	Acionistas	Ações	%	CPFL Geração	97.829.514	48,72	CBA Energia	47.750.273	23,78	Pollarix	42.127.745	20,98	CEEE-G	13.079.468	6,51	Acionistas	Ações	%	CPFL Geração	104.646.278	52,12	CBA Energia	51.077.514	25,44	Pollarix	45.063.208	22,44
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Pollarix	45.063.208	22,44																										
Mechanisms used to ensure fair treatment among shareholders	The proportion of the acquired shares was equivalent to the representative participation of each shareholder, as established in the Shareholders' Agreement.																											

Event	Merger of CPFL Eficiência Energética Ltda. into CPFL Serviços, Equipamentos, Indústria e Comércio S.A.
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Key Business Conditions	On December 29, 2023, CPFL Serviços celebrated, in an Extraordinary General Meeting, the merger of CPFL Eficiência Energética Ltda., consolidating the activities and assets of both companies, aiming for greater operational, administrative, and financial efficiency, with the rationalization and maximization of results, as well as cost minimization. The value of the assets incorporated was R\$ 158,616 thousand.
Entities Involved	(i) CPFL Serviços (ii) CPFL Eficiência
Effects on Shareholding Structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital, and the Company's administrators	There have been no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).
Shareholder structure before and after the transaction	There were no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure fair treatment among shareholders	An appraisal report was used to determine the assets to be transferred.

Event	Merger of CPFL Cone Sul Comercialização de Energia Ltda. ('Cone Sul') into Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ('CPFL Transmissão')
Key Business Conditions	<p>In a relevant fact disclosed on February 28, 2024, the Company informed its shareholders and the general market that, on that date, the merger of CPFL Cone Sul Comercialização de Energia Ltda. ('Cone Sul') into Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ('CPFL Transmissão') was approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting of CPFL Transmissão and through an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of CPFL Cone Sul. This merger was carried out in accordance with Article 227 of the Corporations Law and Article 1,116 of the Civil Code ('Merger'), under the terms and conditions of the 'Protocol and Justification of Merger of CPFL Cone Sul into CPFL Transmissão,' also executed on the same date.</p> <p>As a result of the Merger:</p> <p>(i) All shares of CPFL Transmissão held by Cone Sul were canceled, and new shares, with the same rights conferred upon them, were attributed to its sole shareholder, CPFL Comercialização Brasil S.A. ('CPFL Brasil'), in substitution for its ownership interest in the share capital of Cone Sul.</p> <p>(ii) Cone Sul was dissolved, and its net assets were absorbed by CPFL Transmissão, which succeeded it in all assets, rights, credits, duties, and obligations.</p> <p>(iii) The share capital of CPFL Transmissão was increased by R\$ 20,395,437.09, therefore increasing from R\$ 981,342,763.72 to R\$ 1,001,738,200.81, represented by 9,791,805 shares,</p>

	without nominal value, of which 9,677,114 are ordinary shares and 114,691 are non-voting preferred shares, all nominative.
Entities Involved	(i) CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. (ii) Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica
Effects on Shareholding Structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital, and the Company's administrators	There have been no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).
Shareholder structure before and after the transaction	There were no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure fair treatment among shareholders	An appraisal report was used to determine the assets to be transferred.

Event	Partial spin-off of the net equity of CPFL Geração, with the portion of the split assets transferred to CPFL Energia, and subsequent contribution of such assets by CPFL Energia to its subsidiary CPFL Brasil. Consequently, the contribution of the assets by CPFL Brasil to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão
Key Business Conditions	On April 26, 2024, CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. ("CPFL Geração") held an Extraordinary General Meeting to approve the partial spin-off of its net equity, consisting of its investments in the companies CPFL Transmissão de Energia Piracicaba Ltda. ("CPFL Piracicaba"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Morro Agudo Ltda. ("CPFL Morro Agudo"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Morro Agudo Ltda. ("CPFL Maracanaú"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul I Ltda. ("CPFL Sul I"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul II Ltda. ("CPFL Sul II"), and related debts. The value of the split net equity was R\$ 576,025 thousand, which was absorbed by its parent company CPFL Energia. On the same day, CPFL Brasil, at its Extraordinary General Meeting, approved a capital increase of R\$ 576,025 thousand, resulting from the capital contribution made by its parent company CPFL Energia. Also on April 26, CPFL Brasil contributed the above-mentioned assets to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão. The purpose of this restructuring was to centralize investments in transmission companies, presenting a more clearly defined transmission segment
Entities Involved	(i) CPFL Energia (ii) CPFL Geração (iii) CPFL Piracicaba (iv) CPFL Morro Agudo (v) CPFL Maracanaú (vi) CPFL Sul I (vii) CPFL Sul II (viii) CPFL Brasil (ix) CPFL Transmissão

<p>Effects on Shareholding Structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital, and the Company's administrators</p>	<p>As a result of the Corporate Restructuring:</p> <p>1) The share capital of CPFL Geração became R\$ 972,728,561.40 (nine hundred seventy-two million, seven hundred twenty-eight thousand, five hundred sixty-one reais and forty centavos), divided into 225,137,769,366 ordinary shares, book-entry and without nominal value.</p> <p>2) With the capital injection by CPFL Energia, the share capital of CPFL Brasil became R\$ 2,958,473,594.41 (two billion, nine hundred fifty-eight million, four hundred seventy-three thousand, five hundred ninety-four reais and forty-one centavos), divided into 97,018,623 ordinary shares, nominative and without nominal value.</p> <p>3) With the capital injection by CPFL Brasil, the share capital of CPFL Transmissão became R\$ 1,577,763,311.22 (one billion, five hundred seventy-seven million, seven hundred sixty-three thousand, three hundred eleven reais and twenty-two centavos), divided into 15,241,703 ordinary shares and 180,641 preferred shares, all nominative and without nominal value.</p>
<p>Shareholder structure before and after the transaction</p>	<p>There were no changes in our shareholder structure (CPFL Energia).</p>
<p>Mechanisms used to ensure fair treatment among shareholders</p>	<p>An appraisal report was used to determine the assets to be transferred.</p>

1.13. Indicate the execution, termination, or modification of shareholder agreements and the documents where more detailed information can be found
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There are no existing shareholder agreements filed at the Company's headquarters, considering that State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. is the sole controlling shareholder of the Company.

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

There were no significant changes in the way the Company conducts its business during the fiscal year, as well as in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2022.

1.15. Identify the relevant contracts entered into by the issuer and its subsidiaries that are not directly related to their operational activities
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There were no significant contracts entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries in the last fiscal year that are not directly related to our operational activities.

1.16. Provide any other information that the issuer deems relevant

Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector

Since 1995, the Brazilian government has adopted numerous measures to reform the Brazilian Electric Sector. These culminated on March 15, 2004, with the enactment of the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector, which restructured the electricity sector with the ultimate goal of providing consumers with a secure supply of electricity at an appropriate tariff.

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

- Creation of two "environments" for the commercialization of electricity, namely (i) the regulated market, which is more stable in terms of electricity supply and is called the regulated contracting environment, and (ii) a market specifically intended for certain participants (i.e., Free Consumers and trading agents) that allows a certain degree of competition, known as the free contracting environment.
- Restrictions on certain activities of distributors, requiring them to focus on their core distribution business in order to promote more efficient and reliable services to Captive Consumers.
- Elimination of the right to so-called self-contracting in order to incentivize distributors to purchase electricity at the lowest available prices instead of acquiring electricity from related parties.
- Maintenance of contracts entered into prior to the enactment of the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector to ensure legal certainty for operations conducted before its enactment.

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

Regulations under the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector include, among other provisions, rules regarding auction procedures, the form of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and the method of cost pass-through to Final Consumers. According to the regulations, all parties that purchase electricity must contract their entire electricity demand in accordance with the guidelines of the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector. Parties that sell electricity must provide the corresponding physical coverage, for example, the amount of energy sold in the CCEE must be previously purchased through PPAs and/or generated by the seller's own power plants. Agents that fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to penalties imposed by ANEEL and CCEE. Starting in 2005, every generating agent, distributor, and transmitter of energy, Independent Power Producers, or Free and Special Consumers must notify the MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy) by August 1st of each year of their market forecast or load, as applicable, for each of the subsequent five years. Each distribution agent must notify the MME up to sixty days before each energy auction about the amount of energy they intend to contract in the auctions. Based on this information, the MME must establish the total amount of energy to be contracted in the regulated contracting environment and the list of generation projects that may participate in the auctions.

On April 4, 2019, the MME issued Ordinance No. 187/2019, which established a working group aimed at developing legal and regulatory improvements in (i) price signals; (ii) reducing charges and subsidies and increasing their transparency; (iii) adjusting the expansion of generation to new supply requirements; (iv) segregating capacity and energy products; and (v) establishing an appropriate and gradual market opening. The working group's report described a series of actions that generally involve initiating public hearing processes and developing detailed studies on the topics discussed by the working group from 2020 to 2022. The impact on the Brazilian legal and regulatory frameworks resulting from these actions is still uncertain.

Electricity Trading Environments

According to the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector, the buying and selling of electricity are carried out in two different market segments: (i) the regulated contracting environment, which involves the purchase of all necessary electricity by distributors through auctions to supply their consumers, and (ii) the free contracting environment, which encompasses the purchase of electricity by non-regulated agents (such as Free Consumers and electricity traders).

Electricity distributors fulfill their obligations to meet their entire market primarily through public auctions. Distributors can also purchase electricity from: (i) generation from concessionaire, permittee, authorized projects, and those referred to in Article 8 of Law No. 9,074 of July 7, 1995, connected to the purchasing distributor's system, with the exception of hydroelectric plants with a capacity greater than 30 MW and certain thermal generators and affiliated generators, as defined in regulations, regarding technical conditions, contracting methods, and tariff pass-through limits; (ii) electricity generation projects participating in the first stage of the PROINFA Program, a program aimed at diversifying Brazil's energy sources; (iii) Itaipu Power Plant; (iv) auctions administered by distributors, known as public calls, if the market they supply is not greater than 500 GWh/year; (v) hydroelectric plants whose concessions were renewed by the government under Law No. 12,783/13 (in this case, through "energy quotas" distributed among distribution companies by the Brazilian government, with prices determined by MME/ANEEL); and (vi) Angra 1 and 2, starting from January 1, 2013. The electricity generated by Itaipu continues to be sold by Eletrobras to distribution companies operating in the South/Southeast/Central-West National Interconnected System, although no specific contracts have been signed by these distributors. The price at which electricity generated at Itaipu is commercialized is denominated in US dollars and established according to a treaty between Brazil and Paraguay. Consequently, the price of electricity from Itaipu increases or decreases in accordance with the exchange rate variation between the Brazilian real and the US dollar. However, changes in the sale price of electricity generated at Itaipu are subject to the cost recovery mechanism of Parcel A, as explained below under "Electricity Supply Tariffs." In addition, electricity distributors can also voluntarily sell any surplus energy, subject to the risk of passing on the calculation rule determined by the Tariff Regulation Procedures (PRORET), to Free and Special Consumers, generators, and self-generators through the Surplus Sale Mechanism, initially established by Regulatory Resolution No. 824/2018 of ANEEL (now Regulatory Resolution No. 1,009/2022).

Regulated Contracting Environment (Ambiente de Contratação Regulada – ACR)

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

The purchases of electricity are made through two types of bilateral contracts: (i) Energy Quantity Contracts, and (ii) Energy Availability Contracts. Under Energy Quantity Contracts, the generating unit commits to supplying a certain quantity of electricity and assumes the risk that electricity supply may be affected by hydrological conditions, low reservoir levels, among other conditions that could interrupt the electricity supply. In such cases, the generating unit is obliged to purchase electricity from another source to fulfill its supply commitments. Under Energy Availability Contracts, the generating unit commits to making a certain capacity available to the regulated contracting environment. In this case, the revenue of the generating unit is guaranteed, and the distributors collectively bear the hydrological risk. Together, these contracts constitute CCEARs (Energy Auction Contracts). According to the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector, subject to certain limits (as explained below), electricity distributors have the right to pass on to their respective consumers the costs related to the electricity they acquire through public auctions, as well as any taxes and sector charges.

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

Free Contracting Environment

The free contracting environment encompasses operations between generating concessionaires, independent power producers, self-producers, electricity traders, electricity importers, Free Consumers, and Special Consumers. The free contracting environment can also include existing bilateral contracts between generators and distributors until their respective expiration. Upon expiration, such contracts must be entered into in accordance with the guidelines of the Law of the New Model of the Electric Sector. However, generators typically sell their generation simultaneously, dividing the total energy between the Regulated and Free Market. It is possible to sell energy separately in one or more markets.

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

- Conventional Free Consumers are those whose contracted energy demand was at least 3 MW. Since 2019, this limit has been reduced as established by MME Ordinances No. 514/2018 and No. 465/2019. The new limits defined by MME, according to the current Ordinances, are 1 MW as of January 1, 2022, and will be 0.5 MW as of January 1, 2023. These consumers can choose to acquire all or part of their energy from conventional and incentivized sources, from another supplier, in accordance with current legislation. We refer to consumers who exercise this option as "Conventional Free Consumers."
- Special Free Consumers are individual consumers or groups of consumers whose contracted energy demand, individually or combined, ranges between 500 kW and 1 MW. Special Free Consumers can only purchase energy from incentivized sources, including: (i) Small Hydroelectric Power Plants with a capacity greater than 5,000 kW and equal to or less than 30,000 kW, intended for independent production or self-production, maintaining the characteristics of a small hydroelectric power plant; (ii) hydroelectric generators with a capacity greater than 5,000 kW and equal to or less than 50,000 kW, intended for independent production or self-production, regardless of whether they have the characteristics of a small hydroelectric power plant; (iii) projects with a capacity limited to 5,000 kW; and (iv) alternative energy generators (solar, wind, or biomass projects) with a generated capacity not exceeding 50,000 kW..

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

Recent Developments in the Free Market

On December 28, 2018, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) issued Ordinance No. 514/2018, which reduced the requirements to be a conventional Free Consumer of energy. The minimum contracted energy demand was reduced from 3.0 MW to 2.5 MW, effective from July 1, 2019, and further reduced to 2.0 MW, effective from January 1, 2020. On December 12, 2019, the MME issued Ordinance No. 465/2019, which updated the requirements for conventional Free Consumers of energy. The minimum contracted energy demand was reduced to 1.5 MW from January 1, 2021, 1.0 MW from January 1, 2022, and 0.5 MW from January 1, 2023.

This action does not increase the number of eligible consumers for the Free Market because consumers with a load of 500 kW can already migrate, but with the limitation of purchasing energy only from incentivized sources. The gradual reduction of load limits provides flexibility to the rule, allowing consumers to also acquire energy from conventional sources. It is worth noting that Ordinance No. 465/2019 established that by January 31, 2022, the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL) and the Electricity Trading Chamber (CCEE) should present a study on the regulatory measures necessary to allow the opening of the Free Market to consumers with loads below 500 kW, including a proposed schedule for opening starting from January 1, 2024. In compliance with the Ordinance, ANEEL submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for the opening of the free market in Brazil through Technical Note No. 10/2022, establishing that before indicating a schedule for the opening of the Free Market, regulatory improvements are needed in the country. Thus, 14 items for regulation or improvement were identified.

Auctions in the Regulated Contracting Environment

According to Decree No. 9,143/2017, energy auctions for new generation projects are conducted as "n" auctions, where "n" represents the number of years before the initial delivery date, currently ranging from three to seven (referred to as "A-3," "A-4," "A-5," "A-6," and "A-7" auctions). Auctions for electricity from existing generation facilities take place (i) from one to five years before the initial delivery date (referred to as "A-1," "A-2," "A-3," "A-4," and "A-5" auctions) or (ii) four months before the delivery date (referred to as "market adjustments").

Auction notices are prepared by ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency) in accordance with the guidelines established by the MME (Ministry of Mines and Energy), which include the requirement to use the lowest offered energy price as the criterion for determining the auction winners.

Each generation company participating in an auction signs a power purchase and sale agreement (CCEAR) with each participating distribution company, proportionally to their respective declared electricity demand and the prices resulting from the auction. For market adjustment auctions, where contracts are signed directly between generation and distribution companies and are limited to a two-year term, the total contracted energy quantity cannot exceed 5.0% of the total contracted energy quantity per distributor. The CCEAR contains standard and non-negotiable terms and conditions established by ANEEL. A significant portion of our CCEARs stipulates that the price will be annually adjusted according to the IPCA (Consumer Price Index for Broad Availability). However, some of our CCEARs establish other indices to adjust prices, such as fuel prices. Distributors provide financial guarantees (mainly distribution service receivables) to generators to ensure their payment obligations under the CCEAR.

Regarding CCEARs resulting from auctions for energy from existing generation projects, there are three possibilities for a permanent reduction in the contracted quantities: (i) compensation for the exit of Potential Free Consumers from the regulated contracting environment; (ii) reduction, at the discretion of the distributor, of up to 4.0% per year in the initial contracted amount for existing energy generation, excluding the first supply year, to adapt to market deviations from demand projections, starting from the second subsequent year to the declaration that gave rise to the respective purchase; and (iii) adaptation to the energy quantities stipulated in energy acquisition contracts signed before March 17, 2004. It is also possible to reduce New Energy quantities through the Surplus and Deficit Compensation Mechanism for New Energy (MCSDEN), as well as request additional energy quantities based on surplus and deficit declarations from distributors. This mechanism promotes compensation between companies in proportion to their declarations. Additionally, ANEEL's Normative Resolution No. 824/2018 established the Surplus Sale Mechanism, which allows energy distributors to periodically sell surplus energy voluntarily to Free Consumers, Special Consumers, generators, and self-generators.

Since 2005, CCEE (Electricity Trading Chamber) has successfully conducted 37 auctions for new generation projects, 29 auctions specifically for existing energy generation installations, 3 auctions for alternative energy generation projects, and 10 auctions qualified as "reserve energy." According to Decree No. 9,143/2017, the MME must publish an estimated annual schedule of regulated auctions by March 30 of each year. Additionally, according to Decree No. 5,163/2004, by August 1 of each year, all distribution agents, sellers, self-generators, and Free Consumers must provide EPE (Energy Research Company) with their estimated electricity demand for the subsequent five years for system expansion planning. Based on this information, the MME establishes the total amount of electricity to be traded in auctions and decides which sources are eligible to participate. As a general rule, contracts awarded in an auction have the following terms: (i) 15 to 35 years from the start of supply for new generation projects; (ii) one to 15 years from the year following the auction for existing energy generation installations; (iii) 10 to 35 years from the start of supply for alternative energy generation projects; and (iv) a maximum of 35 years for reserve energy.

After the auction is concluded, sellers and buying distributors enter into CCEARs, in which the parties establish the price and quantity of contracted energy based on the auction results. A significant portion of our CCEARs stipulates that the price be annually adjusted based on the IPCA variation. However, we also use other indicators to adjust the price of our CCEARs, such as fuel prices. Distributors provide financial guarantees to generators (mainly receivables from the distribution service) to ensure their payment obligations under the CCEAR.

Annual Reference Value

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

The Annual Reference Value creates an incentive for distribution companies to contract their expected electricity demand at the lowest price in the "A-6," "A-5," "A-4," and "A-3" auctions. The regulation establishes the following limitations on the ability of distribution companies to pass costs on to consumers: (i) no cost pass-through for electricity purchases that exceed 105% of the actual demand (except in cases of surplus and involuntary exposure); and (ii) limited cost pass-through for electricity purchases in the "A-3" and "A-4" auctions if the volume of acquired energy exceeds 2.0% of the electricity demand. According to Decree No. 9,143/2017, the costs of new and existing energy are fully passed on to consumers, provided that regulatory requirements are met. The MME establishes the maximum purchase price for electricity generated by existing projects that is included in electricity sales auctions to distributors. If distributors fail to fully meet their contracting obligation, the pass-through of costs for energy acquired in the spot commodity market will be the lower of the PLD (Price for the Discharge of System Services) and the Annual Reference Value.

The PLD is used to assess energy traded in the spot market. It is calculated for each submarket and on a daily basis for each hour of the following day, based on the Marginal Operating Cost (CMO) considering the application of maximum (hourly and structural) and minimum limits applicable for each settlement period. For 2022, a minimum PLD of R\$55.70/MWh was established, as per Homologatory Resolution 2,994/2021. Aneel (National Electric Energy Agency) published Dispatch No. 4,046/2021 updating the maximum structural PLD limit to R\$646.58/MWh, and the maximum hourly PLD value was set at R\$1,326.50/MWh, these being the respective values for 2022.

Electricity Trading Convention

Resolutions ANEEL No. 109 of 2004 and No. 210 of 2006 led to the creation of the Electricity Trading Convention. This Convention regulates the organization and administration of CCEE (Electricity Trading Chamber), as well as the conditions for electricity trading. It also defines, among others: (i) the rights and obligations of CCEE participants; (ii) the penalties to be imposed on defaulting participants; (iii) the structure for dispute resolution; (iv) the trading rules in both the regulated contracting environment and the free contracting environment; and (v) the accounting and compensation process for short-term operations.

Restriction of Activities for Distributors

Distributors that are part of the National Interconnected System are not allowed to (i) engage in business related to electricity generation or transmission; (ii) sell electricity to Free Consumers, except those located within their concession area and under the same conditions and tariffs applicable to Captive Consumers; (iii) hold, directly or indirectly, any interest in any other company, corporation, or limited liability entity; or (iv) engage in business unrelated to their respective concessions, except as permitted by law or the relevant concession agreement. Power generators cannot exercise control or hold significant equity stakes in distribution companies.

Under Decree No. 9,143/2017, electricity distributors were authorized to trade surplus energy with Free Consumers and other agents in the Free Market (generators, traders, and self-producers). This ability was regulated through the establishment of the Surplus Sale Mechanism, which was introduced by ANEEL's Normative Resolution No. 824/2018 and came into effect in January 2019.

Elimination of the Right to Self-Contracting

Considering that the purchase of electricity for distribution to Captive Consumers is currently carried out in the regulated contracting environment, the so-called self-contracting (authorization for distributors to meet up to 30.0% of their electricity needs by contracting electricity from self-generation or related parties) is no longer

allowed, except in the context of contracts duly approved by ANEEL prior to the enactment of the New Electricity Sector Model Law.

Questioning the Constitutionality of the New Electricity Sector Model Law

Political parties are currently contesting the constitutionality of the New Electricity Sector Model Law before the Supreme Federal Court. In October 2007, the Supreme Federal Court issued a ruling on appeals that were requested in the scope of the lawsuit, denying said appeals by majority vote. Thus far, there is no final decision on this matter, and we do not know when it will be rendered. In the meantime, the New Electricity Sector Model Law remains in effect. Regardless of the final decision of the Supreme Federal Court, we expect certain provisions of the New Electricity Sector Model Law related to the prohibition on distributors engaging in activities unrelated to electricity distribution, including selling electricity to Free Consumers, and the elimination of the right to self-contracting, to remain in force.

If the Supreme Federal Court considers the entire or relevant parts of the New Electricity Sector Model Law unconstitutional, the regulatory scheme introduced by the New Electricity Sector Model Law will have no effect, which will create uncertainty regarding how and when the Brazilian government will be able to reform the electricity sector.

Limitations on Concentration in the Electricity Market

A ANEEL havia estabelecido limites à concentração de determinados serviços e atividades dentro do setor elétrico, os quais foram eliminados através da Resolução nº 378 de 10 de novembro de 2009.

Nos termos da Resolução nº 378, a ANEEL atualmente apresenta potenciais violações na livre concorrência no setor de energia elétrica para análise pela SDE, que é de responsabilidade do CADE desde a entrada em vigor da Lei nº 12.529/2011. A ANEEL também tem o poder de monitorar a atividade sobre livre concorrência potencial, sejam ao seu próprio critério ou mediante solicitação do CADE, identificando: (i) o mercado relevante; (ii) a influência de partes envolvidas na troca de energia nos submercados em que elas operam; (iii) o exercício real do poder de mercado em relação aos preços do mercado; (iv) a participação das partes no mercado de geração de energia; (v) a transmissão, distribuição e comercialização de energia em todos os submercados; e (vi) os ganhos de eficiência dos agentes de distribuição durante os processos de revisão de tarifária.

Em termos práticos, o papel da ANEEL limita-se a fornecer ao CADE informações técnicas para apoiar pareceres técnicos do CADE. O CADE, por sua vez, adere aos comentários e decisões da ANEEL, e só pode desconsiderá-los se demonstrar suas razões para fazê-lo. Antes da vigência da Lei nº 12.529/2011, certas responsabilidades do CADE foram desempenhadas pela SDE e pareceres técnicos relativos a questões de concorrência foram emitidos pela SDE em primeira instância e decididos pelo CADE em segunda instância.

Government Incentives to the Electricity Sector

In 2000, a federal decree created the Priority Program for Thermoelectricity, or PPT, with the aim of diversifying Brazil's energy matrix and reducing its strong dependence on hydroelectric plants. The incentives granted to thermal power plants under the PPT include (i) guaranteed gas supply for 20 years, according to the Ministry of Mines and Energy's regulations; (ii) the guarantee of passing on the costs related to the acquisition of electricity produced by thermal power plants up to the normative value limit, according to ANEEL's regulations; and (iii) guaranteed access to the special financing program of the Brazilian Development Bank, or BNDES, for the electricity sector.

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

To create incentives for alternative energy generators, the Brazilian government established that a reduction of no less than 50% applies to the TUSD (Transmission and Distribution Usage Tariff) values payable by (i) Small Hydroelectric Plants with a capacity between 3,000 kW and 30,000 kW; (ii) Hydroelectric Plants with a capacity of up to 3,000 kW; and (iii) alternative energy generators (solar, wind, or biomass projects) with a capacity of up to 30,000 kW. The reduction applies to the TUSD payable by the generation entity and also by its consumer. The value of the TUSD reduction is reviewed and approved by ANEEL and reimbursed monthly through the CDE Account through deposits made by Eletrobras..

Tariff Charges

Reserve Energy Charge (Encargo de Energia de Reserva – EER)

The Reserve Energy Charge is a monthly regulatory charge created to collect funds for reserve energy contracted by the CCEE (Electricity Trading Chamber). These energy reserves are used to increase the security of energy supply in the National Interconnected System. The REC is collected monthly from Final Consumers of the National Interconnected System registered with the CCEE.

RGR Fund and UBP

Under certain circumstances, electric power companies are indemnified for certain assets used in connection with a concession in case of revocation or takeover of the concession. In 1957, the Brazilian government created a reserve fund to provide funds for such compensation, known as the RGR Fund. Companies operating under public service regimes are required to make a monthly contribution to the RGR Fund at an annual rate equal to 2.5% of the investments in fixed assets related to public service, not exceeding, however, 3.0% of total operating revenues in any fiscal year. Law No. 12,431 of 2011 extended the validity of this rate until 2035. However, Law No. 12,783/13 established that, as of January 1, 2013, this charge no longer applies to distribution, generation, or transmission companies whose concessions were extended under the aforementioned law, or to new generation and transmission concessionaires. Independent Power Producers using hydroelectric sources are also required to pay a similar fee charged to public service companies in relation to the RGR Fund. Independent Power Producers are required to make payments to the Public Use of Public Property Fund, or UBP, according to the rules established in the corresponding bidding process. Eletrobras received payments related to the UBP Fund until December 31, 2002. All charges related to the UBP Fund since December 31, 2002, have been paid directly to the Brazilian government.

Energy Development Account (Conta de Desenvolvimento Energético – CDE)

In 2002, the Brazilian government established the Energy Development Account, or CDE, which is funded through annual payments made by concessionaires for the use of public property, fines and sanctions imposed by ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency), and annual fees paid by agents supplying electricity to Final Consumers through a charge added to the tariffs for the use of transmission and distribution systems. These fees are adjusted annually. The CDE was originally created to support: (i) the development of electricity production throughout the country; (ii) electricity production through alternative energy sources; and (iii) the universalization of public electricity service throughout Brazil. Additionally, the CDE subsidizes the operations of thermal power generation companies for the purchase of fuel in isolated areas not connected to the National Interconnected System, whose costs were previously borne by the Fuel Consumption Account, or CCC, before the enactment of Law No. 12,783/13. Since January 23, 2013 (Decree No. 7,891/13), the CDE subsidizes discounts for certain categories of consumers, such as Special Consumers, rural consumers, distribution concessionaires and permit holders, among others. By Decree No. 7,945 of March 7, 2013, the Brazilian government decided to use the CDE to subsidize: (i) part of the costs of thermal generation energy acquired by distributors in 2013; (ii) hydrological risks of generation concessions renewed by Law No. 12,783/13; (iii) involuntary energy under-contracting due to some generators not renewing their contracts and the energy produced from these concessions not being reallocated among distributors; (iv) part of the System Service Charge (ESS) and Variable Cost Component (CVA), so that the impact of these tariff adjustments related to these two components was

limited to a 3% increase from March 8, 2013, to March 7, 2014. The CDE is in effect for 25 years from 2002. It is regulated by ANEEL and administered by Eletrobras.

System Service Charge (Encargo do Serviço do Sistema – ESS)

Resolution No. 173 of November 28, 2005 established the ESS, which has been included in price corrections and fees for distribution concessionaires within the National Interconnected System since January 2006. This charge is based on the annual estimates made by ONS (National Electric System Operator) on October 31 of each year. In 2013, due to adverse hydrological conditions, ONS dispatched a number of Thermal Power Plants, leading to increased costs. These dispatches caused a significant increase in the System Service Charge related to Energy Security, or ESS-SE. Since the ESS-SE charge applies only to distributors (although it may subsequently be passed on to consumers) and Free Consumers, CNPE (National Energy Policy Council) decided, through Resolution No. 03/2013, to share the costs by expanding the ESS-SE charge to all participants in the electric power sector. This decision increased the cost base of our subsidiaries in businesses other than distribution (as they could not transfer the cost to consumers), primarily our Generation segment. However, some industry participants, including our generation subsidiaries, are contesting the validity of Resolution No. 03/2013 and have obtained a court injunction, which was upheld by the Supreme Federal Court ("STF"), exempting them from the ESS-SE.

Water Resource Usage Fee (Taxa pelo Uso de Recursos Hídricos – CFURH)

The Law on the New Electric Power Sector Model requires holders of water resource concessions and authorizations to pay a fee of 7.00% of the value of the energy they generate for the use of such facilities. This charge must be paid to the federal district, states, and municipalities where the plant or its reservoir is located.

Electric Power Services Supervision Fee (Taxa de Fiscalização de Serviços de Energia Elétrica – TFSEE)

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

ONS Fee

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

Non-Payment of Regulatory Charges

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

Energy Reallocation Mechanism

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

Generation Scaling Factor

The Generation Scaling Factor (GSF) is an index that compares the sum of the energy volume generated by the hydroelectric companies participating in the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE) to the volume of Assured Energy they are obligated to deliver according to the contracts. If the GSF index is below 1.0, meaning that less energy is being generated than the total Assured Energy, the hydroelectric companies must buy energy in the spot market to cover the energy shortfall and fulfill the volumes of Assured Energy, as stipulated by the MRE. From 2005 to 2012, the GSF remained above 1.0. The GSF started to decline in 2013, worsening in 2014 when it remained below 1.0 throughout the year. In 2015, the GSF ranged between 0.783 and 0.825, requiring electric power generators to purchase energy in the spot market, thus incurring significant costs.

Following discussions between the generating companies and the Brazilian government regarding these costs, the government issued Federal Law No. 13,203 on December 8, 2015. This law addressed the GSF risk separately for the Regulated Market and Free Market. For the Regulated Market, Federal Law No. 13,203/15 allowed generation companies to renegotiate their energy contracts, establishing a cap for the GSF cost at a risk premium of R\$9.50/MWh per year until the end of the power purchase contract or the expiration of the concession, whichever comes first. This risk premium will be paid to the Central Account for Tariff Flag Resources (CCRBT). In December 2015, our generation subsidiaries Ceran, CPFL Jaguari Geração (Paulista Lajeado), and CPFL Renováveis, as well as our joint ventures ENERCAN and Chapecoense, chose to renegotiate their contracts in the Regulated Market and also dropped their legal actions. In January 2016, our jointly controlled BAESA chose to renegotiate its ACR contracts. Therefore, the hydrological risk was transferred to the CCRBT.

In 2020, Law No. 14,052/2020 was published, establishing new conditions for the renegotiation of hydrological risk through the extension of authorization for MRE hydroelectric plants impacted by transmission delays for discharge, transmission operation under unsatisfactory conditions, and anticipation of Physical Guarantee for structural projects (Belo Monte and Madeira Complex HPPs). The final values to which the agents are still entitled must be published by the Electricity Trading Chamber (CCEE) and the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL) in the year 2021.

The development and perception of risk in other countries, including the United States and emerging economies, may adversely affect the market price of Brazilian securities, including our common shares.

The market value of securities issued by Brazilian issuers is affected by the economy and market conditions of other countries, including the United States, the European Union, and emerging economies. The global financial crisis that began in 2008 led to significant consequences, including stock and credit market volatility, credit unavailability, high interest rates, overall economic slowdown, volatile exchange rates, and inflationary pressures. The global recovery from this crisis has been slower than expected in recent years, with lower-than-expected results from major emerging economies such as China, Brazil, and India. The European Union also continues to experience low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth.

Although economic conditions in other countries vary significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, investor reactions to the development of these countries can have an adverse effect on the market value of securities issued by Brazilian issuers. Crises in the United States, the European Union, China, or emerging economies may reduce investor interest in securities issued in Brazil, including ours. This could adversely affect the trading price of our common shares as well as hinder our access to the capital market and financing of our operations in the future on acceptable terms or at all.

The occurrence of a natural disaster, widespread health epidemic, pandemic, or other outbreaks can significantly harm our business, financial condition, and operational results. Furthermore, a global spread of communicable diseases can affect investment sentiment, temporarily reduce our workforce, cause disruptions, and result in sporadic volatility in global markets. As a result, the Brazilian economy and prospects may be affected, and consequently, our business, financial condition, and trading price of our common shares may be adversely impacted.

Natural disasters such as fires or floods, the outbreak of an epidemic or widespread health pandemic, or other events such as wars, acts of terrorism, political events, environmental accidents, power outages, or

communication interruptions can significantly harm our business. The occurrence of a disaster or similar event can significantly impact our business and operations. These events may also lead to temporary closure of our operational facilities, which would severely impair our operations and seriously harm our business, financial condition, and operational results. Additionally, our net sales may be significantly reduced to the extent that a natural disaster, epidemic or health pandemic, or other major event impairs the economy of Brazil or other jurisdictions where we operate. Our operations may also be severely disrupted if our consumers, service providers, or other participants are affected by natural disasters, epidemics, widespread health pandemics, or other significant events.

Furthermore, the global spread of communicable diseases can affect investment sentiment, cause disruptions, and result in volatility in global markets, potentially impacting the Brazilian economy and prospects.

The determination of public policies aimed at combating or restricting the spread of a potential epidemic or pandemic may exacerbate these impacts and more acutely affect the Brazilian economy and financial markets, consequently adversely affecting our financial condition, operational results, and trading price of our common shares.

Additionally, we rely on third parties to provide equipment used in our facilities, as well as to conduct part of our operations, and the failure of one or more suppliers may adversely affect our activities, financial condition, and operational results.

The main impacts that energy distributors may face in this context are a reduction in revenue levels, resulting in increased delinquency rates and a decrease in electricity consumption.

2. Comments of executive officers

2.1. The directors should comment on:

a. general financial and asset conditions;

The year 2022 was marked by the end of the most restrictive measures in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and by growing concerns about the impacts of the war between Russia and Ukraine on global economy. In Brazil, the weak economic performance and tensions surrounding the election period were offset by a significant improvement in hydrological conditions at the start of the year and the consequent reduction in energy prices in the spot market, a trend that continued throughout the period.

For consumers, however, this did not translate into an immediate reduction in tariffs. The high costs of the previous year were still being transferred to the tariff adjustments and the “water scarcity” flag remained in effect until April. The withdrawal of the flag, combined with the reduction in the ICMS tax, resulted in lower tariffs in the 2nd half of the year, which helped control the delinquency rate.

Another significant trend was the significant growth in the installation of solar panels (mini and distributed microgeneration), thanks to Law No. 14,300, of January 6th, 2022, which fixed a transition phase after one year of its enactment, so that subsidies could start being reduced. This resulted in numerous installation requests, especially in the closing months of 2022.

In this scenario, the CPFL Energia group continued to actively pursue sustainable growth in order to generate value for its stakeholders. We invested a record R\$ 5.8 billion to improve the performance of our distribution assets by expanding networks and deploying new technologies to continue offering quality service to our customers. We also invested in plant maintenance and retrofitting projects at our transmission networks to achieve excellence in operational management.

With regard to investments, another important was the operational startup of CPFL Maracanaú, a project comprising a new substation and about 2 km of transmission lines, located in the state of Ceará, with RAP of R\$ 7.9 million for the 2022-2023 cycle.

In the transmission segment, 2022 was the year of consolidation of our last acquisition, CPFL Transmissão. The turnaround process, which began in October 2021, produced excellent results, such as the swap of debt in USD for a debenture at a cost that is in line with the CPFL Energia group's standards. Our contract management actions, and the retirement plan helped reduce Personnel, Material, Services and Other (PMSO) expenses, and we identified new investment opportunities in retrofitting projects, which are awaiting approval from regulatory authorities. We also concluded the delisting of CPFL Transmissão from B3 and consequently, CPFL Cone Sul holds 100% of the shares of CPFL Transmissão.

Still on the subject of growth, in September 2022, CPFL Geração exercised its preemptive right to acquire 3.4% of the shares of the Campos Novos HPP (Enercan). As a result, we now own 52.12% of the project and its effective control. CPFL Soluções signed an agreement for the Allegra Project to revitalize the Pacaembu Stadium in São Paulo and transform it into a major entertainment and leisure center. The project involves Capex estimated at R\$ 70 million and an O&M agreement of R\$ 300 million for 15 years. Our operations also expanded in the financial area: Alesta, the group's fintech, now offers credit to customers in the concession areas of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and CPFL Santa Cruz. We will shortly include RGE.

The outlook for the coming years is also positive. In late 2022, the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia approved the Group's new 2023-2027 Investment Plan, which entails the allocation of R\$ 25.4 billion to existing businesses, notably R\$ 20.6 billion to the distribution segment and R\$ 3.2 billion to the transmission segment.

On the ESG front, we rolled out the ESG 2030 Plan, an evolution of the 2020-2024 Sustainability Plan, which laid out 23 commitments organized into four pillars and integrated into the Company's Strategic Planning. These refer to indicators and targets for the protection, optimization and value creation in the business, considering the economic, operational, social and environmental impacts and risks. It is worth noting our commitment to carbon neutrality as of 2025 and to reduce total emissions by 35% by 2030.

Also worth mentioning is the ISO 37,001 certification received for the anti-bribery management system, which is designed to help companies combat bribery through a culture of integrity, transparency and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Company's stock remained in the portfolio of B3's Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE) and came 3rd in the overall ranking of the index selection process.

Financial discipline, which has always been a hallmark of CPFL Energia, once again guides our capital allocation decisions. With regard to the 2021 result, we paid dividends of R\$ 4.5 billion to shareholders in the period between December 2021 and December 2022, which corresponded to a payout ratio of 100%.

Finally, the management of CPFL Energia reaffirms its commitment and confidence to the shareholders, clients, partners, society and other stakeholders, and thanks all CPFL Group employees for the results achieved. For 2023, we remain confident in our journey of growth in this sector that is so important for Brazilian society.

b. capital structure;

Capital Structure	2022	2021
Own capital	31%	33%
Third party capital	69%	67%

On December 31st, 2022, the Company's capital structure was represented by 31% of equity and 69% of debt. It is observed that there was a significant variation in this composition in the year 2022 in relation to the fiscal year of 2021, which was mainly driven by the increase in debts, as well as the recognition of deferred tax debts.

c. capacity to pay in relation to financial commitments liquidity and capital resources;

Liquidity and capital resources

On December 31st, 2022, our net working capital reflected a surplus amount (excess of current assets over current liabilities) of R\$ 301 million, a reduction of R\$ 2,338 million when compared to the surplus amount of R\$ 2,639 million as of December 31st, 2021.

This reduction was basically due to:

- Reduction, in the order of R\$ 2,143 million, of Sectorial Financial balances, net current, going from a serial financial asset going from R\$ 2,374 million on December 31st, 2021 to a net liability of R\$ 51 million. The mentioned reduction is mainly due to the financial component of the PIS/COFINS credit, since such credits (in the order of R\$ 2,002 million) were returned to consumers throughout the year 2022;
- Increase in the Loans and Financing line, in the order of R\$ 1,116 million when compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, due to the transfer between short and long term;
- The R\$ 1,322 million increase in Dividends and Interest on Equity, mainly due to the allocation of the minimum mandatory dividend of R\$ 1,211 million, referring to the profit for the year ended December 31st, 2022.

Partially offset by an increase in cash and real estate securities, whose positive variation between the periods ended on December 31st, 2022 and December 31st, 2021 totaled R\$ 1,816 million, in addition to a reduction of approximately R\$ 1,042 million in obligations with suppliers in the short term.

The Company timely monitors net working capital and its cash generation, profit projections, as well as its financing strategy, support and enable the plan to reduce this net working capital.

The table below summarizes contractual obligations and outstanding commitments as of December 31st, 2022 (includes other long-term contractual obligations):

Payments due by period (in million of reais)

Contractual obligations as of December 31, 2022:	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Suppliers	3,653	3,228	179	-	246
Debt obligations ¹	34,120	7,281	10,709	10,735	5,396
Public utilities ¹	209	24	48	90	47
Private pension entity ⁶	2,286	743	757	773	12
Regulatory charges	78	78	-	-	-
Others	693	601	3	2	87
Total of Balance Sheet items ¹	41,038	11,952	11,698	11,601	5,787
Leasings and rentals	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity purchase agreement (except Itaipu) ²	65,518	13,230	23,533	21,493	7,261
Electricity purchase from Itaipu ²	12,164	2,008	4,075	3,977	2,104
Distribution and transmission systems service charges ³	39,962	4,873	10,428	10,303	14,359
Premium of Hydrological Risk renegotiation ⁴	475	53	109	107	206
Generation projects ⁵	4,037	2,108	1,073	300	557
Total of other commitments	122,156	22,272	39,218	36,179	24,486
Total of contractual obligations	163,194	34,225	50,916	47,780	30,274

1. Includes interest payments, including projected future interest on undiscounted cash flows through index projections. This future interest is **not** recorded on our balance sheet.
2. Amounts payable under long-term electricity purchase agreements, which are subject to price variations and establish renegotiation under certain circumstances. The table represents the amounts to be paid for the contracted volumes applying the prices at the end of the year 2022. See item 2.2.b Prices for Purchased Electricity of this Reference Form and explanatory note 28 to our consolidated financial statements.
3. Estimated expenses with charges for the use of the distribution and transmission system, until the end of the concession period.
4. Estimated expenses for payments of hydrological risk coverage risk premium (GSF).
5. Power plant construction projects include commitments assumed basically to provide funds for the construction and acquisition of concession related to subsidiaries in the generation segment.
6. Estimated future contributions to pension plans.

Our resource needs are primarily intended for the following purposes:

- Investments to continue to expand and modernize our distribution and transmission systems, as well as renewable energy generation;
- Amortize or refinance debts falling due. On December 31st, 2022, we had an unamortized debt balance scheduled for the next 12 months of R\$ 7,281 million; and
- Payment of dividends. We paid R\$ 3,736 million in dividends in 2022. The payment excludes dividends paid from our subsidiaries to non-controlling shareholders.

The Company and its subsidiaries have the financial capacity to cover their non-current liabilities. One of the main strategies used to manage long-term liabilities is called pre-funding, that is, the Company anticipates cash needs for a 12-month horizon and prioritizes cash liquidity.

The Company's general liquidity ratio has shown a decline in fiscal year 2022, when it reached 0.800, compared to the fiscal years of 2021: 0.824 (a decrease of 0.024).

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

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

The main sources of funds come from operating cash generation and financing.

During 2022, CPFL Energia's subsidiaries raised financing mainly to finance investments in our generation, transmission and distribution segments, as well as to reinforce the companies operating capital.

New financing for investment was contracted with financial institutions under foreign credit lines and new issues of debentures.

The CPFL Group's liquidity policy is based on holding funds to cover short-term obligations established in the baseline scenario, taking into account the implementation of the financing plan for treasury needs for the current year. If there is an additional need for cash, CPFL has easy access to the capital market to raise funds to cover these additional needs.

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

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

Borrowings and debentures

Total indebtedness increased by R\$ 3,251 million, or 13%, from December 31st, 2021 to December 31 st, 2022, mainly due to raising funds through contracting new loans, in local currency (R\$ 2,979 million) and foreign (R\$ 871 million), issue of debentures (R\$ 7,542 million) and monetary/exchange restatement, the latter in the order of R\$ 1,246 million. The aforementioned increases were partially offset by the amortization of its debt and charges (R\$ 9,761 million).

The main captures were:

- Funding, in debt in local currency, with interest rates linked to IPCA and CDI financial indicators, by our subsidiaries CPFL Paulista (R\$ 911 million), CPFL Piratininga (R\$ 85 million), CPFL Santa Cruz (R\$ 49 million), RGE (R\$ 297 million), CPFL Geração (R\$ 378 million), CPFL Renováveis (R\$ 60 million), Cone Sul (R\$ 1,177 million) and Transmissão Maracanaú (R\$ 22 million). In addition to indebtedness in national currency, debt raised in foreign currency (specifically, the dollar) by the subsidiaries CPFL Paulista (R\$ 197 million), CPFL Piratininga (R\$ 119 million), CPFL Santa Cruz (R\$ 89 million), CPFL Brasil (R\$ 172 million) and CPFL Renováveis (R\$ 294 million);
- Issuance of new denominated debts (debentures), in reais, in the amount of R\$ 3,942 million by CPFL Paulista, R\$ 584 million by CPFL Piratininga, R\$ 1,593 million by RGE, R\$ 489 million by CPFL Geração and R\$ 960 million in CPFL-T totaling almost R\$ 8 billion.

The funding mentioned above was carried out for investment plans, debt payments and refinancing and reinforcement of working capital.

e. sources of financing for working capital and investments in non-current assets to cover liquidity shortfalls;

The main sources of funds come from operating cash generation and financing.

During 2022, CPFL Energia's subsidiaries raised financing mainly to finance investments in our generation, transmission and distribution segments, as well as to reinforce the companies operating capital.

f. indebtedness levels and characteristics of such debts, also describing:

As of December 31st, 2022, our total debt (including loan, charges and excluding derivatives) was R\$ 28,185 million. Of this total, approximately R\$ 6,233 million, or 22.1%, was denominated in foreign currency, including US dollars and euros. Swap operations were contracted in order to reduce our exposure to exchange rates resulting from part of these obligations. The amount of R\$ 4,686 million of our debt matures in 12 months.

Total debt outstanding on December 31st, 2021 (including accrued interest and excluding derivatives) was R\$ 24,934 million. Approximately R\$ 7,768 million of our total outstanding debt, or 31.2%, was denominated in foreign currency, principally U.S. dollars and euros. We have entered into swap agreements in order to reduce our exposure to exchange rates that arises from these obligations. The amount of R\$ 4,035 million of our total outstanding debt is due in 12 months.

i. relevant loan and financing contracts

Main Financing Contracts in 2022 (including accrued interest)

Our debt categories are as follows:

Floating Rate. As of December 31st, 2022, there were post-fixed loans totaling R\$ 6,992 million, the IPCA and TJLP indexes (R\$ 5,851 million), CDI (R\$ 1,165 million) and other financing (R\$ 13 million). These loans are denominated in reais. The most significant part of these loans is related to: (i) IPCA in our distribution companies CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Santa Cruz and RGE Sul (R\$ 5,172 million) and (ii) loans linked to CDI of CPFL Paulista and CPFL Geração (R\$ 1,110 million).

Prefixed. As of December 31st, 2022, there were several pre-fixed loans totaling R\$ 579 million. These loans are denominated in reais. The most significant part of these loans is from CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Serviços and CPFL Piracicaba.

Debentures. As of December 31st, 2022, there were debentures totaling R\$ 11,615 million, with several series issued by CPFL Paulista (R\$ 4,612 million), CPFL Piratininga (R\$ 1,481 million), RGE (R\$ 3,457 million), CPFL Santa Cruz (R\$ 373 million), CPFL Geração (R\$ 772 million) and CPFL Renováveis (R\$ 165 million). The conditions of the debentures are summarized in note 19 to our financial statements.

Debts denominated in foreign currency. As of December 31st, 2022, we had the equivalent of R\$ 6,233 million of other debt denominated in foreign currency, comprised of US dollars and Euros (US\$ 939 million or R\$ 4,899 million) and (EUR 374 million or R\$ 1,615 million). We contract swaps to reduce our exposure to exchange rates arising from these obligations.

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

ii. other long-term relationships with financial institutions

On the date of this document, the Group had no other long-term relationships with financial institutions, aside from those described in item (i) above.

iii. level of subordination among debt

There is no subordination of the Company's debt, observing, however, that certain debts were contracted with real guarantees and, therefore, have preference over other debt if the Company were to reach bankruptcy within the limit of the real guarantee.

iv. restrictions imposed by the issuer, particularly, regarding indebtedness limits and the hiring of new debt, the distribution of dividends, sale of assets, issue of new securities and the sale of shareholding control, as well as if the issue has been in compliance with such restrictions

Covenants

Borrowings raised by Group companies require the compliance with certain restrictive financial clauses, under penalty of restriction in the distribution of dividends and/or advance maturity of the related debts. Furthermore, failure to comply with the referred obligations or restrictions may result in default in relation to other contractual obligations (cross default), depending on each borrowing agreement.

The calculations are made on an annual or semiannual basis, as appropriate. As the maximum and minimum ratios vary among the contracts, we present below the most critical parameters of each ratio, considering all contracts in effect on December 31st, 2022.

Ratios required for the consolidated financial statements of CPFL Energia

- Debt indebtedness divided by EBITDA maximum of 3.75;
- EBITDA divided by the finance income/expense results minimum of 2.25.
- Equity divided by the sum of equity and net debt minimum of 0.28.

Ratios required for the individual of subsidiaries financial statements of CPFL Renováveis owners of the contract

- Debt indebtedness divided by EBITDA maximum of 3.75.

Ratios required for the individual of subsidiaries financial statements of CPFL Renováveis owners of the contract

- Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DCSR) minimum 1.2.
- Company capitalization ratio minimum 30%.

Ratios required for the individual financial statements of its subsidiaries CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Santa Cruz and RGE, which own contracts

- Debt indebtedness divided by EBITDA maximum of 4.00.

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

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

For the purposes of determining covenants, the definition of EBITDA at the Company takes into consideration, mainly, the consolidation of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures based on the Company's direct or indirect interests in those companies (for both EBITDA and assets and liabilities).

The Group's management monitors these ratios on a systematic and constant basis, so that all conditions are met. The Group's management believes that all covenants and financial and non-financial clauses whose indicators are properly complied on December 31st, 2022.

Debentures covenants

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

The calculations are made on an annual or semiannual basis, as appropriate. As the maximum and minimum ratios vary among the contracts, we present below the most critical parameters of each ratio, considering all contracts in effect on December 31st, 2022.

Ratios required in the consolidated financial statements of CPFL Energia

- Net indebtedness divided by EBITDA maximum of 3.75.
- EBITDA divided by Finance Income (Expenses) minimum of 2.25.

The Group's management monitors these ratios on a systematic and constant basis, so that all conditions are met. The Group's management believes that all covenants and financial clauses are properly complied on December 31st, 2022.

g. limits of the funds already contracted and ratio of the portions already used

The percentages utilized for our previously contracted financing, referring to the fiscal years ended on December 31st, 2022, are presented below:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Approval</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Contracted balance</u>	<u>Release</u>
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Paulista	1,315,507	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Piratininga	424,487	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	RGE	244,385	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Santa Cruz	1,485,619	100%
BNDES Finem	2020	CPFL Renováveis	221,936	27%
BNB FNE	2018	CPFL Maracanaú	42,422	100%
BNB FNE	2019	SPE Costa das Dunas	70,482	89%
BNB FNE	2020	SPE Farol de Touros	61,672	90%
BNB FNE	2020	SPE Figueira Branca	26,430	87%
BNB FNE	2020	SPE Gameleira	44,051	85%

h. significant changes in each item of the financial statements and cash flow

Management has presented consolidated balance sheets and financial statements of income for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 with demonstrations of all variations and comments on the most relevant.

Comments on the most relevant variations in the Statement of Income:

Consolidated Statements of Income (in million of Brazilian Reais)					
	2022	AH%	AH-R\$	AV%	2021
Net operating revenue	39.354	0,4%	144	100,0%	39.210
Cost of electric energy service	(18.070)	21,8%	5.037	-45,9%	(23.107)
Electricity purchased for resale	(13.697)	24,0%	4.325	-34,8%	(18.022)
Electricity network usage charge	(4.374)	14,0%	711	-11,1%	(5.085)
Cost of operation	(4.086)	-23,0%	(765)	-10,4%	(3.321)
Cost of infrastructure construction	(5.394)	-53,3%	(1.875)	-13,7%	(3.519)
Operating expenses	(2.067)	12,9%	306	-5,3%	(2.373)
Operating costs and expenses	(6.153)	-8,1%	(459)	-15,6%	(5.694)
Personnel	(2.038)	-23,3%	(385)	-5,2%	(1.653)
Private pension plans	(338)	-48,9%	(111)	-0,9%	(227)
Materials	(465)	-31,0%	(110)	-1,2%	(355)
Third party services	(735)	-9,9%	(66)	-1,9%	(669)
Depreciation and amortization	(1.714)	-18,0%	(261)	-4,4%	(1.453)
Others	(863)	35,5%	474	-2,2%	(1.337)
Income from electric energy services	9.740	41,4%	2.854	24,7%	6.886
Equity interests in joint ventures	491	-5,8%	(30)	1,2%	521
Finance income (costs)	(2.911)	-267,6%	(2.119)	-7,4%	(792)
Finance income	2.154	91,5%	1.029	5,5%	1.125
Finance costs	(5.065)	-164,1%	(3.147)	-12,9%	(1.918)
Profit before taxes	7.320	10,7%	705	18,6%	6.615
Social contribution	(561)	-17,4%	(83)	-1,4%	(478)
Income tax	(1.540)	-19,9%	(256)	-3,9%	(1.284)
Profit for the year	5.219	7,5%	365	13,3%	4.854
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	5.100	7,4%	352	13,0%	4.748
Profit (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	119	12,3%	13	0,3%	106

- **Net operating revenue:**

Net operating revenue corresponds to revenue from electricity operations, other operating revenue and deductions from operating revenue (taxes and industry contributions). Below we show a comparative table of revenues in 2022 and 2021.

	2022			2021	
	R\$	GWh	AH %	R\$	GWh
Revenue from Electric Energy Operations					
Residential	17.530	20.922	-6,5%	18.745	21.051
Industrial	4.158	8.176	-12,3%	4.743	10.460
Commercial	6.627	9.177	-3,1%	6.838	9.751
Rural	1.859	2.886	-4,2%	1.941	3.236
Public administration	1.058	1.310	9,1%	970	1.243
Public lighting	977	1.975	-8,2%	1.064	2.007
Public services	1.249	1.753	-9,7%	1.383	2.103
Billed	33.458	46.199	-6,2%	35.685	49.851
Own consumption	-	35	0,0%	-	34
Unbilled (net)	82		-134,9%	(235)	
(-) Reclassification to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Captive Consumers	(14.832)		-0,9%	(14.970)	
Electricity sales to final consumers	18.708	46.234	-8,7%	20.480	49.885
Furnas Centrais Elétricas S.A.	918	2.394	17,7%	780	3.111
Other concessionaires and licensees	3.597	12.692	7,6%	3.342	11.720
(-) Reclassification to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Captive Consumers	(165)	-	11,5%	(148)	-
Spot market energy	583	10.667	-65,6%	1.696	6.914
Electricity sales to wholesalers	4.933	25.753	-13,0%	5.670	21.745
Revenue due to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Captive Consumers	14.997		-0,8%	15.118	
Revenue due to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Free Consumers	5.190		6,9%	4.855	
Compensation paid for failure to comply with the limits of continuity	(111)		0,0%	(96)	
Revenue from construction of concession infrastructure	5.357		61,7%	3.313	
Sector financial asset and liability (Note 8)	89		-97,2%	3.171	
Concession financial asset - fair value adjustment (Note 10)	1.401		20,3%	1.165	
Energy development account - CDE - Low-income, Tariff discounts - judicial injuncti	1.926		19,6%	1.610	
Other revenues and income	2.160		104,7%	1.055	
Other operating revenues	31.009		2,7%	30.191	
Total gross operating revenue	54.651		-3,0%	56.341	
ICMS	(5.387)		-33,4%	(8.094)	
PIS	(664)		-13,2%	(765)	
COFINS	(3.138)		-11,1%	(3.528)	
ISS	(33)		17,9%	(28)	
Global reversal reserve - RGR	(2)		0,0%	(1)	
Energy development account - CDE	(5.720)		53,1%	(3.736)	
Research and development and energy efficiency programs	(278)		-6,7%	(298)	
PROINFA	(326)		53,1%	(213)	
Tariff flags and others	328		-179,6%	(412)	
Financial compensation for using water resources - CFURH	(17)		112,5%	(8)	
Others	(58)		0,0%	(47)	
Deductions from operating revenues	(15.296)		-10,7%	(17.131)	
Net operating revenue	39.354		0,4%	39.210	

Net operating revenue

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our net operating revenue increased by 0.4% (or R\$ 144 million) so that we ended the year ended on December 31st, 2022 with net operating revenue of R\$ 39,354 million.

This increase in operating revenue was mainly due to the combined effect of: (i) the increase in revenue from the construction of concession infrastructure in the order of R\$ 2,044 million; (ii) reduction of R\$ 1,835 million in deductions from revenues, mainly from the ICMS levied on its billing; and (iii) the R\$ 818 million increase in "Other operating revenues", largely due to revenue from the operations of the CPFL group's transmission companies, specifically remuneration and updating of contractual assets and Periodic Tariff Review - RTP.

Such increases were partially offset by (i) reduction, by R\$ 1,772 million, in electricity sales to Final Consumers (net amount, considering the reclassification to network usage fee – TUSD – Captive Consumers); and (ii) decrease in revenue, by R\$ 3,082 million, from sectorial financial assets and liabilities.

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

Sales by destination

Sales to final consumers

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our gross operating revenue from sales to Final Consumers (which includes TUSD revenue from Captive Consumers) decreased by 6.2% (or R\$ 2,227 million) in the year ended on December 31st of 2022, to R\$ 33,458 million. Our gross operating revenues primarily reflect sales to

Captive Consumers in the concession areas of our distribution subsidiaries, as well as TUSD revenue from the use of our network by Captive Consumers, both of which are subject to tariff adjustments, as described below. Our gross operating revenue also reflects sales to Free Consumers in the commercial and industrial categories.

The distribution companies' tariffs are adjusted every year, in specific percentages for each consumer category. The month in which the annual tariff adjustment becomes effective varies according to the subsidiary, impacting both the year in which the tariff adjustment takes place and the following year. Adjustments for our largest subsidiaries occur in April (CPFL Paulista), June (RGE Sul) and October (CPFL Piratininga).

In 2021, our tariff adjustments were 21.07%, 12.77%, 8.72% and 7.82% for CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Paulista, RGE and CPFL Santa Cruz respectively. The water scarcity flag was in effect for approximately one third of the 2022 fiscal year, while the green flag was in effect for the remaining period of the year. For more information, see Note 27 to our audited annual consolidated financial statements. In general, average prices for final consumers in 2022 increased more than in 2021 for the Industrial, Rural and Public Service classes.

- Residential and commercial consumers. With regard to Captive Consumers (which represent 97.9% of the total R\$ 24,157 million sold for this category in our consolidated statements), average prices decreased by 5.9% for residential consumers and 1.5% for commercial consumers. With regard to Free Consumers, the average price for commercial consumers increased by 14.5%.
- Industrial consumers. With regard to captive consumers, average prices increased by 0.5%. Regarding Free Consumers, the average price for industrial consumers increased by 13.5% due to new tariff negotiations in agreements with Free Consumers.

The total volume of energy sold to final consumers in the year ended on December 31st, 2022 decreased by 7.3% (or 3,652 GW) compared to 2021. This reduction represents the effect of a decrease of 2.4% (or 987 GW) in the amount of energy sold to Final Captive Consumers and a reduction of 30.3% (or 2,628 GW) in the amount of energy sold to Conventional Free Consumers.

The quantity sold to the residential and commercial categories, responsible for 65.2% of our sales to Final Consumers, decreased by 0.61% (or 129 GW) and 5.88% (or 574 GW), respectively. These changes were due to the combined effect of:

- Residential: reduction of 0.61% (or 129 GW) in the volume sold by our distribution subsidiaries to the residential category, mainly reflecting the increase in MMGD (Micro and Mini Distributed Generation) and the return to mobility, after the Covid-19 pandemic. These impacts were partially offset by the increase in consumer units in 2022 compared to 2021 and the positive effect of temperature.
- Commercial: a reduction of 5.88% (or 574 GW) due to, respectively, reflecting the weak economic performance in the year, the increase in MMGD and the migration of captive customers to the free market.

The amount of energy sold to industrial customers, which represented 17.7% of our sales to final customers in 2022 (compared to 21% in 2021), decreased by 21.84% (or 2,284 GW) in the year ended on December 31st, 2022 compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021. This decrease was mainly due to (i) a 391 GWh decrease in the quantity sold to Captive Consumers served by our distribution subsidiaries and (ii) a 467 GWh decrease in migration of industrial consumers from the captive market to the free market. Analogous to Commercial consumers, the reduction reflects the weak economic performance of the year, the increase in MMGD and the migration of customers from the captive market to the free market.

Electric power supply

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our gross operating revenue from sales to wholesalers in the year ended on December 31st, 2022 decreased by 13.0% (or R\$ 737 million) reaching the amount of R\$ 4,933 million (9.0% of gross operating revenue), mainly due to (i) a 7.6% (or R\$ 255 million) increase in revenues from other concessionaires and licensees; (ii) reduction of 65.6% (or R\$ 1,113 million) in energy sales in the short-term market; and (iii) an increase of 17.7% (or R\$ 138 million) in sales to Furnas.

Other operating income

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our other gross operating revenues (which exclude TUSD revenue from captive consumers) increased by 6.2% (or R\$ 939 million) reaching R\$ 16,012 million in the year ended December 31st, 2022 (29.3% of our gross operating revenue), primarily due to the net effect of:

- (i) decrease of R\$ 3,082 million in income from sectoral financial assets and liabilities, from income of R\$ 3,171 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2021 to R\$ 89 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022. Revenue reflects differences in time between our budgeted costs included in the tariff at the beginning of the tariff period and the costs actually incurred by the Distribution Companies while this tariff is in effect, creating a contractual obligation to pay to or be entitled to receive from consumers upon subsequent tariffs or to pay or receive from the granting authority any amounts remaining at the expiration of the concession. This leads to an adjustment to recognize the future reduction (or increase) of tariffs to account for lower (or additional) costs in the current year, this adjustment being recognized as a positive (or negative) item of revenue. The reduction of this item on December 31st, 2022 was mainly driven by (a) reduction of R\$ 960 million in Itaipu Transfer, (b) reduction of R\$ 1,603 million in electricity costs; and (c) reduction of R\$ 1,644 million in ESS (System Service Charge) and EER (Reserve Energy Charge) charges; which are partially offset by (a) an increase of R\$ 1,498 million in overcontracting, and (b) an increase from the energy development account (CDE) of R\$ 732 million. For more information, see Note 9 to our audited consolidated annual financial statements;
- (ii) increase of R\$ 1,105 million in Other revenues and income, which, in large part, derives from revenue from the operations of CPFL group transmission companies, specifically remuneration and updating of contractual assets and Periodic Tariff Review - RTP; and
- (iii) a combined increase of R\$ 552 million in revenue updating the financial asset of the concession and CDE contribution.

Deductions from operating income

We deduct certain taxes and industry charges from our gross operating income to calculate net income. The ICMS tax is calculated based on the gross operating revenue of final consumers (invoiced), while the federal PIS and COFINS taxes are calculated based on the total gross operating revenue. Research and development and energy efficiency programs (regulatory charges) are calculated based on net operating revenue. Other regulatory charges vary according to the regulatory effect reflected in our rates. These deductions represented 28.0% of our gross operating revenue for the year ended on December 31st, 2022 and 30.4% for the year ended on December 31st, 2021. Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, these deductions decreased by 10.7% (or R\$ 1,835 million) reducing the amount to R\$ 15,296 million in 2022, mainly due to (i) a variation of R\$ 2,707 million which represents a reduction in the ICMS item of 33.4 %, (ii) increase of 53.1% (or R\$ 1,984 million) in the CDE (Energy Development Account); and (iii) reduction of R\$ 740 million in the tariff flag.

Cost of electricity

Electricity purchased for resale. Our costs with the purchase of energy for resale decreased by 24.0% (or R\$ 4,325 million) in the year ended on December 31st, 2022, reaching the amount of R\$ 13,697 million (75.8% of our operating costs and operating expenses) compared to R\$ 18,022 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2021 (representing 78.0% of our operating costs and operating expenses), although the period shows a small positive variation (3.2% or 2,175 GW variation between periods) in the amount of energy purchased. The reduction in the cost of electricity is a reflection of:

- (i) although there was an increase in the amount of energy purchased at auction in the Regulated Market, bilateral contracts and short-term energy (increase of 2,539 GWh or 4.51%), the reduction in the value of the item is a reflection of the lower average price in 2022 (R\$ 183.40) when compared to the year 2021 (reduction of 27.1%); and
- (ii) reduction of 19.9% (or R\$ 740 million) in the cost of electricity purchased from Itaipu due to the reduction in the amount of energy purchased combined with a lower average price.

Charges for using the electricity grid

Our charges for the use of our transmission and distribution system decreased by 14.0% (or R\$ 711 million) resulting in R\$ 4,374 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022, reflecting the effect of the R\$ 1,525 million reduction in ESS, net of transfers from CONER's energy reserve account. The reduction in the net ESS of the transfer from CONER mainly represents the significant reduction in the cost of energy security to face the more favorable energy scenario in 2022.

Other operating costs and expenses

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

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our other operating costs and expenses increased by 25.2% (or R\$ 2,326 million), resulting in R\$ 11,543 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022, mainly due to: (i) an increase of 53.2% (or R\$ 1,871 million) in costs related to the construction of concession infrastructure; (ii) increase of 23.3% (or R\$ 385 million) in expenses related to personnel; and an increase of R\$ 260 million in depreciation and amortization of the group's assets.

Service Result

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our service income increased by 41.4% (or R\$ 2,854 million) resulting in R\$ 9,740 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2021, mainly due to (i) slight increase in net operating revenue, in absolute terms (R\$ 144 million), combined with (ii) reduction in our cost of electricity (R\$ 5,037 million).

Net profit

Net Financial Expense

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our net financial expense increased by 267.1% (or R\$ 2,118 million), from R\$ 793 million in 2021 to R\$ 2,911 million in the year ended December 31st, 2022, mainly due to an increase of R\$ 3,147 million (increase of 164.1% in relation to the previous period) in financial expenses partially offset by an increase of R\$ 1,029 million in financial income (increase of 91.5%).

The main reason for the increase in financial expenses is the increase in expenses arising from debt charges (which include the effects of derivative operations) to R\$ 1,629 million, and derivatives, R\$ 1,327 million.

The increase in financial income is mainly due to higher income from tax credit updating, which increased, in relation to the period of last year, to R\$ 572 million.

As of December 31st, 2022, we had R\$ 19,149 million (compared to R\$ 14,648 million as of December 31st, 2021) in reais-denominated debt, which accrues interest and inflation adjustments based on a variety of Brazilian indices and rates of the money market. The average interbank CDI rate during the year increased to 12.02% in 2022, compared to 4.45% in 2021; and the average TJLP (which was replaced by the TLP - Long Term Rate - in financing agreements entered into on or after January 1st, 2018) increased to 6.74% in 2022, compared to 4.80% in 2021. the equivalent of R\$ 6,233 million (compared to R\$ 7,768 million as of December 31st, 2021) of debt denominated in foreign currency in dollars and euros. To reduce the exchange rate risk with respect to this foreign currency debt and changes in interest rates, we have implemented a policy of using exchange rate and interest rate derivatives.

Income tax and social contribution

Our income tax and social contribution expenses increased to R\$ 2,101 million for the year ended December 31st, 2022 compared to R\$ 1,762 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2021. Our effective rate of 28.7% on profit before tax for the year ended on December 31st, 2021 was lower than the official rate of 34%, mainly due to the recognition of tax losses from prior years. Our unrecorded tax credits relate to tax loss carryforwards

for which it is unlikely that future taxable income will be sufficient to absorb these amounts (see Note 10.5 to our audited consolidated annual financial statements).

Net Income

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, and due to the factors discussed above, net income increased by 7.5% (or R\$ 365 million), resulting in R\$ 5,219 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022.

Comments on the most relevant variations in Statements of Cash Flow:

	Statement of Cash Flow (in million of Brazilian Reais)				2021
	2022	AH%	AH-R\$	AV%	
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOW					
Profit before taxes	7.320	10,7%	705	195,4%	6.615
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash from operating activities					
Depreciation and amortization	2.031	16,0%	280	54,2%	1.751
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	287	4,7%	13	7,7%	274
Allowance for doubtful accounts	319	-5,9%	(20)	8,5%	339
Interests on debts, monetary adjustment and exchange rate changes	2.252	603,8%	1.932	60,1%	320
Pension plan expense	338	35,7%	89	9,0%	249
Equity interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(491)	5,9%	31	-13,1%	(522)
Loss (gain) on disposal of noncurrent assets	178	13,4%	21	4,8%	157
Renegotiation of hydrological risk	-	-100,0%	190	0,0%	(190)
Effect of measuring at fair value arising from a business combination	(670)	0,0%	(670)	-17,9%	-
Others	290	-869,0%	327	7,7%	(38)
	11.854	32,3%	2.897	316,4%	8.956
Decrease (increase) in operating assets					
Consumers, concessionaires and licensees	144	-158,5%	390	3,8%	(246)
Dividend and interest on capital received	498	67,7%	201	13,3%	297
Taxes recoverable	637	4450,0%	623	17,0%	14
Escrow deposits	207	800,0%	184	5,5%	23
Sector financial asset	1.087	-146,7%	3.414	29,0%	(2.327)
Receivables - CDE	(27)	42,6%	20	-0,7%	(47)
Transmission asset additions	(619)	-56,1%	(222)	-16,5%	(397)
Other operating assets	555	-716,7%	645	14,8%	(90)
	2.482	-189,5%	5.255	66,3%	(2.773)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities					
Trade payables	(1.056)	-519,0%	(1.308)	-28,2%	252
Other taxes and social contributions	(828)	-1000,0%	(920)	-22,1%	92
Other liabilities with private pension plan	(662)	-69,3%	(271)	-17,7%	(391)
Regulatory changes	-	-100,0%	(444)	0,0%	444
Tax, civil and labor risks paid	(224)	-2,3%	(5)	-6,0%	(219)
Sector financial liability	60	-110,2%	648	1,6%	(588)
Payables - CDE	6	-116,2%	43	0,2%	(37)
Other operating liabilities	523	114,3%	279	14,0%	244
	(2.181)	-974,4%	(1.978)	-58,2%	(203)
Cash flows provided (used) by operations	12.155	103,2%	6.174	324,5%	5.981
Interest paid on debts and debetures	(1.463)	-124,4%	(811)	-39,1%	(652)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(1.712)	-16,9%	(247)	-45,7%	(1.465)
Cash flow provided (used) by operations activities	8.980	132,4%	5.118	239,7%	3.864
Investing activities					
Business combinations net of cash acquired	(1.171)	46,6%	1.021	-31,3%	(2.192)
Cash increase resulting from corporate restructuring	147	100,0%	147	3,9%	-
Capital increase of shareholders	267	100,0%	267	7,1%	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(374)	30,5%	164	-10,0%	(538)
Securities, pledges and restricted deposits - investments	(1.152)	-275,2%	(845)	-30,8%	(307)
Securities, pledges and restricted deposits - redemption	837	-50,1%	(839)	22,3%	1.676
Purchases of contract asset	(4.791)	-58,2%	(1.763)	-127,9%	(3.028)
Purchases and construction of intangible assets	(21)	44,7%	17	-0,6%	(38)
Others	-	-100,0%	(220)	0,0%	220
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	(6.259)	-48,8%	(2.052)	-167,1%	(4.207)
Financing activities					
Borrowing and debentures raised	11.392	86,1%	5.271	304,1%	6.121
Repayment of principal of borrowings and debentures	(8.208)	-105,4%	(4.211)	-219,1%	(3.997)
Repayment of derivatives	(486)	-160,8%	(1.286)	-13,0%	800
Dividend and interest on capital paid	(3.872)	9,9%	426	-103,4%	(4.298)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(1.174)	14,6%	200	-31,3%	(1.374)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1.546	-189,9%	3.265	41,3%	(1.719)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.200	-43,9%	(1.719)	58,7%	3.919
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3.746	70,3%	1.546	100,0%	2.200

Cash flow provided (used) by operations

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our net cash from operating activities increased by 132.4% (or R\$ 5,118 million), resulting in R\$ 8,980 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. The increase is mainly due to:

- Adjusted earnings before taxes: increase of 32.3% (or R\$ 2,897 million) compared to 2021, reaching R\$ 11,854 million in 2022. This increase is mainly due to elevation (i) in earnings before taxes by R\$ 705 million (as discussed in "Comments on the most relevant changes in the Statement of Incoem" above); and (ii) debt charges and monetary and exchange restatements of 603.8% (or R\$ 1,932 million). This increase was partially offset by the valuation effect at fair value of the business combination, of R\$ 670 million, which refers to the gain from the remeasurement of the equity interest prior to the acquisition of a higher percentage of shares in the ENERCAN joint venture;
- Reduction (Increase) in operating assets: increase of R\$ 5,255 million in relation to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, mainly referring to the increase in the line of financial sector assets by R\$ 3,414 million (this, in turn, due to the reduction of CVA items and refunds of PIS and COFINS credits); in addition to increases, to a lesser extent, (i) in taxes to be offset (R\$ 623 million); (ii) consumers, concessionaires and permit holders in R\$ 390 million, and (iii) other operating assets in R\$ 645 million.

The aforementioned increase was partially offset by the:

- Increase (Decrease) in operating liabilities: Reduction in the order of R\$ 1,978 million, compared to 2021, essentially due to the effects (i) of a lower balance in suppliers' line (decrease of approximately R\$ 1,308 million); and (ii) decrease in other taxes and social contributions.

Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities

In relation to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, there was an increase of 48.8% (or R\$ 2,052 million) in the use of cash in investment activities, which, at the end of 2022, reached the amount of R\$ 6,259 million. The aforementioned increase is mainly due to (i) an increase of 58.2% (or R\$ 1,763 million) in purchases of contractual assets, referring to additions to the infrastructure assets of the concession in the distribution and transmission segments, in addition to the update of "Permitted Annual Revenue – RAP" and remuneration of assets, the latter with impact only on transmission companies; and (ii) increase in securities, pledges and restricted deposits in the order of R\$ 1,684 million, between investments and redemptions.

The mentioned effects are partially offset by the reduction in the acquisition-of equity interests (net of cash acquired), since the 2021 fiscal year includes the acquisition of control of CPFL-T (large-scale acquisition of the group), while in the 2022 fiscal year there was an acquisition a greater stake in the ENERCAN joint venture and other CPFL-T shares (obtaining, at the end of the year, a 100% participation in the latter).

Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities

Compared to the year 2021 (whose cash used for investment activities was R\$ 1,374 million), in the year ended on December 31st, 2022, there was a reduction in cash consumed by 14.6% (or R\$ 200 million), reaching the amount used of R\$ 1,174 million. This reduction is due to the combined effects of raising loans and debentures (an increase of R\$ 5,271 million); greater payments and settlements of loans and debentures, as well as operations with derivatives (increase of R\$ 5,497 million); and lower amount paid in dividends and interest on equity (reduction of R\$ 426 million).

2.2. Management discussion and analysis on:

a. operational results of the issuer, in particular:

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

The profitability of our segments varies. Our distribution segment primarily reflects sales to captive consumers and charges for the use of the distribution system (TUSD) with free consumers, whose prices are established by the regulatory agency. The quantity sold varies mainly as a result of external factors, such as: temperature, salary mass and economic activity in the country. This segment accounted for 82.3% of our net operating revenue in 2022 (84.7% in 2021), but its contribution to net income was lower in 2022 compared to the previous year, representing 45.6% % of net income for the year (59.1% in 2021).

The contributions of the distribution, generation, commercialization, transmission and services segments to the net revenue and net income segments for the years ended on December 31st, 2022 and 2021 are shown in the table below:

	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Generation</u>	<u>Commercialization</u>	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Services</u>
2022					
Net operation revenue	82.3%	10.8%	5.9%	5.0%	2.7%
Net Profit (Loss)	45.6%	49.8%	-4.7%	10.7%	2.2%
2021					
Net operation revenue	84.8%	9.9%	6.5%	1.6%	2.2%
Net Profit (Loss)	59.1%	45.4%	-1.9%	-2.1%	2.5%

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

Our generation business consists largely of hydroelectric plants, wind farms and thermoelectric plants, biomass and small hydroelectric plants. All of our generation sources require a high investment in property, plant and equipment, and in the first years normally demand significant financing for construction. Once these projects become operational, they result in a higher margin (the percentage of operating revenues in gross revenues) than the distribution segment's margin; however, they contribute to higher interest expense and finance costs. As of December 31st, 2022, 4.9% of property, plant and equipment in our generation segment was under construction (3.3% as of December 31st, 2021).

Our commercialization segment sells energy to free consumers and other concessionaires and permissionaires. Our transmission segment is responsible for building and operating the transmission infrastructure in order to transport energy from generation centers to distribution points, in accordance with its concession agreements. Our services segment provides a wide range of services related to electricity. These services are designed to help our customers improve equipment efficiency, cost and reliability.

Our segments purchase and sell electricity and value-added services between them. In particular, the generation, commercialization, transmission and services segments sell energy and provide services to our distribution companies. In our consolidated statements the results of inter-segment transactions are eliminated. However, the analysis of the individual results of the segments would be inappropriate and incorrect if we disregard these operations. As a result, inter-segment sales were not eliminated in the discussion of segment results.

As of 2021, due to the acquisition of CPFL Transmissão, and with the objective of complying with current accounting standards and providing more information to users of financial statements, the Company began to present a new segment, that of transmission.

i. description of any important components of the revenue

Our operating revenue comes from distribution, generation, commercialization, transmission and energy-related services, as follows:

- Distribution: largely consists of supplying electricity to captive customers, as well as receiving tariffs for the use of the distribution network;
- Generation: consists of the sale of energy generated by conventional sources (hydroelectric and thermoelectric) and by alternative and renewable sources, such as PCH's, wind farms and thermoelectric plants powered by sugarcane biomass;
- Commercialization: consists of supplying electricity to free customers and selling it to other concessionaires and permit holders;
- Transmission: consists of revenue from operating and maintenance services for electricity transmission facilities, as well as from construction services.
- Services: consists of the provision of value-added services related to electricity, such as a self-production system, transmission system, distribution system, electrical maintenance, equipment recovery, energy efficiency, among other service provision activities.

In addition to our five operating segments above, we consolidate a number of activities known as "Other". Activities consolidated as "Others" consist of CPFL Telecom and our corporate expenses, except the amortization of intangible assets related to our concessions, which is allocated to our respective operating segments.

ii. Factors which materially affected the operational results

- • ***Operating Results by segments - 2022 versus 2021***

Sales by Segment

Distribution

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, net operating revenue from our distribution segment decreased by 2.5% (or R\$ 836 million) resulting in R\$ 32,399 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This increase was mainly a reflection of the decrease of R\$ 3,032 million in gross operating revenue due to the following fluctuations:

- (i) Reduction of R\$ 1,821 million in revenue from the supply of electricity, which was due to a combination of the decrease in average prices and the amount of energy sold to final customers (reduction of 3.1% and 5.4%, respectively, in relation to the previous fiscal year); and
- (ii) Reduction of R\$ 3,082 million in revenue from sectoral assets.

These reductions were partially offset by:

- (i) Increase in revenue from construction of the concession's infrastructure by 57.9% (or R\$ 1,737 million); and
- (ii) Reduction in revenue deductions (taxes levied on billing) of R\$ 2,195 million (or 13.3%) mainly driven by the decrease in ICMS.

Generation

Net operating revenue from our generation segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2022 totaled R\$ 4,251 million, an increase of 9.3% (or R\$ 361 million) compared to R\$ 3,890 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2021, mainly due to the R\$ 141 million increase in electricity supply from Furnas

and R\$ 414 million from other concessionaires and permit holders. This increase was partially offset by a reduction in electricity supply in the short term, by R\$ 126 million.

Commercialization

Net operating revenue from our commercialization segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2022 totaled R\$ 2,337 million, an 8.6% decrease (or R\$ 220 million) compared to R\$ 2,556 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2021, reflecting the combined effect of: (i) a reduction of 20.1% (or R\$ 393 million) in electricity sales to final consumers (due mainly to the lower amount of energy purchased in the industrial class (1,892 GWh and R\$ 301 million); and (ii) an increase in revenue deductions of R\$ 119 million, due to the increase in taxes levied on billing (ICMS, PIS and COFINS); partially offset by the increase in revenue from other concessionaires and permit holders of R\$ 354 million.

Transmission

Net operating revenue from our transmission segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2022 totaled R\$ 1,963 million, an increase of 219.4% (or R\$ 1,345 million) compared to R\$ 620 million for the year ended December 31st 2021, reflecting the combined effect of: (i) a 98.1% (or R\$ 307 million) increase in concession infrastructure construction revenue; (ii) increase of 337.4% (or R\$ 1,636 million) in other income; partially offset by the R\$ 209 million increase in taxes levied on revenues. It should be noted that the significant boost in revenues in our transmission segment was due to the acquisition of CPFL Transmissão, an operation that took place on October 14th, 2021.

Services

Net operating revenue from our services segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2022 totaled R\$ 1,044 million, an increase of 20.0% (or R\$ 174 million) compared to R\$ 870 million for the year ended on December 31st December 2021. This increase was mainly due to an increase of R\$ 166 million in revenues from CPFL Serviços from construction and maintenance services; partially offset by revenue deductions, more concentrated in federal tax, PIS, and municipal tax, ISS.

Income from Electric Energy Service by Segment

Distribution

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, the service result of our distribution segment increased by 21.4% (or R\$ 1,044 million) reaching R\$ 5,928 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2021. As discussed above, although the segment's net operating revenue decreased by 2.5% (or R\$ 836 million) and operating expenses increased by R\$ 2,454 million (or 34.5%), operating costs decreased by 20.4% (or R\$ 4,333 million). The main contributing factors to the changes in operating costs and expenses were as follows:

Electricity costs. Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, electricity costs decreased by 20.4% (or R\$ 4,333 million) resulting in R\$ 16,903 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022.

The cost of energy purchased for resale decreased by 24.0% (or R\$ 3,880 million), mainly reflecting the effect of the 27.7% (or R\$ 3,803 million) reduction in the cost of electricity purchased through an auction in the regulated environment, bilateral contracts and short-term energy, which, although there was an increase in the amount of energy purchased by 596 GWh (or 1.33%), the average price had fallen by R\$ 306.80 per GWh, in the year of 2021, to R\$ 218.70 per GWh (28.7% reduction). In addition to the aforementioned effect, there was a reduction in the cost of energy purchased for resale from Itaipu Binacional by 19.9% (or R\$ 740 million reais) due to the lower amount of energy purchased in the period, which was partially offset by (i) an increase in of the PROINFA item by R\$ 240 million, and (ii) the reduction of PIS and COFINS credits by 23.7% (or R\$ 374 million).

In addition, charges for the use of the transmission and distribution system decreased by 9.0% (or R\$ 453 million), reaching R\$ 4,606 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022, due to the combined effect of: reduction of R\$ 1,531 million in System Service Charges net of transfer from CONER's power reserve account; partially

offset by (i) an increase of R\$ 472 million in basic network charges, and (ii) an increase of 315.4% (or R\$ 533 million) in reserve energy charges - EER.

Other operating costs and expenses Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our other operating costs and expenses for the distribution segment increased by 37.3% (or R\$ 2,307 million), to R\$ 8,498 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This increase was due to the combined effect of: (i) an increase of 57.9% (or R\$ 1,737 million) in costs related to the construction of the concession's infrastructure; (ii) an increase of R\$ 277 million in legal, judicial and indemnity expenses; and (iii) an increase of 12.3% (or R\$ 124 million) in personnel expenses.

Generation

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, the result of service from our generation segment increased by 44.4% (or R\$ 921 million) resulting in R\$ 2,994 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This increase was due to the combination of the effects of (i) an increase of 9.3% (or R\$ 744 million) in net operating revenue (as discussed in "Sales by segment" above); and reduction in operating expenses by R\$ 620 million, this one mainly due to the remeasurement of joint venture ENERCAN's assets, after the acquisition of a higher percentage of shares (representing a gain of approximately R\$ 670 million in the "Other operating costs and expenses" item); offset by an increase of 8.1% (or R\$ 41 million) in energy costs.

Commercialization

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, the service result of our commercialization segment increased by R\$ 12 million resulting in expenses of R\$ 92 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022, Net effect of: (i) an 8.6% (or R\$ 220 million) decrease in segment net operating revenue, as discussed under "Sales by Segment" above; with the effect of (ii) reduction of 8.1% (or R\$ 209 million) in the cost of electricity; and (iii) reduction of R\$ 24 million in other operating costs and expenses.

Transmissão

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, our transmission segment's result of service increased by R\$ 917 million resulting in revenue of R\$ 890 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. Net effect of: (i) an increase of R\$ 1,360 million in the segment's net operating revenue, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above; with the effect of (ii) an increase of R\$ 413 million in other operating costs and expenses (in particular the costs of building infrastructure and personnel, whose increase was due to the acquisition of CPFL Transmissão, which, as previously mentioned, was an operation that took place on October 14th, 2021, and therefore, the year 2022 will include the total result of the mentioned subsidiary.

Services

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, the service result of our services segment decreased by 7.5% (or R\$ 12 million) resulting in R\$ 147 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022. was due to the combined effect of a 20.0% (or R\$ 174 million) increase in net operating revenue, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above, offset by an increase of R\$ 166 million in its costs and expenses.

Profit for the year by Segment

For the year ended on December 31st, 2022, 45.6% of our net income was derived from our distribution segment, 49.8% from consolidated generation, 2.2% from our services segment, and 10.7% from our transmission segment, which were offset by losses in the commercialization segment, whose loss represents 4.7%.

Distribution

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, the net income of our distribution segment decreased by 17.1% (or R\$ 490 million) resulting in R\$ 2,378 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022. Such variation is mainly derived from: (i) decrease of 2.5% (or R\$ 836 million) in net operating revenue (as discussed in "Sales

by segment” above); (ii) increase of R\$ 1,484 million in net financial expenses; partially offset by the R\$ 1,879 million reduction in operating costs and expenses (as discussed in “Service Results by Segment” above).

The increase in the segment's net financial expense was mainly due to:

(i) increase of 166.4% (or R\$ 2,368 million) in financial expenses due to the combined effect of: (a) increase of R\$ 1,364 million in derivatives; (b) increase of R\$ 1,954 million in debt charges and others; partially offset by (c) reduction in passive monetary and exchange adjustments (R\$ 939 million). This increase in financial expenses was partially offset by the

(ii) increase of 102.8% (or R\$ 884 million) in financial income, mainly due to (a) increase of R\$ 601 million in restatement of tax credits; and (b) an increase of R\$ 302 million in updating the sectoral financial asset.

Generation (conventional sources and renewable sources)

Our generation net income from the conventional sources segment increased by 18.0% (or R\$ 397 million), resulting in R\$ 2,599 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022, when compared to net income of R\$ 2,202 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2021. This increase was mainly due to the combined effect: (i) increase in the segment's net operating revenue of 9.3% (or R\$ 361 million), as described in the sections above; (ii) reduction in operating costs and expenses by 44.5% (or R\$ 570 million – as described in “Service Result by Segment” above); partially offset by (iii) an increase in net financial expenses of R\$ 309 million (due to higher financial expenses given the increase in debt charges, derivatives and others).

Commercialization

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, the net result of our commercialization segment decreased by R\$ 150 million, resulting in a net loss of R\$ 243 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This result mainly reflects the combined effect of (i) an increase of R\$ 12 million in income for the year (see “Income from Services by Segment” above) and (ii) an increase in net financial expenses of 679.3% (or R\$ 197 million), the latter caused by an increase in financial expenses of R\$ 139 million (due to higher expenses with debt charges and derivatives) and a reduction in financial income of R\$ 58 million (resulting in lower income from updating tax credits).

Transmission

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021 (whose result for the period outside of a net loss of R\$ 104 million), the net result of our transmission segment increased by R\$ 665 million resulting in net income of R\$ 560 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This result reflects (i) an increase in net operating revenue of R\$ 1,360 million (as discussed in the sections above); against an increase in operating costs and expenses (R\$ 413 million). In addition, it also reflects in the result of the transmission segment, an increase of R\$ 35 million in net financial expenses.

Services

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2021, net income from our services segment decreased by 7.6% (or R\$ 10 million), resulting in R\$ 113 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022, reflecting the combined effects of: (i) a 20.0% (or R\$ 174 million) increase in net operating revenue (as discussed in the sections above); offset by (ii) an increase of R\$ 26% (or R\$ 185 million) in operating costs and expenses.

b. Variations in revenue attributable to changes in prices, exchange rates, inflation, changes in volumes and introduction of new products and services

Regulated Distribution Tariffs

Results of operations are significantly affected by changes in regulated electricity tariffs. More specifically, the majority of revenue is derived from the sale of electricity to captive Final Consumers based on regulated tariffs. In 2022, sales to captive consumers represented 68.3% of the amount of electricity sold, and 58.4% of our

operating revenue, compared to 67.8% and 59.8%, respectively, in 2021. These proportions may decrease if customers migrate from the status of Captive Final Consumers to Free Consumers.

Operating revenues and margins are substantially dependent on the tariff review process, and management is committed to maintaining a constructive relationship with ANEEL, the government and other market participants so that the tariff review process adequately reflects the interests of consumers and shareholders.

Annual Tariff Adjustment - RTA and Periodic Revisions RTP

Tariff increases are applied differently for each class of consumers, with, in general, greater increases for consumers served at higher voltages, in order to reduce the effects of subsidies, which were historically granted to these consumers and which were in most of which were eliminated in 2007. The following table presents the average increase in percentage terms of each annual readjustment from 2021 onwards. The percentage increase in tariffs must be evaluated in light of the Brazilian inflation rate.

	<u>CPFL Paulista</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>CPFL Piratininga</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>RGE</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>CPFL Santa Cruz</u> ⁽³⁾
2022				
Economic adjustment ⁽¹⁾	11.54%	16.50%	7.60%	8.14%
Financial component ⁽²⁾	1.23%	4.57%	1.12%	-0.31%
Total	12.77%	21.07%	8.72%	7.82%
2021				
Economic adjustment ⁽¹⁾	19.53%	8.17%	16.68%	16.98%
Financial component ⁽²⁾	-1.91%	6.61%	-1.45%	0.21%
Total	17.62%	14.78%	15.23%	17.19%

(1) This portion of the adjustment primarily reflects the inflation rate for the period and is used as a basis for the following year's adjustment.

(2) This portion of the adjustment reflects settlement of regulatory assets and liabilities we present in our regulatory financial information, primarily the CVA, and is not considered in the calculation of the following year's adjustment.

(3) Annual readjustments of the CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, RGE and CPFL Santa Cruz distributors take place in April, October, June and March, respectively.

Sales to Potentially Free Consumers

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

Prices for Purchased Electricity

The prices of electricity purchased by our distributors under the terms of long-term contracts executed in the Regulated Market are: (i) approved by ANEEL in the case of contracts entered into before the New Regulatory Framework; and (ii) determined in auctions for contracts entered into thereafter, while prices for electricity purchased on the Free Market are agreed through bilateral negotiation based on prevailing market rates. In 2022, we purchased 70,049 GWh, compared to 67,874 GWh in 2021, due to lower consumption by our generators. Long-term contract prices are readjusted annually to reflect increases in certain generation costs and inflation. Most of our contracts have readjustments linked to the annual adjustment in distribution tariffs, so that the increase in costs is passed on to our consumers through tariff increases. Since an increasing portion of our energy is purchased at public auctions, the success of our strategies in these auctions affects our margins and our

exposure to price and market risk, as our ability to pass through the costs of purchasing electricity depends on the successful projection of our expected demand.

We also purchase a substantial amount of electricity from Itaipu under take-or-pay obligations at prices governed by regulations adopted under an international contract. Concessionaires with operations in the Midwest, South and Southeast are required by law to acquire a portion of the Brazilian share in the available capacity of Itaipu. In 2022, we purchased 10,198 GWh of electricity from Itaipu (14.6% of the electricity we purchased in terms of volume), compared to 10,489 GWh (15.5% of the electricity we purchased in terms of volume) in 2021. The price of electricity from Itaipu is established in dollars to reflect the costs of paying its debt. Correspondingly, the price of electricity purchased from Itaipu increases in real terms when the real depreciates against the US dollar. The change in costs for electricity from Itaipu is subject to the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism described below. Most of the electricity we purchase in the free contracting environment was purchased by our commercialization subsidiary CPFL Brasil, which resells the electricity to Free Consumers and other concessionaires and permissionaires (including our subsidiaries).

Variations in Non-Manageable Costs - Portion A Costs

We use the cost variance compensation account or Parcel A account to recognize in distribution tariffs the variance of some of our costs, known as “Parcel A” costs, which are unmanageable. In general, when these costs exceed the projections used in setting the distribution tariff, we are entitled to recover the difference through subsequent annual tariff adjustments.

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

For more details on these tariff components, see note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

c. impact of inflation, changes in prices of main inputs and products, exchange and interest rate on the operating and financial results of the issuer

Brazilian Economic Scenario

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

Some factors can significantly affect energy demand, depending on the category of consumers:

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

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

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

The table below shows the main performance indicators of the Brazilian economy for the years ended on December 31st, 2022 and 2021.

	Fiscal year ended in December 31,	
	2022	2021
Growth in PIB (em reais) ⁽¹⁾	2.9%	4.6%
Unemployment rate ⁽²⁾ – average %	9.3%	13.2%
Credit to individuals (non earmarked resources) – % PIB	18.1%	17.4%
Growth in retail sales	1.2%	1.4%
Growth (contraction) in Industrial Production	(0.7%)	3.9%
Inflation (IGP-M) ⁽³⁾	5.5%	17.8%
Inflation (IPCA) ⁽⁴⁾	5.8%	10.1%
Average exchange rate – US\$ 1.00 ⁽⁵⁾	R\$ 5.17	R\$ 5.39
Year end exchange rate – US\$ 1.00	R\$ 5.22	R\$ 5.58
Depreciation (appreciation) of the Real vs. U.S. Dollar	(6.5%)	7.4%

Sources: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística and the Brazilian Central Bank

1. Source: IBGE.
2. Unemployment rate based on the National Household Sampling Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, or PNAD), released by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE).
3. Inflation (IGP M) is the general market price index measured by the Fundação Getúlio Vargas.
4. Inflation (IPCA) is a broad consumer price index measured by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) and the reference for inflation targets set forth by the Brazilian Monetary Council (Conselho Monetário Nacional, or CMN).
5. Represents the average of the commercial selling exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period. Source: IBGE.

The year 2022 began under the auspices of a new global wave of Covid-19, caused by the Omicron variant. The variant proved to be much more transmissible, but less lethal (for the vaccinated population). Its wide spread, concomitant with the increase in vaccination, led to a sharp reduction in circulation restrictions around the world. Thus, the pandemic has become a matter of lesser economic impact.

However, this did not mean an immediate normalization of the economy. The already existing imbalance in production chains at the beginning of 2022 was compounded by a new shock, brought about by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Fears regarding the availability of grains, metals and energy resulting from the conflict greatly increased the prices of the main commodities.

In turn, the resumption of post-pandemic activities boosted the consumption of services and the labor market, with repercussions on consumption in general.

Thus, while demand remained high, supply continued to be negatively impacted by disruptions in supply chains and the war. Global inflation became a major concern throughout the year.

Under these circumstances, the main global central banks promoted a synchronized and significant tightening of monetary conditions - which, judging by the signals presented in the most recent communiqués from the authorities, will tend to extend into the first months of 2023.

In the last quarter of the year, economic activity began to show the first signs of slowing down, as well as inflation. The latter has benefited, in addition to the slowdown in activity, from the progressive normalization of production chains and alternative arrangements that minimized the impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict on the supply of commodities.

Brazil, on the other hand, benefited from the rise in commodity prices on the international market on two fronts. The first was in the external accounts: exports grew 19.3% compared to 2021, which led us to a new trade balance record (surplus of US\$ 62.3 billion), even with a significant expansion in imports (24.3%). The good performance

of the trade balance helped to keep the current account deficit and external debt indicators at a comfortable level.

The second benefit brought by higher commodity prices was the increase in federal revenue associated with the mineral extractive sector. Driven by the sharp increase in international prices for iron ore (2021) and oil (2022), these revenues reached 1.8% of GDP in 2021 and should reach 2.6% in 2022 - figures well above the average of 0.9% of GDP observed in the 2011-2020 decade. In fact, the increase in these revenues was decisive in making the Brazilian consolidated public sector record primary surpluses again in 2021 and 2022 - something that had not been observed since 2013.

However, such surprises provided space for increased expenses and exemptions. In this context, it is important to note that uncertainties involving Brazilian fiscal sustainability have already been on the rise since the end of 2021, when the main fiscal rule in effect - the federal spending ceiling - was changed to enable the expansion of expenses by the Union in full election year. In addition to the approval of the PEC on Precatories still in 2021 (which changed the way of correcting the spending ceiling and postponed, to 2027, the payment of a volume of precatories estimated at R\$ 150 billion to R\$ 200 billion), we had the approval of the "Kamikaze" PEC in 2022 (which allowed, among other things, the increase in the value of the benefit paid by the Auxílio-Brasil program between August and December 2022).

On the revenue side, we had the various tax exemptions determined by the federal government throughout 2022, such as the IPI reduction on several products (which reduced primary revenues by approximately 0.3% of GDP, in annualized terms), the PIS/Cofins on fuel (which generates a revenue loss of around 0.5% of GDP per year) and ICMS on electricity, fuel, telecommunications and urban public transport (which reduces revenue by 0.8% of GDP over year).

This combination generated a sharp deterioration in the prospects for public debt. Most analysts began to predict a significant increase in the debt/GDP ratio over the current decade (starting from a level in 2022 that was already relatively high for an emerging economy). It is worth mentioning that this deterioration was also clearly noticed in the interest charged on medium and long-term Brazilian government bonds in local currency: until the end of 2021, the real interest paid on such bonds fluctuated between 5.5% to 6% p.a., and at the end of 2022, exceeded 6% p.a.

These uncertainties regarding fiscal sustainability were responsible, to a large extent, for keeping the exchange rate under more pressure in the second half of 2022 – noting that the rate even retreated to R\$ 4.76/US\$ in April, before the PEC "Kamikaze" and exemptions. In July, the exchange rate reached R\$ 5.37/US\$, returning to fluctuate around R\$ 5.25/US\$ in the following months. This pressure on the exchange rate occurred despite the sharp increase in real interest rates and the good results of the external accounts (forces that would contribute to the appreciation of the currency).

On the other hand, tax cuts allowed for a significant decompression of inflation, especially in the second half of the year, when deflation was registered in the monthly comparison for three consecutive months (July-September). Thus, despite having reached 12.1% in the accumulated 12 months through April, inflation ended 2022 at 5.8%. Despite being above the target ceiling for the second consecutive year, it is well below the rate of 10.1% recorded in the previous year and what it would have been without the exemption measures (2 to 2.5 p.p. below).

Economic activity also benefited from the fiscal boost, especially in the second half of the year. The first half was marked by the strong expansion of the labor market and increased consumption, especially of services provided to families (reflecting the post-pandemic recovery), which guaranteed an expansion of 1.4% compared to the end of 2021. Exemption and spending measures consolidated the expansion of real income (by boosted Auxílio Brasil, payroll from Auxílio Brasil, lower inflation, among others) and ensured GDP growth in the third quarter of the year, despite the negative effects of monetary contraction already starting to be felt and which must have led the GDP to register a slight retreat at the margin, in the fourth quarter.

In 2021 and 2022, our rating was confirmed as AAA by the Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Rating.

2.3. The directors should comment on:
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a. changes in accounting practices that have resulted in significant effects on the information provided in fields 2.1 and 2.2

The 2022 financial statements comply with international accounting standards (IFRS), issued by the IASB, and in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, following the guidelines issued by the CPC, contemplating the effects of changes in applicable pronouncements.

As of January 1st, 2022, the Group initially adopted the amendments to CPC 25 / IAS 37 on costs to fulfill a contract, considering assessments in order to identify whether there are onerous contracts. It also initially adopted the amendments to CPC 15 (R1) / IFRS 3, on updating the definition standard related to the Conceptual Framework. Finally, we highlight the amendments related to CPC 27 / IAS 16 on fixed assets, prohibiting the entity from deducting from the cost of fixed assets amounts received from the sale of items produced while the asset is not ready for use. Other new standards also came into effect from January 1st, 2022, but, like those highlighted above, did not materially affect the Group's financial statements.

For more details on changes in accounting practices, see note 3 to our consolidated financial statements.

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

The Independent Auditors' Report, referring to the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022, dated March 15th, 2023, issued by PwC Auditores Independentes, does not contain paragraphs of emphases or exceptions.

2.4. Discussions and analysis of the officers on the relevant effects that the events below have caused or are expected to cause to the issuer's financial statements and results:

a. introduction or disposal of operational segment

Not applicable, considering that there was no introduction or disposal of an operating segment in the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022.

b. organization, acquisition or disposal of equity interest

Acquisition of shares in Campos Novos Energia S.A. (ENERCAN) by CPFL Geração

On July 29th, 2022, the auction for the privatization of control of CEEE-G took place, in the context of the privatization of the CEEE Group companies by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Among the investments held by CEEE-G, the 6.51% stake in Campos Novos Energia S.A. stands out. ("Enercan").

Pursuant to the ENERCAN Shareholders' Agreement, in the event of the sale of interest by any shareholder, preemptive rights must be granted to the other shareholders of ENERCAN itself. In view of this, considering the privatization of CEEE-G, through a Material Fact dated September 6th, 2022, CPFL Energia (through its subsidiary CPFL Geração) manifested its Preemptive Right in the acquisition of Enercan shares.

On September 23rd, 2022, approval was granted by the National Electric Energy Agency – ANEEL and, on November 1st, 2022, the transaction was certified by the Administrative Council for Public Defense – CADE.

On November 17th, 2022, CPFL Energia, through CPFL Geração, concluded the acquisition of 3.39% of the share capital of Enercan for the amount of R\$ 50,464. Ownership of the shares was transferred to CPFL Geração and payment was made.

In Management's understanding, with this acquisition, CPFL Geração becomes Enercan's controlling shareholder, as the company now holds the majority of shares, which gives it control of decisions related to substantive rights. This understanding is based on the analysis of the Shareholders' Agreement and the Bylaws of the acquiree, which resulted in a business combination in accordance with CPC 15 (R1) / IFRS 3. Due to the fact that CPFL Energia, through its subsidiary CPFL Geração, having acquired control of a company in which it already held a previous interest, such transaction is considered, as defined in CPC 15 (R1) / IFRS 3, as a Business Combination achieved in stages, which, in turn, requires remeasurement the fair value of the previously held investment.

The fair value, on November 17th, 2022 (acquisition date) of the equity interest that CPFL Geração held in Enercan immediately prior to the acquisition was R\$ 1,034,877. Considering that the accounting balance recorded was R\$ 364,860, CPFL Geração recorded a remeasurement gain at fair value of the investment of R\$ 670,016, recorded under Other Operating Income/Expenses.

Therefore, CPFL Geração now holds a 52.12% stake in Enercan (previously 48.72% and recorded using the equity method up to the date of change of control). From the Group's perspective, the operation represents an opportunity to add value by increasing its stake in an already known asset with recurrent governance and monitoring within the group.

c. unusual events or operations

Not applicable, as no unusual events or operations occurred in the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022.

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

a. inform the value of non-accounting measurements

The Company disclosed the following non-accounting measurements in the fiscal years ended in 2022 and 2021:

CONSOLIDATED (in thousand of reais)	Fiscal year ended in December 31,	
	2022	2021
EBITDA	12,262,942	9,159,934
Total indebtedness	28,185,545	24,934,021
Gross debt	28,020,603	23,677,443
Net debt	23,418,201	20,891,633

EBITDA

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) is calculated from the net income or loss for the year, plus taxes on income, financial income, depreciation and amortization and amortization of capital gains. EBITDA provides a useful managerial measure of the performance of CPFL Energia group companies and the definition of EBITDA used by the Company may not be comparable to those used by other companies. It should be noted that EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance according to the Accounting Practices Adopted in Brazil, nor by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), nor should it be considered in isolation or as an alternative to other financial indicators, such as net income or operating cash flows, or as a measure of the Company's liquidity or performance or the basis for distributing dividends. EBITDA is being presented in accordance with CVM Instruction No. 527, of October 4th, 2012.

Total Debt, Gross Debt and Net Debt

Total Debt represents the sum of the Company's financial debts (loans and financing, debentures).

Gross Debt represents the sum of the Company's financial debts (loans and financing, debentures and the net position of derivatives), with Total Debt net of derivatives.

Net Debt represents the total amount of the Company's financial debt (Gross Debt), net of the cash position and cash equivalents on each base date.

b. make reconciliations between the amounts disclosed and the amounts in the audited financial statements

CONSOLIDATED (in thousand of reais)	Fiscal year ended in December, 31	
	2022	2021
Accounting net profit	5,218,813	4,853,751
Income taxes	2,100,835	1,761,708
Financial result	2,911,269	792,482
Depreciation and amortization	2,031,445	1,751,414
Asset surplus amortization	579	579
EBITDA	12,262,942	9,159,934

CONSOLIDATED (in thousand of reais)	Amount in December, 31	
	2022	2021
Loand and financing	13,767,667	14,462,869
Debentures	11,614,758	7,953,002
Consolidated liability loan	2,803,121	2,518,150
Total indebtedness	28,185,545	24,934,021

Derivatives	(164,942)	(1,256,578)
Gross debt	28,020,603	23,677,443
Available fund ⁽¹⁾	(4,602,402)	(2,785,810)
Net debt	23,418,201	20,891,633

⁽¹⁾ In order to calculate the Net Indebtedness, we consider as “Available funds” the balances of “Cash and cash equivalents” and “Securities”.

c. explain why it understands that such measurement is more appropriate for the correct understanding of its financial condition and the result of its operations

EBITDA

The Company's Management understands that EBITDA is an interesting indicator to analyze the Company's operating economic performance as it is not affected by (i) fluctuations in interest rates, (ii) changes in the tax burden of income tax and social contribution social security, as well as (iii) by the levels of depreciation and amortization, being normally used by investors and market analysts.

Total Debt, Gross Debt and Net Debt

The Company's Management understands that it is important to present the non-accounting measurement of Total Indebtedness, Gross Indebtedness and Net Indebtedness, since (i) both debenture balances and loans and financing are financial debts, with similar characteristics between themselves, and (ii) derivative operations are mostly contracted for exchange rate and interest rate protection of these same operations, so that the amounts must be analyzed together. Furthermore, the concepts of Gross Debt and Net Debt are frequently used to establish restrictive financial clauses in loan, financing and debenture agreements.

2.6. Identify and comment on any event subsequent to the last financial statements for the closing of the fiscal year that substantially alter them

New Funding

As of January 1st, 2023 and until the approval of these financial statements, the funding below was added to the debts:

Category	Release Month	Amount Release	Interest Paid	Amortization of principal	Annual effective rate	Resource destination	Restrictive conditions
Local Currency Debentures							
CPFL Transmissão	January/23	300,000	Semiannually	Single installment in December 2026	CDI + 1,20%	Investment plan and reinforcement of working capital	(a)
Foreign currency Borrowing Law - 4.131							
CPFL Brasil	February/23	129,408	Single installment in June 2023	Single installment in June 2023	CDI + 0,58%	Working capital	(a)
CPFL Paulista	February/23	1,101,000	Semiannually	Single installment in January 2026	CDI + 1,40%	Working capital	(a)
CPFL Jaguarí	February/23	80,000	Semiannually	Single installment in February 2026	CDI + 1,33%	Working capital	(a)

(a) Ratios required in the consolidated statements of CPFL Energia: Net debit divided by EBITDA lower or equal 3.75% and EBITDA divided by Finance Income (Costs) greater than or equal to 2.25.

Conversion of lifetime income to financial income

On January 31st, 2023, the deadline for the voluntary conversion of lifetime income to financial income for the pension plans of the subsidiaries CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Renováveis and CPFL Brasil ended (see note 20.1). The consolidated conversion percentage was 11% and the final impacts of this process are still being measured by the subsidiaries.

STF decision on tax cases

In a decision handed down on February 8th, 2023 in Extraordinary Appeals 955227 (Topic 885) and 949297 (Topic 881), the Plenary of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) considered that a final decision on taxes collected on an ongoing basis will lose its effects if subsequently the Supreme Court pronounces in the opposite direction in the context of repetitive appeal or concentrated constitutionality control.

Based on this decision, the Company evaluated any possible impacts on the taxes that could be included in said decision, and Management concluded that, on the date of conclusion of its Financial Statements, there are no cases with a favorable individual final decision in favor of the Company, but which have an unfavorable decision in the STF in the context of repetitive appeal or concentrated constitutionality control. Therefore, there are no impacts arising from this decision for the base date of December 31st, 2022.

2.7. Directors must comment on the allocation of social results, indicating:

	31.12.2022
a) Profit retention rules	<p>In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law and the Company's Bylaws, net income for the year must be allocated as follows:</p> <p>a) five percent (5%) for the formation of the legal reserve, up to twenty percent (20%) of the subscribed share capital;</p> <p>b) payment of mandatory dividend;</p> <p>c) the remaining profit, unless otherwise decided by the General Meeting, will be allocated to the formation of a working capital reinforcement reserve, the total of which may not exceed the value of the subscribed share capital.</p> <p>The Brazilian Corporation Law establishes that the General Meeting may, at the proposal of the Board of Directors, resolve to withhold a portion of the net income for the year provided for in the capital budget previously approved by it.</p> <p>In the event of a loss, the constituted reserves may be used to absorb the remaining loss, with the legal reserve being the last to be absorbed.</p>
a.i) Amounts of Retained Earnings	R\$ 2,451,145,299.06
a.ii) Percentages in relation to total declared profit	50%
b) Dividend distribution rules	The Company's Bylaws provide for the distribution as dividends of at least 25% of the net income adjusted as provided by law, to the holders of its shares.
c) Frequency of dividend distributions	<p>The Company's Bylaws establish that the mandatory dividend may be paid in advance, during the year and until the Annual Shareholders' Meeting decides on the respective amount. The amount of the anticipated dividend will be offset against the mandatory dividend for the fiscal year. The General Meeting will determine the payment of the balance of the mandatory dividend, if any, as well as the reversion to that reserve of the amount paid in advance.</p> <p>We point out that our Board of Directors has the prerogative to declare interim dividends on the account of profits calculated in the half-yearly balance sheet or, subject to legal provisions, calculated in periods shorter than the semester, or, even, on account of retained earnings or profit reserves existing in the last annual or half-yearly balance sheet. The Board of Directors may also declare interest on shareholders' equity and allocate it to the payment of the mandatory minimum dividend.</p> <p>Dividends, unless otherwise decided by the General Meeting, must be paid within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days, counted from the date of the decision on their distribution and, in any case, within the fiscal year.</p>
d) Possible restrictions on the distribution of dividends imposed by legislation or special regulations applicable to the	<p>The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to dividend distribution restrictions due to some loans, more specifically loans obtained from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development - BNDES. There are three situations that deserve to be highlighted: (i) general rule; (ii) Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A. ("EPASA"); and (iii) subsidiaries and other joint ventures by CPFL Geração.</p> <p>The general rule is that companies can distribute dividends if they (i) fully comply with the restrictive obligations established in the contract; and (ii) the maintenance of certain financial indices within pre-established parameters calculated annually. Examples of these</p>

<p>issuer, as well as contracts, judicial, administrative or arbitration decisions</p>	<p>parameters can be: net financial debt divided by EBITDA and net financial debt divided by the sum of net financial debt and shareholders' equity, among others.</p> <p>For the loan of the venture jointly controlled by CPFL Geração, EPASA (still in force), with the BNDES - FINEM modality - in case of non-compliance with restrictive financial clauses, the distribution of dividends above the mandatory minimum is prohibited until the index is restored.</p> <p>In addition, the Brazilian Corporation Law allows the Company and its subsidiaries, as applicable, to suspend the distribution of minimum mandatory dividends in any fiscal year, if the Company's Board of Directors or the respective competent body of the subsidiaries informs shareholders about the incompatibility of such distribution with the financial situation of the Company or its subsidiaries. In this case, the Company's shareholders may not receive dividends or interest on equity.</p>
<p>e) If the issuer has a formally approved profit allocation policy, informing the body responsible for approval, date of approval and, if the issuer publishes the policy, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted</p>	<p>The Company has a Dividend Policy, approved by the Board of Directors on May 21st, 2019 and updated on December 16th, 2021.</p> <p>This policy establishes that at least 50% of adjusted net income is to be distributed as dividends, in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law. In addition, the policy also establishes the factors that will influence the distribution values, among which stand out the Company's financial condition, its future prospects, macroeconomic conditions, tariff reviews and readjustments, regulatory changes and the Company's growth strategy, as well as other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors and shareholders. This policy also highlights that certain obligations contained in the Company's financial contracts may limit the amount of dividends and/or interest on equity that may be distributed, and, in accordance with the Company's tax planning, it may be determined that the distribution of interest on own capital, in the future, is in your interest.</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with the Bylaws, the Board of Directors may approve the distribution of dividends and/or interest on equity, based on the Company's annual or semi-annual financial statements, as well as on financial statements relating to longer periods. short. The distribution may also be based on recorded earned profits or on profits allocated to non-profit reserve accounts contained in the annual or semi-annual financial statements. With regard to the declaration of annual dividends, including dividends in an amount greater than the mandatory minimum amount, it will depend on the approval by the vote of the majority of the Company's shareholders.</p> <p>The Company's Dividend Policy is available for consultation on the website of the Brazilian Securities Commission ("CVM") (http://sistemas.cvm.gov.br), as well as on the Company's Investor Relations website (https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==).</p>

2.8. Directors must describe the relevant items not shown in the issuer's financial statements, indicating:
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a. assets and liabilities held by the issuer, directly or indirectly, that do not appear on its balance sheet (off-balance sheet items), such as:

i. written off receivables portfolios on which the entity has not substantially retained or transferred the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, indicating related liabilities

As of December 31st, 2022, there are no receivables written off on which the Company has not substantially retained or transferred the risks and benefits of ownership of the transferred asset not shown in the Company's balance sheet.

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

CPFL group commercialization companies have contracts for purchase and sale of energy with future delivery. Regarding sales, the Group has contracts with future delivery between the year 2023 and 2033, totaling R\$ 4,982 million.

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

iii. unfinished construction contracts

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

iv. contracts for future financing receipts

As of December 31st, 2022, there are no contracts for future financing receipts not shown in the Company's balance sheet.

b. other items not shown in the financial statements

There are no other relevant items not shown in the Company's balance sheet for the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022.

2.9. With regard to each of the items not evidenced in the financial statements indicated in item 2.8, the officers must discuss on:

a. how such items change or may come to change the revenues, expenses, operational result, financial expenses and other items of the financial statements of the issuer

Not applicable, considering that there are no items not shown in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022.

b. the nature and purpose of the operation

Not applicable, considering that there are no items not shown in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022.

c. the nature and amount of the obligations undertaken and the rights granted to the issuer in view of the transaction

Not applicable, considering that there are no items not shown in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2022.

2.10. The officers must indicate and discuss on the main elements of the business plan of the issuer, exploring in particular the following topics:

a. investments, including:

The main investments in recent years have been aimed at maintaining and improving the distribution network and generation projects. The following table presents the Company's investments in the year ended on December 31st, 2022 and the projection for the years 2023 to 2027:

	Fiscal year ended in December 31,					
	2022	2023*	2024*	2025*	2026*	2027*
	(em milhões)					
Distribution	4,791	3,928	4,418	4,219	4,064	3,958
Generation	258	519	252	164	150	119
Commercialization						
Services and other investments	60	125	72	63	81	71
Transmission	697	642	684	688	649	514
Total	<u>5,805</u>	<u>5,215</u>	<u>5,427</u>	<u>5,133</u>	<u>4,944</u>	<u>4,662</u>

We plan to invest approximately R\$ 5,215 million in 2023, R\$ 5,427 million in 2024, R\$ 5,133 million in 2025, R\$ 4,944 million in 2026 and R\$ 4,662 in 2027. Of the total investments budgeted for this period, R\$ 20,588 million are expected to be invested in our distribution segment and R\$ 1,204 million in our generation segment. Additionally, during this period, we plan to invest R\$ 3,178 million in our transmission segment and R\$ 412 million in our commercialization and services segments. Part of the expected expenses, particularly regarding generation projects, have already been formally contracted.

ii. sources of financing for the investments

The main sources of funds for the Company's subsidiaries come from operating cash generation and financing. For the two-year period of 2023 and 2024, our subsidiaries intend to raise funds through (i) new financing from development banks (BNDES, BNB, others), (ii) funding from national and international financial institutions and (iii) issues of debentures.

iii. ongoing relevant disinvestments and expected disinvestments

Not applicable due to the fact that no relevant divestment is in progress, as well as there is no forecast of future divestments.

b. provided already disclosed, indicate the acquisition of new plants, equipment, patents or other assets which may materially influence the productive capacity of the issuer

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

c. new products and services:

i. description of ongoing researches already disclosed

Not applicable as there are no new products and services in progress.

ii. total amounts expend by the issuer in research for the development of new products and services

Not applicable as there are no new products and services in progress.

iii. projects in development already disclosed

Not applicable as there are no new products and services in progress.

iv. total amounts expend by the issuer in the development of new products or services

Not applicable as there are no new products and services in progress.

d. oportunidades inseridas no plano de negócios do emissor relacionadas a questões ASG

The CPFL Group's ESG 2030 Plan was carried out in parallel with the Strategic Planning (PL), so that it was considered one of the bases of our strategy, as can be seen in our PE mandala (available at: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/show.aspx?idCanal=/iGp64OrpuAFuaTE5dMFCA==>).

In order to reinforce the CPFL Group's commitment to Sustainability and ESG practices, in November 2022, we launched CPFL Energia's "ESG Plan 2030", which brings new guidelines and strategies so that we can provide sustainable, accessible and reliable energy in all moments, making people's lives safer, healthier and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. Our goal is to drive the transition to a more sustainable, safe and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society.

With the direct participation of more than 200 employees of the CPFL Group, we built 23 commitments, organized into four pillars, which support the way we conduct our business and execute our strategy: Renewable and intelligent solutions, Sustainable operations, Shared value with society and Safe and reliable performance.

More information related to the ESG 2030 Plan is available at <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/show.aspx?idCanal=cS9AbIVVO5ESS9AGigZPFQ==>.

2.11. Discussion and analysis of the officers on other factors which may significantly influence the operation performance and that have not been identified or discussed in other items of this section

There are no other factors that materially influence the company's operating performance that were not mentioned in this section.

3. Projections

3.1. Projections must identify:
--

a. projection object

In accordance with Article 21 of CVM Resolution 80/22, the disclosure of projections and estimates is optional. Therefore, the Company has chosen not to disclose any projections of any nature (including operational or financial) related to itself, its activities, or its subsidiaries in this Reference Form.

b. projected period and validity period of the projection

Not applicable, as the Company does not disclose projections.

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

Not applicable, as the Company does not disclose projections.

d. values of the indicators that are subject to forecast

Not applicable, as the Company does not disclose projections.

3.2. In the event that the issuer has disclosed projections regarding the evolution of its indicators during the last 3 fiscal years:
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a. inform which ones are being replaced by new projections included in the form and which ones are being repeated in the form

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

b. regarding projections related to past periods, compare the projected data with the actual performance of the indicators, clearly indicating the reasons for any deviations from the projections;

Not applicable, as the Company does not disclose projections.

c. regarding projections for ongoing periods, state whether the projections remain valid as of the submission date of the form, and when applicable, explain why they have been abandoned or replaced

Not applicable, as the Company does not disclose projections.

4. Risk Factors

4.1. Describe the risk factors that have effective potential to influence investment decisions, observing the categories below and, within them, the descending order of relevance:

Investing in our securities involves exposure to certain risks. Our current and prospective investors should carefully consider and analyze the information contained in this Reference Form, the risks and uncertainties described in this section, our financial information, and the respective explanatory notes before deciding to hold or invest in our securities. Our business, financial condition, cash flow, liquidity, future operations, and/or operating results may be materially and adversely affected by any of the risks listed below. The stock market price may decline due to the occurrence of any of the risk factors listed below or other unforeseen risk factors, in which case holders of our securities may incur investment losses.

The risks described below are those that we currently know and believe could adversely affect us as of the date of this Reference Form. Additional risks currently unknown to us or currently deemed immaterial by us may also affect our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, future operations, and the market price of our shares.

In this section, when we state that a risk, uncertainty, or problem may, could, or will have an adverse or negative effect on us, or similar expressions, it means that such risk, uncertainty, or problem could or may adversely or negatively affect our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow, liquidity, future operations of our subsidiaries, and the market price of our shares, as well as the price of other securities that may be issued by us. Similar expressions included in this section "4.1. Risk Factors" should be understood in this context.

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

Notwithstanding the subdivision of this section "4.1. Risk Factors," it should be noted that certain risk factors within one subsection may also apply to other subsections within the same section.

a. issuer

Our business is subject to cyber attacks and security and privacy breaches.

In our business, we collect, store, process, and transmit personal (PII) or sensitive (PSI) data from customers, suppliers, and employees. Additionally, key information technology systems are used to control commercial and energy operations, administrative and financial operations, which certainly expose us to certain cyber risks. There is a growing number of organizations, including large companies, financial institutions, and government entities, that have reported breaches in their information technology systems, some involving sophisticated attacks and specific targets, including websites or infrastructure.

Sophisticated techniques are employed to obtain access credentials to business or customer information, either to compromise services or defraud systems, and their sophistication makes it difficult to immediately identify the intrusion, many of which are unknown until the first attack. The breach may occur not only directly in our systems but also through the invasion of partner or supplier systems. Social engineering is one of the most prevalent techniques and involves the human factor in an attempt to induce employees, partners, or suppliers to disclose confidential information, such as access credentials (user IDs and passwords) to our information technology systems. Some efforts may be supported by significant financial and technological resources, making them even more sophisticated and difficult to detect.

A security breach can disrupt our operations, result in the unavailability of our systems or services, improper disclosure of data, significantly harm our reputation and brand, result in significant legal and financial exposure, lead to loss of customer trust or decreased use of our products and services, with adverse impact on our business and operating results.

Additionally, we do not maintain specific insurance policies for cyber attacks, and our current policies may not be adequate to compensate us for losses caused by any security breaches, and we may not obtain full or any reimbursement under such policies. We cannot guarantee that the protections we have in place for operational

technology systems and information technology systems are sufficient to protect against privacy breaches, given the significant increase in the quantity and sophistication of cyber attacks.

Security incidents involving our databases, which contain personal data of our customers, suppliers, and employees, as well as Law No. 13,709, of August 14, 2018 ("General Data Protection Law" or "LGPD"), and other events involving the legal framework for the protection and privacy of personal data and civil rights could have a detrimental effect on our business, financial condition, or operating results.

We maintain a database of information about our customers, which may primarily include data collected when customers subscribe to our services and also through our mobile device applications. A breach of our systems may affect the integrity of our database. Doubts or concerns about the security or protection of customer data stored in our systems or otherwise processed by us may affect our reputation and therefore have a negative impact on our results. Unauthorized access to personal data of our customers or any public perception that such data has been improperly disclosed may subject us to administrative or judicial proceedings, resulting in possible financial compensation, fines, and damage to our reputation.

In 2018, the General Data Protection Law was enacted, which came into effect on September 18, 2020, with the exception of its Articles 51, 53, and 54, which deal with administrative sanctions and came into effect on August 1, 2021, through Law No. 14,010, of June 10, 2020. The LGPD has a wide range of applications and applies to individuals and public and private entities, regardless of the country in which they are based or where the data is hosted, provided that (i) data processing occurs in Brazil; (ii) data processing activities are aimed at offering or providing goods or services to or processing data of individuals located in Brazil; or (iii) data subjects are located in Brazil at the time their personal data is collected. The LGPD applies regardless of the industry or business when dealing with personal data and is not limited to data processing activities carried out through digital media and/or the internet.

The LGPD brings profound changes to the regulation of personal data processing in Brazil, with a set of rules to be observed in activities such as collection, processing, storage, use, transfer, sharing, and disposal of information about identified or identifiable individuals in Brazil, including with regard to personal data of our customers, suppliers, and employees. The LGPD establishes, among other things, principles, requirements, and duties imposed on data controllers and processors, a series of rights of data subjects, the legal bases applicable to the processing of personal data, requirements for obtaining consent from data subjects, obligations and requirements related to security incidents, obligations related to the international transfer of personal data, the obligation to appoint a data protection officer, corporate governance practices, and a regime of civil liability and penalties in case of violation of the provisions. The LGPD also provided for the authorization for the creation of the National Data Protection Authority, which has powers and responsibilities similar to European data protection authorities and is responsible for (i) investigating, including the power to issue rules and procedures, deliberating on the interpretation of the LGPD, and requesting information from data controllers and processors; (ii) enforcement, in cases of non-compliance with the law, through administrative proceedings; and (iii) education, with the responsibility of disseminating information and promoting knowledge of the LGPD and security measures, promoting data control standards and elaborating studies on national and international practices for the protection of personal data and privacy, among others.

If the Company is not in compliance with the LGPD, it may be subject to sanctions including warnings; obligation to disclose incidents; temporary blocking and/or elimination of personal data; fines of up to 2% of the company's, group's, or conglomerate's revenue in Brazil in its last fiscal year, excluding taxes, up to a total amount of R\$ 50,000,000.00 per violation; partial suspension of the operation of the database to which the violation refers for a maximum period of six months, extendable until the regularization of the processing activity; suspension of the processing of personal data to which the violation refers for a maximum period of six months, extendable for an equal period; and/or partial or total prohibition of activities related to data processing.

Similar laws and regulations that may be enacted in the future may be interpreted and applied differently over time and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and they may be interpreted and applied in ways that substantially and adversely affect our business. Any actual or perceived non-compliance on our part with any applicable rules regarding the protection of personal data or any administrative or judicial requirements or decisions or other

federal, state, or international laws and regulations regarding the protection of personal data could have a substantial and adverse effect on our business.

The expansion of our business through acquisitions creates risks that could reduce the benefits we expect to obtain from these operations.

We regularly analyze opportunities to acquire other companies engaged in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, such as when we acquired Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica - CEEE-T ("CPFL Transmissão") in October 2021, or to expand our presence in the electric sector through new ventures in activities we are already engaged in or through successful participation in auctions held by the National Electric Energy Agency ("ANEEL"), as well as making non-controlling investments in sector companies. These acquisitions or new ventures involve risks and challenges related to the fulfillment of assumptions made to project the future profitability of the business, including the execution of operations integration, systems, employees, equipment, and customers among the acquired companies, as well as generating the expected return on investments and exposure to the liabilities of these companies and new ventures. Therefore, the integration of our business with the acquired companies and the capture of their synergies, as well as the structuring and execution of new ventures, may require more resources and time than initially expected.

These acquisitions may also require approval from the Administrative Council for Economic Defense ("CADE"), ANEEL, and potential creditor financial entities, noting that decisions from any of these entities can harm our business and even cancel the transaction.

If we acquire other power companies or initiate new ventures in our sector, it could increase our leverage or reduce our profit. Additionally, we may not be able to efficiently implement new ventures or integrate the activities of acquired companies to achieve the expected economies of scale and efficiency gains that typically guide these acquisitions.

Acquisitions also present the risk of exposing our Company, as the successor, to liabilities related to pre-existing legal proceedings involving an acquired company or legal claims arising from events that occurred prior to its acquisition. The legal due diligence process conducted in relation to an acquisition and any contractual warranties or indemnities we receive from the sellers of such acquired companies may not be sufficient to protect us or compensate us for actual liabilities. Substantial obligations associated with an acquisition, including those related to labor or environmental matters, could adversely affect our reputation and financial performance, reducing the benefits of the acquisition. The failure of any of these measures can adversely affect our financial condition and the results of our operations.

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

As of December 31, 2022, our total indebtedness amounted to R\$ 28,021 million. Our level of indebtedness increases the possibility of not having sufficient cash to timely pay the principal, interest, and other expenses related to our debt. Additionally, we may periodically incur additional debt to finance acquisitions, investments, joint ventures, or other purposes, subject to the applicable restrictions under our current financings, such as when we acquired CPFL Transmissão in October 2021. Incurring additional debt may increase the risks associated with our indebtedness.

Furthermore, some of our financing agreements contain operational and business-related restrictive clauses. In particular, some of these clauses prevent us from incurring additional debt or making restricted payments, including dividend distributions if certain financial ratios and tests are not met. These financial ratios and tests are based on achieving certain levels of Adjusted EBITDA (calculated according to the criteria contained in our debt instruments), interest expenses, total indebtedness, and net income. These financial ratios and tests are maintenance covenants, which means that we must continuously comply with them every year to avoid defaulting on our debt obligations. Our ability to comply with these financial ratios and tests may be affected by

events beyond our control, and we cannot guarantee that we will meet these financial ratios and tests. Non-compliance with any of these clauses may result in an event of default under these and other contracts. Our level of indebtedness and the restrictive clauses in our debt instruments may imply significant risks, including the following:

- increased vulnerability to adverse economic, financial, and sectoral conditions in general; and
- the need to allocate a substantial portion of our operating cash flows to debt service, thus reducing the availability of cash flows for financing capital expenditures.

Our cash generation from operations may not be sufficient to pay the principal, interest, and other amounts due under current and future debts, and in such case, we may be unable to borrow, sell assets, or otherwise raise funds on acceptable terms or at all to refinance our maturing or due debt. Incurring additional debt may increase the risks associated with our debts, including our default on debt maturities.

In the event of a default under any of our financing agreements, the outstanding balances under such agreements (including principal, interest, and any penalties) may be accelerated, triggering cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions under our other financing agreements and, given our significant level of indebtedness, substantially and adversely affecting our financial condition. In the past, we have been unable to comply with certain specific clauses and have requested and obtained waivers regarding compliance with certain debt coverage covenants. In the future, we may fail to comply with such or other applicable clauses and be required to request new waivers. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in fulfilling such obligations or obtaining or renewing such waivers.

For more information about our indebtedness, please refer to item 2.1.f of this Reference Form.

We may be substantially affected by violations of our Code of Ethical Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Law, and similar laws.

Non-compliance by our directors, executives, employees, as well as subsidiaries, controlling entities, or affiliated companies, with our Code of Ethical Conduct and applicable anti-corruption legislation may expose us to sanctions provided for in these regulations. Therefore, our compliance guidelines may not be sufficient to prevent or detect inappropriate practices, fraud, or violations of the law by any employee, subsidiary, controlling entity, affiliated company, or any third party acting on behalf of such parties, in their interest or benefit. In the future, we may discover cases where there has been a failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, or internal controls, which may result in fines and/or other sanctions and adversely affect our reputation, financial condition, and strategic objectives.

Law No. 12,846 of August 1, 2013 ("Anti-Corruption Law") introduced the concept of strict liability for legal entities involved in harmful acts against public administration, subjecting the offender to civil and administrative penalties. Similar to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), the Anti-Corruption Law establishes administrative sanctions to be applied as a result of harmful acts against public administration.

The Anti-Corruption Law imposes liability on companies for acts of corruption, fraud, or manipulation of public bids and government contracts, as well as interference with investigations or inspections by government authorities. Companies deemed responsible under the Anti-Corruption Law may be fined up to 20% of their gross revenue for the immediately preceding year or, if that annual gross revenue cannot be estimated, fines may range from R\$ 6,000.00 to R\$ 60,000,000.00. Among other penalties, the Anti-Corruption Law also provides for the seizure of assets or benefits obtained illegally, suspension or partial prohibition of operations, dissolution of the entity, and/or the prohibition from receiving incentives, subsidies, donations, or financing from the government or government-controlled entities for a period of up to five years. When assessing penalties under the Anti-Corruption Law, Brazilian authorities may take into account the adoption of an effective compliance program. Other laws applicable to corruption-related violations, such as Federal Law No. 8,492 of June 2, 1992 ("Administrative Improbability Law"), also provide penalties that include the prohibition from entering into contracts with the government for a period of up to 10 years.

Additionally, various financial contracts entered into by our Company and its subsidiaries contain clauses requiring compliance with the Anti-Corruption Law. Therefore, non-compliance with the Anti-Corruption Law by our Company or its subsidiaries may constitute an event of default under such contracts and consequently trigger the early maturity of debts.

We cannot guarantee that our compliance guidelines and internal controls are sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud, or violations of the Anti-Corruption Law and similar laws by any of our executives, employees, or representatives, which could significantly and adversely affect our business both financially and operationally, as well as our reputation.

Unfavorable decisions in judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceedings can have adverse effects on our reputation, business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our company is or may become a defendant in civil, criminal, corporate, tax, labor, administrative, intellectual property, antitrust, regulatory, environmental, and other judicial, administrative, and arbitration proceedings, the outcomes of which cannot be guaranteed to be favorable.

As of December 31, 2022, we have established a provision for losses in judicial proceedings in the total amount of R\$ 1,345 million, related to judicial, administrative, and arbitration proceedings considered to have a probable chance of loss, as estimated by us and our external consultants. Of this total, R\$ 296 million pertains to tax matters, R\$ 511 million to labor issues, R\$ 417 million to civil matters, and R\$ 121 million to other merits. Additionally, as of December 31, 2022, our company and its subsidiaries were involved in judicial proceedings with a possible chance of loss amounting to R\$ 10,067 million.

The provisions established may be insufficient to cover the total costs arising from these proceedings. Furthermore, our company may be subject to contingencies for other reasons that require significant expenditures, affecting the regular conduct of our business. Decisions against our interests could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, and operating results.

We are a holding company, and a significant portion of our cash flow comes from the distribution of earnings by our subsidiaries. Certain financial contracts entered into by our subsidiaries impose restrictions on dividend distributions.

We are a publicly traded corporation primarily engaged in acting as a holding company, with a major focus on participating in the capital of other companies dedicated to the distribution, transmission, generation, commercialization, and provision of services in the electric power sector.

A substantial portion of our cash flow is derived from the distribution of dividends and interest on equity paid by our subsidiaries. Therefore, events that lead to reductions in the profits of these companies or suspensions in dividend payments may affect our financial condition. Our subsidiaries have financing agreements that restrict dividend distributions above the legally and statutorily established minimum and, upon the occurrence of default events, the payment of any dividends and/or interest on equity. Our decision to distribute dividends will depend, among other factors, on our ability to generate profits, profitability, financial position, investment plans, contractual limitations, and restrictions imposed by applicable laws and regulations.

There is no guarantee that any funds will be available or sufficient for the payment of our obligations and the distribution of dividends to our shareholders. Any adverse changes in the financial condition or operating results of our subsidiaries may affect our business, financial condition, or operating results.

If we are unable to complete our proposed investment program within the planned schedule, the operation and development of our business may be adversely affected.

We plan to invest R\$ 1,204 million in our generation activities, R\$ 3,178 million in our transmission activities, R\$ 20,588 million in our distribution activities, and R\$ 412 million in our commercialization and services activities during the period from 2023 to 2027. We intend to make total investments of R\$ 5,215 million in 2023, R\$ 5,427 million in 2024, R\$ 5,133 million in 2025, R\$ 4,944 million in 2026, and R\$ 4,662 million in 2027. We have already contractually committed to a portion of these investments. Our ability to complete this investment program

depends on a range of factors, including our ability to charge appropriate tariffs for our services, our access to domestic and international capital markets, and various operational and regulatory contingencies, among others. There is no certainty that we will have the financial resources to complete our proposed investment program. Any inability to complete such program may have a significant adverse effect on our operation and business development, as well as adversely affect our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

An eventual liquidation process involving our Company or its subsidiaries may be conducted on a consolidated basis.

The Brazilian Judiciary or the creditors of our Company and/or companies within our economic group may determine the liquidation process of any company within our economic group as if they were a single entity (Substantial Consolidation Theory). If this occurs, our shareholders may be negatively impacted by the loss of value as their assets are allocated to the creditors of other companies within our economic group.

We have implemented a partial teleworking regime for our employees. This regime may affect our productivity, potentially lead to errors and delays in our operations, and cause other disruptions to our business.

In 2022, following the lifting of COVID-19 containment measures, we transitioned from a fully remote work environment to a hybrid work format that allows our employees to engage in teleworking (home office) for 2 days per week. This remote work environment may have a negative impact on the execution of our business plans and operations. For example, in the event of a natural disaster, power outage, connectivity issue, or other event that affects our employees' ability to work remotely, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible for us to continue our business for a period of time.

Additionally, with the advent of teleworking, the risks related to cyber attacks have significantly increased. As our systems are accessed via the internet, we are exposed to potential cyber threats and data breaches. The adoption of remote work can result in customer privacy vulnerabilities, IT security risks, and fraud, which, if exploited, can lead to significant recovery costs and damage to our reputation.

b. its shareholders, especially the controlling shareholders

The interests of our controlling shareholder may conflict with the interests of other shareholders.

We have a controlling shareholder who currently holds 83.71% of our share capital. The controlling shareholder has the power to, among other things, elect the majority of the members of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council, as well as generally determine the outcome of most other decisions that require shareholder approval, including related party transactions, corporate reorganizations, asset disposals, partnerships, and the payment of any future dividends.

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

Future capital raising through the issuance of securities due to the need for additional capital may result in a dilution of the investor's stake in our shares, which may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

We may need to raise additional funds, and we may choose to do so through public or private offerings of shares or securities convertible or exchangeable into shares. Obtaining funds through the issuance of shares or securities convertible into shares may result in a change in the number of shares in circulation and the share price, and consequently, dilute the shareholding of the aforementioned shareholders, who may have a proportionally smaller stake in earnings and less influence over decisions made by us if they do not exercise their subscription rights for new shares issued as a result of such future capital offerings. In the event that public or

private financing is not available or if the shareholders so decide, such additional resources may be obtained through an increase in our share capital. Any additional funds obtained through the issuance of shares or securities convertible into shares or through an increase in our share capital may dilute the shareholder's ownership in the share capital and may also have an adverse effect on the market price of our Company's securities. It is worth mentioning that the raising of additional funds through the issuance of shares or convertible debt securities may, in accordance with the Brazilian Corporations Law, be made with the exclusion of the preemptive rights of our shareholders, thereby potentially diluting their percentage and equity ownership.

c. its subsidiaries and affiliates

The tariffs we charge for the supply of electricity to captive consumers and the distribution system usage tariffs we charge to free and special consumers are determined by ANEEL in accordance with concession agreements entered into with the Brazilian government, which may adversely affect our operating revenue if ANEEL establishes tariffs in a manner that is not favorable to us.

Our tariffs are determined in accordance with concession agreements entered into with the Brazilian government and in compliance with ANEEL regulations and decisions, which are exclusively determined by ANEEL, as established in the concession agreement and current legislation and regulation.

Our concession agreements and Brazilian legislation establish a mechanism that allows for three types of tariff adjustments: (i) annual tariff adjustment ("RTA"); (ii) periodic tariff review ("RTP"); and (iii) extraordinary tariff review ("RTE"). We have the right to request the RTA each year, which is intended to compensate for certain effects of inflation on tariffs and pass on to consumers any changes in our cost structure that are beyond our control, such as the cost of purchased electricity and certain regulatory charges, including transmission and distribution network usage charges. In addition, ANEEL usually conducts the RTP every four or five years (in accordance with each concession agreement). Thus, it aims to identify variations in our costs and determine a reduction factor based on our operational efficiency, which will be applied in comparison to the index of our current RTAs. RTEs can be conducted at any time, or they can be requested by us. RTEs may negatively impact our operating results or financial position. Previously, all methodology revisions were addressed in established cycles, such as those that occurred in 2008-2010 and 2010-2014. In 2015, ANEEL changed this procedure to allow for periodic revisions of the methodologies applicable to the electricity sector, item by item. Among our distributors, RTPs occurred in 2021 only for the CPFL Santa Cruz concession, resulting in an average change of 9.95%. RTPs were conducted for CPFL Piratininga in October 2019, resulting in an average change of -7.80%, for CPFL Paulista and RGE Sul in April 2018, and for RGE in June 2018, resulting in average adjustments of 16.90% (CPFL Paulista), 22.47% (RGE Sul), and 20.58% (RGE). We cannot predict if ANEEL will establish tariffs that benefit us. Additionally, we currently have ongoing judicial proceedings regarding tariff review. An unfavorable outcome of these proceedings could result in changes to the currently applied tariffs, having an adverse impact on our business and operational results..

We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession agreements and authorizations, which could result in fines, other penalties, and, depending on the seriousness of the non-compliance, the termination of our concessions or authorizations. We also cannot guarantee that we will obtain, maintain, or renew all necessary permits for the implementation and operation of our business.

ANEEL may impose penalties on us for non-compliance with any provision of our concession agreements or authorizations. Depending on the severity of the non-compliance, the penalties could include:

- a fine for non-compliance, limited to a maximum of 2.0% of the annual revenue generated under the concession or authorization, or, if the relevant concession or authorization is not operational, a maximum of 2.0% of the estimated value of the energy that would be generated in the twelve-month period prior to the non-compliance;
- embargoes on construction activities;
- restrictions on the operation of existing facilities and equipment;

- additional contributions by the controlling shareholders of the concessionaire (not applicable to authorizations);
- temporary suspension of participation in new bids, which may also be extended to the controlling shareholders of the penalized entity;
- Intervention by ANEEL in the management of the infringing concessionaire; and
- termination of the concession or authorization.

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

We cannot guarantee to investors that we will not be penalized by ANEEL for any non-compliance with our concession agreements or authorizations, or that our concessions or authorizations will not be revoked in the future. The compensation to which we are entitled in the event of the early termination or revocation of our concessions or authorizations may not be sufficient to recover the full value of certain assets. Furthermore, if any of our concession agreements or authorizations are rescinded for reasons attributable to us, the effective compensation from the granting authority may be significantly reduced through the imposition of fines or other penalties. Therefore, if we are subject to fines or penalties, or if any of our concessions or authorizations are revoked, our financial situation, operating results, and ability to meet our contractual obligations may be significantly adversely affected.

The distribution concessions held by our former subsidiaries CPFL Santa Cruz, CPFL Jaguari, CPFL Mococa, CPFL Leste Paulista, and CPFL Sul Paulista (now incorporated by CPFL Santa Cruz) were originally granted in 1999 for a period of 16 years, which has recently been extended until July 2045. These extensions were granted in light of Decree No. 7,805/2012, Law No. 12,783/2013, and Decree No. 8,461/2015, and are therefore subject to their goals and standards established by Brazilian authorities. These goals and standards are included in the amendments to the concession agreements. There is no precedent to assess how Brazilian authorities will act under these new laws and regulations, which include certain variables beyond our control and which may significantly affect our ability to fully achieve these goals. If we fail to meet these goals, our distribution concessions, and therefore our revenue and ability to meet our contractual obligations, could be significantly affected.

The licenses, permits, and authorizations required and applicable to our activities are issued by public bodies such as municipalities and environmental agencies and must be kept valid. When necessary, these licenses and authorizations must be renewed with the competent public authorities.

We cannot guarantee that we will obtain and/or maintain valid and/or timely renew all the necessary licenses, real estate permits, and environmental authorizations required for the development of our activities. Delay or refusal by licensing agencies to issue or renew such documents, as well as the eventual impossibility of meeting the requirements established by these agencies during the licensing process, may adversely affect our operational results. The failure to obtain, maintain, or renew these licenses and/or authorizations may result in the imposition of fines and the closure of our irregular establishments, with the total or partial interruption of our activities. Furthermore, in the event of the closure or temporary interruption of any of our units, our business and results may be negatively affected.

In our distribution business, we are required to forecast the demand for electricity in the market. If the actual demand differs from our forecast, we may be forced to buy or sell electricity in the spot market at prices that can generate additional costs, which we may not be able to fully pass on to consumers.

Under the Law of the New Electric Power Sector Model, an electricity distributor is required to contract in advance, through public auctions, 100% of the electricity that was forecasted for its respective concession areas and is authorized to pass on up to 105% of the cost of this electricity to consumers. Overestimated or underestimated demand can have adverse impacts when outside the regulatory limits of 100% and 105% (which may be increased by any surpluses or involuntary exposures approved by ANEEL). If we underestimate the demand and purchase less electricity than our needs, thereby being considered responsible under the Law of the

New Electric Power Sector Model and applicable legislation, we may be forced to buy additional electricity in the spot market at volatile prices that may be substantially higher than those predicted in long-term purchase contracts. We may be unable to fully pass on these additional costs to consumers and may also be subject to penalties under the applicable regulations. On the other hand, if we overestimate the demand and purchase more electricity than our needs, we may be required to sell the excess energy at substantially lower prices than those stipulated in our concessions. In either circumstance, if there are significant differences between our forecasted needs and the actual demand for electricity, our operating results may be negatively affected.

Since August 2017, Decree No. 9,143/2017 allows distribution companies to negotiate surplus energy with free consumers and other agents in the Free Market (generators, traders, and self-generators). This capability was established by the Excess Sale Mechanism, introduced by ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 824/2018, which came into effect in January 2019 and is currently regulated by ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1,009/2022.

For more information on risks related to natural disasters or pandemics, which can cause significant differences between our forecasted needs and the actual demand for electricity, please refer to the section 'The occurrence of a natural disaster, widespread health epidemic, pandemic, or other outbreaks can significantly harm our business, financial condition, and operational results. In addition, the spread of communicable diseases on a global scale, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, can affect investment sentiment, cause disruptions, and result in sporadic volatility in global markets. Consequently, the Brazilian economy and prospects may be affected, and therefore our business, financial condition, and trading price of our common shares may be adversely affected' of this Reference Form.

Commercialization activities are subject to potential losses due to short-term variations in electricity prices in the spot market. Additionally, we may not be able to purchase sufficient electricity to fulfill our sales contracts, which can expose us to spot market prices that are substantially higher than our long-term contracts.

In our energy commercialization activities, we may fail to purchase the required electricity to meet our sales contracts, which can expose us to short-term market prices that are significantly higher than the prices in our medium and long-term contracts. In general, all Free Market agents are subject to possible differences between the generated or acquired energy volume (supply) and the sold or consumed energy volume (demand). These volume differences are settled by the Electricity Trading Chamber ('CCEE') at the Settlement Price for Differences ('PLD'). The PLD is calculated for each submarket and load level on an hourly basis, and it is based on the Marginal Cost of Operation ('CMO'), limited to minimum and maximum values defined by ANEEL, which are reviewed and established annually by the regulatory agency.

Our company has a portfolio of various power plants whose sales contracts are executed directly with Free Market companies. Therefore, if there is lower generation than initially contracted due to low wind incidence in wind power plants, there is no adjustment or compensation mechanism, which increases the risk of these plants being exposed to the PLD in the CCEE settlement.

The same occurs with other plants in the group if the energy generated from biomass plants is lower than the sales contract. In the case of hydroelectric plants (small or large scale), which belong to the Energy Reallocation Mechanism ('MRE'), exposure to the PLD also occurs since the set of MRE plants does not generate the total of their physical guarantees, also resulting in exposure to the Generation Scaling Factor ('GSF'), detailed in section 1.16 of this Reference Form.

Fluctuations in short-term market prices can lead to potential losses in our trading activity. Factors that can affect the PLD include (i) variations in the forecasted and identified load; (ii) variations in the reservoir levels of hydroelectric plants; (iii) reduction/increase in the forecasted and verified flow; (iv) anticipations or delays in the start of operations of new generators and/or transmission lines; and (v) variations in the forecasted and verified generation of generation projects. The occurrence of any of these factors may result in a substantial variation in the PLD, which could increase costs or reduce revenue in short-term energy trading and negatively impact our cash flow.

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

Under Brazilian law, we have strict liability for direct and indirect losses and damages resulting from the inadequate provision of electricity distribution services. Additionally, our generation, transmission, and distribution companies may be held liable for losses and damages caused to third parties due to interruptions or disturbances in the generation, transmission, or distribution systems, whenever these interruptions or disturbances are not attributable to an identified member of the National Electric System Operator ('ONS'). We may be required to bear losses and damages resulting from the non-provision and/or inadequate provision of energy services, which could have an adverse effect on us as well as our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

The expansion and operation of substations and transmission lines, as well as the maintenance of these equipment, involve significant risks that can result in revenue loss or increased expenses and consequently have adverse effects on our business, financial condition, and operational results.

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

- inability to obtain mandatory government permits and approvals;
- equipment unavailability;
- transmission system unavailability;
- supply interruptions;
- work interruptions;
- regulatory, political, and legal issues;
- climate and hydrological interferences;
- unexpected engineering and environmental issues;
- construction and operational delays or unforeseen excess costs; and
- market concentration trend and new entrants.;

The occurrence of these or other problems may adversely affect the ability to transmit energy in a quantity compatible with projections or contractual obligations, which may have a negative impact on our financial situation and long-term operational result. If we face some of these problems simultaneously, we may fail to honor our contracts, which could have adverse effects on our financial condition and operational results and consequently impact our business, financial condition, and operational results.

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

Our distribution business may be required to reimburse customers for up to ten years in the case of inaccurate billings.

The regulations applicable to incorrect billings, especially those regarding prescription periods, as established in Article 113, II, of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 414, dated September 9, 2010 ('ANEEL Resolution 414'), were suspended by an injunction granted on December 18, 2018, and applied by ANEEL on January 4, 2019. The original text of Article 113, II, stipulated a prescriptive period for customer reimbursement in case of incorrect billings of up to 36 months. The new prescription period to be applied by ANEEL, by force of the mentioned injunction, is ten years.

ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1,000, dated December 7, 2021, revoked ANEEL Resolution 414 and established, through Article 323, II, a prescription period of 60 months for requesting reimbursement of incorrect

billings. Even with the publication of the new text, the 10-year period stipulated by the mentioned injunction will prevail. If the injunction remains in effect, we will have to reimburse customers for incorrect billings for a period of ten years, which could represent a significant cost and negatively affect our financial results.

ANEEL is reviewing the regulation of general conditions for the access of microgeneration and distributed minigeneration to electricity distribution systems, and such revisions could adversely affect our distribution.

Established by ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 482, dated April 17, 2012 ("ANEEL Resolution 482"), the regulation allows captive consumers to generate energy and inject any surplus energy into the distribution system in exchange for energy credits that can be used to offset future consumption for up to 60 months. This Resolution was amended in 2015 to allow shared energy generation, whereby a group of consumers could generate energy at a remote location within the same distribution concession area and share energy credits among its members.

ANEEL has held public hearings to review ANEEL Resolution 482, particularly regarding the payments to be made to distribution concessionaires based on net energy values. However, legislative discussions on the matter have also taken place, with proceedings concluded at the end of 2021. Thus, through Law No. 14,300/2022, the Legal Framework for Micro and Minigeneration Distributed ("MMGD") was instituted, which provides for a transition to new rules that would mitigate market distortions. Furthermore, it will be up to ANEEL to regulate the provisions of the law and assess the systemic benefits of MMGD according to the guidelines to be established by the National Energy Policy Council (CNPE). If the context of MMGD connection expansion, considering the transition period, proves unfavorable to us, our operational results may be adversely affected.

In addition, captive consumers classified as Group B are currently subject to paying distribution tariffs that include energy consumption and the use of the distribution system. ANEEL is holding public hearings to evaluate the regulatory impacts of a possible change in the tariff structure for these consumers to a binomial structure, which would separate the tariffs paid for energy consumption and those paid for the use of the distribution system. If this binomial structure is implemented in a manner that is unfavorable to us, our operational results may be adversely affected.

The construction, expansion, and operation of our electricity generation and distribution facilities and equipment involve significant risks that can result in revenue loss or increased expenses.

The construction, expansion, and operation of facilities and equipment for electricity generation, transmission, and distribution involve many risks, including:

- inability to obtain and/or renew necessary permits and governmental approvals;
- equipment unavailability;
- supply interruptions;
- strikes;
- labor stoppages;
- social disruption;
- climate and hydrological interferences;
- shortages in the sugarcane market, the raw material required for biomass generation;
- performance of our partners in operating biomass plants;
- lower wind intensity and duration than that contemplated in the project study phase of our wind farms;
- potential delays in the start of operations of a wind farm;
- unavailability of wind turbines above expected standards;
- unforeseen environmental, regulatory, and/or engineering issues;
- increase in electrical energy losses, including technical and commercial losses;
- operational and construction delays or costs exceeding estimates;
- inability to win electricity sector auctions promoted by ANEEL; and
- inadequate financing availability.

If we experience these or other problems, we may not be able to generate, transmit, and distribute electricity in quantities compatible with our projections, which could adversely affect our financial situation, operational results, and ability to meet our contractual obligations.

d. its administrators

Unfavorable decisions in judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceedings, investigations, or police inquiries involving our administrators may have adverse effects on our reputation, business, financial condition, and operational results.

Our administrators may become parties to judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceedings, whether in civil, tax, administrative, labor, corporate, intellectual property, regulatory, competition, environmental, criminal, or other matters. We cannot guarantee that the outcomes of these proceedings and/or new proceedings will be favorable to our management members. Additionally, some of our administrators may be involved in criminal proceedings, and potential convictions may prevent them from performing their functions in our Company. In this regard, the involvement of our administrators in such proceedings or decisions that are contrary to our interests may have a significant adverse effect on us. Any media coverage of such proceedings that may adversely impact our image and reputation with our customers, suppliers, and investors could have a materially adverse effect on our business.

e. its suppliers

We depend on third parties for the supply of equipment used in our facilities, as well as for the performance of some of our operations, and failures by one or more suppliers may harm our activities, financial condition, and operational results.

We depend on third parties to provide the equipment used in our facilities and engineering services, and as a result, we are subject to price increases and failures by such suppliers and service providers, such as delivery delays or the delivery of damaged equipment. Such issues may adversely affect our activities and have a negative impact on our results. Furthermore, various supply chain risks, including strikes or stoppages, loss or damage to our equipment or its components during transit or storage, natural disasters, or the occurrence of a contagious illness or disease such as the COVID-19 pandemic, could limit the supply of equipment used in our facilities. Moreover, due to the technical specifications of our equipment and projects, there are few available suppliers and service providers. If any supplier discontinues production, stops selling any of the equipment necessary for our activities, or ceases to provide engineering services, we may not be able to acquire such equipment or service from other suppliers on the same terms of price and timeframe. In this case, the provision of our transmission and electricity generation services may be significantly impaired, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operational results. As we outsource part of our operations, if one or more service providers suspend their activities or cease to provide services, our operations may be adversely affected, which may have a detrimental impact on our results and financial condition. Any shortage or interruption could adversely affect the ongoing development of our activities, which may have a materially adverse impact on our operational results and financial position. Additionally, if one or more service providers fail to fulfill any of their labor, social security, environmental, or other obligations, we may be jointly liable for those obligations. This could adversely affect our operational results and negatively impact our reputation in the event of future fines or compensation payments.

Hiring costs may vary depending on market demand due to the limitation of the number of suppliers.

Meeting our maintenance needs and demands for the construction of new projects is carried out by a limited number of suppliers. Therefore, we are vulnerable to market supply and demand, especially during periods of significant investment in the energy sector, which may result in us paying high prices for these services and materials used in these projects. The inability or unwillingness of these third parties to provide the contracted

services with the expected quality or to supply the necessary materials for the execution of these services may: (i) result in non-compliance with regulatory obligations; (ii) put at risk the preservation of our generating plants and electricity transmission and distribution networks; and/or (iii) temporarily reduce the availability/capacity of electricity generation from our plants and our electricity transmission and distribution networks. Consequently, we may generate lower sales revenue and have potential exposure to the short-term market, which could have an adverse effect on our results and image. Furthermore, the termination of these material supply contracts and construction or operation and maintenance services, or the inability to renew or negotiate new contracts with equally qualified service providers promptly and at similar prices, could have an adverse effect on our results.

f. its customers

The level of delinquency among our consumers can adversely affect our business, operational results, and/or financial situation.

The level of delinquency among our consumers can be affected by economic variables such as income level, unemployment, interest rates, inflation, and energy prices. The current macroeconomic situation in Brazil, combined with the increase in electricity tariffs in recent years, may pose an increased risk of default among our consumers. ANEEL has also recently introduced measures that restrict our ability to suspend service after a consumer's delinquency for a specific period.

We cannot guarantee that the measures we have implemented to improve payment collection will be sufficient and effective in maintaining the current level of delinquency among our customers. If the delinquency rate increases, our business, financial conditions, and operational results may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

g. sectors of the economy in which the issuer operates

Inflation and interest rate policies can hinder the growth of the Brazilian economy and affect our business.

In the past, Brazil has experienced extremely high inflation rates and, therefore, pursued monetary policies that resulted in one of the highest real interest rates in the world. Between 2010 and December 31, 2022, the basic interest rate in Brazil, or SELIC, ranged from 2.0% per year to 14.3% per year.

According to the National Consumer Price Index ("IPCA"), the inflation rate was 5.8% on December 31, 2022. Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in the future, and inflationary pressures may lead the Brazilian government to intervene in the economy and introduce policies that could adversely affect our business and the price of our common shares. In the past, government interventions in Brazil have included maintaining a restrictive monetary policy with high interest rates that restricted credit availability and reduced economic growth, causing volatility in interest rates. The SELIC rate fluctuated from 9.3% on December 31, 2021, to 13.8% on December 31, 2022, as set by the National Monetary Council ("CMN"). Softer policies from the Brazilian government and the Central Bank, as well as decreases in interest rates, have triggered and may continue to trigger increases in inflation and, consequently, growth volatility and the need for sudden and significant interest rate hikes, which can negatively affect us and increase our indebtedness.

If Brazil experiences high inflation in the future, we may not be able to adjust the prices we charge our customers to compensate for the potential impacts of inflation on our expenses, including salaries. This would lead to a decrease in net income, adversely affecting us. Inflationary pressures may also adversely affect our ability to access foreign financial markets.

We are exposed to increases in market interest rates and exchange rate instability.

Over the past decade, the Brazilian Real has experienced frequent and substantial fluctuations against the US Dollar and other foreign currencies. The exchange rate of the Real against the US Dollar was R\$ 5.22 on December 31, 2022. The Real may continue to fluctuate significantly compared to the US Dollar in the future.

The depreciation of the Real increases the servicing cost of our foreign currency-denominated debt and the costs of acquiring electricity from the Itaipu power plant, which is one of our main suppliers and partially adjusts

electricity prices based on costs linked to the US Dollar. The price of electricity from Itaipu increases or decreases depending on the exchange rate fluctuation between the Real and the US Dollar. Additionally, changes in the price of electricity generated by Itaipu are subject to the cost recovery mechanism of Parcela A, whereby our tariffs are adjusted annually to account for the gains or losses from these purchases from Itaipu. Our cash flows may be adversely affected by volatile exchange rates due to the divergence between the date of purchasing electricity from Itaipu and the date when our tariffs are adjusted through the cost recovery mechanism of Parcela A.

The depreciation of the Real against the US Dollar may create inflationary pressures in Brazil and lead to an increase in interest rates, which can negatively affect the overall growth of the Brazilian economy and impact our financial condition and operational results, as well as hinder access to international capital markets and prompt government intervention, including recessionary government policies. The depreciation of the Real against the US Dollar may also lead to decreased consumption, deflationary pressures, and reduced overall economic growth. On the other hand, the appreciation of the Real against the US Dollar and other foreign currencies may result in the devaluation of Brazilian foreign accounts and decrease export-driven growth. Depending on the circumstances, both the depreciation and appreciation of the Real can substantially and adversely affect the growth of the Brazilian economy and our business, financial condition, and operational results, as well as our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

The depreciation of the Real also reduces the US Dollar value of distributions and dividends attributable to common shares and the US Dollar equivalent of the market price of our shares. For more qualitative and quantitative information regarding exchange rate instability affecting our business, please refer to section 4.3 of this Reference Form.

h. regulation of the sectors in which the issuer operates

We cannot guarantee the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations.

We conduct our generation, transmission, and distribution activities under concession contracts signed with the Brazilian government. The duration of our concessions ranges from 20 to 35 years. The Federal Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988 requires that all concessions related to public services be granted through an auction. Based on specific laws and regulations in the electric power sector, the Brazilian government may renew the current concessions for an additional period of up to 20 or 30 years, depending on the nature of the concession, without an auction, provided that the concessionaire has achieved certain minimum financial and performance standards, among others, and that the proposal is acceptable to the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government has considerable discretion, under Law No. 8,987/95 ("Concessions Law"), Law No. 9,074/95, Decree No. 7,805/12, Law No. 12,783/13, Decree No. 8,461/15, Law No. 13,360/16, Decree No. 9,158/17, and Decree No. 9,187/17, as well as the concession contracts, regarding the renewal of concessions. Furthermore, we may be subject to new regulations issued by the Brazilian government that could retroactively affect the rules on the renewal of concessions and authorizations. The non-renewal of our concessions and authorizations, as well as the non-renewal of our power supply contracts, could have a relevant adverse effect on our financial condition, operational results, and ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

We are uncertain about the revision of Assured Energy in our power generation plants.

Decree No. 2,655, dated July 2, 1998, established that the Assured Energy of generation plants would be reviewed every five years. As part of these revisions, the Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME") may revise the Assured Energy of a project, limited to a maximum variation of 5% per revision or 10% over the entire term of the concession contract. According to MME Ordinance No. 515/2015, the first revision of Assured Energy under this process was expected to be implemented for hydroelectric plants (except for Small Hydroelectric Plants - "PCHs") in January 2017. The application of this new revision methodology for each hydroelectric plant is not yet available; however, MME issued Ordinance No. 714/2016, according to which the current Assured Energy of each hydroelectric plant would remain in effect until December 2017. The first revision of Assured Energy was implemented in January 2018 in accordance with MME Ordinance No. 178/2017 and led to a reduction in the

Assured Energy of our hydroelectric plants by an average of 2.4%. Unlike other hydroelectric plants, PCHs have been subject to annual revisions of their Assured Energy since 2010, according to MME Ordinance No. 463/2009. These annual revisions have not resulted in reductions in the levels of Assured Energy for CPFL Geração's PCHs but have resulted in reductions for CPFL Renováveis' PCHs, which are subject to judicial discussion. As of 2017, MME Ordinance No. 564/2014 extended this review to biomass plants, which led to an average increase of 3.8% in the Assured Energy of CPFL Renováveis' biomass plants in 2020, a 1.1% reduction in 2019, and an average increase of 4.3% in 2018.

We cannot be certain how, when, and in what manner future revisions will affect the Assured Energy of each of our plants individually, whether renewable energy producers will be successful in their appeal against the revision process, or whether the overall effect of the revisions will increase or decrease our Assured Energy. When the Assured Energy of a plant is reduced, our ability to supply electricity in accordance with the power purchase agreements of the plants is negatively affected, which may lead to a reduction in our revenues and an increase in costs if our generation subsidiaries are required to purchase electricity from other agents. We expect Assured Energy revisions under Decree No. 2,655/98 to continue to occur every five years for our non-PCH plants.

We are subject to extensive regulation of our business, which fundamentally affects our financial performance.

Given the essential nature of electricity, the entire value chain of the electric sector is subject to specific rules and regulations that make up the specific regulation that agents operating in this sector must follow.

Our businesses are subject to extensive regulation by various Brazilian regulatory authorities, particularly ANEEL. ANEEL regulates the policies and guidelines of the Federal Government for the use and exploration of electric power services by sector agents and oversees various aspects of the businesses in which we operate, as well as establishing the tariffs applicable to the CPFL Group's distribution companies. Therefore, if we make additional unexpected capital investments as ordered by ANEEL and are not allowed to adjust our tariffs correspondingly, or if ANEEL does not authorize the reimbursement of all costs, or if ANEEL modifies the regulation regarding tariff adjustments, we may be adversely affected. Additionally, both the implementation of our growth strategy and the conduct of our business in the ordinary course may be adversely affected by governmental actions, such as the modification of current legislation, the cancellation of state and federal concession programs, the creation of stricter criteria for qualification in public energy auction bids, or delays in the review and implementation of new annual tariffs.

If regulatory changes require us to conduct our business substantially differently from our current operations, our operations, financial results, and ability to fulfill our contractual obligations may be adversely affected. From the perspective of the market businesses in which the CPFL Group operates, there is also interference from sector regulation. Although the energy trading segment operates directly with the free energy contracting environment, it is subject to rules and regulations pertaining to the sector and must likewise comply with them. Therefore, any legal and/or regulatory changes may directly or indirectly affect the financial performance of the market businesses.

Alterações na legislação tributária e contábil, incentivos e benefícios fiscais, diferentes interpretações das legislações fiscais ou jurisprudência podem prejudicar os nossos resultados operacionais.

As alterações nas leis tributárias brasileiras, nas interpretações das autoridades tributárias, na jurisprudência administrativa ou judicial e nas normas tributárias do Brasil podem resultar em um aumento da carga tributária sobre nossos resultados financeiros, o que pode reduzir bastante nossos lucros e fluxos de caixa operacionais. Nossas subsidiárias de distribuição e a subsidiária de comercialização, a CPFL Brasil, são partes em processos judiciais que tratam da exclusão do ICMS da base de cálculo do PIS e COFINS pagos por essas entidades. Se formos bem-sucedidos em tais processos, esperamos obter um crédito tributário de parte dos valores de PIS e COFINS pagos em excesso, enquanto os valores restantes podem ter que ser devolvidos aos consumidores.

A promulgação da Lei nº 14.385/2022 definiu a devolução de valores advindos de ações judiciais transitadas em julgado que estabeleceram a exclusão do ICMS da base de cálculo do PIS e COFINS cobrado na conta de energia. Antes da publicação da Lei, em processos tarifários realizados entre 2021 e 2022, a Agência já considerava que, diante de situações excepcionais, poderiam ser utilizados parte dos créditos de PIS e COFINS. Mesmo com a

devolução excepcional já realizada, havia a necessidade do repasse do residual até o momento da aprovação da Lei. Assim, a ANEEL conduziu uma série de Revisões Tarifárias Extraordinárias (RTEs), promovendo a atenuação dos índices anteriormente homologados, para considerar a devolução de valores advindos de ações judiciais transitadas em julgado.

Também, a Lei Complementar nº 194/2022 trouxe mudanças no Código Tributário Nacional (CTN – Lei nº 5.172/1966) e na Lei Kandir (LC nº 87/1996), determinando a aplicação de alíquotas de ICMS pelo piso (17% ou 18%) de combustíveis, energia elétrica, comunicações e transporte coletivo. Com a Lei, houve o reconhecimento da essencialidade da energia elétrica, vedação da fixação de alíquotas do ICMS em patamar superior ao da alíquota interna geral do Estado e definição da não incidência de ICMS sobre os serviços de transmissão (TUST) e distribuição (TUSD) e encargos setoriais nas operações que envolvem energia elétrica.

Se as autoridades administrativas ou judiciais tiverem um entendimento diferente do nosso sobre o uso do crédito tributário, talvez tenhamos que devolver o valor total dos pagamentos excedentes aos consumidores, o que não dará origem aos benefícios que esperamos. Além disso, nossos resultados operacionais e condição financeira podem ser afetados negativamente se determinados incentivos fiscais não forem mantidos ou renovados. Talvez não consigamos cobrar impostos e taxas aplicáveis ou cumprir com as leis tributárias, o que poderá resultar em mais multas e apuração de tributos.

i. foreign countries where the issuer operates

Not applicable, considering that we and our subsidiaries only operate within Brazilian territory.

j. social issues

We may be unable to meet diversity indicators requirements, which could negatively impact our reputation.

Currently, employee diversity, equity, and inclusion have become critical factors for companies. The market demands the disclosure of diversity indicators from companies, and factors such as the company's reputation, customer relationships, and operations with other companies are being influenced by these factors. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to meet the growing expectations regarding diversity indicators. If we fail to meet these requirements, the demand for our services and our reputation may be negatively affected. For more information on our diversity indicators, refer to Item 10 of this Reference Form.

We are subject to health regulations that may become stricter in the future, resulting in increased obligations and investments.

Our activities are subject to comprehensive federal, state, and municipal legislation, as well as obtaining and maintaining licenses, and regulation and oversight by Brazilian government agencies responsible for implementing health laws and policies. These agencies may take action against us if we fail to comply with applicable regulations and/or fail to obtain or maintain our respective licenses. These measures may include, among others, criminal and administrative sanctions, such as fines and license revocation. The severity of the sanctions depends on the intensity of the violation or the extent of the damage caused, as well as any applicable aggravating or mitigating circumstances. An increase in the stringency of health regulations may require us to increase or redirect our investments to comply with these regulations, thereby diverting resources from already planned investments, which may adversely affect our financial condition and operational results. If health regulations become stricter in the future, our operations, financial results, and ability to fulfill our contractual obligations may be adversely affected.

Dams are part of the critical and essential infrastructure of the Brazilian energy sector. Failures in dams under our responsibility can have severe impacts on affected communities, our results, and our reputation.

Dams are important infrastructures for our businesses, representing the majority of our energy generation capacity. However, dams inherently carry a risk of failure, whether due to internal or external factors (such as upstream dam failure). The severity and nature of the risk are not entirely predictable. Therefore, we are exposed to the risk of dam failure, which could have much larger repercussions than just the loss of hydroelectric

generation capacity. Dam failure can result in economic, social, regulatory, environmental damages, and potential loss of human life in downstream communities, which could significantly impact our image, business, operational results, and financial condition.

We may not be successful in implementing and executing disclosed commitments regarding environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) matters, which could adversely affect our business, results, and harm our reputation.

The market has shown increasing concern about how companies assess ESG risks and manage them to protect and unlock value generation opportunities. In this scenario, we have mapped key topics related to decarbonization, smart energy, eco-efficiency, circular economy, biodiversity, customer relations, community, diversity, sustainable procurement, health and safety, corporate governance and integrity, data security and protection. Based on this mapping, commitments have been established to achieve the desired level of ESG management.

In addition to the commitments we have made, there has been an increase in ESG rules and regulations applicable to our business, and we expect this trend to continue. Given the pace of legislative evolution in this area, we may not be able to fully comply with new regulations. We are also exposed to the risk that future ESG rules and regulations may adversely affect our ability to conduct our business, requiring us to reduce the value of our assets or their useful life, facing increased compliance costs, or taking other measures that may be harmful to us. Any of these developments can have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operational results.

k. environmental issues

Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations may result in the obligation to repair environmental damage, imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions, and/or reputational damage.

Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations may lead to the obligation to repair environmental damage, imposition of criminal and administrative sanctions, as well as the obligation to compensate for damages caused to third parties, including local communities located in the vicinity of these areas. This will result in increased expenses, unexpected investments, and risk to the Company's reputation. Considering that environmental legislation and its enforcement by Brazilian authorities may become more severe, we may incur significant additional expenses related to environmental compliance. Furthermore, delays or denials by licensing environmental agencies in issuing or renewing licenses may negatively affect our operational results.

Moreover, our activities may cause significant impacts and damage to the environment. In this regard, federal legislation imposes strict liability on those who directly or indirectly cause environmental degradation, thereby obligating them to repair or indemnify for the damages caused to the environment and affected third parties, regardless of intent or fault. There may also be criminal liability, including pecuniary penalties and restriction of rights, as well as administrative penalties, such as fines and suspension of activities. The payment of substantial environmental indemnifications or significant expenses incurred to restore the environment may prevent us from implementing, delaying, or redirecting investment plans in other areas, which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow, image, and investments.

Additionally, the Public Prosecutor's Office and environmental agencies may initiate administrative proceedings to investigate potential environmental damages that may be attributed to our activities. In such cases, General Conduct Adjustment Terms (TAC) and/or Generic Commitment Terms (TC) may be entered into with the respective authorities, with the assumption of specific obligations. As they have the nature of an extrajudicial enforceable instrument, failure, whether total or partial, to comply with the agreed terms of TAC and/or TC may subject us to risks and penalties, such as fines, execution of the instrument, and even judicial disputes before the Judiciary.

We may be held jointly liable for environmental damages caused by our suppliers and partners, which may adversely affect us.

The obligation to repair environmental damage is addressed, especially, by the National Environmental Policy. Civil liability imposes on the polluter the obligation to restore the environment or, if impossible, compensate for the losses caused by their action or omission.

Environmental civil liability is strict and joint, meaning that the obligation to repair the caused degradation does not depend on the demonstration of fault but only on the relationship between the activity carried out and the verified damages (causal nexus). It may affect all those who directly or indirectly contributed to the occurrence of environmental damage, including our suppliers and partners, regardless of the agents' fault. This may adversely affect our results and activities. Therefore, contracting third parties to provide any services related to our ventures and activities does not exempt us from responsibility for any environmental damages caused by the contracted third parties. If we are held liable for any environmental damages caused by the contracted third parties or suppliers, we may be adversely affected. Additionally, the Environmental Crimes Law provides for the possibility of piercing the corporate veil when it is considered an obstacle to the recovery of damages caused to the environment. In this sense, directors, shareholders, and/or partners, together with the polluting company, may be held responsible for environmental damages.

We are subject to environmental regulations that may become more stringent in the future, resulting in increased obligations and investments.

Our activities are subject to comprehensive federal, state, and municipal legislation, obtaining and maintaining licenses, as well as regulation and oversight by Brazilian government agencies responsible for implementing environmental laws and policies. These agencies may take action against us if we fail to comply with applicable regulations and/or fail to obtain or maintain our respective licenses. These measures may include, among other things, criminal and administrative sanctions, such as fines and license revocation. The sanctions depend on the intensity of the violation or the extent of the damage caused, as well as any aggravating or mitigating circumstances applicable to the violating party. It is possible that an increase in the stringency of environmental regulations may force us to increase or redirect our investments to comply with these regulations, thereby diverting resources from already planned investments, which may adversely affect our financial position and the results of our operations.

Companies in the electric power sector are subject to stringent environmental legislation at the federal, state, and municipal levels regarding vegetation suppression, solid waste management, interventions in specially protected areas, operation of potentially polluting activities, among other aspects. Such companies require licenses and authorizations from government agencies for the installation of their ventures and the operation of their activities.

In the event of violation or non-compliance with such laws, regulations, licenses, and authorizations, companies may face administrative sanctions, such as fines, activity shutdown, license cancellation, and revocation of authorizations, or may be subject to criminal sanctions (including their administrators), without prejudice to the duty to compensate for environmental damage caused in civil matters. The Public Prosecutor's Office may initiate a civil inquiry and/or file a public civil action for the reimbursement of any damages to the environment and affected third parties. Federal legislation imposes strict liability on all those who directly or indirectly cause environmental degradation, therefore obligating them to repair or indemnify for damages caused to the environment and affected third parties, regardless of intent or fault. Federal legislation also provides for the disregard of the legal entity's personality of the polluting company, assigning personal liability to the directors and shareholders to enable the reimbursement of damages caused to the quality of the environment. As a consequence, we may be required to bear the cost of environmental remediation. The payment of substantial environmental indemnifications or significant expenses incurred to restore the environment may prevent us, or lead us to delay or redirect investment plans in other areas, which may adversely affect our business, reputation, operations, and image.

Government agencies or other authorities may also enact stricter rules or seek more restrictive interpretations of existing laws and regulations, which may require electricity sector companies, including the Company, to allocate additional resources to environmental compliance, including obtaining environmental licenses for facilities and equipment that did not previously require such licenses. If environmental regulations become more

stringent in the future, our operations and financial results may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

I. climate issues, including physical and transition risks

Our operational results depend on existing hydrological conditions. Unfavorable hydrological conditions can affect our operational results.

We rely on prevailing hydrological conditions in Brazil. In 2022, according to data from the Chamber of Electric Energy Commercialization ('CCEE'), 72.1% of the electric energy in Brazil was supplied by hydroelectric power plants.

Brazil is subject to highly variable hydrological conditions, generally resulting from deviations from average rainfall. When hydrological conditions are critical, a greater dispatch of thermoelectric power plants is expected, including those operated by us, to cover hydroelectric power generation and maintain reservoir safety levels, as well as electricity supply levels. In cases where hydroelectric power plants, including those operated by us, generate less energy than the assured energy volume within the scope of the MRE (Energy Reallocation Mechanism), these plants may be exposed to PLD (Price for Energy Settlement). Within the MRE, when the amount of energy generated is lower than the assured energy, we have what is called the GSF (Generation Scaling Factor), which exposes the hydroelectric generator to PLD in the MCP (Short-Term Electric Energy Market). It should be noted that, from a tariff perspective, the distribution segment is also affected in these circumstances due to its contracts with shareholder plants. From 2015 to 2018, there was an energy shortage within the MRE, resulting in higher disbursements due to hydroelectric generation. We remain exposed to GSF risk and disburse amounts based on PLD to supply energy to our consumers in the Free Market.

In the distribution segment, there may be extraordinary costs in energy acquisition when CMSE (Electric Energy Monitoring Committee) determines the dispatch of thermoelectric plants out of merit order, such as the System Service Charge ('ESS'), related to energy security. These additional costs may be passed on by distributors to consumers through periodic tariff readjustments or revisions, in accordance with applicable legislation. However, there will be a cash flow mismatch in the interim period, as distributors will have to bear these costs immediately, while tariffs will only be readjusted annually.

In January 2015, the electricity sector began implementing a monthly 'tariff flag' mechanism, where consumer bills may be subject to monthly tariff surcharges when supply costs reach certain levels, allowing consumers to adjust their consumption to energy costs. The revenues collected under the tariff flag system are reimbursed to distribution companies based on their energy costs relative to the period. Due to unfavorable hydrological conditions observed from 2013 to 2015, red tariff flags were applied throughout 2015, since the introduction of this system in January 2015. In 2016, due to an improvement in hydrological conditions, green tariff flags were applied in most months of the year, but 2017 was mainly marked by yellow and red tariff flags. In November 2017, ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency) held a public hearing to revise the methodology for tariff flags. According to the new methodology, red tariff flags were applied in November and December 2017. In 2018, green flags were applied from January to April and again in December. Yellow flags were adopted in May and November, and red flags were applied from June to October. In April 2018, the methodology for calculating additional tariffs caused by the flags was revised to consider the lack of hydroelectric energy generation (GSF factor). From June to October 2018, the tariff flag reached its highest level, charging an additional R\$ 50.00 per MWh consumed due to unfavorable hydrological conditions and high market prices.

In May 2019, through ANEEL Homologatory Resolution No. 2,551, ANEEL revised the methodology used to calculate additional tariffs resulting from tariff flag applications to consider the total hydro generation forecast of the MRE, as defined by the Monthly Operational Program (PMO), adjusted by CCEE reduction factors based on the average projected physical guarantee for tariff flags and applied to the monthly average PLD for the tariff flag level determined by CCEE after activating the price bands. The valid tariff values from June 2019 to November 2019 were R\$ 15.00 per MWh for yellow tariff flags, R\$ 40.00 per MWh for stage 1 red tariff flags, and R\$ 60.00 per MWh for stage 2 red tariff flags. In October 2019, ANEEL opened Public Consultation No. 27 to review the

values of tariff flags, removing the rounding system applied to the values until then starting in November 2019. From November 2019, the tariff flag values became: R\$ 13.43 per MWh for yellow tariff flags, R\$ 41.69 per MWh for stage 1 red tariff flags, and R\$ 62.43 per MWh for stage 2 red tariff flags. In 2020, the tariff flag additional values were maintained at the same level as 2019.

In June 2021, the additional values of tariff flags were revised using the same methodology as before. The approved values for application from July 2021 were R\$ 18.74 per MWh for yellow tariff flags, R\$ 39.71 per MWh for stage 1 red tariff flags, and R\$ 94.92 per MWh for stage 2 red tariff flags.

In late August 2021, an extraordinary level of tariff flag called 'Water Scarcity' was created by determination of the Exceptional Rules Chamber for Hydroenergy Management ('CREG') to cover exceptional costs from the activation of thermal power plants and energy imports using tariff flag resources. The additional value of the Water Scarcity flag was set at R\$ 14.20 for every 100 kilowatt-hours consumed. This charge will apply to all consumers of the National Interconnected System from September 2021 to April 2022, except for beneficiaries of the social tariff.

Throughout 2021, yellow tariff flags were applied from January to April, stage 1 red tariff flags were applied in May, stage 2 red tariff flags were applied from June to August, and the Water Scarcity flag was applied from September to December. The Water Scarcity flag remained in effect until April 15, 2022. From May 16, 2022, the green flag was activated and remained in effect until the end of the year due to the improvement in the hydrological scenario. This mechanism may be insufficient to cover the costs of thermal power supply and exposure in the spot market due to unfavorable hydrological conditions (GSF factor), and distributors may still face short-term cash flow mismatches.

If hydrological conditions are not satisfactory or the tariff flag system is altered, our operations and financial results may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to fulfill contractual obligations.

The impact of electricity scarcity and resulting electricity rationing, as occurred in 2001 and 2002, can have a substantial adverse effect on our business and operational results.

The operational capacity of hydroelectric power plants in Brazil is heavily dependent on reservoir levels and, consequently, rainfall. Periods of severe or consistently below-average rainfall resulting in electricity shortages can adversely affect our financial condition and operational results. Hydrological conditions can be challenging both during the wet and dry seasons in Brazil. For example, during the period of low rainfall in the years 2000 and 2001, the Brazilian government implemented the Rationing Program, an electricity consumption reduction program that was in effect from June 1, 2001, to February 28, 2002. The Rationing Program established limits for electricity consumption for industrial, commercial, and residential consumers, ranging from a 15% to 25% reduction in energy consumption. These rationing programs can result in reduced electricity demand throughout Brazil, thus decreasing our gross operating revenue. If Brazil experiences another electricity shortage (a situation that can occur and over which we have no control or ability to predict), the Brazilian government may implement similar or other policies in the future to address the shortage. For example, comprehensive energy conservation programs, including mandatory consumption reductions, may be implemented if unfavorable hydrological conditions cannot be adequately compensated by other energy sources such as thermal power plants, resulting in a lower supply of electricity to the Brazilian market. In the event of electricity scarcity and a lower supply of electricity in the Brazilian market, our operations, financial results, and ability to meet our contractual obligations may be adversely affected.

In 2021, Brazil experienced the lowest rainfall levels in the past 90 years. This situation led the federal government to institute measures to address and minimize the impacts. On June 28, 2021, through Provisional Measure ("MP") No. 1,055, the Exceptional Rules Chamber for Hydroenergy Management (CREG) was created to address the hydroelectric crisis in 2021. On August 31, 2021, CREG issued Resolutions No. 2/2021 and No. 3/2021, establishing the Voluntary Energy Consumption Reduction Incentive Program and instructing ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency) to implement a specific tariff flag level called "Water Scarcity" with a value of R\$ 142.00 per MWh. On December 13, 2021, Provisional Measure No. 1,078 provided measures to address the financial impacts in the electricity sector resulting from the hydroelectric scarcity situation, authorizing the contracting of financial operations to address the financial impacts arising from the implementation of measures to address the

hydroelectric crisis and deferments applied in tariff processes prior to the release of funds from the financial operation. On January 13, 2022, Decree No. 10,939 regulated Provisional Measure No. 1,078/2021, regarding measures to address the financial impacts in the electricity sector resulting from the hydroelectric scarcity situation. And, through Official Letter No. 13/2022 - DR/ANEEL, dated February 1, 2022, CCEE (Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber) requested an evaluation of the compliance with the agreed conditions in the previous financial operations contracted by CCEE with resources from the CDE (Energy Development Account), considering the creation of the Water Scarcity Account authorized by Decree No. 10,939/2022.

The Water Scarcity Account was created to assist the electricity sector in dealing with the costs resulting from the low hydrological situation and increased thermal generation recorded throughout 2021. As determined by Provisional Measure No. 1,078/2021 and Decree No. 10,939/2022, the account was structured through joint efforts of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the Ministry of Economy (ME), and ANEEL, with the operation being contracted and administered by CCEE. This initiative allowed for the postponement and installment of tariff impacts resulting from the hydrological crisis period, without immediately impacting energy bills. Thus, any necessary tariff increases due to the situation were spread over 54 months, the loan repayment period. As approved by Dispatch No. 1,177 on May 3, 2022, CPFL Energia made use of the maximum loan limit, totaling R\$ 798.7 million. The cost of the financing operation was officially disclosed by CCEE and financial institutions, with an interest rate equivalent to CDI + 2.8% p.a. remuneration, 2.5% structuring fee based on the total value of the operation (R\$ 5.3 billion), and 0.9% p.a. commitments on undisbursed amounts.

Climate change can create transition risks, physical risks, and other risks that can adversely affect us.

Climate risk is a cross-cutting risk that can exacerbate traditional risks we manage in the normal course of business, including, without limitation, the risks described in this item. Based on the classifications used by the Task-Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, we consider there are two primary sources of climate-related financial risks: physical risks and transition risks. Transition and/or physical risks arising from climate change can adversely affect our business, condition, and operational results.

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be caused by acute events or long-term changes in the climate:

- (i) Acute physical risks include increased severity of extreme weather events such as droughts, hurricanes, or floods; and
- (ii) Chronic physical risks include changes in precipitation patterns, extreme variability in climate patterns, increased average temperatures, chronic heatwaves, or rising sea levels.

Especially in Brazil, precipitation patterns have been constantly changing, causing certain regions to experience rainfall volumes well above historical averages, resulting in floods, inundations, landslides in hilly and mountainous regions. Such changes in rainfall patterns can have an adverse effect on our production capacity. The occurrence of storms and floods can also influence insurance values for our assets, especially in high-risk regions where storms, tornadoes, and other extreme events are more pronounced. In periods of water scarcity due to low rainfall, water deficiencies occur with a decrease in water reservoir levels, impacting the availability and cost of electricity. Water scarcity, coupled with low reservoir levels, may lead governments and authorities to restrict industrial activities and direct water use for human consumption. Historically, during water scarcity periods, the Brazilian government allows for an increase in energy prices as a measure to stimulate consumption reduction, which can create pressure with implications for the income levels of the general population, production costs, the final price of our services, and consequently, our revenues and results.

Transition risks refer to actions taken to meet mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change and can fall into several categories such as market, technology, and policy changes:

- (i) Market risk can manifest through changes in the supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account;

- (ii) Technological risk arises from improvements or innovations supporting the transition to a low-carbon, energy-efficient economic system that can significantly impact companies as new technology displaces older systems and disrupts certain parts of the existing economic system; and
- (iii) Policy actions generally fall into two categories - those that attempt to restrict actions contributing to the adverse effects of climate change and those that seek to promote adaptation to climate change. The associated risk and financial impact of policy changes depend on the nature and timing of the policy change.

Our business, operations, and results may be affected by transition risks, including but not limited to:

- (i) Scarcity of inputs and raw materials, causing cost increases, increased spending on research and development, and restrictions or changes in production activities;
- (ii) Expenses related to transitioning to more sustainable technologies due to changing technology needs for new service developments or adaptation of existing services;
- (iii) Regulations associated with carbon pricing and greenhouse gas emission standards that can impose restrictions and increase the cost of services;
- (iv) Increase in service prices and/or reduction in profit margins;
- (v) Increased costs associated with production adjustments due to restrictions in legislation on the use of water resources;
- (vi) Difficulties accessing assets or scarcity of raw materials;
- (vii) Revenue loss due to the withdrawal of less sustainable products from the portfolio; and
- (viii) Reduced demand for goods and services due to changes in consumer preferences.

We are already subject to certain environmental regulatory requirements. These requirements may increase in the future as a result of the growing importance of environmental issues. Such changes in regulations in Brazil and international markets may expose us to increased compliance costs, limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities, and provide certain products and services, each of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operational results.

m. other issues not included in the previous items

There are no other factors that have not been included in the previous items.

4.2. List the top 5 risk factors, among those listed in section 4.1, regardless of the category they belong to

The main risk factors to which the Company is subject are:

- *The tariffs we charge for the supply of electricity to captive consumers and the distribution system usage tariffs we charge to free and special consumers are determined by ANEEL in accordance with concession agreements entered into with the Brazilian government, which may adversely affect our operating revenue if ANEEL establishes tariffs in a manner that is not favorable to us.*
- *We cannot guarantee the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations.*
- *We depend on third parties for the supply of equipment used in our facilities, as well as for the performance of some of our operations, and failures by one or more suppliers may harm our activities, financial condition, and operational results.*
- *Our business is subject to cyber attacks and security and privacy breaches.*
- *Inflation and interest rate policies can hinder the growth of the Brazilian economy and affect our business.*

For more information about the risk factors described above, please refer to item 4.1 of this Reference Form.

4.3. Describe quantitatively and qualitatively the main market risks to which the issuer is exposed, including foreign exchange risks and interest rate risks

The main market risk factors affecting the business are as follows:

Foreign Exchange Risk

This risk arises from the possibility that the Group may incur losses and cash constraints due to fluctuations in exchange rates, increasing liabilities denominated in foreign currency or reducing a portion of revenue derived from the annual adjustment based on the dollar variation of energy sales contracts of its subsidiary, Enercan. Additionally, the Group's subsidiaries are exposed to currency fluctuations in their operational activities through the purchase of electricity from Itaipu. The compensation mechanism - CVA protects the distribution subsidiaries from any potential economic losses.

Exchange Rate Variation

Variação cambial

Considering that the existing net currency exposure as of December 31, 2022, was maintained, the simulation of consolidated effects by type of financial instrument for three distinct scenarios would be:

Instruments	Exposure (a) R\$ thousand	Risk	Consolidated		
			Income (expense)		
			Currency depreciation (b)	Currency appreciation of 25%(c)	Currency appreciation of 50%(c)
Financial liability instruments	(4,666,986)		(374,776)	885,666	2,146,105
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	4,744,021		380,962	(900,284)	(2,181,530)
	77,035	drop in the dolar	6,186	(14,619)	(35,425)
Financial liability instruments	(1,566,136)		(158,335)	272,782	703,900
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	1,578,247		159,560	(274,892)	(709,344)
	12,111	drop in the euro	1,225	(2,110)	(5,444)
Total	89,146		7,411	(16,729)	(40,869)
Effects on the comprehensive income			78	(185)	(449)
Effects on the net profit			7,333	(16,544)	(40,420)

(a) The exchange rates considered as of December 31, 2022 were R\$ 5.22 per US\$ 1.00 and R\$ 5.57 per 1.00.

(b) As per the exchange rate curves obtained from information made available by B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, with the exchange rate being considered at R\$ 5.64 and R\$ 6.13, and the currency depreciation at 8.03% and 10.11% for USD and EUR, respectively at 12/31/2022.

(c) As required by CVM instruction No. 475/2008, the percentage increases in the ratios applied refer to the information made available by B3 S.A.

Due to the active net currency exposure in dollars and euros, the risk is low for both the dollar and the euro. Therefore, the exchange rate has appreciated by 25% and 50% compared to the probable exchange rate.

Interest Rate and Inflation Indexer Risk

This risk arises from the possibility that the Group may incur losses due to fluctuations in interest rates and inflation indexers, which would increase financial expenses related to loans, financing, and debentures.

Sensitivity Analysis

Variation in interest rates

Assuming that the net exposure scenario of financial instruments indexed to variable interest rates as of December 31, 2022, was maintained, the net financial expense for the next 12 months for each of the three defined scenarios would be:

Instruments	Exposure R\$ thousand	Risk	Rate in the period	scenario rate (a)	Consolidated		
					Income (expense)		
					Likely scenario	Raising/Drop index by 25% (b)	Raising/Drop index by 50% (b)
Financial asset instruments	4,572,938				637,010	796,263	955,515
Financial liability instruments	(12,383,289)				(1,724,992)	(2,156,240)	(2,587,488)
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	(9,240,462)				(1,287,196)	(1,608,995)	(1,930,795)
Setorial financial assets and liabilities	(99,255)				(13,826)	(17,283)	(20,739)
	<u>(17,150,068)</u>	CD/SELIC apprec.	13.65%	13.93%	<u>(2,389,004)</u>	<u>(2,986,255)</u>	<u>(3,583,507)</u>
Financial liability instruments	(221,936)				(14,071)	(17,588)	(21,105)
	<u>(221,936)</u>	IGP-MI apprec.	5.45%	6.34%	<u>(14,071)</u>	<u>(17,588)</u>	<u>(21,105)</u>
Financial liability instruments	(402,853)				(29,690)	(37,113)	(44,535)
	<u>(402,853)</u>	TJLP apprec.	6.78%	7.37%	<u>(29,690)</u>	<u>(37,113)</u>	<u>(44,535)</u>
Financial liability instruments	(8,673,711)				(571,598)	(428,698)	(285,799)
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	2,533,534				166,960	125,220	83,480
Financial instruments - assets	<u>18,248,751</u>	drop in the IPCA	5.79%	6.59%	<u>1,202,593</u>	<u>901,945</u>	<u>601,296</u>
	<u>12,108,574</u>				<u>797,955</u>	<u>598,467</u>	<u>398,977</u>
Total	<u>(5,066,283)</u>				<u>(1,634,810)</u>	<u>(2,442,489)</u>	<u>(3,250,171)</u>
Effects on the comprehensive income					427	142	(143)
Effects on the net profit					(1,635,237)	(2,442,631)	(3,250,028)

(a) The indexes considered in this analysis were obtained from information available in the market.

(b) In compliance with CVM Instruction 475/08, the percentage of raising index are applied to the likely scenario.

Credit Risk: The risk arises from the possibility that subsidiaries may incur losses resulting from difficulties in collecting billed amounts from their customers. In the generation segment, there are contracts in the regulated environment (ACR) and bilateral contracts that require the presentation of Guarantee Contracts.

Over/Under-Contracting Risk for Distributors: This risk is inherent to the energy distribution business to which CPFL's distributors are exposed. The distributors may be unable to fully pass on the costs of their energy purchases in two situations: (i) when the contracted energy volume exceeds 105% of the energy demanded by consumers, and (ii) when the contract level is less than 100% of this demanded energy. In the first case, the energy contracted above 105% is sold in the CCEE (Electric Energy Trading Chamber) and is not passed on to consumers. In other words, in scenarios where the PLD (Settlement Price of Differences) is lower than the purchase price of these contracts, there is a loss for the concession. In the second case, in addition to being required to acquire energy at the PLD value in the CCEE and not having guarantees for full pass-through in consumer tariffs, there is a penalty for contractual backing insufficiency.

Market Risk for Traders: This risk arises from the possibility that traders may incur financial losses due to variations in prices that will value surplus and/or energy deficits in their portfolio in the free market, which are marked at the market price of energy.

Risk of Hydro Energy Scarcity: The energy sold by the Company is predominantly produced by hydroelectric plants. Prolonged periods of rainfall scarcity can result in a reduction in water volume in the reservoirs of the plants, compromising their recovery, which may lead to losses due to increased costs in energy acquisition or revenue reduction through the implementation of comprehensive energy conservation programs or the adoption of a new rationing program, as observed in 2001.

Debt Acceleration Risk: The Company has loan agreements, financings, and debentures with restrictive clauses (covenants) typically applicable to these types of operations.

Regulatory Risk: The electricity supply tariffs charged by the captive consumers' distribution subsidiaries are established by ANEEL (National Electric Energy Agency) in accordance with the periodicity stipulated in the concession contracts entered into with the Federal Government and in compliance with the periodic tariff review methodology established for the tariff cycle. Once this methodology is approved, ANEEL determines the tariffs to be charged by the distributors to end consumers. The tariffs thus established may result in smaller adjustments than expected by the distribution subsidiaries.

4.4. Describe the judicial, administrative, or arbitration lawsuits in which the issuer or its subsidiaries are involved, distinguishing between labor, tax, civil, environmental, and other matters: (i) that are not under confidentiality, and (ii) that are relevant to the issuer's or its subsidiaries' businesses, indicating:

All ongoing lawsuits in which the Company and/or its subsidiaries are involved, classified as non-confidential and relevant to the Company, are identified in this Reference Form, with the updated status as of December 31, 2022. In the process of assessing relevance, the Company and its subsidiaries considered not only the potential economic and financial effects of an unfavorable decision but also those lawsuits that could influence the decision of the investing public, such as cases that could adversely affect the Company's or its subsidiaries' image. The following are the details of the lawsuits in which the Company or its subsidiaries are parties, which are not under confidentiality and are considered relevant to the Company's business as of December 31, 2022.

Tax Lawsuits

- **Pension Plan – CPFL Paulista**

On December 27, 2022, a Tax Transaction was entered into between the Company and the National Treasury Attorney's Office ('PGFN'), based on Law No. 14,375 of June 21, 2022, regulated by PGFN/ME Ordinance No. 6,757 of July 29, 2022, and PGFN Ordinance No. 10,826 of December 22, 2022, regarding discussions regarding the deductibility, for income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution (CSLL) purposes, of expenses recognized in 1997 related to the debt novation concerning the Company's employee pension plan before Fundação CESP ('Vivest'). Under the terms of the aforementioned agreement, and in exchange for the settlement of the related lawsuits, the amount of the tax debt determined in the Transaction, as of the reference date of November 1, 2022, was R\$ 1,288,174 thousand. The amounts deposited by the Company in the judicial proceedings of the Tax Executions were considered as amortization towards the balances of the tax debts, resulting in a total net debt of R\$ 1,022,048 thousand (as of November 1, 2022), which, as of December 31, 2022, is R\$ 1,025,193 thousand. As part of the agreement, this balance is to be paid in 60 (sixty) monthly installments, with the possibility of using own or third-party federal court bonds for such settlement. Regarding the financial guarantees (insurance and bank guarantees), which amounted to R\$ 1,814,279 thousand as of December 31, 2022, they will be maintained in an amount sufficient to guarantee the Transaction, and their value may be adjusted with prior authorization from the National Treasury, proportionally to the amortization of the debt under the transaction.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0014813-89.2004.4.03.6105 (2004.61.05.014813-3) – IRPJ	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	3rd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	11/19/2004
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 319,759
f) Key facts	Tax lawsuit filed by the National Treasury aiming to challenge the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997 related to a deficit in the Vivest pension fund, shortly after the filing of a Writ of Mandamus by the Company to discuss the matter (0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105). Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue, the Company deducted such expenses for the purpose of calculating the income tax due. However, the Federal

	<p>Revenue, through the Campinas Office, changed the previously issued understanding by the Secretary of Federal Revenue, not recognizing the novation and consequently denying its deductibility. Several tax assessments were conducted and Infraction Notices were issued against the deduction taken by CPFL. In the ongoing execution process, we made a judicial deposit in the amount of R\$ 360 million in 2007 (R\$ 667 million updated as of December 31, 2015) to guarantee the debt, which allowed the Company to proceed with the execution appeals. In January 2016, the Company obtained a court decision authorizing the substitution of the judicial deposit for a financial guarantee (insurance bond), allowing the full withdrawal of the deposited amount. Subsequently, the Company deposited the interest related to the initial deposit in cash (R\$ 248.7 million as of December 31, 2019). During the course of the process, a judgment was rendered determining the maintenance of the debt, against which the Company filed an appeal. The said appeal was denied on January 12, 2015. CPFL Paulista filed a special and extraordinary appeal, with the former being admitted and forwarded to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) for judgment, and the latter being inadmissible, with an appeal filed before the Supreme Federal Court (STF) still pending judgment. On September 17, 2019, the special appeal of the Execution Embargoes in the mentioned Tax Execution, together with the Special Appeal of the Writ of Mandamus No. 0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105, were ruled unfavorably for the Company by the Second Public Law Panel of the STJ, maintaining the enforceability of the tax assessment. After the publication of the judgment, clarificatory motions were filed on August 4, 2020, which are awaiting judgment. The Union requested the early enforcement of the guarantee for the Company to deposit the disputed amount, which was granted by the TRF3. However, on August 6, 2020, we obtained the suspension of this order directly from the STJ. No appeal was filed against this decision. On December 27, 2022, we entered into a transaction with the Prosecution Office in order to settle the judicial discussion regarding this matter, undertaking to file a petition in the case requesting the withdrawal of the ongoing lawsuit and appeals. The reduction in the contingent liability occurred due to the deduction made with the judicial deposit of the interest, as defined in the transaction between the Company and the PGFN.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable judgment against CPFL; unfavorable appellate court rulings against CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	In conclusion
i) Chance of loss	In conclusion
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and registration in the accounting result of CPFL Paulista in the amount of R\$ 319,759, which represents 0.8% of the Company's Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0014812-07.2004.4.03.6105 (2004.61.05.014812-1) – CSLL	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	11/19/2004
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 220,541
f) Key facts	<p>Tax lawsuit filed by the National Treasury seeking to contest the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit in Vivest's pension fund. Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, the Company deducted these expenses for purposes of calculating amounts due as income tax. To guarantee this process, the Company presented a guarantee insurance. Judgment was issued determining the maintenance of the debt. Subsequently, the Company appealed, filing an Appeal. The Appeal was partially granted, only to determine the suspension of the present embargoes until the final judgment of the writ of mandamus nº 0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105. The Treasury presented infringing embargoes, which were judged impaired in order to determine the return of the records to the 6th Panel of the TRF, so that the vote of the third Judge, regarding the suspension of the embargoes to the execution, is collected. On 02/06/2020, a certificate of digitization of the records was issued and sent for processing at the vice-presidency's sub-secretariat. On 06/07/2021, there was a redistribution of the records, which were certified as "civil petition". On 11/05/2021, a certificate was issued with a change in the procedural class as "civil appeal" and redistribution by dependence to the Des. Paul Domingues. The records were concluded for judgment. On 12.27.2022 we signed a transaction with the Attorney General's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of such object, committing ourselves to petition in the records requesting the withdrawal of the action and appeals in progress.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	In conclusion
i) Chance of loss	In conclusion
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and registration in the accounting result of CPFL Paulista in the amount of R\$ 220,541, which represents 0.6% of the Company's Consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0000330-78.2009.4.03.6105 (2009.61.05.000330-0) – IRPJ, CSLL	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	3rd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	01/08/2009
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 109,524
f) Key facts	<p>Tax lawsuit filed by the National Treasury seeking to contest the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit in Vivest's pension fund. Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, CPFL Paulista deducted these expenses for purposes of calculating amounts due as income tax. To guarantee this process, the company presented a surety insurance and filed an embargo on execution. The embargoes were dismissed. Thus, CPFL Paulista filed an appeal, which was dismissed. We filed an Embargo for Declaration, which were rejected and were included in the virtual agenda of 11/19/2020.</p> <p>On 12/09/2020, we filed a Special Appeal.</p> <p>On 10/06/2021, a decision was issued rejecting the Special Appeal, thus, on 10/29/2021, we filed an appeal in a Special Appeal, which is awaiting judgment. On 12/27/2022 we signed a transaction with the Attorney General's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of such object, committing ourselves to petition in the records requesting the withdrawal of the action and appeals in progress.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	In conclusion
i) Chance of loss	In conclusion
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and registration in the accounting result of CPFL Paulista in the amount of R\$ 109,524, which represents 0.3% of the Company's Consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0004593-90.2008.4.03.6105 (2008.61.05.004593-3) – IRPJ, CSLL, PIS e COFINS	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	3rd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	05/05/2008
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Paulista
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 79,133
f) Key facts	Tax lawsuit filed by the National Treasury seeking to contest the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit in

	<p>Vivest's pension fund. Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, the subsidiary CPFL Paulista deducted these expenses for purposes of calculating amounts due as income tax. To guarantee this process, the subsidiary obtained a bank guarantee, however in 2011, it was necessary to replace it with a deposit in the amount of R\$54 million, avoiding the risk of having any asset pledged by the tax authorities. In January 2016, the subsidiary obtained a court decision authorizing the substitution of the judicial deposit for a financial guarantee (letter of guarantee), allowing the withdrawal of the respective amount deposited in favor of the subsidiary in 2016. A decision was handed down determining the maintenance of the debt. Subsequently, the subsidiary CPFL Paulista filed an Appeal, which was dismissed. Thus, CPFL Paulista filed special and extraordinary appeals, both of which were not admitted and the request for suspensive effect was denied. Appeal of Denial Dispatch of RE and REsp. AREsp distributed under number 1300033. The records are concluded with the rapporteur, Min. Francisco Falcão, since 07/15/2019. On 08/27/2020, the decision to extend SLS n. 2759, announcing the decision obtained at the STJ rejecting the Federal Government's request for early execution of the guarantee. On 12.27.2022 we signed a transaction with the Attorney General's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of such object, committing ourselves to petition in the records requesting the withdrawal of the action and appeals in progress.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; Judgments at 2nd and 3rd instance unfavorable to CPFL;
h) Stage of the process	In conclusion
i) Chance of loss	In conclusion
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Amount deposited in court and recorded in the accounting result of CPFL Paulista in the amount of R\$ 79,133, which represents 0.2% of the Company's Consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Lawsuit no. 0023157-39.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.720420/2007-71)– IRPJ, CSLL, PIS e COFINS	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	12/06/2016
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 98,988
f) Key facts	Tax lawsuit filed by the Federal Revenue of Brazil aiming to challenge the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit of Vivest's pension fund. Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, the Company

	deducted these expenses for purposes of calculating amounts due as income tax. It so happens that the Federal Revenue, through the Campinas Police Station, modified the understanding previously issued by the Federal Revenue Secretary, not recognizing the novation and, consequently, denying its deductibility. Several Notices of Infraction were inspected and drawn up against the deductibility taken by CPFL. In the present case, a Tax Foreclosure was filed due to the alleged offsetting of the negative balance of IRPJ/99 with IRPJ (Sept. to Oct/03), CSLL (Oct/03), COFINS (Nov/03), PIS (Nov/03). The company filed a Stay of Execution. A decision was rendered dismissing the Embargoes. We filed an appeal which is awaiting judgment. On 07.23.2021, a monocratic decision was handed down partially granting the appeal only to rule out the conviction to pay attorney fees. On 08.13.2021, CPFL filed an internal appeal, which was dismissed on 12.02.2021. On December 15, 2021, CPFL filed a motion for clarification, which we are awaiting judgment. On 12.27.2022 we signed a transaction with the Attorney General's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of such object, committing ourselves to petition in the records requesting the withdrawal of the action and appeals in progress.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; Judgment partially favorable to CPFL;
h) Stage of the process	In conclusion
i) Chance of loss	In conclusion
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R\$ 98,988, which represents 0.3% of the Company's Consolidated Net Revenue, with no major impact on the Company's operations.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0005997-98.2016.4.03.6105 – IRPJ, CSLL, PIS e COFINS.	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	03/28/2016
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Paulista
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 197,247
f) Key facts	Tax lawsuit filed by the Federal Revenue of Brazil aiming to challenge the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit of Vivest's pension fund. Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, the Company deducted these expenses for purposes of calculating amounts due as income tax. It so happens that the Federal Revenue, through the Campinas Police Station, modified the understanding previously issued by the Federal Revenue Secretary, not recognizing the novation and, consequently, denying its

	deductibility. Several Notices of Infraction were inspected and drawn up against the deductibility taken by CPFL. After fruitless administrative discussion, the notices of infraction were registered as active debt and filed. The object of the tax foreclosure is the collection of various alleged debts. CPFL Paulista filed an embargo on the execution. Judgment was issued determining the maintenance of the debt. Subsequently, CPFL Paulista appealed, filing an appeal, which was judged against the Company. An internal appeal was lodged, which was dismissed. We filed motions for clarification, which were rejected with the imposition of a fine. On 11/03/2020 we filed a Special Appeal. On 9/24/2021, the Special Appeal was denied and CPFL filed, on 10/18/2021, an interlocutory appeal in a special appeal. The Union presented a counter-draft and the records were sent to the STJ for judgment. On 12.27.2022 we signed a transaction with the Attorney General's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of such object, committing ourselves to petition in the records requesting the withdrawal of the action and appeals in progress.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL
h) Stage of the process	In conclusion
i) Chance of loss	In conclusion
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R\$ 197,247, which represents 0.5% of the Company's Consolidated Net Revenue, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

- Pension Plan: CPFL Piratininga**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0014567-73.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.001019/2007-39) – IRPJ/CSLL (Linked Common Lawsuit nº 0013251-25.2016.4.03.6105).	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	08/12/2016
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Piratininga
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 248,407
f) Key facts	The subsidiary CPFL Piratininga received a tax assessment related to the deductibility of expenses arising from payments provided for in the financial agreement signed to balance the deficit with the Vivest pension fund. The Opposition filed by the company was rejected. Thus, CPFL Piratininga filed a voluntary appeal, which was rejected. The Company filed a special appeal, which was rejected. Once the discussion at the administrative level was concluded, the Company

	<p>filed an Ordinary Action, seeking the cancellation of the judgment that took place at the administrative level. A decision of the 1st instance was rendered partially valid to determine the return of the records to the administrative instance. The Union and CPFL Piratininga filed an appeal, which is awaiting judgment. At the same time, the Treasury filed a tax foreclosure. The suspension of the tax foreclosure was determined until the Ordinary Action filed by CPFL is judged.</p> <p>In this annulment action, the Company obtained a favorable sentence, but without the granting of the request for suspension of the debt enforceability in this execution and without condemnation of costs, therefore the Company filed an Appeal, as well as the Treasury, but this seeks the complete reform of the verdict. Currently, the Company awaits the judgment of the Appeals and the request for guardianship to reactivate the suspension.</p> <p>We filed a petition to request the suspension of the records until the end of ordinary action No. 0013251-25.2016.403.6105, a request that was accepted by the court. In 2022, the records remain on hold, as well as a request for anticipation of the effects of the guardianship in order to suspend the enforceability of the debt and release the surety bond, thus, the Union appealed this decision and we are waiting for a subpoena to file a counter-draft.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment partially favorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase.
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	In the event of a loss at the judicial level, the impact will be a cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Piratininga in the amount of R\$ 248,407, which represents 0.6% of consolidated Net Revenue.

- **Tax Lawsuit IRPJ/CSLL – RGE**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 5012003-49.2012.404.7107 – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Caxias do Sul
b) Court instance	2ª Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	08/16/2012
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: RGE
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 622,412
f) Key facts	Related Ordinary Action The National Treasury filed a tax action against the subsidiary RGE referring to alleged tax debts, related to triggering events occurred in the period from 1999 to 2003, resulting from: (1) excess goodwill amortization; (2) excess depreciation of assets subject to revaluation; and (3) amounts related to the monetary restatement of the Variation Compensation Account for

	Parcel A items ("CVA"), which were excluded from the IRPJ and CSLL calculation base, previously discussed in administrative proceeding No. 11080.009008/2004- 47. The subsidiary RGE offered guarantee insurance, filing a motion to stay the execution, and the accounting inspection was granted, the result of which was favorable to RGE. A decision was handed down that upheld the case in part, exonerating the credit only in relation to the theme of depreciation of assets, maintaining the issues related to the amortization of goodwill and the CVA account. We filed an appeal to the TRF4. The Federal Government also filed an Appeal, against which we filed Counterarguments. We are awaiting judgment of the appeals. In 2022, the tax foreclosure records remained suspended until the judgment of the embargoes on the tax foreclosure, which await judgment of the appeal.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment partially favorable to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase.
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	In the event of a loss at the judicial level, cash would be disbursed and recorded in the accounting result of the subsidiary RGE in the amount of R\$ 622,412, which represents 1.6% of the Company's consolidated Net Revenue.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Administrative Lawsuit no. 11020.721280/2013-02 – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	Receita Federal do Brasil
b) Court instance	3rd Instance (Administrative)
c) Date of initiation	05/09/2013
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Receita Federal Defendant: RGE SUL
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 317,154
f) Key facts	The Federal Revenue Service assessed RGE for allegedly undue exclusion of amounts from the adjusted IR and CSLL calculation base arising from the acquisitions of RGE by CPFL Group companies, relating to the base years 2007 to 2011, combined with interest on arrears and a fine aggravated by the alleged misuse of the goodwill paid on the acquisition of 67% of RGE by CPFL Paulista, due to the absence of economic or business reasons that led to the transfer of goodwill to CPFL Serra, formerly Ipê Energia. An objection to the debt was filed, which was partially upheld. CPFL's voluntary appeal was fully valid, in order to annul the assessment. The Treasury filed a special appeal related only to part of the assessment, which was partially admitted. As a result of this decision, the Treasury filed an appeal, which was rejected. After analyzing the Special Appeal filed by the Treasury, as well as the Counterarguments presented by RGE,

	the Special Appeal was granted, so that the records were returned to the original collegiate. In view of this decision, RGE filed a Motion for Clarification, which is awaiting judgment. The portion of the assessment that was not the subject of an appeal by the Treasury is already considered definitively annulled. In 2022, there was a final administrative decision partially favorable to RGE. The reductions were maintained due to the statute of limitations for the year 2007 and the respective increased fine (150%), and for the years 2008 to 2011, there was a reduction in the isolated fine (150%), maintaining only the fine (75%) for this period. The Administrative Court upheld the collection of IR and CSLL for the years 2008 to 2011. With that, the company will continue the discussion in the judicial sphere, whose chance of success remains as possible and RGE's allegation will remain in the sense that there was business purpose and that the operation that resulted in the acquisition of RGE by CPFL was carried out legally.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Administrative decision partially favorable to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase.
i) Chance of loss	Possible, however, there is a portion that is Remote, equivalent to BRL 133,304 (Dec/2022) related to the thesis of the Impossibility of applying the qualified fine of 150%, as well as the thesis of the decay of tax credits related to the calendar year 2007, in addition to the thesis of error in calculating the IRPJ and CSLL calculation bases, remaining only as Possible, corresponding to R\$ 183,850 (Dec/2022), related to the thesis of amortization of the goodwill generated in the acquisition of RGE by the Group CPFL.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	In the event of a loss, cash would be disbursed and recorded in the subsidiary RGE's accounting result in the amount of R\$ 317,154, which represents 0.8% of our consolidated Net Revenue, without major impacts on the group's operations.

- ICMS Grant – RGE Sul

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Lawsuit no. 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010 (42238374) and 5009715-85.2021.8.21.0033 (42238382)	
a) Court	2nd Civil Court and 5th Civil Court of the Court of Justice Estado do Rio Grande do Sul
b) Court instance	1st Instance (Judicial) e 1st Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	12/24 and 12/26/2018
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul Defendant: RGE Sul
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 424,929
f) Key facts	The Treasury of the State of Rio Grande do Sul assessed RGE Sul (and former RGE) on the grounds that the subsidized portion of some electricity bills of consumers who have the tariff benefit, from February /2013 to August/2018. In the assessment, the State

	Treasury disregards that the subsidy installments received by the Federal Government's electricity distributors are paid as compensation for the total amount charged, due to the contractual imbalance resulting from the setting of discounts for certain classes of consumers, as well as and that the value of the accounts does not include the subsidized value. At the administrative level, the appeals were judged partially valid, only to exclude the amounts declined (Jan to Nov/2013), maintaining the assessment on the merits. Regarding Process No. 4.223.838-2, after the judgment, we filed the Anticipatory Action for Guarantee, offering an Insurance Policy, which was accepted. The Treasury of the State of RS filed the Tax Execution 5000449-40.2022.8.21.0033, in April/2022, we filed an Embargo on the Tax Execution. Judgment is awaited. In relation to Process n. 4.223.837-4, after receiving the administrative decision, we filed an Anticipatory Guarantee Action, offering the Insurance Policy, which was accepted. The Treasury of the State of RS filed the Tax Execution 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010, in January/2021, we filed an Embargo on the Tax Execution. Judgment awaited.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Administrative decision partially favorable to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R\$ 424,929, which represents 1.1% of the Company's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

- Tax Lawsuit PIS e COFINS – CPFL Geração**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Foreclosure no. 0019144-94.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.724951/2011-10)	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/26/2011 (Auto de Infração)
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 721,058
f) Key facts	The subsidiary CPFL Geração received a tax assessment notice for the collection of the difference in amounts paid as PIS and COFINS, from April 2007 to December 2010. CPFL Geração paid PIS and COFINS under the terms established by Law 9,718/ 98 (cumulative regime) and in the understanding of the inspection, the mentioned contributions should have been collected under the terms instituted by Laws nº 10.833/03 and 10.637/02, there being, therefore, a divergence of interpretation regarding the classification of the contracts signed prior to October 2003 at a fixed price -determined.

	A decision of the 1st Instance was issued determining the maintenance of the debt. CPFL filed a voluntary appeal, which was granted. The Treasury filed a special appeal, which was granted, maintaining the assessment. After the discussion at the administrative level (Federal Revenue Service), the Treasury filed a tax foreclosure against CPFL Geração. After the presentation of a guarantee by the company, the suspension of enforceability was determined and we filed a stay of execution. On 03/22/2018, a sentence was published with a decision favorable to the Company. The appeal filed by the Treasury is currently awaiting judgment. In 2022, EF remains suspended and we continue to await the judgment of the appeal in the records of the embargoes on the tax foreclosure.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment favorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	The impact will be a cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R\$721,058, which represents 1.8% of the Company's consolidated Net Revenue.

• **Tax Lawsuit IRPJ/CSLL – CPFL Geração**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Lawsuit nº 5010652-86.2020.4.03.6105 (16643.720027/2012-39) – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	1st Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/06/2020
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 452,092
f) Key facts	CPFL Geração was assessed by the Federal Revenue Service of Brazil demanding the tax credit resulting from the infractions allegedly committed by the company during the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, under the understanding that the amortization of the goodwill, based on the assertion that the corporate restructuring carried out did not provide motivation for the sale of the company Semesa to CPFL Geração. CPFL Geração filed an administrative objection, the decision of which upheld the tax requirement. In view of this decision, we filed an appeal, which was also dismissed and the proceeding became final at the administrative level. In October 2020, we received the Tax Execution linked to the respective, as well as presenting a guarantee insurance policy, which was accepted by the National Treasury. There was opposition to the Embargoes on the Tax Execution, which awaits judgment. In 2021, the Execution records were filed until the closure of the Stay of Tax Execution, which were stayed, on 05.31.2021, due to the prejudice of

	administrative proceedings nº 10830.001530/2009-01, 10830.010855/2007-12 and 10830.010761/ 2008-16. On 9/14/2022, there was an order granting the production of expert evidence. After submitting the questions, we approved the expert's fees and added the respective costs to the case file.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	No merit decisions yet
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Possibility of judgment at the judicial level, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R\$ 452,092, which represents 1.2% of our consolidated Net Revenue.

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Tax Administrative Lawsuit no. 16561.720238/2016-13 - IRPJ/CSLL	
a) Court	Delegacia da Receita Federal
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (Administrative)
c) Date of initiation	12/16/2016
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Receita Federal do Brasil Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 717,628
f) Key facts	Infraction notices for the requirement of IRPJ and CSLL, related to calendar year 2011, combined with default interest and ex-officio fine, for: (i) allegedly omitting non-operating revenues, due to the alleged absence of registration of capital gains , for receiving a number of shares of ERSÁ Energias Renováveis S.A. ("ERSA") in a volume greater than the capital of SMITA Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. ("SMITA"), in addition to the appropriation of the difference between the book equity and the fair value of SMITA, a company acquired in reverse order; and (ii) having offset the negative CSLL calculation base in an amount greater than the existing balance. CPFL Geração filed an objection to the Files, which was deemed unfounded. CPFL Geração filed a voluntary appeal, which is awaiting judgment. In 2022, we remain awaiting judgment of the voluntary appeal.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Decision unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Administrative phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Possibility of judgment at the judicial level, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary

CPFL Geração in the amount of R\$ 717,628, which represents 1.8% of our consolidated Net Revenue.

- Indeductibility of CSLL – CPFL Piratininga**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Writ of Mandamus no. 0002005-38.2002.4.03.6100 – CSLL	
a) Court	19th Federal Court of São Paulo
b) Court instance	Final Foreclosure
c) Date of initiation	01/30/2002
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: CPFL Piratininga Defendant: Receita Federal do Brasil
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 178,209
f) Key facts	Writ of Mandamus with the aim of ensuring CPFL Piratininga the right to fully deduct the amount of the Social Contribution on Profits (CSLL) from the Income Tax (IR) calculation basis, referring to the base year of 2002 and the following years, thus ruling out Article 1 of Law No. 9,316/96. In order to suspend the enforceability of the disputed tax credit, CPFL Piratininga made the judicial deposit of the amounts related to the periods from 2004 to 2015. Law nº 9.136/96 is not unconstitutional. CPFL Piratininga filed an Appeal, which was dismissed. CPFL Piratininga filed special and extraordinary appeals, which were denied follow-up. The case became final and the records returned to the court of origin, for compliance with the sentence. CPFL Piratininga presented a report produced by the independent auditors to the court, together with a declaration, in order to demonstrate that the conversion into income of the deposited amount could not be carried out based on the totality of the judicial deposits, considering that the deposits related for the periods from 2004 to 2015 were carried out based on the amount determined in the actual profit system based on a monthly estimate. Consequently, the amount deposited would have exceeded the amount of Income Tax effectively due in the year. The Union agreed with our withdrawal/conversion request, according to the percentages of the balance of the judicial deposit and a court order was issued on February/22 in which the Judge summons CEF to report on compliance with the Official Letters. In 2022, the withdrawal of the judicial deposit by the Union is expected.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Writ of Mandamus in order to secure CPFL Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Foreclosure phase
i) Chance of loss	Probable: R\$ 169,688 - Possible: R\$ 8,463 - Remote R\$ 57
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Conversion into income of the judicial deposit in the amount of R\$ 178,209 made by the company to settle the required taxes, which represents 0.5% of our Consolidated Net Revenue, without major impacts on the group's operations.

- IRPJ/CSLL – Sul Geradora Participações S/A**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Common Lawsuit nº 0023094-29.2016.4.03.6100 (19515.001221/2004-65) – IRPJ/CSLL	
a) Court	9th Federal Court of São Paulo
b) Court instance	1st Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/28/2016
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Sul Geradora Participações S/A Defendant: União Federal
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 188,906
f) Key facts	Infraction notice aimed at obtaining IRF amounts on the payment of interest resulting from an export prepayment operation. The tax authorities allege that the company used the resources obtained in the operation to acquire credits against companies of the economic group itself and not to finance its exports. We filed an Opposition, which was dismissed. We filed a voluntary appeal, which was deemed valid. The Federal Revenue filed a special appeal. Said appeal was granted, maintaining the assessment. Once the discussion at the administrative level was concluded, the company filed an ordinary action seeking the cancellation of the debt. Currently, judgment is awaited. In 2021, the process was determined by expertise in the file. On 12.06.2021 we filed a petition requesting a 30-day extension of the deadline for submitting the documentation required by Mr. Expert. On 01.03.2022, we presented the documents required by the expert, who presented his report on 07.12.2022. After a deadline for the parties to manifest, the records were concluded for dispatch.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	No merit decision yet
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary Sul Geradora in the amount of R\$ 188,906, which represents 0.5% of the Company's consolidated Net Revenue.

- IRFF Jantus - CPFL Renováveis**

(Valores em R\$ mil)

Notices of Violation (Notices no 16561.720073/2016-71)	
a) Court	Receita Federal do Brasil
b) Court instance	1st Instance (Administrative)
c) Date of initiation	08/19/2016
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Receita Federal do Brasil Defendant: CPFL Energias Renováveis
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 384,975
f) Key facts	This is a notice of assessment for the collection of Income Tax withheld at Source due to capital gain allegedly earned by individuals

	and legal entities on the sale of equity interest in the company Jantus SL ("Jantus"), headquartered in Spain, to CPFL Energias Renováveis. The objection was filed and dismissed. In view of this decision, a voluntary appeal was filed, which is pending judgment. In 2021, we remain awaiting judgment of the voluntary appeal.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Decision unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Fase de recurso administrativo.
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Possibility of judgment at the judicial level, with the impact of cash disbursement and registration in the accounting result of CPFL Renováveis in the amount of R\$ 384,975, which represents 1.0% of our consolidated Net Revenue.

Civil Lawsuits

- PROCON CAMPINAS – CPFL Paulista**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Public Civil Lawsuit nº 0004689-71.2009.4.03.6105 (61.05.004689-9)	
a) Court	8th Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	2ns Instance
c) Date of initiation	04/16/2009
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: PROCON Campinas Defendant: CPFL Paulista
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	Undertermined
f) Key facts	Public civil action aiming at suspending the effects of the tariff adjustment authorized by ANEEL to the subsidiary CPFL Paulista for the year 2009. The anticipation of the effects of the judicial protection determining the adjustment based only on the inflation index measured by the IGP-M was initially granted in the order of 6.27%. The subsidiary obtained, before the TRF, the annulment of the determination. There was a judgment dismissing the request, on which embargoes were filed in order to confirm the revocation of the injunction, thus remaining in force the indexes ratified by ANEEL. Appeal filed by opposing party. Judgment rejected the Plaintiff's appeal. Upheld the sentence.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgment unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Immeasurable, as it is a past readjustment in the tariff, without the possibility of estimating how the recalculation of the tariff applied by the subsidiary CPFL Paulista would be.

- ABRADEE – ANEEL**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Common Lawsuit n.º 0039494-18.2002.4.01.3400 (2002.34.00.039564-0)	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Distrito Federal
b) Court instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	12/12/2002
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: ABRADEE Defendant: ANEEL
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	At this time, it is not possible to estimate the amounts involved in the process.
f) Key facts	The subsidiaries CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE, as well as other Brazilian distribution companies, through ABRADEE, are the plaintiffs of a lawsuit against ANEEL questioning the basis for remuneration of concession assets since the first tariff review cycle. After manifestation of the parties on the expert report (which finds the economic-financial imbalance alleged by ABRADEE) and presentation of final allegations, a judgment was rendered dismissing the requests. Currently, the records are awaiting judgment of the appeal filed by ABRADEE.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to associates.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Possible payment of procedural costs and fees for loss of suit arbitrated by the court, as this is an active proceeding. Any costs will be apportioned among ABRADEE associates (represented in the action).

- Rio Grande do Sul State**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Lawsuit no. 3709601-03.2005.8.21.0001	
a) Court	7ª Court of Fazenda
b) Court instance	1st Instance
c) Date of initiation	02/22/2001
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Estado do Rio Grande do Sul Defendant: RGE e outros
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 483,654
f) Key facts	Declaratory action of administrative impropriety filed by the State of RS and CEEE on 02/22/2001 discussing the corporate restructuring process of CEEE for later privatization, also appearing as defendants the State Secretary for Mines and Energy, the President of CEEE, the Financial Director of CEEE, the Administrative Director of CCODEE (RGE) and CNNDDEE (RGE Sul) and the accountants who signed the appraisal report. The discussion revolves around 3 points specifically

	<p>in relation to RGE and RGE Sul, namely: 1) The valuation and payment of the share capital of the assets/liabilities transferred to the new companies through the accounting headings "current account" (R\$ 26 million for RGE and R\$ 24 million for RGE SUL). 2) Payment of current account credits through the transfer of real estate to RGE Sul and RGE.3) The distribution of customer revenues in the concession areas of the new companies created from 08/12/1997 onwards, with CEEE stating loss because during this period it bore all the costs of the operation without being entitled to the respective revenue; Remote risk classification, insofar as the arguments presented by RGE in its preliminary statement, as well as in its Answer are quite robust and oppose all the allegations contained in the Initial. All other defenses presented also follow the same line in the sense of demonstrating that the operations carried out are perfectly legal. Accounting opinions were presented by some of the defendants to demonstrate the regularity of the procedures carried out in the accounting of CEEE and its subsidiaries, which contradict the report that supports the Initial. However, only an impartial judicial expertise will be able to elucidate the questions raised by the plaintiffs and the defendants, including the possible fraud/fault of the defendants, illicit enrichment and damage to the treasury. Therefore, up to the present moment, there are no new elements in the records capable of altering the assessment previously carried out; Process in instruction phase (expertise). On 10/19/2021, the judge granted a deadline for the parties to comment on the possible possibility of self-composition. The State has positioned itself in the sense of having an interest in the composition, as long as there is full compensation for the damage. An internal memorandum was sent with considerations on possible consequences of the reform of the administrative impropriety law in the lawsuit. A petition was filed requesting an extension of the deadline for manifestation on self-composition. Agreement not concluded. Proceeding decision to clean up the process, in which it was determined the subsequent assessment of preliminaries highlighted by RGE. Appeal filed by RGE. Awaiting judgment of the appeal by the collegiate.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	No merit decision yet
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R\$ 483,654, which represents 1.2% of the

Company's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

- **Dispatch nº 288**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Lawsuit 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400 / 0002231-15.2003.4.01.3400	
a) Court	15th Federal Court (Civil) of Brasília
b) Court instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	08/23/2002
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiffs: ANEEL e Energy Distributors Defendant: RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A.
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 410,236
f) Key facts	On May 16, 2002, ANEEL published ANEEL Order No. 288, which introduced changes to certain trading rules of the then-existing Energy Wholesale Market – MAE. Such amendments recognized the Company as a debtor in the short-term market. The Company filed an action for annulment in relation to said Dispatch (Case No. 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400), requesting that the exposure rules in the MAE be maintained, maintaining its accounting and allowing its settlement. The last update regarding the process was on January 15, 2016, the date on which a new second instance decision was published denying the motion for clarification filed by the Company, other market agents and ANEEL against the favorable decision on the merits of RGE South. Also at the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region, the defendant parties filed an appeal against infringing embargoes, seeking to modify the merits of the previous decision. The appeals are awaiting judgment. In relation to the same fact, there is also the process 0002231-15.2003.4.01.3400 that attacks the illegalities of the market liquidation form (Dispatch 346). Therefore, the object of this demand (illegality of the procedure) is contained in the general object of the process 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400). .
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment favorable to RGE; judgment unfavorable to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Decision-making phase
i) Chance of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	In case of loss, “AES Brasil” will bear the burden of the impacts, as well as, in case of victory, “AES Brasil” will receive the amounts arising from the settlement of amounts suspended by Order 288, considering that the parties established that the outcome of this action

would be excepted in the instrument for the acquisition of AES Sul.

- CPFL-T

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Lawsuit no. 5067525-17.2021.8.21.0001	
a) Court	10th Civil Court of Porto Alegre
b) Court instance	1st Instance
c) Date of initiation	10/18/2007
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga, REPSOL SINOPEC Brasil S.A. and Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul Defendant: Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica – CEEE-T and Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica – CEEE-G
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 218,532
f) Key facts	<p>This is settlement of a judgment by arbitration proposed by the successor companies of the plaintiff of action n. 2440311-28.2007.8.21.0001, in order to determine the amount of the conviction established therein to the detriment of the State Company of Electric Energy Generation and Transmission – CEEE-GT. At the time of the filing of the action and at the beginning of the liquidation of the judgment, CEEE-GT was a joint-stock company (a state-owned company, therefore), which had the State of Rio Grande do Sul as its majority shareholder. For this reason, the Rio Grande do Sul State Attorney's Office sponsored this feat, on its behalf.</p> <p>During the liquidation of the judgment, however, there was a partial spin-off of the Defendant company (CEE-GT), as part of a corporate reorganization process whose objective was the segregation of its assets, transferring the generation activities to a new company, the State Electric Power Generation Company (CEE-G), and transmission activities will remain at CEE-T – CEE-GT's new corporate name after the partial spin-off.</p> <p>As in the CNPJ of the former CEE-GT it was registered with CEE-T, the electricity transmission company was registered in the EPROC (procedural system) and identified as the alleged debtor, even if the origin of the debt is, as stated above, not making financial contributions alluding to subscriptions not paid in by TERMOGAÚCHA, an energy GENERATOR company. Thus, it is only natural, then, that the debt under discussion is directed to the new company created from the spin-off of CEE-GT, that is, CEE-G, Companhia</p>

	<p>Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica. CEEE-G manifesting itself in the records through the Attorney General's Office of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where it presented questions and a technical assistant to accompany an accounting inspection and stated that it was a legitimate party to respond to the present action, mentioning the aforementioned Private Instrument of Obligation of Reciprocal Indemnity and Cooperation and Other Covenants and requesting the rectification of the passive pole, so that CEEE-G would be included instead of CEEE-T. (Eproc Event 79). The process is at the expert stage for the preparation of an accounting report. At this first moment, they are discussing expert fees. .</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount invoved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	There should be no impact on the assumption of responsibility by CEEE-G (CSN).

Civil Lawsuits - Environmental

- Semesa x Alberto Vieira Borges**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Indemniti Lawsuit no. 0003354-76.2011.8.09.0113	
a) Court	2nd Civil Court of Niquelândia/GO667-7
b) Court instance	3rd Instance
c) Date of initiation	01/21/2011
d) Partes no processo	<p>Plaintiff: Alberto Vieira Borges e Espólio de Marcia Torrano Grecco Borges</p> <p>Defendante: SEMESA S.A., Eletrobrás Furnas and Grupo VBC Energia S.A.</p>
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 3,344,423
f) Key facts	<p>The Plaintiffs allege that they were expropriated from part of one of their properties on 12/28/1987, for the construction of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Power Plant - Goiás, with Furnas Centrais Elétricas appearing as the expropriator. As compensation, they received the amount of Crz\$ 4,300,000.00, supposedly excluding the wood from the trees in the expropriated area. Believing that they were facing a business opportunity, with the extraction of wood from the area to be flooded, the Plaintiffs invested in the timber sector and in other segments, however, their expectations were frustrated due to the non-demarcation of their property by</p>

	Furnas, as well as and due to the clash between Furnas and the environmental agencies, which lasted for years and culminated in the flooding of the region without them being able to extract the wood they were entitled to. Thus, they claim compensation for material and moral damages and loss of profits. Proceedings at the appeal stage, given the dismissal of the statute of limitations, confirmed by the Court. Awaiting judgment of the appeal filed by the Plaintiff in the 3rd instance. The author's appeals in the 3rd instance were not accepted. Judgment of the internal grievance filed by the Plaintiff with the STJ is pending.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment favorable to CPFL; judgments in 2nd and 3rd instances favorable to CPFL;
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase.
i) Chance of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and accounting record in the Company's results.

- Semesa X Apego**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Civil Lawsuit no. 0018587-42.2004.4.01.3500 (Ambiental)	
a) Court	Federal Regional Court – 1st Region
b) Court instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	10/18/2004
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Associação dos Pescadores Esportivos do Estado de Goiás - APEGO and others Defendant: Semesa S.A, Estado de Goiás e Furnas - Centrais Elétricas S.A, IBAMA, Agência Goiana do Meio Ambiente e outras requeridas.
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 557,040
f) Key facts	Action aimed at condemning the defendants in obligations to do, consisting of the adoption of measures to repair and mitigate the environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Power Plant. An injunction was granted determining the adoption of measures to reduce the environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Plant, as well as the preparation of the EIA/RIMA, as a condition for the renewal of the Operating License. Against this decision, SEMESA filed the Interlocutory Appeal No. 2006.01.00.029015-7 before the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region, which was granted on 10/13/2006, by the reporting judge, the suspension of part of the injunction, which conditioned the functioning of the plant to the elaboration of the EIA-Rima. There was a favorable opinion from IBAMA, which collaborates with the arguments of CPFL, VBC and FURNAS, that there is no need to prepare an EIA/RIMA and that the entrepreneurs are meeting the requirements for issuing the

	operating license. Afterwards, there was a judgment that dismissed the claim in 2017 and released the defendants from the preparation of the EIA/RIMA. Currently, the appeal filed by APEGO in the 2nd instance is awaiting judgment.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Favorable judgement
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible (R\$ 47,862) - Remote (R\$ 509,178)
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Adopt mitigating measures of environmental impacts and cash disbursement and record in the Company's accounting result.

• **Environmental Lawsuit – Parque da Serra do Mar**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Public Civil Lawsuit no. 0001673-23.2015.8.26.0157	
a) Court	3rd District Court of Cubatão – SP
b) Court instance	1st Instance
c) Date of initiation	03/09/2015
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Ministério Público do Estado de São Paulo Defendant: CPFL Piratininga
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	At this time, it is not possible to estimate the amounts involved in the process.
f) Key facts	Public Environmental Civil Lawsuit filed by the Public Prosecution Service of the State of São Paulo that questions the suppression of vegetation in the domain strips of the 10 transmission lines located in the Serra do Mar State Park, on the grounds that the suppressed vegetation would be characterized as being from the Atlantic Forest biome and that the removal of vegetation would be in disagreement with the standards and technical recommendations considered adequate by the Author. It intends that CPFL be obligated to: (i) not carry out the clear cut for the maintenance of the right-of-way of the transmission lines object of this action; (ii) promote the selective cutting of vegetation; (iii) obtain a deforestation license from CETESB and do not intervene in an APP, except with authorization from the environmental agency; (iv) implement a structure to prevent birds from landing, by installing a “bird flapper” every 10m; and (v) arrange for permanent inspection of the LTs lanes. Proceedings are in the instructional phase and are in the expert evidence phase. Awaiting decision of the court on the technical report.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	No merit decisions yet.
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Adopt measures to mitigate the environmental impacts supposedly caused.
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- Rodovia das Colinas**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Lawsuit no. 0000933-68.2013.8.26.0114	
a) Court	6th Civil Court of Campinas – SP
b) Court instance	1st Instance (judicial) – Proof presentation phase
c) Date of initiation	01/17/2013
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Rodovia das Colinas S.A. Defendant: Companhia Piratininga de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 265,898
f) Key facts	This is a collection action, filed in January 2003, in which the Plaintiff requests the payment of amounts corresponding to all occupations of the right of way of the highways under concession of Colinas, which CPFL remained unsuccessful on the merits. In the settlement of judgment, considering that the amount involved in this action is inestimable, in May 2015, the carrying out of judicial expertise was granted. In Oct/2018, the expert added the report to the process, indicating a value of BRL 20 million. We present our challenge – the judge ordered the expert to appear to provide clarification. In January 2020, a new expert report was presented indicating a calculation in the amount of BRL 135 million. On 03/12/2020, we filed a new challenge to the calculation with the help of FGV's advisory. Currently, the parties are awaiting a statement on expert clarifications.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the Company's accounting result in the amount of R\$ 265,898, which represents 0.7% of our consolidated Net Revenue, without major impacts on our operations.

Labor Lawsuits

- Outsourcing – RGE**

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Public Civil Lawsuit no. 0020876-43.2015.5.04.0024	
a) Court	24th Labor Court of Porto Alegre
b) Court instance	3rd Instance
c) Date of initiation	07/03/2015
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Ministério Público do Trabalho Defendant: RGE
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 327,377

f) Key facts	<p>Public Civil Action, proposed by the Ministry of Labor, which requires the condemnation of RGE due to the use of illicit outsourcing of labor as part of the company's core activity. Requests, on a provisional basis, the anticipation of the effects of the guardianship for the immediate cessation of the intermediation of labor to carry out the core activity under penalty of a fixed fine in the amount of R\$ 50 thousand per worker used. Definitively, it requires confirmation of the anticipation of the effects of the guardianship not to use labor intermediation related to the core activity of the defendant, under penalty of a fine of BRL 50 thousand per worker used. Condemnation of the defendant to pay R\$ 150 million as collective moral damages. On 08/18/2015, the request for preliminary injunction made by the Public Prosecutor's Office was rejected.</p> <p>On 02/01/2017, a judgment was published that upheld the action in part to condemn RGE to refrain from using labor intermediation to carry out its core activity, thus considering only those expressly indicated in the complaint, under penalty of payment of a fine of BRL 50,000 per worker used in these activities not directly hired as an employee, as of 180 days after the decision becomes final and unappealable. The company was also condemned to publish, within 15 days after the final and unappealable decision of this action, in a newspaper with national circulation, the extract of the conviction (dispositive part of the judgment), under penalty of a fine of R\$ 5 thousand per day. In March 2018, the court issued a decision on the appeals filed by both parties, dismissing RGE's Ordinary Appeal and partially granting the Public Ministry's Ordinary Appeal, ordering RGE to pay compensation for collective pain and suffering in the amount of BRL 1 million. RGE filed a Motion for Clarification against the decision, which were not upheld by the court. Finally, in July 2018, RGE filed an Appeal for Review, which was denied. We filed an Interlocutory Appeal to the Review Appeal, which awaits judgment. A new Labor Reform law enacted on November 11, 2017 now allows for the outsourcing activities that gave rise to the initial request. On 11/26/2019, a provision in the amount of R\$ 1 million was constituted, corresponding to the conviction to pay compensation for moral damages, based on an opinion prepared by an external office.</p>
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment partially unfavorable to RGE; judgment unfavorable to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Probable: R\$ 1,390 – Remote: R\$ 325,987
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Prohibition of outsourcing – insourcing of the entire workforce involved in the operation, especially in the activities described, as well as payment of compensation and fines for illegal outsourcing.

- CPFL Paulista - Sebastião José Ismael (Palmitos Pupunha)

(Amounts in thousands of reais)

Civil Lawsuit no. 0001126-16.2001.8.26.0434	
a) Court	Unique Court
b) Court instance	Foreclosure
c) Date of initiation	06/13/2001
d) Partes no processo	Plaintiff: Sebastião José Ismael Defendant: Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 259,254
f) Key facts	This is an action for compensation for property damage and loss of profits, resulting from undue cutting, which affected the irrigation system of the Plaintiff's farm, causing loss of production. Judgment that points out liquidated part and part to be liquidated. The net portion has already been paid by the company. Currently, the process is in the process of settlement by arbitration, awaiting judgment by the Court of Justice on the decision that upheld the expert report on the determination of lost profits. A rescission action was filed by the Company (case No. 2035332-43.2013.8.26.0000) aiming at the reversal of the aforementioned decision, which was dismissed.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment unfavorable to CPFL; judgments in 2nd and 3rd instances unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Foreclosure phase
i) Chance of loss	Probable R\$ 11,220 Possible R\$ 43,027 Remote R\$ 205,007
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	Amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result in the amount of R\$ 259,254, which represents 0.7% of the Company's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, without major impacts on the Company's operations.

4.5. Indicate the total provisioned amount, if any, for the processes described in item 4.4:

On December 31, 2022, the total amount provisioned by the Company referring to the lawsuits described in item 4.4 classified as a probable loss was R\$ 171,078 thousand referring to tax and labor lawsuits.

4.6. In relation to relevant confidential proceedings in which the issuer or its subsidiaries are a party and which have not been disclosed in item 4.4, analyze the impact in case of loss and inform the amounts involved
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CPFL Brasil, CPFL Bio Pedra, CPFL Bio Buriti, CPFL Bio Ipê and CPFL Renováveis are defendants in an arbitration proceeding, of a civil nature, with an updated total claim amount of R\$ 306,718, and the exclusion of CPFL Brasil was requested of the passive pole, for not being a legitimate party. The prognosis for losing this procedure was classified as partly probable and partly as possible. The financial impact of this arbitration was contingent on CPFL Bio Pedra and Bio Buriti. There is no financial impact for CPFL Brasil, due to the term of responsibility and assumption of debts signed by CPFL Renováveis. The risk of loss for CPFL Brasil, CPFL Renováveis and CPFL Bio Ipê is classified as remote.

4.7. Describe other relevant contingencies not covered by the previous items

Lawsuits Related to the members of the Board of Directors

Mr. Antônio Kandir, an independent member of our Board of Directors, is involved in a lawsuit before the CVM for alleged irregularities related to the administration and management of the MAP FIM investment fund ("MAP FIM") in the period from December 2010 to May 2013. Antônio Kandir acted as director responsible for the portfolio management activity of Governança e Gestão Investimentos Ltda. ("G&G Investimento"), manager of MAP FIM during the period in question. On May 7, 2019, the CVM Board decided to sentence G&G Investimento and Antônio Kandir to a warning. Currently, the process is in the appeal phase at the Appeals Council of the National Financial System ("CRSFN"). The effects of said judgment are suspended until the judgment of the appeal.

5. Risk management and internal controls policy

5.1. Regarding the risks indicated in items 4.1 and 4.3, please provide information:

a. if the issuer has a formalized risk management policy, please indicate, in case of affirmative, the body that approved it and the date of its approval. In case of negative, please provide the reasons why the issuer has not adopted a policy

CPFL Energia has a Corporate Risk Management Policy approved during the 140th Board of Directors Meeting held on July 29, 2009, duly updated in 2021 and 2022, and it is available on CPFL Energia's website at www.cpfl.com.br/ri ("Corporate Risk Management Policy").

All the main risks to which the Company is exposed are consolidated through the Risk Management Policy and represented in the Corporate Risk Map. The Risk Management Policy includes models, indicators, and risk exposure limits approved by the Board of Directors. It also outlines the treatment to be given and the necessary reporting in case of exceeding the risk thresholds. Additionally, it addresses the Company's risk management structure, defining roles and responsibilities.

b. the objectives and strategies of the risk management policy, when applicable, include:

i. the risks for which protection is sought

Corporate Risks

The risks for which the Company seeks protection through the Corporate Risk Management Policy are:

- non-compliance with the terms of concession contracts, authorizations, or permits;
- inability to fully pass on the cost of purchasing electricity to consumers and the need, to meet demand, to acquire or settle electricity in the short-term market at prices higher or lower than those established in long-term contracts;
- risks of exposure in the energy trading business resulting from energy positions taken (bought or sold) and price fluctuations in the spot market;
- risks inherent in the construction, expansion, and operation of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution facilities and equipment;
- adverse impact on business development operations due to non-completion of the proposed investment program according to the planned schedule;
- risk that contracted insurance policies are insufficient to fully cover losses resulting from liability for any losses and damages arising from the inadequate provision of electricity services;
- impairment of the ability to conduct operational activities and meet financing obligations due to the level of indebtedness and debt service obligations;
- adverse effect on business and operational results from electricity shortages and rationing, as occurred in 2001 and 2002;
- risk of consumer default adversely affecting business, operational results, and/or financial condition;
- increase in market interest rates and currency risks;
- regulatory risk;
- increased obligations and investments due to new environmental or health regulations; and
- adverse effects of unfavorable hydrological conditions on operational results.

Market Risks

The market risks for which the Company seeks protection are:

1. Energy Market Risk

1.1. Risk of over/under contracting by distributors: changes in demand forecasts and price expectations are regularly monitored by the Company. The CPFL Group's distributors use available regulatory mechanisms to adjust contracts and maintain contracting levels within regulatory limits. Additionally, CPFL Energia monitors any regulatory changes that may impact this risk.

1.2. Market risk for generators: hydrological conditions, GSF levels, and price expectations are regularly monitored by the Company. Protection against this risk is achieved through the purchase of energy to minimize balance exposure.

1.3. Market risk for commercialization segment: The balance positions of CPFL's commercialization companies, market conditions, and short-, medium-, and long-term price expectations are regularly monitored. All proposals to buy and sell energy are evaluated in relation to the risk limit before their approval.

2. Credit risk:

For the distribution segment, which operates in a fragmented market, credit risk protection is achieved through monitoring of default rates, which includes collection actions such as cutting off electricity supply to delinquent customers, as well as negative credit reporting, protests, and customized collection efforts. In the generation, commercialization, and services segments, protection is provided through the requirement of financial guarantees and analysis of the business partners' credit scores and risk, providing greater security in decision-making.

3. Interest and Exchange Rate Risk:

The Company and its subsidiaries have a practice of monitoring currency exchange rate fluctuations, interest rate fluctuations, and price index changes. Derivative instruments are contracted with the appropriate approval levels. Regarding currency risk, the exposure related to foreign currency borrowing is hedged through swap operations, allowing the Company and its subsidiaries to exchange the original operation risks for the cost related to CDI variation. Furthermore, the Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) mechanism protects distribution subsidiaries from potential economic losses related to possible currency fluctuations in the purchase of electricity from Itaipu. As for interest rate risk, the subsidiaries have sought to increase the share of loans indexed to pre-determined rates or other indexes. Additionally, the risk of rising interest rates can be partially offset by the financial assets' position of the concession, indexed to IPCA.

4. Regulatory Risk:

For risks related to the review and readjustment processes inherent to the regulated market in which it operates, monitoring is carried out by all directly involved areas, particularly by the Vice Presidency of Regulated Operations, responsible for interactions with the Regulatory Agency.

5. Debt Acceleration Risk

The Company's management and its subsidiaries systematically and constantly monitor debt acceleration and leverage ratios to ensure compliance with conditions. The monitoring results are periodically reported to the executive directors and the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries have internal control policies that ensure a rigorous control environment to minimize exposure to risks related to the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

For more information on these risks, please refer to item 4.1 of this Reference Form.

ii. the instruments used for risk protection

The Company considers the following mechanisms as risk protection measures described in item 4.1 of this Reference Form: (i) periodic monitoring of exposures against limits approved by the Board of Directors; (ii) mitigation plans to address major exposures; and (iii) regular reporting of such information to the competent forums, namely the Company's executives, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Advisory Committees.

Thus, the Company has a practice, defined in the Corporate Risk Management Policy, of regularly monitoring the risks it is exposed to, evaluating the level of exposure, and adopting mitigation measures to reduce risks whenever they approach or exceed established limits. Exposure monitoring is done using indicators and/or models for risk simulation or scenario projection, based on the guidelines provided in the Corporate Risk Management Policy. Additionally, the Company works with exposure limits to these risks, approved by the Board of Directors. In cases of increased exposure or exceeding limits, mitigation plans must be structured by the business areas, in conjunction with the Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate, and subsequently reported to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

Furthermore, the Company continuously assesses regulatory changes, environmental and market conditions, utilizes available regulatory mechanisms, and monitors the performance of its operations to mitigate exposure to potential regulatory, operational, environmental, and market risks.

Other protection instruments contracted by the Company and its subsidiaries are currency or interest rate swaps without leverage components, margin clauses, daily or periodic adjustments. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries do not engage in transactions involving speculative derivatives.

iii. organizational risk management structure

The risk management of CPFL Group, in accordance with the Corporate Risk Management Policy, is conducted through a structure involving: (i) the Board of Directors, assisted by the Audit Committee; (ii) the Executive Board; and (iii) the Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate and the business areas, with the following responsibilities, as outlined below.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for guiding business conduct, including monitoring business risks through the risk management model adopted by the Company. It deliberates on risk limit methodologies recommended by the Executive Board and is informed of exposures and mitigation plans presented in the event of potential breaches of those limits. Additionally, the Board of Directors takes note of and monitors any control weaknesses and/or processes, as well as significant regulatory adherence failures, while overseeing proposed plans by the Executive Board to address them.

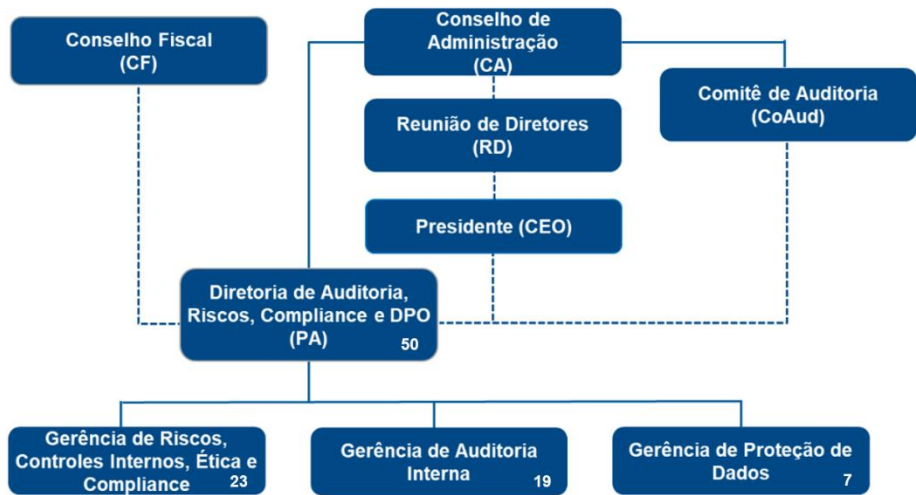
The Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors assist the Board of Directors in implementing and reviewing the Corporate Risk Management Policy. Specifically, the Audit Committee, in its role as a technical body, becomes aware of (i) risk monitoring models, (ii) risk exposures, and (iii) control levels (including their effectiveness), supporting the Board of Directors in fulfilling its statutory role regarding risk management. This Committee also guides the work of Internal Audit and develops improvement proposals.

The Executive Board of the Company is responsible for conducting business within defined risk limits, taking necessary measures to prevent the Company's exposure to risks from exceeding the limits set by the Board of Directors, and reporting any breaches and mitigation actions to the Board of Directors.

The Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate, which reports to the Board of Directors, is responsible for coordinating the risk management process within CPFL Group. It develops and maintains up-to-date methodologies for Corporate Risk Management, involving the identification, measurement, monitoring, and reporting of risks to which CPFL Group is exposed. Additionally, it performs both regular and ad hoc reviews to ensure process alignment with CPFL Energia's guidelines and strategies.

The business areas have primary responsibility for managing the risks inherent in their processes, conducting them within defined exposure limits, and implementing mitigation plans for major exposures. Matters of significant relevance are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors, and other governance forums.

The involved organizational structures are represented in the figure below, as well as the number of employees involved in Internal Audit, Compliance, Internal Controls, and Corporate Risks activities:



c. the adequacy of the operational structure and internal controls for verifying the effectiveness of the adopted policy

In addition to its role in improving CPFL Group's risk management, the Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate, hierarchically subordinated to the Board of Directors, through the performance of the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance Management, coordinates the efforts to assess internal controls regarding the preparation and disclosure of financial statements, including: (i) identifying key business processes, controls, and risks influencing the financial statements; (ii) self-assessment of process and control effectiveness; (iii) testing the effectiveness of internal controls relevant to financial statements, conducted using audit techniques and standards; (iv) monitoring the implementation of action plans and improvements in internal controls; (v) engaging in discussions with the issuer's executives and reporting to the Audit Committee, Board of Directors, and other governance forums; (vi) managing the internal control evaluation system (technological tool); and (vii) coordinating the upward certification process, where the validation procedure of internal control results on financial reports, carried out electronically, is initiated by managers and concluded by the CFO and Investor Relations Officer and the CEO.

The evaluations of the internal control environment remain in compliance with the CVM's requirements to ensure the accuracy of the Financial Statements and adhere to good practices of the Novo Mercado - B3.

Through the performance of the Internal Audit Management, the Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate monitors and oversees the implementation of current practices, policies, and procedures within the Company, based on the Annual Audit Plan.

The Company believes that all bodies and procedures established by CPFL Group are appropriate for mitigating and controlling potential risks, continuously updating internal control procedures to remain in compliance with market-established standards.

5.2. Regarding the controls adopted by the issuer to ensure the preparation of reliable financial statements, please indicate:

a. The main practices of internal controls and the degree of efficiency of such controls, indicating any imperfections and the measures taken to correct them

Annually, all relevant processes and internal controls for our financial statements are evaluated and electronically certified by our managers through an automated system, SAP GRC Process Control, for Internal Controls Management. The Company's Management has assessed the effectiveness of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements based on the criteria established in the "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" issued in 2013 by COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission).

Based on these evaluation criteria, the Company's Management has concluded that the internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, are effective.

Internal Controls for Financial Information

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial information. The procedure is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial information and the preparation of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal controls over the disclosure of financial information include policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of reasonably detailed records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that expenditures and expenses are being incurred in accordance with management's authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

Due to inherent limitations, internal control over the disclosure of financial information may not prevent or detect misstatements. Furthermore, the effectiveness of projections and assessments regarding future periods is subject to the risk that controls may be inadequate due to changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with these procedures and policies may deteriorate.

The Company believes that the degree of efficiency of the internal controls adopted to ensure the preparation of financial statements is satisfactory. The Company is constantly attentive to new technologies and has been investing in its controls to continuously improve them.

b. the organizational structures involved

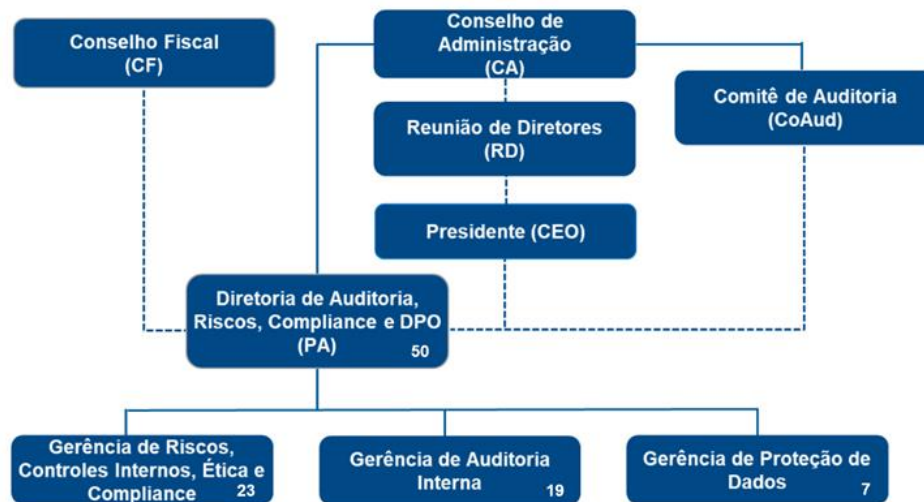
The business areas have primary responsibility for ensuring the updating of documentation for the business processes under their responsibility whenever there are changes in control activities that may compromise their design and effectiveness.

The Management of Risk, Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance is responsible for the annual process of evaluating and certifying internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

The evaluations of the internal control environment remain in compliance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission - CVM to ensure the accuracy of the Financial Statements and good practices of the New Market - B3.

Matters of significant relevance are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors, and other governance forums.

The related organizational structures are represented in the figure below, along with the number of employees involved in Internal Audit, Compliance, Internal Controls, and Corporate Risks activities:



c. if and how the efficiency of internal controls is supervised by the issuer's management, indicating the position of the individuals responsible for such oversight

Within the CPFL Group, the evaluation of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements is conducted through a structure involving the Executive Board, the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, the Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate, and the business areas. This management is regulated through entity-level controls and the Internal Controls Assessment Standard, which describes the risk management model and the responsibilities of each party involved.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia to be aware of significant deficiencies found in the internal control environment of CPFL Energia and to monitor the implementation of action plans, when applicable.

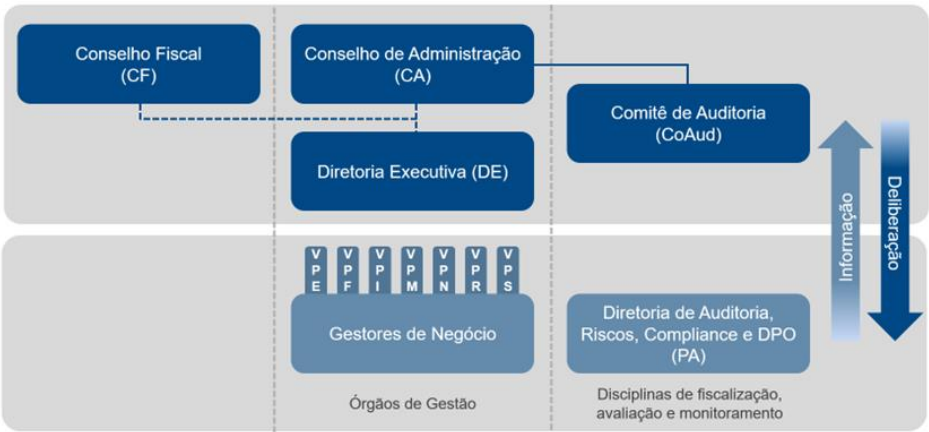
The Advisory Committees of the Board of Directors, especially the Audit Committee, are responsible for advising the Board of Directors on the following topics: (i) evaluation of the robustness of the information provided to the Board of Directors; (ii) development of proposals to improve business management processes; (iii) assessment of CPFL Energia's key areas of risk; and (iv) guidance on Internal Audit work and development of improvement proposals.

The CPFL Energia Audit Committee, among other responsibilities, certifies that the management has the means to identify the risks to which the CPFL Group is exposed regarding the preparation and disclosure of financial statements. It reviews the reports from Internal Audit, independent auditors, and the controller, analyzing their respective recommendations and opinions, and monitors the effectiveness of the control environment, recommending changes if necessary.

The CPFL Energia Executive Board is responsible for:

- Approving the annual scope of work, regarding the extent (selection of processes and companies), deadlines, materiality, and testing strategy.
- Periodically monitoring the progress of the work through presentations made in Board Meetings and reports issued by the Management of Risk, Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance.
- Ensuring the implementation of actions defined by the managers under their authority.
- Performing the upward certification within the defined period.
- Sponsoring improvements in the internal control environment, always seeking a balance between process, control, and cost effectiveness, as well as alignment with CPFL Energia's strategic objectives.

The Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate conducts both regular and ad hoc reviews to ensure alignment of processes with management guidelines and strategies.
This governance structure can be illustrated by the figure below:



d. deficiencies and recommendations regarding internal controls present in the detailed report prepared and submitted to the issuer by the independent auditor, in accordance with the regulations issued by the CVM concerning the registration and exercise of independent auditing activities

The auditors did not report any significant deficiencies in their detailed report on internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

e. comments from the directors regarding the deficiencies identified in the detailed report prepared by the independent auditor and the corrective measures taken

The Communication of Internal Control Deficiencies, issued by the Independent Auditors, is annually filed with the regulatory body, ANEEL. The status of action plans is monitored by our Audit Committee, an independent body separate from the Management and external audit.

The Management of the Company is not aware of any facts or aspects that may indicate the presence of significant deficiencies in the internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. However, any other identified deficiencies are forwarded to the responsible directors for the definition of action plans. The Audit, Risk, Compliance, and DPO Directorate monitors and verifies the implementation of the action plan throughout the fiscal year.

5.3. Regarding the internal mechanisms and procedures of integrity adopted by the issuer to prevent, detect, and address deviations, fraud, irregularities, and illegal acts committed against the public administration, both domestic and foreign, please provide information:

a. if the issuer has rules, policies, procedures, or practices aimed at preventing, detecting, and remedying deviations, fraud, irregularities, and illegal acts committed against the public administration, please identify:

i. the main integrity mechanisms and procedures adopted and their adequacy to the issuer's identified profile and risks, indicating how frequently the risks are reassessed and the policies, procedures, and practices are adapted

The Company maintains procedures that guide its key organizational processes, as well as internal controls that are periodically evaluated by the Internal Audit department. It also monitors its key risk indicators derived from its Corporate Risk Matrix. Additionally, the Company has a robust Integrity Program composed of 4 dimensions (guidelines, communication, evaluation, and monitoring). Some of the initiatives are highlighted below:

- **Code of Ethical Conduct:** ethical guidelines to be followed by employees and third parties with direct relationships with CPFL Energia. To access the Code of Ethical Conduct, visit the Company's investor relations website through the following link: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica>;
- **Ethics and Business Conduct Committee and Reporting Processing Commission:** the Executive Committee for Ethics and Business Conduct ("COMET") consists of 4 members, including 3 members from the Company's Executive Board, namely the CEO, the Vice President of Legal Affairs & Institutional Relations, and the Executive Vice President, as well as 1 external and independent member. The Reporting Processing Commission ("CPD") is composed of up to 4 senior executives of the Company, defined by the Ethics Committee, including the Director of Audit, Risk, Ethics, and Compliance, and 1 external and independent member, as provided in the Ethics Committee Regulation;
- **External Ethics Channel:** an independent company specialized in receiving ethical reports (complaints, inquiries, and suggestions) and responsible for ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of information, user anonymity, and independence throughout the process.
- **Public Officials Relationship Policy (GED 16.602):** establishes rules of conduct when employees and/or representatives of companies belonging to CPFL Energia S.A. holding and all its direct and indirect subsidiaries ("CPFL Group") are involved in activities for commercial purposes, negotiation, or contract management that require interaction with the Public Administration, Public Officials, or Political Agents. The relationship and interaction with any Public Officials or Political Agents must be ethical, transparent, and based on good faith, respecting the rules governing the Public Administration and the values and guidelines established by the CPFL Group Code of Ethical Conduct.
- **CPFL Energia Anti-Corruption Policy (GED 16.027):** The Anti-Corruption Policy supplements, but does not replace, the Code of Ethical Conduct and aims to establish principles for the prevention and combat of corruption, bribery, money laundering, and financing of terrorism. This document applies to all employees, customers, suppliers, and/or business partners and related parties of companies belonging to the CPFL Group that have the same management and governance model, and in other companies, representatives exercise their voting rights with the aim of adopting a similar policy. Based on the principles of anti-corruption conduct and internal regulations, the Policy establishes rules and procedures for, for example: (i) prohibition of corruption and bribery and monitoring of situations vulnerable to violations; (ii) transactions involving financial resources; (iii) relationships with suppliers, business partners, and related parties; (iv) relationships with the government. To access the Anti-Corruption Policy, visit the Company's investor relations website through the following link: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>.

In 2022, the CPFL Group's Integrity Program received ISO 37001 certification (Anti-Bribery Management System), attesting to the Company's compliance, guidelines, and high standards of governance and transparency in conducting its activities.

ii. the organizational structures involved in monitoring the operation and effectiveness of the internal mechanisms and procedures of integrity, indicating their responsibilities, whether their creation was formally approved, the issuer's bodies to which they report, and the mechanisms ensuring the independence of their leaders, if applicable

The Anti-Corruption Policy, an internal regulation approved by the Board of Directors, and the Integrity Program Instruction define the management and implementation responsibilities of the Integrity Program by the Ethics and Compliance department (allocated in the CPFL Group's Audit, Risk, Compliance, and Data Protection Officer Directorate) and the Compliance Officer, a role performed by the Director of Audit, Risk, Compliance, and Data Protection Officer, with direct and independent reporting to the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Ethics Committee Regulation, together with Guideline No. 36 of the CPFL Group's Code of Ethical Conduct, define the attributions and responsibilities of COMET and CPD members, among which we highlight:

- a) the number of members will be defined by the CPFL Board of Directors;
- b) according to the proposal of the Executive Board, approved by the Board of Directors, the Committee will be composed of Vice Presidents and at least one external member who is not a CPFL professional, with a two-year term, renewable. The internal auditor will participate as an observer of the Committee;
- c) the Committee will be chaired by a president and a vice president, who will substitute the president in case of absence or impediment, both chosen among the CPFL professionals selected to participate in the Committee;
- d) the Committee will decide on violations of the Code and provide guidance on the application of its rules through awareness campaigns, response to inquiries, and issuance of summaries;
- e) the structure and functioning of the Committee will be established in internal regulations approved by the CPFL Executive Board, upon proposal of the Committee; and
- f) the CPFL Energia Board of Directors will replace the Committee in its attributions in cases of violations of the Code's guidelines committed by Committee members, the Executive Board, or the Board of Directors.

iii. if the issuer has a formally approved code of ethics or conduct, indicating:

The CPFL Group's Code of Ethical Conduct is the guiding document of the Integrity Program, which contains the ethical principles, values, and commitments of integrity and transparency that must be observed by all employees in their activities. This includes members (i) of the Board of Directors, (ii) of Advisory Boards and Committees, and (iii) of the Executive Board, as well as other managers and related parties. It is worth noting that this regulation went through an approval process that involves the highest executive instance of the CPFL Group, namely the RD (Board Meeting) and RCA (Board of Directors Meeting) agendas, and it is available on the CPFL Group's institutional website through the following link: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica>.

In addition, in 2020, the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers was published - a derivative regulation subject to the aforementioned CPFL Group Code of Ethical Conduct, but with a specific focus on the supplier and service provider audience, aiming to ensure compatibility between the values of the supply chain and those disseminated by the CPFL Group. This regulation is available on the institutional website through the following link: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/fornecedores>.

- **if it applies to all directors, fiscal council members, board members, and employees and also encompasses third parties such as suppliers, service providers, intermediaries, and associates**

The scope of application of the Code of Ethical Conduct and the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers includes both internal employees and managers as well as the external audience of suppliers and related parties to the CPFL Group, as provided in guideline No. 13 "Responsibility for compliance with the values and guidelines defined in the Code of Ethical Conduct (Code)". Furthermore, the establishment of the Integrity Program, the Ethics and Business Conduct Committee, and the Reporting Processing Commission aims to monitor compliance with the CPFL Group's ethical guidelines at all levels, based on a "tone at the top" approach.

- **the applicable sanctions in the event of a violation of the code or other relevant regulations, identifying the document where these sanctions are specified**

The Code of Ethical Conduct, in its guidelines No. 13 "e" and 37 "d", establishes the possibility of applying disciplinary measures as a consequence of behaviors that are not aligned or are in violation of the guidelines of the Code. It is the responsibility of the Ethics and Business Conduct Committee, after analyzing the investigation report of the complaint, and deliberating on the validity of the complaint, to recommend the application of disciplinary measures to the reported employee. The dosage of the suggested disciplinary measure is determined by the Committee, and its application is carried out in accordance with the procedures established in the Disciplinary Measures and Damage Compensation regulation (GED 17055).

- **the body that approved the code, the date of approval, and if the issuer discloses the code of conduct, the locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted**

The Code of Ethical Conduct is in its 5th version and was approved at the Board of Directors' Meeting on April 20, 2023, and is available on the CPFL Group's institutional website in a publicly accessible place, via the link: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica>.

b. if the channel is open to receive reports from third parties or only from employees:

i. if the whistleblowing channel is internal or managed by third parties

The CPFL Group's Ethics Channel is managed by an independent external company (Contato Seguro) contracted to receive ethical reports (complaints, inquiries, and suggestions). It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week through the following channels: links: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/canal-de-etica> e <https://www.contatoseguro.com.br/cpflenergia> email: eticacpfl@contatoseguro.com.br, telephone: 0800 601 8670, and the Contato Seguro application, accessible for both Android devices through the Google Play Store and iOS devices via the Apple Store.

ii. if the channel is open to receive reports from third parties or only from employees

The Ethics Channel is open for reporting by all stakeholders of the CPFL Group's companies.

iii. if there are mechanisms for anonymity and protection of good-faith whistleblowers

The Ethics Channel ensures the integrity and confidentiality of the information and report submitted, as well as the anonymity of users. It assigns an identification number (protocol) that allows users to track the status of the report. Additionally, the CPFL Group prohibits any form of retaliation against reports made in good faith, as provided in the Code of Ethical Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Integrity Program Instruction, and the Ethics Committee Regulation. This is further reinforced on the website where the Channel is disclosed (link: <https://www.contatoseguro.com.br/cpflenergia>).

iv. the body responsible for investigating reports

The CPFL Group has the Ethics and Business Conduct Committee and the Reporting Processing Commission, which include members of senior management and the executive board, and were established to manage the process of investigating and evaluating reports received from employees and other stakeholders of the CPFL Group.

c. number of confirmed cases in the last 3 (three) fiscal years of deviations, fraud, irregularities, and illicit acts committed against the public administration, and corrective measures adopted

There have been no confirmed cases of such nature in the last 3 (three) fiscal years.

d. if the issuer does not have rules, policies, procedures, or practices aimed at preventing, detecting, and remediating deviations, fraud, irregularities, and illicit acts committed against the public administration, identify the reasons why the issuer has not adopted controls in this regard

Not applicable.

5.4. Inform whether, in relation to the last fiscal year, there have been significant changes in the key risks to which the issuer is exposed or in the risk management policy adopted, commenting, if applicable, on any expectations of reducing or increasing the issuer's exposure to such risks:

Regarding the last fiscal year ended on December 31, 2022, there were no significant changes in the risks monitored by the Company in 2022.

The Corporate Risk Management Policy was updated in 2022, reflecting the Company's new standard for policy documentation. The annexes of the Corporate Risk Management Policy were also updated, demonstrating the indicators and limits of each model, aiming to reflect the ongoing updates made to the risk monitoring metrics of the Corporate Risk Map.

5.5. Provide other information that the issuer considers relevant

There is no information that the Company considers relevant regarding the previous items that has not been disclosed in other sections of this Reference Form.

6. Control and economic group**6.1. Identify the controlling shareholder or group of controlling shareholders, indicating for each of them:**

Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
Esc Energia S.A.					
Brazil	15.146.011/0001-51	234,086,204	20.315%	0	0.000%
234,086,204	20.315%	20.315%	20.315%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	06/27/2019
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.					
Brazil	26.002.119/0001-97	730,435,698	63.392%	0	0.000%
730,435,698	63.392%	63.392%	63.392%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	06/27/2019
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
OTHERS					
187,732,538	16.293%	0	0.000%	187,732,538	16.293%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					

0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TOTAL					
1,152,254,440	100.000%	0	0,000%	1,152,254,440	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
ESC Energia S.A.					
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.					
Brazil	26.002.119/0001-97	1,042,392,615	100.000%	0	0.000%
1,042,392,615	100.000%	100%	100.000%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	01/23/2017
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
1,042,392,615	100.000%	0	0.000%	1,042,392,615	100.000%
OTHERS					

0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TOTAL					
1,042,392,615	100.000%	0	0.000%	1,042,392,615	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.					
International Grid Holdings Limited					
British Virgin Islands	11.823.391/0001-60	29,347,106,729	99.999%	0	0.000%
29,347,106,729	99.999%	99.999%	99.999%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	08/14/18
Top View Grid Investment Limited					

British Virgin Islands	11.823.389/0001-91	1	0.001%	0	0%
1	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	Não	Legal entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	03/28/2017
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
29,347,106,730	100.000%	0	0.000%	29,347,106,730	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TOTAL					
29,347,106,730	100.000%	0	0.000%	29,347,106,730	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change

International Grid Holdings Limited					
State Grid International Development Limited					
China	12.906.328/0001-50	1	100.000%	0	0.000%
1	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
1	100.000%	0	0.000%	1	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TOTAL					
1	100.000%	0	0.000%	1	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder

Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
Top View Grid Investment Limited.					
State Grid International Development Limited					
China	12.906.328/0001-50	1	100.000%	0	0.000%
1	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
1	100.000%	0	0.000%	1	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TOTAL					
1	100.000%	0	0.000%	1	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %

Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
State Grid International Development Limited					
State Grid International Development Limited Co, Ltd					
China	18.022.960/0001-18	20,132,519,765	100.000%	0	0.000%
20,132,519,765	14.881%	14.881%	14.881%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
State Grid Overseas Investment, Ltd					
China	n/a	0	0.000%	76,049,728,210	66.04%
76,049,728,210	56.213%	56.213%	56.213%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a
State Grid Overseas Investment (Europe) Limited					
China	n/a	0	0.000%	39,106,668,700	33.96%
39,106,688,700	28.906%	28.906%	28.906%	No	Legal Entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
20,132,519,765	100,000%	123,740,041,840	100,000%	143,872,561,605	100,000%
OTHERS					

0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TOTAL					
20,132,519,765	100.000%	123,740,041,840	100.000%	143,872,561,605	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
State Grid Overseas Investment, Ltd					
State Grid Corporation of China					
China	n/a	100	100.000%	0	0.000%
100	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal entity
Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	07/31/2017
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)

100	100.000%	0	0.000%	100	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TOTAL					
100	100.000%	0	0.000%	100	100.000%

Parent company/Investor					
Shareholder name					
Nationality	CPF/CNPJ	Number of common shares (Unit)	Common share %	Number of preferred shares (Unit)	Preferred shares %
Total number of shres (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% hel in relation to the total share capital	If it participates in a shareholder agreement	Type of shareholder
Information about their direct and indirect controllers	Shareholder residing abroad	Legal representative or agent	Type of legal representative or agent	CPF/CNPJ of the legal representative or agent	Date of the last change
State Grid International Development Limited Co, Ltd					
State Grid Corporation of China					
China	n/a	8,364,937,989	100.000%	0	0.000%
8,364,937,989	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%	No	Legal entity

Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	12/21/2020
OS (Qnt.)	OS (%)	PS (Qnt.)	PS (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
8,364,937,989	100.000%	0	0.000%	8,364,937,989	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TRASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2022					
0	0,000%	0	0,000%	0	0,000%
TOTAL					
8,364,937,989	100.000%	0	0.000%	8,364,937,989	100.000%

6.2. In tabular form, a list containing the following information about shareholders or groups of shareholders acting together or representing the same interest, with a participation equal to or greater than 5% of the same class or type of shares, and not listed in item 6.1:

We list the shareholders or groups of shareholders acting together or representing the same interest, with a participation equal to or greater than 5% of the same class or type of shares, in the table provided in item 6.1 of this Reference Form.

6.3. In the form of a table, describe the capital distribution as determined in the last general shareholders' meeting:

Position as April 28, 2023:

Date of the last shareholders' meeting / Date of the last amendment	04/28/2023
a) Number of individual shareholders (Units)	60,109
b) Number of corporate shareholders (Units)	4,762
c) Number of institutional investors (Units)	1,166

Outstanding Shares

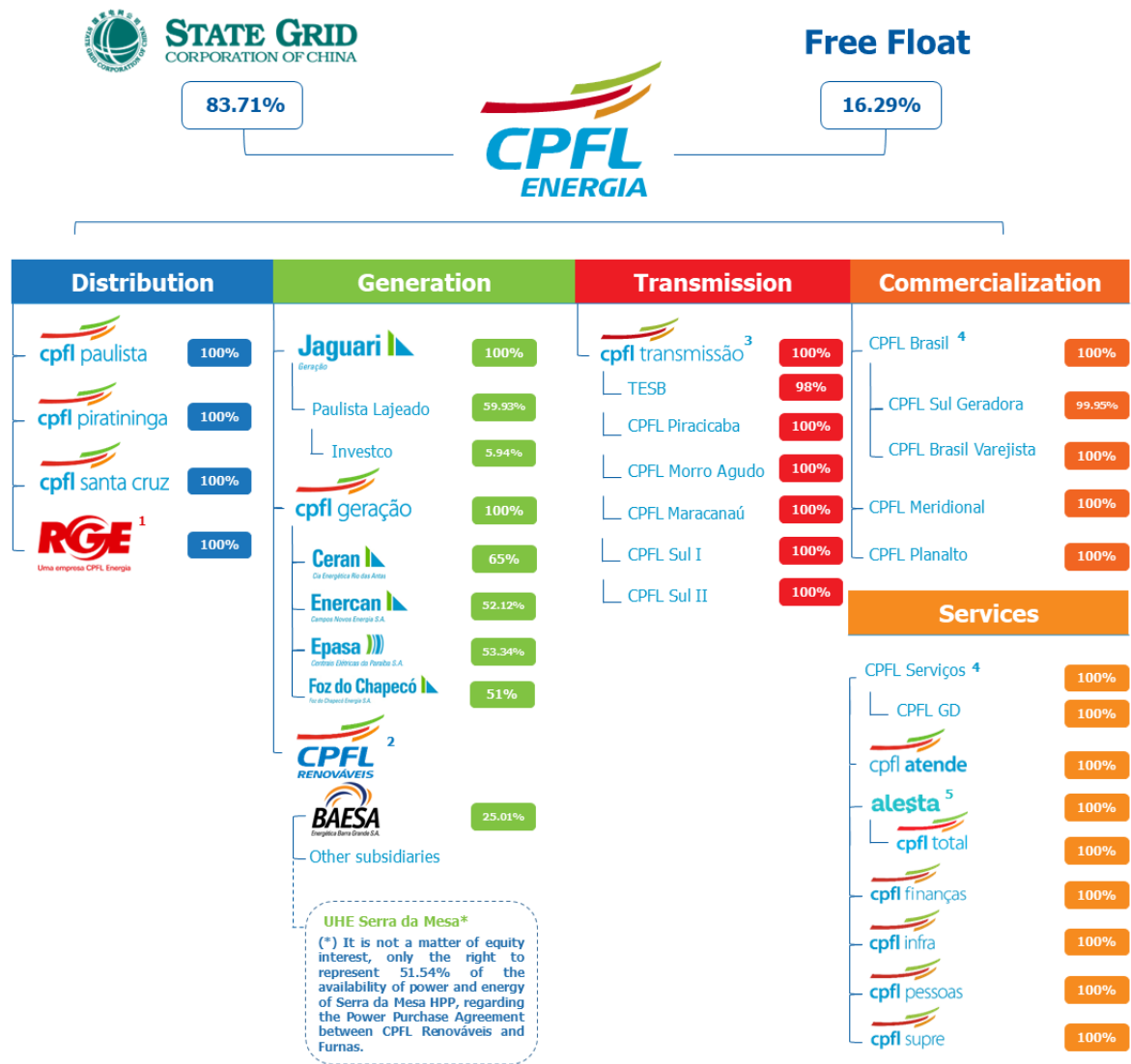
Outstanding shares correspond to all the Company's shares except those owned by the controller, related parties, Company administrators, and shares held in treasury.

Number of Ordinary Shares (Units)	187,732,538	16.29%
Number of Preferred Shares (Units)	0	0.00%
Total	187,732,538	16.29%

6.4. List the companies in which the issuer has a stake and that are relevant to the development of its activities, providing information on:

Business name	CNPJ	Issuer's participation
CPFL Paulista	33.050.196/0001-88	100.00%
CPFL Piratininga	04.172.213/0001-51	100,0%
RGE Sul (RGE)	02.016.440/0001-62	89.01%
CPFL Santa Cruz	53.859.112/0001-69	100.00%
CPFL Geração	03.953.509/0001-47	100.00%
CPFL Jaguarí Geração	07.137.154/0001-79	100.00%
CPFL Renováveis	08.439.659/0001-50	49.15%
CPFL Brasil	04.973.790/0001-42	100.00%
CPFL Serviços	58.635.517/0001-37	100.00%
CPFL Atende	09.606.475/0001-09	100.00%
CPFL Planalto	02.150.562/0001-47	100.00%
CPFL Infra	08.971.542/0001-13	100.00%
CPFL Telecom	12.116.119/0001-03	100.00%
CPFL Eficiência Energética	18.710.670/0001-67	100.00%
Authi	21.114.494/0001-05	100.00%
CPFL Pessoas	34.050.376/0001-22	100.00%
CPFL Finanças	34.047.930/0001-12	100.00%
CPFL Supri	34.049.289/0001-55	100.00%
Alesta	38.316.293/0001-93	100.00%
Clion	04.785.914/0001-66	100.00%

6.5. Insert an organizational chart of the issuer's shareholders and the economic group to which it belongs, indicating:



Reference date: 04/26/2024

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%).

6.6. Provide any other information that the issuer considers relevant
--

There are no other relevant information regarding this item 6.

7. General Meeting and Administration

7.1. Describe the main characteristics of the issuer's management bodies and the fiscal council, identifying:

a. the main characteristics of the appointment and position filling policies, if any, and, if disclosed by the issuer, the locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted

The Company has a Nomination Policy for Members of the Board of Directors, Executive Board, and Advisory Committees, which aims to define the procedures, guidelines, and criteria to be observed by the Company in the process of appointing members of the Board of Directors, its Advisory Committees, and the Executive Board of the Company, in alignment with best governance and market practices. The document is available on the Company's Investor Relations website through the following link: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>.

b. if there are performance evaluation mechanisms, please inform accordingly:

i. the frequency of evaluations and their scope

The Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Internal Regulations of the Fiscal Council provide that annually, in the last month of each fiscal year, the President of the respective body, with the assistance of the Corporate Governance Secretariat, should send a performance evaluation questionnaire to be individually filled out by the council members. The results of this evaluation are subsequently disclosed to all Councilors with the aim of continuously improving the performance of these bodies.

In addition, in 2022, the same evaluation process was conducted with the members of the Advisory Committees of the Board of Directors and the members of the Executive Board to further enhance the performance of these bodies.

The self-assessment covers 5 dimensions related to the respective bodies, as applicable: (a) compliance with the mandate in accordance with the responsibilities and purpose/attribution of the body; (b) composition and structure, assessing whether the set of competencies of the body is adequate to fulfill its mission, as well as whether the committee structure is suitable to support the Board in decision-making; (c) process and support structure, analyzing whether the processes and support structures available to the body effectively contribute to the business's success; (d) dynamics and effectiveness, evaluating how members act as a group in decision-making, whether they interact effectively with each other and with other managerial levels; and (e) the effectiveness of the body's contribution regarding the issues it is involved in.

Regarding individual aspects concerning the contribution of each member to the functioning of the collegial body, the questionnaire includes: (a) questions related to individual contributions, analyzing the inquiries and recommendations made by members individually; (b) engagement and participation; and (c) individual competencies and profile.

We highlight that the size, structure, mandate, decision-making process, and composition of the Board were deemed effective, as they possess a diversity of skills that, when combined, allow for a comprehensive understanding of organizational challenges, facilitating the involvement of Board members in continuous improvement processes, and solidifying the company's commitment to best corporate governance practices.

Results and opportunities for improvement, when identified, are assessed, and the Board of Directors may, if necessary, establish action plans, such as holding meetings and/or training sessions to enhance the functioning of the organs. Based on the assessment results and as indicated in the methodology described below in item (ii), the outcome was "above expectations," and there was no need to establish action plans.

ii. methodology and main criteria used in the evaluations

The governance body members receive a self-assessment questionnaire consisting of statements that should be rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest score and 1 being the lowest. In addition to the statements, members also have the opportunity to include any comments or suggestions regarding the activities of the body to which they belong.

Once completed, the questionnaires are analyzed by the Corporate Governance Secretariat, and a weighted average is calculated. The scores are then classified into three levels: (i) Positive Points (weighted average equal to or higher than 7.5); (ii) Points of Attention (weighted average between 7.4 and 5); and (iii) Improvement Points (weighted average below 5).

The criteria used in the self-assessment are closely related to the dimensions of analysis of the collegial body and individual members described in section (b.i) above.

iii. use of external consulting or advisory services

Not applicable, as no requests were made by members in this regard for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2022.

c. rules for identification and management of conflicts of interest

The Chairman of the General Assembly must ensure compliance with the best corporate governance practices adopted by the Company, such as the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC) Best Practices Code and Corporate Governance Guidelines. The IBGC Best Practices Code states that a shareholder who, for any reason, has a conflicting interest with that of the organization in a specific deliberation:

- must immediately disclose the fact and abstain from participating in the discussion and voting on that matter;
- if representing third parties, should only be authorized to vote if the proxy has been given by a non-conflicted shareholder and explicitly expresses the voting preference, and must abstain from participating in the discussion; and
- if the appointed shareholder representative also has a conflict of interest or the proxy is not explicit regarding the voting preference, they should not be authorized to participate and vote, even when representing the third party.

Furthermore, it emphasizes that a person who is not independent regarding the matter under discussion or deliberation must promptly disclose their conflict of interest or particular interest. If they fail to do so, another person with knowledge of the conflict must disclose it. Once a conflict of interest regarding a specific subject is identified, the involved person must withdraw, including physically, from the discussions and deliberations.

The Chairman of the General Assembly must also ensure compliance with Article 115 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, which reinforces that shareholders must exercise their voting rights in the interest of the company and imposes restrictions and penalties on shareholders who act contrary to that.

The Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance Guidelines of the Company, in addition to providing for the abstention of any Board member from the part of the meeting in which the conflict of interest, real or potential, is considered, also establish as a duty of the body to prevent and manage situations of conflicts of interest for the members of the Management and employees, aiming to ensure that the Company's interest prevails over any others. This matter is also covered by the Internal Regulations of the Executive Board, which assigns to this collegial decision-making body the prevention and management of conflicts of interest or differences of opinions, ensuring the prevalence of the Company's interest.

d. by administrative body:

i. total number of members, grouped by self-declared gender identity

Administrative body	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not to answer	Not applicable
Directors	1	7	0	0	0	0

Board of Directors - Effective members	1	3	0	0	0	0
Board of Directors - Alternate members	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Council – Effective members	1	1	0	0	1	0
Fiscal Council – Alternate members	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total Members	4	11	0	0	3	0

ii. total number of members, grouped by self-declared racial or ethnic identity

Órgão da Administração	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Prefer not to answer	Not applicable
Directors	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
Board of Directors - Effective members	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Board of Directors - Alternate members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Council – Effective members	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fiscal Council – Alternate members	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total Members	7	7	1	0	0	3	0

iii. total number of members grouped by other diversity attributes that the issuer considers relevant

	Up to 30 years old	31 to 50 years old	Above 50 years old
Directors	0	5	3
Board of Directors - Effective members	0	1	3
Board of Directors - Alternate members	0	0	0
Fiscal Council – Effective members	0	3	0
Fiscal Council – Alternate members	2	1	0
Total Members	2	10	6

e. if applicable, specific objectives that the issuer has regarding gender diversity, racial or ethnic diversity, or other attributes among the members of its administrative bodies and fiscal council

The Nomination Policy for members of the Board of Directors, Executive Board, and Committees establishes that nominations should consider, as far as possible, that the composition of the body is suitable for the Company's size and needs, while also observing diversity of knowledge and experiences from diverse individuals, such as Persons with Disabilities, women, LGBTQIAP+ individuals, Black individuals, and individuals from different generations and nationalities, in order to enable the Company to benefit from different perspectives in effective decision-making processes. Additionally, the Company has a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy that aims to define the procedures and guidelines to be observed in order to ensure a work environment that increasingly represents the plurality of our society, appropriately tailored to the sector, across all areas and levels of the organization. It also aims to guide the creation of a more inclusive culture, where differences are not only respected but also serve as catalysts for our ability to generate energy that moves us forward, in alignment with best market practices.

f. role of the administrative bodies in assessing, managing, and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities

The Company is a leader in renewable energy generation in Brazil and plays a significant role in the country's infrastructure. Therefore, the Company is committed to transitioning to a low-carbon economy and approaches the challenge of climate change with a sense of urgency, responsibility, and determination.

Achieving the Company's objectives involves various governance instances, and annually, the Executive Board, the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee, and the Board of Directors monitor the implementation of the ESG 2030 Plan, which sets forth new guidelines and strategies to provide sustainable, accessible, and reliable energy at all times, making people's lives safer, healthier, and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. With 23 public commitments, the goal of the ESG 2030 Plan is to drive the transition to a more sustainable, safe, and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society. There are three commitments directly related to the Climate Change theme: Generating 100% renewable energy by 2030; Being carbon-neutral from 2025, reducing 35% of scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 2030; and Offering low-carbon solutions to our customers, with annual targets for revenues from the sale of renewable energy certificates and carbon credits.

In addition to reporting to internal governance bodies, we annually disclose the monitoring of commitments under the ESG 2030 Plan in the Company's Annual Sustainability Report.

For more information about the Company's Annual Sustainability Report and its journey against climate change, please access the following links, respectively:
<https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=b00U2J29IKdugAaDoFdqvg==> /
<https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=HnWht8E6WDWvPSgQxf/ouA==>.

7.2. Regarding specifically the Board of Directors, indicate:

The Board of Directors of CPFL Energia is a collegiate body composed of a minimum of 5 (five) and a maximum of 9 (nine) members, all elected and removable by the General Meeting, with a unified term of 2 (two) years, with the possibility of reelection. Among its members, there must be a minimum of 2 (two) or 20% (twenty percent) of independent directors, whichever is greater, in line with the provisions of the New Market Regulation of B3 and the Company's Bylaws, expressly declared as such in the minutes of the General Meeting that elects them. An independent director is also considered one elected through the faculties provided for in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Brazilian Corporations Law.

Among the members of the Board of Directors, a Chairman is elected at the first meeting after the election of said members. The positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO (or principal executive) of the Company cannot be held by the same person.

Currently, the Company's Board of Directors is composed of 7 (seven) members, of which 2 (two) are considered independent.

The Board of Directors is a deliberative collegiate body responsible for determining the strategic guidelines of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as for protecting the corporate purpose and governance system. In addition to the Internal Regulations, its powers and attributions are provided for in the Brazilian Corporations Law, the Company's Bylaws, and the Corporate Governance Guidelines.

a. bodiless and permanent committees reporting to the board of directors

The Board of Directors is assisted, according to the Internal Regulations of the Committees and Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors of the Company ("Committees Regulations"), by 5 (five) committees, namely: (i) Audit Committee; (ii) Related Parties Committee; (iii) People Committee; (iv) Finance and Risk Management Committee; (v) Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee, with the Audit Committee having its own Internal Regulations. The Board may, at any time and within the limits established in the Internal Regulations, create Committees to assist it.

According to the Committees Regulations, each Committee is composed of at least 3 (three) regular members and up to 3 (three) alternate members, who may replace any of the regular members. The Related Parties Committee does not have alternate members and must have a majority of independent members, as defined by the New Market Regulation. The members' term is 2 (two) years, and the organization of the meetings, as well as the responsibilities of each Committee, are established in the Internal Regulations, available on the Company's IR website.

The Audit Committee, according to the provisions of its own Internal Regulations, is composed of 3 (three) members, of which at least 1 (one) must be an independent member of the Board of Directors, and at least 1 (one) must have recognized experience in corporate accounting matters. The members' term is 2 (two) years, and the organization of the meetings, as well as their responsibilities, are established in the Internal Regulations, available on the Company's IR website.

Until May 2022, the Board of Directors was assisted by 7 (seven) committees, namely: (i) Audit Committee; (ii) Related Parties Committee; (iii) People Committee; (iv) Finance and Risk Management Committee; (v) Strategy, Growth, and Innovation Committee; and (vi) Supplementary Committee.

For more information, access the Internal Regulations of the Committees Assisting the Board of Directors of the Company through the following link:
<https://cpfl.riprisma.com/Download.aspx?Arquivo=J8HliToQoDPVrRjTkpvvRg==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>.

b. how the board of directors evaluates the work of the independent audit, indicating whether the issuer has a policy of hiring non-audit services with the independent auditor, and, if disclosed, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be accessed

The Board of Directors evaluates the work of the independent audit through reports and clarifications. Non-audit services are subject to prior approval by the Board of Directors and the Company's Audit Committee, with the auditors declaring their independence and absence of impediments to carry out the contracted work.

At the 461st Board of Directors Meeting held on December 16, 2021, the Independent Auditors Hiring Policy was approved, which can be consulted on the Company's Investor Relations website: <https://cpfl.riprisma.com/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>.

c. if established, channels for critical issues related to ESG and compliance matters to reach the knowledge of the board of directors

The Board of Directors becomes aware of critical issues related to ESG matters through reports from its Advisory Committees, especially the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee, and the Audit Committee.

7.3. Regarding each of the administrators and members of the issuer's fiscal board, indicate in table form:

Board of Directors

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Daobiao Chen	09/20/1968	Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Until 2025 AGM	1
239.983.548-40	Administrator	Chairman of Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Yes	08/11/2022
Effective Member of People Committee / Effective Member of Finance and Risks Committee		No			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Electric Power Systems and Automation from Huazhong University of Science and Technology (1986-1990) and Master of Business Administration from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (2003-2005). He began his career in 1990, in the electricity sector of the State Grid Group (in the same sector as CPFL Energia), at Nanjing Electric Power Company, where he served as Director of the Operations Department (2004-2005) and Vice President (2005-2007). He was also Vice President of Lianyungang Electric Power Company (2007-2008), President of Huaian Electric Power Company (2008-2009) and Nantong Electric Power Company (2009-2011), Senior Vice President of State Grid Shanghai Electric Power Company (2011-2015) and Deputy General Director of the Construction Department of State Grid Corporation of China (2015-2016). In 2016, he was Vice President of the Economic Information Sector for Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization, and later Vice President of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. He was Vice Chairman of Board of Directors for CPFL Energia (2017-2018). He was also Executive Director of HK Electric Investments Limited and The Hongkong Electric Company (HEC), and Co-General Manager (Transmission and Distribution) of HEC (2018-2022). Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Yuehui Pan	07/18/1981	Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Until 2025 AGM	3
061.539.517-16	Accountant	Effective Member	04/28/2023	Yes	11/27/2020
Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer		No			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Financial Management from Changsha University of Science and Technology in 2004, master’s in business administration from North China Electric Power University and MBA from Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University. He started his career in the Finance Department at China Power Technology Import and Export Company from 2004 to 2009 and then took on the role of Director of the Financial Asset Management Department at State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. from 2009 to 2010. He also served as Assistant Director, between 2011 and 2013, and Director from 2013 to 2018, in the Financial Department of State Grid Brasil Holding S.A. Subsequently, he served as Chairman of the Fiscal Council of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A., and Chairman of the Fiscal Council of CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis. He is certified by the American Institute of the Chartered Financial Analyst and the China Institute of the Certified Public Accountants. In 2018, he became Deputy Chief Financial Officer of the Company, with a term of office until January 31, 2019. He was elected Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer of the Company. He also serves as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Investor Relations Officer for several of our subsidiaries. In 2020, Mr. Pan was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia. Mr. Pan also has experience in ESG, covering subjects such as Energy Risk Management, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gases, Socio-environmental Issues, Security related to Water issues, Innovation and Emerging Technologies.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Estrella	03/11/1974	Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Until 2025 AGM	3
037.234.097-09	Administrator	Effective Member	04/28/2023	Yes	01/31/2019
Chief Executive Officer		No			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Business Administration from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) and an MBA in Finance from the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC-RJ). He worked at Grupo Lafarge and at the companies Light and Brasil Telecom. He has worked at the CPFL Energia Group since 2001, where he has built a solid career holding the positions of Economic and Financial Planning Manager, Investor Relations Officer, Planning and Controlling Officer, in addition to having been Vice President Finance and Investor Relations Officer. At the beginning of 2019, Gustavo took over the position of Chief Executive Officer of the CPFL Energia Group. As the main highlights of his management, he led the company's return to the capital market in 2019, consolidating it as one of the largest companies in the distribution market between the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais and Paraná. In commercialization, it is one of the leaders in the free market and in the Generation segment it is the third largest private agent in the country, with a portfolio based on clean and renewable sources. In 2020, it received the Equities Deal of the Year 2020 – Americas Award granted by The Banker, a division of the British newspaper Financial Times, due to the success of the CPFL Energia Re-IPO in 2019, which raised BRL 3.7 billion with the sale of shares on the capital market. In addition, he was also in charge of the delisting process of CPFL Renováveis. Gustavo is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Instituto CPFL and a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, ABDIB-Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Basic Industries and ONS-National Electric System Operator. In addition, as a spokesperson for SDG 3, he is an ambassador for the "Leadership with ImPact" program, an initiative of the United Nations (UN) Global Pact.Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhao Yumeng	08/28/1973	Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Until 2025 AGM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Effective Member	04/28/2023	Yes	09/16/2021

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Effective Member of Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee / Alternate Member of People Committee / Alternate Member of Finance and Risks Committee		No			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
<p>Graduated in Electromagnetic Instruments and Measurement from Huazhong University of Science and Technology in 1994.</p> <p>Has holds a Masters degree in Electrical Power Systems and Automation from Hefei University of Technology and an MBA from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. He began his career in 1994 in the Electricity Sector of the State Grid Group. He held the position of Head of Marketing Department of Hefei Power Supply Company from 2004 to 2006, became Manager of the Marketing Department of State Grid Anhui Electric Power Company in 2006, Deputy General Manager of Xuancheng Power Supply Company from 2006 to 2013, General Manager of Chuzhou Electric Power Company from 2009 to 2013 and General Manager of Anqing Power Supply Company from 2013 to 2016. From 2016 to 2017, he was the Assistant Chairman of State Grid International Development Co. Ltd. He was also a member of the Board of Directors and Director of CPFL Energia from 2017 to 2020. Yumeng Zhao currently holds the positions of General Manager of State Grid Chile Holding SpA, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Chilquinta Energia S.A. and member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia.</p> <p>During his MBA at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Mr. Yumeng Zhao took courses related to Energy Risk Management and Innovation. During his Masters Program in Hefei University of Technology, he studded courses related to innovation and emerging technologies. In his work experiences in Xuancheng Power Supply Compnay, Chuzhou Electric Power Company and CPFL Energia, devoted to practicing and implementing emerging technologies.</p>					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Liu Yanli	09/10/1975	Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Until 2025 AGM	1
PE1783682	Administrator	Effective Member	04/28/2023	Yes	05/12/2022
N/A		No			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Computer Science from Hunan University of Finance and Economics in 1998 and Master in Accounting from Xiamen University in 2006. She is certified by the Association of Official Certified Uso Interno CPFL Accountants (ACCA) and the Chinese Institute of Public Accountants (CPA). Mrs. Liu Yanli is currently Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd.. She is also a Board Member of CDP RETI S.p.A. in Italy, Director of State Grid International Australia Development Co., LTD. and member of the Audit and Compliance Committee of SGSP (Australia) Assets PTY LTD, from the year 2022 she became the member of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. Mrs. Liu also has over 20 (twenty) years of international professional experience in M&A, investment & financing, and listed company operations. In the last 10 (ten) years, Ms. Liu led the investment and financing team successfully completing several international M&A and green faithful projects in Italy, Australia, Portugal, Brazil, Hong Kong and Greece. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Board of Directors	04/26/2024	Until 2025 AGM	0
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Independent Member of Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Yes	Not Applicable
Effective Member of Related Parties Committee / Effective Member of Audit Committee		Yes			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Board Member Certified by Experience (CCA+) by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC). Graduated in Business Administration from PUC-RJ, with MBA in Business from INSEAD (France) and MBA in Human Resources from FIA, with several extension courses and international certifications at Harvard, MIT, Kellogg, Tavistock Institute (UK), Wholebeing Institute,					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
INSEAD, IoD (UK) and IBGC. Claudia has more than 30 years of professional experience, having been CEO and held C-Level positions in Finance, Performance Management (TQC), Human Resources, Sustainability, Marketing, Strategic Planning, M&A and New Business Development, in the following companies: AmBev (17 y), GPA (4 y), Via (1 y), Votorantim Cimentos (3 y), FNAC (1 y) and Grupo NC/EMS (2 y). For 11 years, she has been member of Board of Directors and Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors (Audit Committee, Strategy Committee and Head of People, Innovation and Sustainability Committees) in companies such as Tupy, Even, Totvs and Arezzo&Co. Currently is an independent member of the following Board of Directors: Camil Alimentos, BP SP (Benificência Portuguesa SP) and Grupo Cassol. None of these companies is part of CPFL Energia's economic group, nor is it controlled by a shareholder holding a participation greater than 5% of CPFL Energia's shares. Claudia contributes to Value Creation through her experience in ESG (energy transition, climate changes, acting in communities and social responsibility and governance practices), Innovation and Business Ecosystems, Diversification and Partnerships, Customer Experience, Global Expansion and Alignment, Leadership and Team Development, Mental Health, Cultural Transformation, Business Turnaround, M&A and Integration of Acquisitions, Definition of KPIs/OKRs and Incentive/Compensation Systems. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Until 2025 AGM	7
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Independent Member of Board of Directors	04/28/2023	Yes	02/16/2017
Effective member of Audit Committee and effective member of Related Parties Committee		Yes			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Mechanical Production Engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo (USP), earned a Master's degree in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and a Ph.D. in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP). Mr. Kandir was Minister of Planning and Budget of the State, a Congressman, Federal					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
<p>Deputy who also acted as rapporteur for the reform of the 2001 Corporate Law, having, among other advances in the field of Corporate Governance, promoted the autonomy of the CVM on his initiative, President of the National Privatization Council, Brazilian Governor at the IDB, Special Secretary for Economic Policy, President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA).</p> <p>He currently sits on the boards of directors of (i) CSU Cadsystem, a high-tech service provider (since 2014); (ii) Comiex Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., an investment management company (since 2017); (iii) Vibra Agroindustrial S.A., a poultry company (since 2015); (iv) AEGEA Saneamento e Participações S.A., a sanitation company (since 2014); (v) MRV Engenharia e Participações S.A., a construction company (since 2018); and (vi) INTER & CO, INC, a company in the financial sector (since 2023). None of these companies is part of CPFL Energia's economic group, nor are they controlled by a shareholder holding more than 5% of CPFL Energia's ordinary shares. Mr. Antônio Kandir is also a member of CPFL Energia's Related Parties Committee and Audit Committee.</p> <p>Mr. Antonio Kandir also has professional experience on ESG matters, as he works at AEGEA, a company that develops and implements responsible water management practices in all its operations, promoting water efficiency, water and sewage treatment, and considered the Best of ESG 2023.</p>					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Fiscal Council

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhang Ran	02/23/1983	Fiscal Council	04/26/2024	Until 2025 AGM	7
063.980.997-96	Accountant	Effective Member	04/26/2024	Yes	02/16/2017
N/A		N/A			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Graduated in Accounting and Finance from London South Bank University (2002-2004) and Master in Accounting from Beijing Technology and Business University. Manager of the Financial Assets Department at China Electric Power Technology Import and Export Corporation (2009-2010), being responsible for accounting and cost control in this sector. From 2010 to 2012, she was responsible for Tax Planning and Internal Risk Control at State Grid International Development Co., Ltd, where she was also responsible for accounting consolidation and cost control for the Financial Assets Department (2012-2016). She was Chief Financial Officer of BELO MONTE TRAN. DE ENERGIA SPE S.A. (2016-2018). She was Director of the Financial Assets Department at State Grid Brazil Holding S.A (2018-2023). She is currently Deputy Director of Investment & Financing Department at State Grid International Development Co.,Ltd. She is certified by The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Vinícius Nishioka	10/08/1976	Fiscal Council	04/26/2024	Until 2025 AGM	4
025.099.447-03	Contador	Effective Member	04/26/2024	Yes	07/27/2020
N/A		N/A			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Bachelor’s degree in accounting from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and Law from Universidade Gama Filho, with specialization from the Institute of Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Research Foundation (FIPECAFI) and an MBA in Business Management from IBMEC-RJ. MBA Professor in Business Management with emphasis in the Electric Sector - IBMEC-RJ (2020-2021). Experience in finance, taxes, capital markets, planning and budgeting, accounting and auditing, with experience in multinational companies such as KPMG and CARGILL. Solid knowledge of the Brazilian electricity sector acquired in more than 25 years of experience, having participated in important projects at ANEEL (support to the supervision of rate review processes, previous consent, rate recomposition analysis and variation of "Part A" items during the period of energy rationing), as well as in several energy companies: LIGHT, TAESA, ENEL,					

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CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
ENDESA, EDF, ELETROBRÁS Group, ENERGISA, CEMIG, CPFL and NEOENERGIA. In 2016, he joined the State Grid Group to structure and manage the financial department for the construction of the Bipole of Ultra High Voltage 800kV in Direct Current (Xingu Rio Transmissora de Energia). After the project, he joined the State Grid Brazil Holding as Deputy Financial Executive Officer and, since 2021, he has been Deputy Strategic Planning and Business Development Executive Officer. Among the activities in the State Grid group, highlight to the leadership of relevant topics such as the business plan for the Xingu Rio bipole project, fund raising of more than 5 billion reais to finance the mentioned project and preparation of the group's strategic plan with relevant ESG approach, detailed in a specific chapter and comprising several related initiatives. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Rafael Alves Rodrigues	07/26/1973	Fiscal Council	04/26/2024	Until 2025 AGM	0
166.309.958-80	Administrator	Effective Member	04/26/2024	No	N/A
N/A		N/A			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Mr. Rafael Alves Rodrigues, partner and co-manager of Evolve Capital. With more than 15 years of experience investing in listed and privately held companies, Rafael has invested in more than 80 companies in Brazil, having a solid knowledge of accounting, valuation and business structuring. He has participated in several Boards of Directors and Fiscal Councils, having a collaborative activist approach with portfolio companies, with the main objective of generating value for shareholders. Rafael held the positions of Variable Income Officer, Executive Committee and Private Equity Officer at Rio Bravo Investimentos, in addition to being Investment Officer at Banco Inter. He holds a bachelor’s degree in business administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EAESP/FGV) in 2002 and has been a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) certified since 2011. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction,					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Li Ruijuan	09/16/1983	Fiscal Council	04/26/2024	Until 2025 AGM	3
065.511.207-33	Accountant	Alternate Member	04/26/2024	Yes	04/30/2021
N/A		N/A			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Accounting from Changsha University of Science & Technology (2002-2006). Graduated in MBA from West Texas A&M University (2020-2022). She served as a Commercial Analyst for State Grid Gu Yuan Electric Power Company (2006-2010) and Administrative Specialist for State Grid Gu Yuan Electric Power Compnay (2010-2012). From 2012 to 2017, he worked in the Finance, Accounting, Engineering and Infrastructure Department of State Grid Gu Yuan Electric Power Company. From 2017 to 2018 he was a Specialist in the Audit Department at State Grid International Development Limited. Since 2018, she has been the Coordinator of the Finance and Assets Department at State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2022, she has been the assistant Director of the Finance and Assets Department at State Grid Brazil Holding. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Luiz Cláudio Gomes do Nascimento	04/15/1973	Fiscal Council	04/26/2024	Until 2025 AGM	3
001.408.237-35	Administrator	Alternate Member	04/26/2024	Yes	04/30/2021
N/A		N/A			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Business Administration from Cândido Mendes University (1995). Postgraduate in Finance - Economic Engineering and Industrial Management from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ (1997). Master’s degree in business administration from IBMEC (2001). Business Management – COPPEAD – UFRJ (2013). Mr. Luiz Cláudio has more than 25 years of financial experience in the banking, services and industrial sectors, working in the Treasury, Financial Planning, Controllershship and Accounting areas, as well as significant experience in asset and debt management: loans, investments, foreign exchange, guarantees, insurance, currency and commodity hedging, accounts payable, collections, collections and credit analysis transactions. He was a Senior Financial Analyst at Banco Boavista InterAtlântico S.A. from 1994 to 2000. He worked as Treasury and Finance Coordinator at TNL Contax S/A from 2001 to 2006. He worked as financial manager at Nexan Ficap S/A from 2007 to 2009. He worked as Treasury and Finance Manager at Eneva S/A from 2010 to 2015. Subsequently, he served as General Financial Manager and then Deputy Financial Director of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A., from 2015 to 2018. He had a stint as CFO at Othon Group S.A. in 2018, returning to Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A. in 2019. Currently, Mr. Luiz Cláudio Gomes do Nascimento serves as Member of the Fiscal Council of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A., and as Investment and Finance Manager at State Grid Brazil Holding S.A., since 2019. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Márcio Prado	03/02/1977	Fiscal Council	04/26/2023	Until 2025 AGM	0
275.181.668-10	Administrator	Alternate Member	-	No	N/A
N/A		No			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Mr. Márcio Prado graduated in production engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo in 2001, having presented a graduation paper called "A model of evaluation of companies in the mobile telephony sector in Brazil" supervised by prof. Reinaldo Pacheco da Costa. In 2004, Márcio completed his master's degree in Economics at PUC-Rio and defended his thesis on "An Empirical Analysis for the Term Structure of the Brazilian Interest Rate" supervised by Prof. Franklin de Oliveira Gonçalves. Márcio worked as a business analyst at Credit Suisse brokerage between 2000 and 2001, focused on the telecommunications sector. From 2005 to 2013, Márcio worked at Santander bank brokerage with a focus on analysis and valuation of companies in the electricity, sanitation and gas sectors. Between 2014 and 2017, Márcio worked as an infrastructure sector analyst at Goldman Sachs. During his time as an analyst, Márcio received several market awards/recognitions for his analysis (Broadcast award for best stock picker in Brazil, Institutional Investor rankings as one of the best analysts in Latin America, Thomson Reuters award as analyst with best projections in Latin America). During this period, Márcio was a speaker at several industry conferences, with emphasis on ANEEL+15 (conference to commemorate Aneel's 15th anniversary). Since 2017, Márcio has worked as an analyst and co-manager of investment funds, having been a founding partner of the asset manager Miles Capital in 2017. Currently, Márcio is an analyst and co-manager of Vinland Capital's equity funds. Márcio holds CNPI and CGA-20 licenses from ANBIMA and is a portfolio manager recognized by CVM. Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Executive Board

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Estrella	03/11/1974	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	3
037.234.097-09	Administrator	CEO (Chief Executive Officer)	05/11/2023	Yes	05/09/2019
Member of Board of Director		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Business Administration from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) and an MBA in Finance from the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC-RJ). He worked at Grupo Lafarge and at the companies Light and Brasil Telecom. He has worked at the CPFL Energia Group since 2001, where he has built a solid career holding the positions of Economic and Financial Planning Manager, Investor Relations Officer, Planning and Controlling Officer, in addition to having been Vice President Finance and Investor Relations Officer. At the beginning of 2019, Gustavo took over the position of Chief Executive Officer of the CPFL Energia Group. As the main highlights of his management, he led the company's return to the capital market in 2019, consolidating it as one of the largest companies in the distribution market between the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais and Paraná. In commercialization, it is one of the leaders in the free market and in the Generation segment it is the third largest private agent in the country, with a portfolio based on clean and renewable sources. In 2020, it received the Equities Deal of the Year 2020 – Americas Award granted by The Banker, a division of the British newspaper Financial Times, due to the success of the CPFL Energia Re-IPO in 2019, which raised BRL 3.7 billion with the sale of shares on the capital market. In addition, he was also in charge of the delisting process of CPFL Renováveis. Gustavo is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Instituto CPFL and a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, ABDIB-Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Basic Industries and ONS-National Electric System Operator. In addition, as a spokesperson for SDG 3, he is an ambassador for the "Leadership with ImPact" program, an initiative of the United Nations (UN) Global Pact.Declares that has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and a final and unappealable conviction, at the judicial or administrative level, which has suspended or disqualified him to practice a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Yuehui Pan	07/18/1981	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	3
061.539.517-16	Accountant	CFO (Chief Financial Officer) and IR (Investor Relations) Director	05/11/2023	Yes	05/09/2019
Member of Board of Director		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Financial Management from Changsha University of Science and Technology in 2004, master’s in business administration from North China Electric Power University and MBA from Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University. He started his career in the Finance Department at China Power Technology Import and Export Company from 2004 to 2009 and then took on the role of Director of the Financial Asset Management Department at State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. from 2009 to 2010. He also served as Assistant Director, between 2011 and 2013, and Director from 2013 to 2018, in the Financial Department of State Grid Brasil Holding S.A. Subsequently, he served as Chairman of the Fiscal Council of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A., and Chairman of the Fiscal Council of CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis. He is certified by the American Institute of the Chartered Financial Analyst and the China Institute of the Certified Public Accountants. In 2018, he became Deputy Chief Financial Officer of the Company, with a term of office until January 31, 2019. He was elected Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer of the Company. He also serves as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Investor Relations Officer for several of our subsidiaries. In 2020, Mr. Pan was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia. Mr. Pan also has experience in ESG, covering subjects such as Energy Risk Management, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gases, Socio-environmental Issues, Security related to Water issues, Innovation and Emerging Technologies.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Huang Futao	28/02/1971	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
239.777.588-37	Engineer	Director Vice-President of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence	05/11/2023	Yes	05/13/2021
Interim Executive Vice-President		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduado pela Beijing Electric Power College (atualmente Beijing Jiaotong University) em Engenharia de Comunicação de Sistemas de Energia e Mestrado em Sistemas de Energia Elétrica e Automação pela Universidade de Shandong. Começou sua carreira na State Grid Group em 1992. Em 2003 se tornou gerente do Departamento de Marketing da Shandong Nuclear Power Engineering Co. Ltd em Shenzhen; Engenheiro Chefe da Renewable Energy Company of Shandong Luneng Group Co., Ltd. em 2010; Vice-Presidente da Shenzhen Energia International Trade Co., Ltd. em 2015; Diretor do escritório na Austrália da Shandong Luneng Group Co., Ltd. em 2016; e Diretor e Vice-Presidente da CPFL Renováveis em 2017. A partir de 2020, o Sr. Futao Huang se tornou Vice-Presidente de Estratégia e acumulou a Vice-presidência Executiva da CPFL Energia, Vice-Presidente da SGBP, membro do Conselho de Administração da CPFL Geração, CPFL Renováveis e Instituto CPFL.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Luis Henrique Ferreira Pinto	26/03/1961	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	5
029.352.408-47	Electrical engineer	Director Vice-President of Regulated Operations	05/11/2023	Yes	05/06/2015
N/A		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
<p>Graduated in Electrical Engineering from Barretos Engineering College. He pursued postgraduate in Electrical Power System Engineering at the Federal University of Itajubá (UNIFEI), and in Electrical Engineering at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP); he also completed two specializations, including an MBA in Business Management and an MBA in Financial Management, Controllershship and Auditing at Getúlio Vargas Foundation - FGV. Within the Company, he has held several positions, including Operation Planning Engineer; Division Manager of Transmission Services; Division Manager Electric System Planning Division at CPFL (2001 to 2002); Manager of Operational Control Department at CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga; Executive Director of RGE; Chief Executive Officer of RGE; Chief Executive Officer of CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga. In May 2015, he was elected Vice President of Regulated Operations at CPFL Energia, responsible for the Distribution business of the Group and Chairman of the Boards of Directors of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, and RGE.</p> <p>Throughout his career, he has been a representative of CPFL in the Coordinating Group of the Interconnected Operation of the South/Southeast Electric System of Brazil - GCOI/GTPO/ELETROBRAS. He participated in the defining the configuration of companies for the privatization of the Distribution Sector in the State of São Paulo. He was responsible for the integration and operational restructuring of CPFL Piratininga (2001). He represented CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE distributors in the working group for Initial Public Offering (IPO) at the São Paulo Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange. He coordinated the Technical Losses Group at the Brazilian Association of Electric Power Distributors (ABRADEE) and was professor of the Technical Losses Course in the Electric Power Sector at the COGI Foundation. He led the integration and restructuring of the distributors RGE (2006) and RGE Sul (2016). He also led the consolidation of the five distributors CPFL Santa Cruz, CPFL Jaguariúna, CPFL Sul Paulista, CPFL Mococa and CPFL Leste Paulista (2017) and the grouping of the two distributors RGE and RGE Sul (2018). He has been a member of the Board of Directors of ABRADEE (Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Distributors) since 2017 and Member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Transmissão since 2021. He has also participated in specific studies on the adequacy and resilience of electricity grids, the preparation of logistics in the face of climate change, the planning of electricity grids, the construction of new substations and transmission lines, taking into account the environmental and socio-economic effects.</p>					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Pinto Gachineiro	04/29/1971	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	3

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
247.699.058-23	Lawyer	Vice-Presidente Legal and de Relações Institucionais	05/11/2023	Yes	05/09/2019
N/A		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Law from the University of São Paulo in 1993, holds an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 2007. Worked as a Lawyer at Bardella S/A Indústrias Mecânicas from 1995 to 1997 and at Promon Eletrônica from 1997 to 1999. Was Legal Manager at Stiefel Laboratories in 1999, Legal Director at AT&T Brazil from 1999 to 2003, and Legal Director at Elucid (Grupo Rede) in 2003. At Global Village Telecom (GVT), served as Legal Director from 2003 to 2008, as Legal Vice President and HR (interim) from 2008 to 2012, and as Legal Vice President and Institutional Relations from 2012 to 2015. After the acquisition of GVT by Telefonica Group, worked as Vice President of Corporate Affairs at Telefonica Brasil S/A (Vivo) from 2015 to 2017. Was elected Legal Vice President and Institutional Relations at CPFL Energia in 2017 and Vice President of the Board of Directors at Instituto CPFL. In 2018, assumed the position of member of the Advisory Board at ABDIB.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Flavio Henrique Ribeiro	06/02/1979	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2
276.489.428-79	Administrator	Director Vice-President of Business Management	05/11/2023	Yes	05/09/2019
N/A		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
<p>Executive with 27 years of experience in areas such as Digital, IT, Infrastructure, Logistics Operator, Facilities/Utilities, Business Operations, Engineering, BPO, Shared Services Center, and HR. Career developed in countries such as Chile, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil. Currently responsible for developing and executing the strategy for all IT, Digital, Shared Services Center areas, as well as maintaining the operation and governance of all these areas and processes. Also responsible for monitoring and managing 24/7 critical business operations of the CPFL Group through KPIs and controls. Knowledge and management of all systems, subsystems, and processes in all business support areas, change and process implementation, development and implementation of strategies for all respective areas, implementation of key performance indicators (KPIs) and BSC for the entire company and group. Also has knowledge in digitalization, automation, and implementation of 100% cloud-based customer and employee service platforms, end-to-end development and implementation of Fintech, Customer Experience, and electronic payment solutions (Credit cards, PIX, etc.).</p> <p>Definition of medium and long-term strategy for the entire CPFL Group fleet focused on fleet electrification and the establishment of a network of charging stations for the entire group, with the goal of having part of the Operational fleet electrified by 2030. Definition and selection of suppliers based on sustainability criteria and definition of a score for each partner. Definition of the strategic plan for new buildings, substations, and advanced stations with a 100% sustainable concept for the entire group (all new constructions from 2021 already carry the 100% sustainable seal). Collaboration with technology partners such as Microsoft, seeking sustainable data center and server solutions.</p>					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Karin Regina Luchesi	10/28/1976	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	5
219.880.918-45	Production engineer	Director Vice-President of Market Operations	05/11/2023	Yes	05/06/2015
N/A		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
<p>Graduated in Materials Production Engineering from the Federal University of São Carlos and holds an Executive MBA in Finance from Insper. She also holds an MBA in Strategic Innovation from HSM, a Specialization in Energy Law from Candido Mendes University and Leading Change and Organizational Renewal from Stanford and is a certified Counselor by the IBGC.</p> <p>She began her career in 2000 already working in the Electric Power Sector, at the Electric Energy Trading Chamber – CCEE. She has been with CPFL since September 2001, working for seven years as Manager of the Energy Purchase and Sale Contract Management Department. In June 2011, she took over the Distribution Energy Commercialization Department, having responded from January to May 2014 by the Energy Planning and Energy Management Department, among other duties, and is responsible for managing and controlling the energy risk of the CPFL group companies.</p> <p>On May 5th, 2014, she assumed the position of President of CPFL Geração, being responsible for Dam Safety at the respective plants, also holding the position of Statutory Director of CPFL Transmissão. In May 2014 and May 2015, the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the companies CERAN, FOZ DO CHAPECÓ and ENERCAN. Since May 2014, she has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of EPASA. In May 2015, she was elected Vice-President of Market Operations at CPFL Energia. She also chairs the Board of Directors of CPFL Geração, the Board of Directors of CPFL Renováveis, and of the Board of Directors of CPFL Transmissão.</p>					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Vitor Fagali de Souza	13/04/1977	Executive Board	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2
260.735.068-99	Administrator	Director Vice-President of Business Development	05/11/2023	Yes	05/13/2021
N/A		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Graduated in Business Administration from PUCCAMP, and holds an MBA in Finance from FGV and CFA Charterholder from CFA Institute. Participated in executive programs at Singularity University and Ohio University. Certified Investment Analyst by CVM / APIMEC (CNPI) and Independent Board Member by IBGC. An executive with over 20 years of experience in the financial and electric power sectors. Joined CPFL Energia in 2003, was elected Deputy Vice President of Business Development in January 2020, served as Director of Planning and Control from 2013 to December 2019, and previously held various positions in investment analysis, investor relations, and financial planning. Was a Board Member of Vivest (Closed Pension Entity) between 2018 and 2020. Participated in significant projects such as the acquisition of CEEE-T, the IPO of CPFL Energia in 2004 and the Re-IPO in 2019, the IPO of CPFL Renováveis in 2013 and the subsequent OPA in 2018, as well as the implementation of Zero-Based Budgeting. Started his career as an accounting auditor at Arthur Andersen / Deloitte, where he worked for 4 years before joining CPFL Energia.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

7.4. Provide the information mentioned in item 7.3 regarding members of statutory committees, as well as audit, risk, finance, and remuneration committees, even if such committees or structures are not statutory:

Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhao Yumeng	08/28/1973	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
239.777.708-88	Administrador	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Membro do Board of Directors / Alternate Member of People Committee / Alternate Member of Finance and Risks Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Rafael Lazzaretti	11/30/1983	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
312.219.028-14	Engineer	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Rafael worked at the consulting firm Roland Berger from 2006 to 2009 as a strategy consultant. He was responsible for executing various projects in the financial services and energy sectors, focusing on strategic planning, process review, and organizational restructuring. Since 2009, Rafael has held various managerial positions at CPFL Energia. Until 2013, he was the Strategy Manager, coordinating and preparing the strategic plan for the CPFL holding company and its businesses, as well as its implementation through projects and the cascading of short-term goals for company executives. Rafael also served as the Innovation Manager, leading key innovation and R&D projects for the company (such as Solar Rooftops, Electric Mobility, Energy Storage, and CPFL Inova, the company's open innovation and startup engagement program), and as the Director of Strategy and Innovation, responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Strategic Plan and innovation and energy efficiency projects of the Group, as well as energy risk management. Currently, Rafael is the Commercial Director of CPFL's Distribution Companies, responsible for all customer relationships, including customer service and experience (with digitization initiatives), billing, delinquency management, and commercial loss management. Rafael is also a member of the Fiscal Council of Instituto CPFL and was a member of the Human Resources Management Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia S.A., from May 12, 2022, to May 11, 2023.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Chai Jiyong	06/12/1985	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/09/2024	Until the BoD that elects the committees in 2025	0

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
239.885.748-48	Electric engineer	Effective Member	05/09/2024	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Has work experience in education and the energy industry. The career began at Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST) in 2007, working as a professor, responsible for teaching and student affairs. Later, in conjunction with SGCC Hubei Power Company in 2012, worked at the Institute of Economics and Technology and the corporate governance department, holding positions as an energy systems planning engineer, energy and economics analyst, senior management secretary, and deputy director of the corporate governance department, respectively. Mainly focused on energy systems planning, energy network development analysis, investment research in distribution system construction, comprehensive service, and administration. Joined CPFL Energia in 2017, working in the Corporate Governance, Communications, Internal Audit, Procurement, and Business Development departments.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Jun Qi	11/18/1972	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/09/2024	Until the BoD that elects the committees in 2025	0
900.741.938-21	Economist	Effective Member	05/09/2024	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in economics from the Tianjin University of Finance and Economics. He worked in different entities and organizations, as Deputy Director of the Business Development and Strategy department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., from January 2020 to March 2022, Head of the Business Development department of REN (Redes Energéticas					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Nacionais, Portugal) from May 2012 to December 2019. And in April 2022, he assumed the position of Deputy Commercial Executive Officer of RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A. He became a member of the Company’s Related Parties Committee on 05/12/2022.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Renato Povia	12/05/1986	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/11/2023	1 year – until new election through BoD	0
349.960.218-02	Economist	Alternate Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Economic Sciences from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and with 3 specializations in innovation (HSM, IDEO-U and Stanford). He started his professional career in strategic consulting (Roland Berger 2009-2011), transferred to CPFL Energia where he served as Internal Consultant (2012-2014), Strategy Manager (2014-2017), Innovation Manager (2017-2020) , Director of Strategy and Innovation (2020-2023) and Director of HR, position he has held since March 2023					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhang Kaihang	01/26/1988	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/09/2024	Until the BoD that elects the committees in 2025	0
242.793.188-83,	Engineer	Alternate Member	05/09/2024	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

People Committee

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Chen Daobiao	09/20/1968	People Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
239.983.548-40	Administrator	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
President of Board of Directors / Effective Member of Finance and Risks Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhang Li	06/11/1983	People Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2
239.777.658-84	Automation Technology Specialist	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	05/13/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Between 2012 and 2016, he/she was the Human Resources Manager at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company. Responsible for employee management, long-term development and staffing needs, personnel development and evaluation, rewards, labor relations management, and development of the organizational structure and salary framework for the company. Between 2011 and 2012, he/she was a Training Assistant at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company, responsible for providing support in daily administration, including employee needs investigation and improvement of the training plan.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Henrique De Aguiar Sablewski	08/06/1980	People Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
285.123.398-02	Lawyer	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
<p>Gustavo Sablewski is the Legal Director of CPFL Energia S.A. He holds a degree in Law from PUC/Campinas, a postgraduate degree in Tax Law from the Escola Superior de Advocacia da OAB, and an MBA in Taxation and Accounting Business Management from the Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF). He worked as a Strategic Legal Manager for 12 years in companies in the energy market and as a speaker at events organized by AMCHAM/RJ, IBC Brasil, among others. He served as the Strategic Legal Manager of CPFL Energia from 2014 to 2017 and was appointed Legal Director in May 2017.</p> <p>None of the mentioned entities are part of the Company's economic group or are controlled by shareholders of the Company who hold a direct or indirect interest equal to or greater than 5% of the same class or type of security of the Company.</p> <p>Gustavo Sablewski has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to any criminal conviction, any conviction in an administrative proceeding of CVM, or any conviction that has been res judicata, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing any professional or commercial activity. He is also not considered a politically exposed person, as defined in Annex A of CVM Resolution No. 50/2021.</p>					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhao Yumeng	08/28/1973	People Committee	05/11/2023	2 year – until new election through BoD	0

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Alternate Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Member of Board of Directos / Effective Member of Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee / Alternate Member of Finance and Risks Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zha Hong	03/22/1990	People Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2
901.182.268-43	Lawyer	Alternate Member	05/11/2023	Yes	11/10/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
She graduated in Law from Changchun Normal University in China and holds a Master's degree in Law from the University of Bologna in Italy. Between 2015 and 2018, she provided legal advisory services for IPO processes of Chinese companies and was responsible for international and domestic M&A processes at the Grandall Law Firm. Since 2018, Ms. Hong Zha has been responsible for advising State Grid on international operations, as well as reviewing compliance for key decisions of State Grid International Development and providing legal support for the management of overseas assets within the Internal Board of SGID. She joined CPFL in 2022, working in the Corporate Governance and Human Resources departments.					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Rodolfo Nardez Sirol	09/15/1969	People Committee	05/11/2023	2 year – until new election through BoD	0
526.633.880-68	Oceanographer and Zootechnician	Alternate Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Mr. Rodolfo Nardez Sirol began his career in the energy sector in 2001 as an Environmental Manager at Duke Energy. He joined CPFL Energia as Environmental Manager in 2010 and in 2011 became Environmental Director. In 2016, the Sustainability Board was created and his scope was expanded to the sustainability area (social and sustainability strategy). In 2018, the Sustainability Department also assumed the processes related to Institutional Affairs. He has a degree in Oceanography from the Federal University of Rio Grande, a MSc. and PhD. in Animal Science from the Federal University of Viçosa, and two MBAs, both by the Getulio Vargas Foundation: People Management Strategy and Management. In 2014, concludes his post-MBA in Innovation by HSM and, in 2017, The Prince of Wales’s Business & Sustainability Programme from Cambridge University. Since 2013, become a member of the Board of ENERCAN, CERAN and Foz do Chapecó, and also fromer President of the COGE Foundation and former Chairman of the Board at Global Compact Network Brazil. Mr. Rodolfo also has experience in ESG, covering subjects such as Energy Risk Management, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gases, Socio-Environmental Issues, Security related to Water Issues, Innovation and Emerging Technologies.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Finance and Risks Committee

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Chen Daobiao	09/20/1968	Finance and Risks Committee	05/09/2024	Until the BoD that elects the committees in 2025	0
239.983.548-40	Administrator	Effective Member	05/09/2024	Yes	Not applicable
President of Board of Directors / Effective Member of People Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Fu Zhangyan	05/25/1973	Finance and Risks Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2
239.866.048-63	Economist	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	05/13/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Worked at State Grid Yingda International Holdings Group Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of State Grid, from 2011 to 2016. From 2011 to 2014, worked as Risk Management Manager, from 2014 to 2015 as Senior Manager and Supervisor, and from 2015 to 2016. Joined State Grid International Development in 2017 as a member of the Executive Board of CPFL Brasil. Additionally, was elected as a member of the executive board of CPFL Geração in 2019.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Carlos Victor Pereira Sicard Cyrino	11/12/1979	Finance and Risks Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
218.684.308-04	Engineer	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
<p>Graduated in Engineering from Universidade de São Paulo - USP in 2003 and holds a MBA in Corporate Finance from Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV in 2009. In 2011, he participated in a trainee program at CPFL where he also gained his certification as Six Sigma Master Black Belt. Mr. Cyrino counts on more than 15 years of experience in Treasury. He joined CPFL as an intern in 2003 in the Financial Department where he held different positions, from Financial Analyst to Coordinator at the Trading Desk and Capital Markets Desk. In 2015, he was appointed Treasury Manager, overseeing Corporate Insurances, Credit Analysis, Collections, Accounts Payable, Cash Flow Management and Financial Contracts. In 2019 he held the position of Director of Investor Relations, a position he currently holds, being responsible for all interaction with the local and international market, educating and updating investors on the company's performance and long-term strategy, providing control, transparency, agility and competitiveness that guarantee the expected return for its shareholders in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>At the time, he took part in the Re-IPO of CPFL Energia, which raised R\$3.7 billion through the sale of shares on the capital markets. He also took an active part in the CPFL Renováveis IPO process. Cyrino also played a leading role in CPFL Energia's inclusion in local and global financial market sustainability indices, such as: ISE B3, ICO², IDIVERSA, MSCI, FTSE4Good. Cyrino is also</p>					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
an effective member of Foz do Chapecó's Fiscal Council and an effective member of CPFL Energia's Finance and Risk Management Committee and is responsible for presenting CPFL's ESG events to the capital markets and local and international analysts.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Zhao Yumeng	08/28/1973	Finance and Risks Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Alternate Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Member of Board of Directors / Alternate Member of People Committee / Effective Member of Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Han Mingzhi	05/05/1984	Finance and Risks Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
240.791.968-81	Economis	Alternate Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Graduated in Accounting, with a Master's degree in Professional Accounting and Commerce from the University of Sydney, Australia. Worked as an accountant at State Grid from 2009 to 2017, responsible for financial reporting and executive performance analysis in the subsidiaries in Brazil and Australia. Joined the CPFL group in 2017 as Director of CPFL Brasil and, in 2019, was elected Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Director of CPFL Piratininga.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Daniel Fleury Van Der Molen	10/07/1985	Finance and Risks Committee	05/12/2023	2 year – until new election through BoD	0
340.412.428-60	Economist	Alternate Member	05/13/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
An executive with extensive experience in the Brazilian energy sector, he has worked both in industry (CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis) and in the investment boutique segment (Estateer and Horizon). Throughout his career, he has successfully led several M&A projects, as well as created business units and developed several projects related to power generation (hydro, wind and solar), transmission, distribution and other related areas. In these roles, he was responsible for overseeing all phases of projects, from prospecting and due diligence, to financing,					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
valuation, negotiation and merger/acquisition integration. From an academic point of view, he holds a degree in Economics from the University of São Paulo (USP), completed specialization courses at Harvard (USA) and the University of Groningen (NL) and has an Executive MBA from the IESE School					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Related Parties Committee

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Liu Yunwei	24/07/1969	Related Parties Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
239.777.718-50	Advogado	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
He graduated in International Law from Jilin University School of Law in 1991 in China, where he also completed his Master's degree in Law in 2001. He worked as a legal consultant for Jilin Nobel Electric Power Industry Group Company, providing legal opinions on company-related legal issues. He also served as the Legal Director at State Grid's Jilin Province Electric Power Company Limited, overseeing all legal matters, including those related to electrical sector regulations and M&A. Furthermore, he was an expert in litigation processes at State Grid Corporation of China and a member of the Supervision and Administration Commission for lawyers at State Grid. Throughout his career, he also participated in the acquisition of the Philippine concessionaire National Transmission Corporation. Since 2019, he has held the position of Vice President at State Grid Brazil Power Participações S/A.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Related Parties Committee	05/12/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Effective Member	05/12/2023	Yes	Not applicable
Independent Member of Board of Directors and Effetice Member of Audit Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1953	Related Parties Committee	05/09/2024	Until the BoD that elects the committees in 2025	0
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Effective Member	05/09/2024	Yes	Not applicable
Independent Member of Board of Directors and Effective Member of Audit Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Audit Committee

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Ricardo Florence dos Santos	12/26/1953	Audit Committee	05/11/2023	2 years – until new election through BoD	2
812.578.998-72	Engineer	Effective Member	05/11/2023	Yes	11/10/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
Mr. Ricardo Florence dos Santos, acts as an independent member of the Board of Directors of Movida Aluguel de Carros S.A. (2016-2023), as a member of the Fiscal Council of Marfrig Global since 2020 and of the Advisory Councils of the companies ATMO and BENCORP. He is a member of the Audit Committee at MOVIDA. He served as Vice President of Finance (CFO) of Marfrig Global Foods S.A between 2013 and 2016, as Statutory Director of Investor Relations between 2007 and 2014, and as a member of the Fiscal Councils of CPFL Energia and its subsidiary CEEE-T between 2017 and 2022. Chemical engineer graduated from Escola Politécnica at USP and in Business Administration from Mackenzie University, with an MBA in Strategy and Finance from IBMEC-SP. He previously worked at Grupo Pão de Açúcar for 16 years (1984-2000) in several positions such as Director of Strategic Planning, Finance and Statutory Director of Investor Relations. He was also responsible for the IR areas at UOL Inc. (Folha de São Paulo Group – 2000/2001) and Brasil Telecom (2005-2007). He acted on several IPO processes, mergers, acquisitions and asset sales in the companies he worked for. He served on the Boards of Directors of Grupo Pão de Açúcar (1995-1999), UOL – Grupo Folha (2001) and IBRI – Brazilian Institute of Investor Relations (1998-2001 and 2014-2019), where he was also CEO from 2010 to 2013 and the Advisory Board of Dentalcorp S.A. (2002 to 2006) and Granol (2020-2023), having also					

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
participated in the inclusion of companies in the ecosystem that combines purpose with profitability and in approving of greenhouse gas reduction targets, encouraging the transition to a low carbon economy by SBTi (Science Based Targets).					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Audit Committee	05/12/2022	2 years – until new election through BoD	0
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Effective Member	05/12/2022	Yes	Not applicable
Independent Member of Board of Directors and Effective Member of Related Parties Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of Birth	Management Body	Date of Election	Term of Office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Occupation	Position Held	Date of investiture	Whether elected by the controlling shareholder or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions held in Company		Whether is an independent member, under the terms of the specific regulations applicable to the matter			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1953	Related Parties Committee	05/09/2024	Until the BoD that elects the committees in 2025	0
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Effective Member	05/09/2024	Yes	Not applicable
Independent Member of Board of Directors / Effective Member of Related Parties Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Declaration of any convictions / Independence Criteria					
See item 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

7.5. To disclose the existence of a marital relationship, stable union, or kinship up to the second degree between: (a) directors of the issuer; (b) directors of the issuer and directors of controlled companies, directly or indirectly, by the issuer; (c) directors of the issuer or its controlled companies, directly or indirectly, and controllers, directly or indirectly, of the issuer; (d) directors of the issuer and directors of the controlling companies, directly or indirectly, of the issuer.

Not applicable, as there is no marital relationship, stable union, or kinship up to the second degree related to the candidates currently nominated, controlled companies, or controllers of the Company.

7.6. Report on subordination, service provision, or control relationships maintained, in the last 3 fiscal years, between the Company's administrators and: (a) controlled company, directly or indirectly, by the issuer, except for those in which the issuer holds, directly or indirectly, a participation equal to or greater than 99% (ninety-nine percent) of the share capital; (b) direct or indirect controller of the issuer; (c) if relevant, supplier, customer, debtor, or creditor of the issuer, its controlled companies, or the controllers or controlled companies of any of these individuals.

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Relationship between the Manager and the Related Person	Related Person
Position			
Company's Manager			
Daobiao Chen	239.983.548-40	Subordination	Direct Controller
Chairman of the Board of Directors			
Related Person			
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97		
Chief of Executive Officer			
Comments			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Relationship between the Manager and the Related Person	Related Person
Position			
Company's Manager			
Yuehui Pan	061.539.517-16	Subordination	Direct Controller
Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer			
Related Person			
ESC Energia S.A.	15.146.011/0001-51		
Executive Officer			
Comments			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Relationship between the Manager and the Related Person	Related Person
Position			
Company's Manager			
Yuehui Pan	061.539.517-16	Subordination	Direct Controller
Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer			
Related Person			
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97		
Executive Officer			
Comments			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Relationship between the Manager and the Related Person	Related Person
Position			
Company's Manager			
Yuehui Pan	061.539.517-16	Subordination	Direct Controller
Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer			
Related Person			
State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.	26.002.119/0001-97		
Executive Officer			
Comments			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ	Relationship between the Manager and the Related Person	Related Person
Position			
Company's Manager			
Futao Huang	239.777.588-37	Subordination	Direct Controller
Director Vice-President of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence			

Related Person

State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A.

26.002.119/0001-97

Executive Vice-Presidente

Comments

<p>7.7. Describe the provisions of any agreements, including insurance policies, that provide for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by the directors, arising from the indemnification of damages caused to third parties or to the issuer, penalties imposed by government agencies, or agreements aimed at settling administrative or judicial proceedings, in connection with the performance of their duties</p>

The Company maintains a Directors & Officers Liability Insurance ("D&O") policy with Chubb Seguros Brasil S.A, providing coverage for statutory directors, board members, and fiscal council members. The policy has a coverage limit of BRL 150,000,000.00 (One Hundred and Fifty Million Brazilian Reais) with standard market conditions. The net cost of the insurance is BRL 562,500.06 (Five Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand Five Hundred Brazilian Reais and Six Cents).

The D&O policy is valid until September 30, 2023 and covers the personal assets of the directors in the event they are held liable for damages caused to third parties resulting from the management of companies within the CPFL Energia S.A. Group. The coverage is extended to all companies in which the Company holds a shareholding of over 50 percent.

Additionally, the Company has obtained Coverage "C" for insurance indemnities arising from claims in the capital markets filed against the Company, with a deductible of BRL 200,000.00 (Two Hundred Thousand Brazilian Reais) for capital markets. There is no coverage for Capital Markets claims in the United States and Canada.

Coverage "A" and "B" do not have a deductible.

7.8. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant
General Meeting of the Company

The Company provides below, regarding the general meetings held in the last three fiscal years, (i) date of the meeting; and (ii) quorum for installation. Furthermore, there were no general meetings held on second call.

Event	Data	Quórum de instalação
AGOE	30.04.2020	95,91% em AGO 95,92% em AGE
AGE	15.01.2020	86,49%
AGOE	27.07.2020	90,71% em AGO 90,79% em AGE
AGE	27.11.2020	88,58%
AGOE	30.04.2021	92,18% em AGO 92,18% em AGE
AGOE	29.04.2022	90,82% em AGO 91,33% em AGE
AGOE	28.04.2023	92,77% em AGO 92,97% em AGE

Training programs for members of the Board of Directors, Committees, Management, and Fiscal Council

CPFL Group currently implements a Continuing Education program for its Executives, which includes members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Executive Management, aiming to ensure the best governance practices by these bodies and to discuss topics related to the duties and responsibilities of CPFL Group administrators.

Information on the Company's Governance regarding matters impacting third parties at Board of Directors meetings.

The Investor Relations Vice President of the Company attends Board of Directors meetings, unless there is an exceptional impossibility, and is available to address any questions from the Directors.

Corporate Governance Practices

CPFL Energia adopts differentiated corporate governance practices based on the principles of transparency, equity, accountability, and corporate responsibility, aligned with the best practices in Brazil and abroad.

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines gather and consolidate a set of mechanisms for interaction between shareholders, the Board of Directors, Committees and Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Executive Management. Through these Guidelines, CPFL Energia presents its corporate governance model, which guides its operations and practices in the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in accordance with their respective Bylaws and Social Contracts.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines are approved by the Board of Directors and, together with the Bylaws, the Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Internal Regulations of the Fiscal Council, the Internal Regulations of the Committees and Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors, the Internal Regulations of the Audit Committee, the existing policies, and those to be issued regarding governance matters, such as Securities Trading, Disclosure of Relevant Acts and Facts, Risk Management, Anti-Corruption, and the Code of Ethics and Corporate Conduct, delineate the set of governance practices adopted by CPFL Energia.

The Management is committed to focusing on:

1. Transparency/Disclosure - the intention to provide stakeholders with information that is of interest, not just what is required by law or regulation;

2. Impartiality/Fairness - fair and equal treatment of all shareholders and other stakeholders, considering their rights, duties, interests, and expectations;
3. Accountability - providing information by our Management in a clear, accurate, plausible, and timely manner, fully assuming the consequences of their actions and omissions, fulfilling their duties diligently and responsibly; and
4. Corporate responsibility/compliance - full focus on the economic and financial viability of our company, reducing negative externalities that impact our business and operations and increasing positive externalities, taking into account the various types of capital (financial, industrial, intellectual, human, social, environmental, reputational, etc.) in the short, medium, and long terms.

The Company implemented this model in 2003 and redesigned it in 2017 to adapt its corporate governance structure to the current business scenario and decision-making process, considering its new corporate structure. In October 2019, the Board of Directors approved the update of its Corporate Governance Guidelines regarding their application to subsidiaries and affiliates. Furthermore, in October 2021, the Board of Directors approved the implementation of the Audit Committee, as well as its Internal Regulations.

In 2022, the Company celebrated 18 years since its listing on B3. With over 100 years of operation in Brazil, the Company's shares are listed on the New Market segment of B3, a differentiated listing segment that brings together companies that adhere to the best corporate governance practices. All of CPFL's shares are common shares, meaning they carry voting rights, and shareholders are guaranteed a 100% Tag Along in the event of a change in control.

Supplementary information related to item 7.3

In compliance with the regulations of the Novo Mercado and article 140, paragraph 2, of the Brazilian Corporations Law, which establish a minimum of 2 (two) or 20% (twenty percent) of the vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled by independent directors, whichever is greater, the controlling shareholders collectively appointed Mr. Marcelo Amaral Moraes and Mr. Antonio Kandir as independent members of the Board of Directors at the Ordinary General Meeting held on April 28, 2023. The Company informs that the independence of the Director is determined using the criterion expressed in the Novo Mercado regulations, as defined in article 17 and article 7 of Annex K of CVM Resolution No. 80, dated March 29, 2022.

Furthermore, according to the understanding of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) regarding the moment of appointment of a substitute member, the substitute fiscal councilor, Mr. Márcio Prado, will be appointed to his position only if it is necessary to replace the regular member, so the information in the 'date of appointment' field is currently blank.

8. Management compensation

8.1. Describe the compensation policy or practice of the board of directors, statutory and non-statutory board of directors, fiscal council, statutory committees and audit, risk, financial and compensation committees, addressing the following aspects:

a. objectives of the remuneration policy or practice, informing whether the remuneration policy was formally approved, body responsible for its approval, date of approval and, if the issuer publishes the policy, locations on the world wide web where the document can be consulted

The remuneration policy practiced by CPFL Energia is aimed at attracting, retaining, motivating and developing professionals with the standard of excellence required by the CPFL Energia Group.

The variable compensation of statutory directors is based on targets set in accordance with the Company's Strategic Planning.

CPFL Energia's Personnel Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors, verifies the adherence of fixed and variable compensation plans to the Company's strategic plan, as well as assesses the achievement of short- and long-term contracted targets.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines were approved by the Board of Directors, with the last update being approved on December 16, 2021.

Said document can be consulted on the Company's Investor Relations website: <https://cpfl.riweb.com.br> (on this website, access "Corporate Governance").

b. practices and procedures adopted by the board of directors to define the individual compensation of the board of directors and senior management, indicating:

i. the bodies and committees of the issuer that participate in the decision-making process, identifying how they participate

The decision regarding the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee and Executive Board relies on the participation of the People Committee and the Board of Directors.

ii. criteria and methodology used to determine individual remuneration, indicating whether studies are used to verify market practices, and, if so, the comparison criteria and scope of these studies

The individual remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee and Executive Board are defined based on the results of market surveys carried out by an independent company. Individual compensation proposals are submitted for discussion by the Personnel Committee and later to the Board of Directors.

iii. how often and how does the board of directors assess the adequacy of the issuer's compensation policy

The remuneration policy is evaluated annually by the Board of Directors when defining global remuneration and analyzing and establishing short and long-term goals.

c. composition of the remuneration, indicating:

i. description of the various elements that make up the remuneration, including, in relation to each of them:

Administrative Council

The Board of Directors is made up of 7 members, of which (i) 2 internal directors and 3 external directors, who are not remunerated for their role as directors; and (ii) 2 independent directors, who are remunerated according to market standards.

Members of the Board of Directors receive fixed monthly fees. With the exception of the members of the Board of Directors who also hold positions on the Audit Committee, no member of the Board of Directors receives additional compensation for their duties as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Directors.

Fiscal Council

The Fiscal Council is made up of 3 members, 2 of whom are remunerated in accordance with market standards and legal guidelines. Members of the Fiscal Council receive fixed monthly fees.

Executive Board

Os membros da Diretoria Executiva, além da remuneração fixa recebida mensalmente, fazem jus a (i) benefícios; (ii) short-term incentives; and (iii) long-term incentives.

With regard to variable compensation, (i) direct and indirect benefits (medical assistance, dental assistance, life insurance, meal vouchers) aim to align market practices and provide retention of executives; (ii) short-term incentives have the central objective of directing the behavior of executives towards the improvement of the Company's business strategy and the achievement of results; and

(iii) long-term incentives are aimed at creating a long-term vision and commitment, aligning the interests of the Company's statutory directors with the group of shareholders and rewarding the generation of results and the creation of value in a sustainable manner.

The variable compensation of statutory directors is based on targets set in accordance with the Company's Strategic Planning.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is made up of 3 members, 2 of whom are independent directors and 1 with exclusive participation in the Audit Committee. Fees are paid per meeting.

Advisory Committees

The advisory committees of the Company's Board of Directors, namely, the Personnel Committee and the Related Parties Committee, have some members of the Board of Directors in their composition, and no additional remuneration is paid for the performance of this function.

- **its objectives and alignment with the issuer's short, medium and long-term interests**

Compensation is in line with the Company's interests, as it is based on previously defined criteria linked to the Company's economic and financial performance. The Personnel Committee contributes to verifying that compensation is in line with the Company's interests.

The Company's compensation policy seeks to encourage employees to seek the best return on investments and projects developed by the Company, to align their interests with those of the Company through the following perspectives:

- (i) in the short term: wages and benefits package compatible with the market;
- (ii) in the medium term: payment of profit sharing and bonuses for the Company, in accordance with the achievement of pre-established targets; It is
- (iii) in the long term: long-term bonus program implemented from 2017, paid in cash and linked to the average performance of the Company in the 3 (three) fiscal years following each concession.

- **its proportion in total compensation in the last 3 fiscal years**

2022	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Fixed Fees	100.0%	100.0%	32.5%

Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	3.9%
Others	-	-	2.8%
Short term incentives	-	-	32.0%
Long-term incentives	-	-	28.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2021	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Fixed Fees	100.0%	100.0%	41.8%
Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	4.3%
Others	-	-	0.0%
Short term incentives	-	-	15.2%
Long-term incentives	-	-	38.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2020	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Fixed Fees	100.0%	100.0%	40.7%
Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	3.2%
Others	-	-	0.0%
Short term incentives	-	-	36.3%
Long-term incentives	-	-	19.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- **its calculation and adjustment methodology**

Members of the Company's Board of Directors and Fiscal Council receive fixed monthly fees. Alternate directors do not receive fees, unless they replace the regular director to which they are linked. In this case, the Company pays the alternate member the amount equivalent to 50% of the monthly remuneration of the regular member, if he/she participates in an ordinary meeting of the body, or the total monthly remuneration of the regular member if the latter is temporarily unable to exercise his/her duties. functions.

The readjustment of the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council and the Audit Committee of the Company is based on market research carried out by a specialized company.

The fixed compensation proposal defined by the Company's Board of Directors for statutory directors, as well as any adjustment, is based on market research carried out periodically by specialized consultants. Said market surveys were carried out by Willis Towers Watson Consulting Ltda. For more information on the variable compensation proposal, see item 8.3 of this Reference Form.

- **main performance indicators taken into account therein, including, where applicable, indicators linked to ESG issues**

The remuneration of the members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Audit Committee is fixed and does not consider individual or Company performance indicators.

With regard to the short-term variable compensation of the Executive Board, the Company evaluates performance based on a set of goals defined annually and which obeys the following structure: Corporate CPFL Energia (eg EBITDA, Net Income, OPEX, among others) others), Specific Goals (EBITDA of business units, CAPEX, specific projects, operational indicators, among others) and, finally, People Management and Sustainability Goals (eg turnover, performance in sustainability indexes, diversity, among others), established in line with the

Company's Strategic Plan and Budget Plan, approved by the Board of Directors. Additionally, there is a bonus related to performance in employee safety indicators (eg rate of frequency of accidents with leave).

As for long-term variable compensation, the Board of Directors will define the bonus according to the average performance of the Company in the 3 (three) fiscal years following each concession.

The Board of Directors relies on the assistance of the Personnel Committee to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Executive Board in terms of meeting its annual targets.

ii. reasons that justify the composition of the remuneration

The composition of the remuneration considers the responsibilities of each position and has as a parameter the values practiced by the market for professionals who perform equivalent functions.

iii. the existence of members not remunerated by the issuer and the reason for this fact

The non-remunerated members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council perform another function in the group or are appointed and remunerated by the controlling shareholder.

d. existence of remuneration supported by subsidiaries, controlled companies or direct or indirect controllers

We have members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council who are not remunerated by the Company and who perform another function in the group or are appointed and remunerated by the controlling shareholder. Part of the members of the Executive Board receive a portion of their compensation proportionally to the services provided to each of the subsidiaries.

e. existence of any remuneration or benefit linked to the occurrence of a certain corporate event, such as the sale of the issuer's corporate control

In relation to the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council and the Audit Committee, there is no remuneration or benefit linked to the occurrence of a certain corporate event.

As for the statutory directors, there is a provision for compensation in the event of a significant change in the shareholders that make up the majority control block, which implies the extinction of the position of director, unilateral dismissal by the Board of Directors, or change in working conditions similar to an indirect termination of the employment contract provided for in article 483 of the CLT, or that make the performance of the position less attractive.

8.2. In relation to the remuneration recognized in the result of the last 3 fiscal years and that foreseen for the current fiscal year of the board of directors, the statutory board and the fiscal council, prepare a table with the following content:

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED IN FISCAL YEAR 2020				
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
c. Number of paid members	3.00	1.58	8.17	12.75
d.i. Fixed annual remuneration				
Salary or pro-labore	712,000.00	240,000.00	9,322,000.00	10,274,000.00
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	0.00	729,000.00	729,000.00
Compensation for participation in committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of other fixed remunerations				
d.ii. Variable salary				
Bonus	0.00	0.00	8,328,000.00	8,328,000.00
Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Compensation for participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	3,645,000.00	3,645,000.00
Description of other variable remuneration	0.00	0.00	Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	0.00	0.00	907,000.00	907,000.00
d.iv. Benefits motivated by the termination of the position	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d.v. Stock-based compensation, including options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of share-based compensation				
Observation	The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Statutory Board were calculated in line with the provisions of Official Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP.			
e. Remuneration value for each Body	712,000.00	240,000.00	22,931,000.00	
f. Total Bodies remuneration				23,883,000.00

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED IN FISCAL YEAR 2021				
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
c. Number of paid members	2.67	2.33	6.00	11.00
d.i. Fixed annual remuneration				
Salary or pro-labore	803,991.00	328,614.00	7,543,888.00	8,676,493.00
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	0.00	774,078.00	774,078.00
Compensation for participation in committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of other fixed remunerations				
d.ii. Variable salary				
Bonus	0.00	0.00	2,749,693	2,749,693
Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Compensation for participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	6,414,262	6,414,262

Description of other variable remuneration			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	0.00	0.00	553,179	553,179
d.iv. Benefits motivated by the termination of the position	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d.v. Stock-based compensation, including options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of share-based compensation				
Observation	The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Statutory Board were calculated in line with the provisions of Official Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP.			
e. Remuneration value for each Body	803,991	328,614	18,035,101	
f. Total Bodies remuneration				19,167,706

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED IN FISCAL YEAR 2022				
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
c. Number of paid members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Fixed annual remuneration				
Salary or pro-labore	766,242.80	344,487.16	8,627,167.75	9,737,897.71
Direct and indirect benefits		0.00	1,036,211.96	1,036,212.96
Compensation for participation in committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of other fixed remunerations				
d.ii. Variable salary				
Bonus	0.00	0.00	9,247,740.57	9,247,740.57
Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Compensation for participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	7,002,176.98	7,002,176.98
Description of other variable remuneration			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	0.00	0.00	639,719.06	639,719.06
d.iv. Benefits motivated by the termination of the position	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d.v. Stock-based compensation, including options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of share-based compensation				
Observation	The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Statutory Board were calculated in line with the provisions of Official Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP.			
e. Remuneration value for each Body	766,242.80	344,487.16	26,553,016.32	
f. Total Bodies remuneration				27,663,746.28

TOTAL REMUNERATION EXPECTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023				
a. Body	Administrative Council ⁽²⁾	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
c. Number of paid members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Fixed annual remuneration				
Salary or pro-labore	840,576.96	363,046.08	9,235,909.41	10,439,532.45
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	0.00	664,957.24	664,957.24
Compensation for participation in committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Description of other fixed remunerations				
d.ii. Variable salary				
Bonus	0.00	0.00	9,760,226.51	9,760,226.51
Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Compensation for participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	6,776,430.83	6,776,430.83
Description of other variable remuneration			Other refers to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	0.00	0.00	837,675.50	837,675.50
d.iv. Benefits motivated by the termination of the position	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d.v. Stock-based compensation, including options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of share-based compensation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Observation	The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Statutory Board were calculated in line with the provisions of Official Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP.			
e. Remuneration value for each Body ⁽¹⁾	840,576.96	363,046.08	27,275,199.48	
f. Total Bodies remuneration ⁽¹⁾				28,478,822.52

(1) Values consider compensation for the period from May 2023 to April 2024, approved at the 2023 AGOE.

(2) Value considering the approval of the number of board members at the 2023 AGOE.

(3) Amount considering the approval of the amendment to the Bylaws at the 2023 AGOE.

8.3. In relation to the variable remuneration of the last 3 fiscal years and that foreseen for the current fiscal year of the board of directors, the statutory board and the fiscal council, prepare a table with the following content:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2020 ⁽¹⁾				
	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
Number of paid members	0.00	0.00	8.17	8.17
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	4,879,596.00	4,879,596.00
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	9,759,192.00	9,759,192.00
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	6,506,128.00	6,506,128.00
iv. Amount effectively recognized in income for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	6,506,128.00	6,506,128.00
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in income for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

⁽¹⁾ The amount of remuneration does not include all charges and provisions for compliance with the accrual basis.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021 ⁽¹⁾				
	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
Number of paid members	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	1,611,148.00	1,611,148.00
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	3,222,297.00	3,222,297.00
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	2,148,198.00	2,148,198.00
iv. Amount effectively recognized in income for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	2,148,198.00	2,148,198.00
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in income for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The amount of remuneration does not include all charges and provisions for compliance with the accrual basis.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2022 ⁽¹⁾				
	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
Number of paid members	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	4,981,271.00	4,981,271.00
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	9,962,543.00	9,962,543.00
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	6,641,695.00	6,641,695.00
iv. Amount effectively recognized in income for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	6,641,695.00	6,641,695.00
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets were met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Amount effectively recognized in income for the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The amount of remuneration does not include all charges and provisions for compliance with the accrual basis.

EXPECTED VARIABLE REMUNERATION - FISCAL YEAR 2023 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾				
	Administrative Council ⁽³⁾	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00	19.00
Number of paid members	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	5,718,883.00	5,718,883.00
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	11,437,765.00	11,437,765.00
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets are met	n/a	n/a	7,625,177.00	7,625,177.00
Profit Sharing				
i. Minimum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount provided for in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount provided for in the compensation plan, if targets are met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The amount of remuneration does not include all charges and provisions for compliance with the accrual basis.

(2) Values consider compensation for the period from May 2023 to April 2024, approved at the 2023 AGOE.

(3) Value considering the approval of the number of board members at the 2023 AGOE.

8.4. In relation to the share-based compensation plan for the board of directors and the statutory board, in force in the last fiscal year and planned for the current fiscal year, describe:

a. general terms and conditions

The Board of Directors' Meeting, held on May 4, 2016, approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan - "LTI", based on the Performance Phantom Stocks modality, which consists of granting virtual shares ("phantom stocks"), which, after a vesting period as stated in item 8.4 (g) of this Reference Form, and if a minimum target for the expected valuation of CPFL on the stock exchange is achieved, as provided for in a specific rule, which is revised year by year , may be converted into bonuses in kind, not being granted, under any circumstances, the granting of physical shares.

This plan is monitored annually by the Board of Directors, through analyzes and opinions of its Personnel Committee, which is the body responsible for evaluating both the model and general conditions of the plan as well as grants and conversions, established in accordance with market practices, and and recommendation for approval by the Board of Directors after these analyses. The Board of Directors has powers to interrupt the plan at any time.

Eligibility for the plan is direct to professionals who occupy the statutory position of Chief Executive Officer or Vice President Officer in our Company, as well as Chief Executive Officers of our subsidiaries ("Executives"), and conditional on performance for the Group of Directors and Level 2 Managers , being also limited to a maximum of 50% of the Board of Directors and 10% of the Board of Level 2 managers, active in the company and exercising the function on the date of grant approved by the Board of Directors, expected to occur until the month of June of each year.

The performance of Directors and Managers is measured by observing their position in the performance evaluation matrix, or, if this is replaced, another forced distribution instrument. The current instrument in practice not only assesses adherence to the skills required to perform the function, but also the achievement of individual goals and the potential of the professional.

The initial value of phantom stocks is calculated based on CPFL Energia's valuation, divided by the number of shares available on the market, and the number of virtual shares granted to each eligible person is based on targets defined by best market practices, always in number of remuneration, later validated by the Personnel Committee and approved at a Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The last payment in the context of the phantom stock plan, resulting from its exercise by the beneficiaries, was made in 2020. On this date, there are no options or outstanding balances.

b. approval date and responsible body

The Plan was approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 4, 2016.

c. maximum number of shares covered

A total of 169,407 phantom stocks were granted up to December 31, 2016, after which there were not and will not be any additional grants, given that the program was discontinued.

The amount described in the paragraph above was calculated taking into account the initial value based on CPFL Energia's valuation, divided by the number of shares available on the market. This value was used to calculate the phantom stocks granted to eligible candidates, as detailed in item (a).

As for the LTI, the balance of exercisable options was settled in 2017 and no new phantom stocks were granted in the years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

d. maximum number of options to be granted

The number of phantom stocks granted is fixed and their conversion into cash bonuses is exclusively based on the market value determined by the weighted average of the share price of the last 45 trading sessions as of the

last business day of December of the year prior to the year of conversion. The completion of the conversion will only be possible after formal approval by the Board of Directors.

e. stock purchase conditions

As detailed in item (a), for the granting of phantom stocks, grantees, subject to eligibility and performance, must be active in the Company and performing the function on the grant date approved by the Board of Directors, expected to occur by the month of June every year.

f. criteria for setting the acquisition or exercise price

The initial value of phantom stocks is calculated based on CPFL Energia's valuation, divided by the number of shares available on the market, and the number of virtual shares granted to each eligible person is based on targets defined by best market practices, always in number of remuneration, later validated by the Personnel Committee and approved at a Meeting of the Board of Directors.

g. criteria for setting the acquisition or exercise term

The total grace period will be 4 years to be exercised as follows:

- 1/3 of the phantom stocks granted may be converted into awards in the second year following the year of grant;
- 1/3, or 2/3, if the first conversion has not been carried out, of the phantom stocks granted may be converted into awards in the third year after the year of grant; and
- 100% of the phantom stocks granted and not yet converted may be converted in the fourth year after the grant year.

h. form of liquidation

Once the minimum valuation target established in the Company's strategic plan is reached, the liquidation of virtual shares (phantom stocks) in prizes (after the grace period), consists of calculating the Company's share price, according to the weighted average (volume) of the share prices in the last 45 trading sessions as of the last business day of December of the year prior to the year of conversion, in addition to dividends distributed in the period, proportional to the number of virtual shares.

i. restrictions on the transfer of shares

Considering that the plan does not provide for effective delivery of shares, this item does not apply.

j. criteria and events that, when verified, will cause the suspension, alteration or extinction of the plan

In case of extraordinary events, the Board of Directors, at its discretion and supported by the evaluation of the People Management Committee, respecting the grants already made and their respective conversions, has the power to change, suspend or even extinguish the long-term incentive, preserving the grants already made or compensating in an equivalent way.

k. effects of the departure of the manager from the issuer's bodies on his rights provided for in the share-based compensation plan

Event	Unvested phantom stocks	Exercisable phantom stocks ("vested")
Voluntary Termination of the Executive	Phantom stocks are canceled	Phantom stocks may be converted, subject to prior approval by the Personnel Committee and within 30

		days after the termination announcement.
Termination for Just Cause	Phantom stocks are canceled	
Unilateral termination by initiative of the company, without just cause, in advance or at the end of the contract without renewal.	Phantom stocks are canceled	Phantom stocks may be converted, subject to prior approval by the Personnel Committee and within 30 days after the termination announcement.
Death or Retirement due to Permanent Disability	The grace period will be anticipated and the phantom stocks will be paid to the dependents based on the last calculated conversion value.	Phantom stocks will be converted based on the last calculated conversion value and paid to dependents.

8.5. In relation to the share-based compensation in the form of stock options recognized in the result of the last 3 fiscal years and that foreseen for the current fiscal year, of the board of directors and the statutory board, prepare a table with the following content:

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.6. In relation to each grant of stock options carried out in the last 3 fiscal years and planned for the current fiscal year, by the board of directors and the statutory board, prepare a table with the following content:

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.7. In relation to the open options of the board of directors and the statutory board at the end of the last fiscal year, prepare a table with the following content:

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.8. In relation to the options exercised relating to share-based compensation of the board of directors and statutory board of directors, in the last 3 fiscal years, prepare a table with the following content:

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.9. In relation to share-based compensation, in the form of shares to be delivered directly to beneficiaries, recognized in the result of the last 3 fiscal years and that foreseen for the current fiscal year, of the board of directors and statutory board, prepare a table with the following content:

Considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the effective delivery of shares, this item does not apply.

8.10. In relation to each grant of shares carried out in the last 3 fiscal years and planned for the current fiscal year, by the board of directors and the statutory board, prepare a table with the following content:

The last payment in the context of the phantom stocks plan, resulting from its exercise by the beneficiaries, was made in 2020. In fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022, there were no new grants of phantom stocks under the LTI and, on this date, no there is any option or outstanding balance.

8.11. In relation to the shares delivered related to the share-based compensation of the board of directors and the statutory board, in the last 3 fiscal years, prepare a table with the following content:

Considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the effective delivery of shares, this item does not apply.

8.12. Summary description of the information necessary for understanding the data disclosed in items 8.5 to 8.11, such as the explanation of the pricing method for the value of shares and options, indicating at least:
--

a. pricing model

For the granting of phantom stocks, the result of CPFL Energia's valuation, divided by the number of shares available on the market, was considered as the initial value.

For subsequent settlement of phantom stocks (award after the grace period), the CPFL Energia share price will be considered, according to the weighted average (volume) of share quotations in the last 45 trading sessions as of the last business day of December of the year prior to the year of conversion, in addition to dividends distributed in the period, proportional to the number of phantom stocks.

The plan was frozen at the share price on December 31, 2016. The exercisable balance was fully settled in 2017 and the outstanding balance will be restated by the SELIC until the first date on which each installment becomes exercisable. There were no new grants during the 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 fiscal years, as well as there is no forecast of new grants for the 2023 fiscal year.

b. data and assumptions used in the pricing model, including weighted average share price, exercise price, expected volatility, option life, expected dividends and risk-free interest rate

Information on average prices was disclosed in the previous items. The price will only be determined when the vesting period is reached, with 1/3 of the grant becoming exercisable from the second year, 1/3 from the third and 1/3 in the fourth year after the grant. The other items are not applicable to the LTI model applied by the Group.

c. method used and assumptions made to incorporate the expected effects of early exercise

There is no provision for early exercise in the LTI model applied by the Group.

d. way of determining the expected volatility

Not applicable in the model of the LTI plan applied by the Group, considering that the volatility of the shares was not considered in the calculation to determine the bonus amount.

e. whether any other feature of the option was incorporated in the measurement of its fair value

There are no other characteristics incorporated in the measurement of its value.

8.13. Inform the number of shares, quotas and other securities convertible into shares or quotas, issued, in Brazil or abroad, by the issuer, its direct or indirect controllers, controlled companies or companies under common control, which are held by members of the board of directors , the statutory board or the fiscal council, grouped by body

SECURITIES ISSUED BY CPFL ENERGIA – 12/31/2022			
Body	Ordinary Shares		
	Directly	Indirectly	Total
Statutory Board	500	-	500
Administrative Council	23,600	-	23,600
Fiscal Council	-	-	-

8.14. In relation to the pension plans in force granted to the members of the board of directors and the statutory officers, provide the following information in the form of a table:

Only Statutory Directors have pension plans. Members of the Audit Committee and Directors do not enjoy this benefit.

a. Body	Statutory Board	
b. Number of members	9.00	
c. Number of paid members	3.2	1.8
d. Plan name	PGBL Bradesco	PGBL Brasil Prev
e. Number of directors who meet the conditions to retire	-	-
f. Conditions for early retirement	There aren't	There aren't
g. Updated value of accumulated contributions to the pension plan up to the end of the last fiscal year, discounting the portion related to contributions made directly by managers	R\$ 2,441,577.42	R\$ 1,847,769.27
h. Total accumulated value of contributions made during the last fiscal year, discounting the portion related to contributions made directly by managers*	R\$ 491,047.65	R\$ 187,949.62
i. Is there a possibility of early redemption and what are the conditions?	The value referring to the participant's share can be redeemed at any time, but the redemption of the company's share follows the rules established in the contract (vesting clause).	

* Values already monetarily restated.

8.15. In the form of a table, indicate, for the last 3 fiscal years, in relation to the board of directors, the statutory board and the fiscal council:

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2020 FISCAL YEAR (R\$ thousand)			
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00
c. Number of paid members	3.00	1.58	8.17
d. value of the highest individual remuneration	274,000.00	185,000.00	6,849,000.00
e. value of the lowest individual remuneration	163,000.00	17,000.00	144,000.00
f. average value of individual remuneration	237,000.00	152,000.00	2,808,000.00
g. comments	<p>The values informed in this item correspond to all the remuneration installments presented in item 8.2.</p> <p>Value of the highest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function for the Board of Directors, for the Fiscal Council, and for the Statutory Board.</p> <p>Value of the lowest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function in the Statutory Board of Directors.</p> <p>Value of the lowest individual remuneration considers active member for 5 months in the Fiscal Council body.</p> <p>It should be noted that part of the Company's directors receive remuneration from controlled companies, therefore the lowest remuneration presented does not consider the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.</p>		

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2021 FISCAL YEAR (R\$ thousand)			
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00
c. Number of paid members	2.67	2.33	6.00
d. value of the highest individual remuneration	354,398.40	134,749.44	6,740,696.27
e. value of the lowest individual remuneration	131,194.00	62,151.96	161,387.31
f. average value of individual remuneration	314,997	140,834	3,005,850
g. comments	<p>The values informed in this item correspond to all the remuneration installments presented in item 8.2.</p> <p>Value of the highest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function for the Board of Directors, for the Fiscal Council, and for the Statutory Board.</p> <p>Value of the lowest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function in the Statutory Board of Directors.</p> <p>Value of the lowest individual remuneration considers an active member for 8 months on the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Value of the lowest individual remuneration considers active member for 4 months in the Fiscal Council body.</p> <p>The average individual remuneration value in the Fiscal Council takes into account that there was a replacement of the member with the highest monthly remuneration. Thus, the highest monthly remuneration was divided between two individuals and does not reflect the highest individual remuneration for the fiscal year in the corresponding Fiscal Council, considering 12 months.</p>		

	It should be noted that part of the Company's directors receive remuneration from controlled companies, therefore the lowest remuneration presented does not consider the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.
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TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2022 FISCAL YEAR (R\$ thousand)			
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	9.00
c. Number of paid members	2.00	2.00	6.00
d. value of the highest individual remuneration	392,121.40	197,568.60	9,379,635.30
e. value of the lowest individual remuneration	392,121.40	146,918.56	252,127.08
f. average value of individual remuneration	392,121.40	172,244	4,425,503
g. comments	<p>The values informed in this item correspond to all the remuneration installments presented in item 8.2.</p> <p>Value of the highest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function for the Board of Directors, for the Fiscal Council, and for the Statutory Board.</p> <p>Value of the lowest annual compensation corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function for the Board of Directors, for the Fiscal Council, and for the Statutory Board of Directors. It should be noted that part of the Company's directors receive remuneration from controlled companies, therefore the lowest remuneration presented does not consider the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.</p>		

8.16. Describe contractual arrangements, insurance policies or other instruments that structure remuneration or indemnity mechanisms for managers in the event of removal from office or retirement, indicating the financial consequences for the issuer

The LTI Standard that establishes the guidelines for LTI programs establishes the treatment to be given to the exercise of Convertible (post-vesting) and non-convertible (pre-vesting) Virtual Value Units ("VVVs") in the event of the termination of any of the Company's Executives:

Evento	Unvested phantom stocks	Exercisable phantom stocks ("vested")
Voluntary Termination of the Executive	Phantom stocks are canceled	Phantom stocks may be converted, subject to prior approval by the Personnel Committee and within 30 days after the termination announcement.
Termination for Just Cause	Phantom stocks are canceled	
Unilateral termination by initiative of the company, without just cause, in advance or at the end of the contract without renewal.	Phantom stocks are canceled	Phantom stocks may be converted as long as the conversion intention is manifested within 30 days after termination, informing the Personnel Committee.
Death or Retirement due to Permanent Disability	The grace period will be anticipated and the phantom stocks will be paid to the dependents based on the last calculated conversion value.	Phantom stocks will be converted based on the last calculated conversion value and paid to dependents.

In the event that it occurs before the end of the term of office at the initiative of the Company, the dismissed Statutory Officer(s) will be entitled to:

- full termination month fees;
- 13th salary proportional to the number of months worked in the year;
- 1 monthly fee, as Prior Notice; and
- compensation of the convertible installments of the Long Term Incentive – LTI.

The administrator is ensured, in addition to the other rights, the receipt of a special and unique indemnity, corresponding to the amount of 06 (six) fees, in the event of significant changes to the shareholders that make up the majority control block of the company, which imply in:

- termination of the position, object of the Contract for Administration;
- unilateral dismissal by the Board of Directors; and
- changes in working conditions, similar to an indirect termination of an employment contract provided for in article 483 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws ("CLT"), or that make the performance of the position less attractive, such as: remuneration, benefits, functions, assignments, authority, or responsibilities. In this case, the administrator may terminate the Contract for Administration, being entitled to the indemnity established herein.

Plan effective from 2017

The LTI Standard that establishes the plan's guidelines defines the treatment to be given to the Incentive in the event of the dismissal of one of the Company's Executives:

If the Beneficiary is terminated at the initiative of the Company or its Subsidiaries, without just cause, the beneficiary's right to the Incentive will be defined as follows:

- (a) if it occurred during the first year of the vesting period: the beneficiary will not be entitled to any value related to the Incentive;
- (b) if it occurred between the first and second years of the vesting period: the beneficiary will be entitled to 50% of the value of the Incentive that he would be entitled to if he had remained until the end of the vesting period; It is
- (c) if it occurred between the second and third years of the vesting period: the beneficiary will be entitled to 100% of the value of the Incentive that he would be entitled to if he had remained until the end of the vesting period.

If the beneficiary is terminated on his own initiative; or at the initiative of the Company or its Subsidiaries with just cause, the beneficiary will not be entitled to any amount referring to the Incentive.

In case of death or permanent disability of the beneficiary, the vesting period of 3 years will be brought forward to the moment of occurrence of the fact and the payment of the Incentive will be made on a date to be stipulated by the Board of Directors of the Company.

8.17. In relation to the last 3 fiscal years and the forecast for the current fiscal year, indicate the percentage of the total compensation of each body recognized in the issuer's income referring to members of the board of directors, statutory board or fiscal council who are parties related to the controlling shareholders, direct or indirect, as defined by the accounting rules that deal with this matter

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020			
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Percentage of total remuneration	77%	100%	-

FINANCIAL YEAR 2021			
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Percentage of total remuneration	88,1%	100%	-

FINANCIAL YEAR 2022			
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Percentage of total remuneration	100%	100%	-

FINANCIAL YEAR 2023 (Forecast)			
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Percentage of total remuneration	100%	100%	-

8.18. In relation to the last 3 fiscal years and the forecast for the current fiscal year, indicate the amounts recognized in the issuer's income as compensation for members of the board of directors, statutory board or fiscal council, grouped by body, for any reason other than the function they occupy, such as commissions and consulting or advisory services provided

There has been no payment of any remuneration, in the last three fiscal years, to members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council or Board of Executive Officers for any reason other than the function they occupy in the Company.

8.19. In relation to the last 3 fiscal years and the forecast for the current fiscal year, indicate the amounts recognized in the result of direct or indirect controllers, companies under common control and subsidiaries of the issuer, as remuneration of members of the board of directors, of issuer's statutory board or fiscal council, grouped by body, specifying the title to which such amounts were assigned to such individuals

2020 FINANCIAL YEAR ⁽¹⁾ – OTHER REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING WHAT TITLE THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	5,093	5,093
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Remuneration in the form of fees.

2020 FINANCIAL YEAR - REMUNERATION RECEIVED DUE TO HOLDING POSITION AT THE ISSUER				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

FISCAL YEAR 2021 ⁽¹⁾ – OTHER REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING WHAT TITLE THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	409	409
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

⁽²⁾ Remuneration in the form of fees.

2021 FINANCIAL YEAR - REMUNERATION RECEIVED DUE TO HOLDING THE POSITION AT THE ISSUER				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

FISCAL YEAR 2022 ⁽¹⁾ – OTHER REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING WHAT TITLE THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	3,029	3,029
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

⁽³⁾ Remuneration in the form of fees.

2022 FINANCIAL YEAR - REMUNERATION RECEIVED DUE TO HOLDING THE POSITION AT THE ISSUER				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

FISCAL YEAR 2023 ⁽¹⁾ - OTHER REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING WHAT TITLE THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	3,372	3,372
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Remuneration in the form of fees.

2023 FINANCIAL YEAR - REMUNERATION RECEIVED DUE TO HOLDING THE POSITION AT THE ISSUER				
Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

8.20. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

The number of members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Statutory Board of Directors of the Company were calculated in line with the provisions of item 10.2.13.b of Official Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP, as detailed in the spreadsheets below in each social exercise:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

9. Auditors

9.1. Regarding independent auditors, indicate: / 9.2. Inform the total amount of remuneration of the independent auditors in the last fiscal year, detailing the fees related to audit services and those related to any other services provided

Auditors	
Have an auditor?	YES
National auditor CVM code	00287-9
Auditor Type	National
Name/Company Name	Pricewaterhousecoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda
CPF/CNPJ	61.562.112/0001-20
Date of contracting the services	04/01/2022
Commencement date of service provision	01/01/2022
Description of contracted service	Audit of annual corporate financial statements, limited review of quarterly information and audit of regulatory annual financial statements for the years ended 12/31/2022, 12/31/2023, 12/31/2024, 12/31/2025 and 31/12/2026.
Total amount of remuneration of independent auditors segregated by service	The total amount of remuneration of the independent auditors was R\$ 4,911 thousand referring to corporate audit, quarterly reviews and regulatory audit for the year ended 12/31/2022 and R\$ 1,137 thousand referring to other services.
Justification for replacement	There was no replacement of the independent auditors.
Reason presented by the auditor in case of disagreement with the issuer's justification	There was no replacement of the independent auditors.
Technical Responsible	
Technical responsible name	Adriano Formosinho Correia
CPF	CPF: 782.785.625-04
Start of performance	01/01/2022
Mailing address	Av. Francisco Matarazzo, 9th, 10th, and 13th to 17th floors, Torino Tower, Água Branca, São Paulo/SP E-mail: adriano.correia@pwc.com

9.3. If the independent auditors or people related to them have been hired to provide other services in addition to the audit, describe the procedures adopted to avoid the existence of a conflict of interest, loss of independence or objectivity of its independent auditors

The Company's policies in contracting independent auditor services seek to certify that there is no conflict of interest, loss of independence and objectivity of said service providers. To this end, specific procedures were established for contracting these services, including: (i) the Audit Committee's competence to give an opinion to the Board of Directors on the hiring, replacement and remuneration of independent auditors, as well as to issue an opinion on the hiring independent auditors to provide other services that have not been subject to pre-approval by the Board of Directors; and (ii) the competence of the Board of Directors to deliberate on the selection or dismissal of the Company's external auditors.

Pricewaterhousecoopers Auditores Independentes (PwC) was contracted by CPFL Energia to provide external audit services related to the examination of the Company's financial statements.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, PwC provided, in addition to auditing corporate and regulatory financial statements and reviewing quarterly information, the following services:

Nature	Hiring	Duration
Ensuring financial covenants	04/06/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024
Tax compliance services - Tax Accounting Bookkeeping (ECF)	04/06/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024
Revision of the Accounting ECD	04/06/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024
Information Technology Services - Information Security	05/11/2022	12 months
Benchmarking Services for Human Capital Data	06/20/2022	12 months
RCP Audit (Asset Control Report)	04/06/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024

We contracted a total of BRL 1,137 thousand for the services described above, which is equivalent to approximately 23% of the fees for the external audit of the corporate and regulatory financial statements and for reviewing the quarterly information for the 2022 fiscal year of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The hiring of independent auditors, according to the Bylaws, is recommended by the Audit Committee and it is incumbent upon the Board of Directors to decide on the selection or dismissal of independent auditors.

As provided for in CVM Resolution 162/22, PwC declared to CPFL Energia's Management that, due to the scope and processes performed, the provision of the aforementioned services does not affect the independence and objectivity necessary for the performance of external audit services.

9.4. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

All information about the Company's independent auditors was disclosed in items 9.1 to 9.3 of this Reference Form.

10. Human resources**10.1. Describe the issuer's human resources, providing the following information:**

a. number of employees, total and by groups, based on the activity performed, geographic location and diversity indicators, which, within each hierarchical level of the issuer, cover:

Number of employees by gender declaration:

	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not to answer
Leadership	4	8	0	0	0
Non-Leadership	0	3	0	0	3
Total	4	11	0	0	3

Number of employees by color and race declaration:

	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Others	Prefer not to answer
Leadership	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Non-Leadership	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Total	7	7	1	0	0	0	3

Number of employees by position and age group

	Under 30 years	From 30 to 50 years	Over 50 years
Leadership	0	8	4
Non-Leadership	2	2	2
Total Employees	2	10	6

Number of employees by position and geographic location:

	North	North East	Midwest	Southeast	South	Outside
Leadership	0	0	0	12	0	0
Non-Leadership	0	0	0	6	0	0
Total	0	0	0	18	0	0

Number of employees by geographic location and gender:

	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not to answer
North	0	0	0	0	0
North East	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	4	11	0	0	3
South	0	0	0	0	0
Outside	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	0	0	3

Number of employees by geographic location and color or race:

	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Others	Prefer not to answer
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North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	7	7	1	0	0	0	3
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	1	0	0	0	3

Number of employees by geographic location and age group:

	Under 30 years	From 30 to 50 years	Over 50 years
North	0	0	0
North East	0	0	0
Midwest	0	0	0
Southeast	2	10	6
South	0	0	0
Outside	0	0	0
Total Employees	2	10	6

b. number of outsourced workers (total and by groups, based on the activity performed and geographic location)

Our companies outsource certain activities inherent to the concession of the public electricity service and other activities through a service provision agreement measured in units per activity. Thus, there is no control over the people involved, nor the quantitative control of man/hour (Mh.).

c. turnover rate

The turnover rate was 18.9% in 2022.

10.2. Comment on any relevant changes that occurred in relation to the figures disclosed in item 10.1 above

There were no relevant changes in relation to the figures disclosed in the previous item that are not in line with the way in which the Company's business is conducted.

10.3. Describe the remuneration policies and practices of the issuer's employees, informing:

a. salary policy and variable compensation

Salaries are defined according to the evaluation of the positions aligned with the market according to periodic salary surveys. Salary increases are a maximum of 15% per year and increases due to promotion (movement to a higher-rated position) are a maximum of 25%. Both processes cannot occur in periods of less than 12 months. Exceptions to the rules are forwarded for approval by the Director of the area or Vice-President.

In accordance with the legislation and the Company's compensation policy, employees are eligible for the profit sharing program. Values, indicators and targets are established in collective bargaining agreements ("PLR") for each Group company. The renewal of these PLR agreements follows a specific schedule considering the duration of each agreement.

b. benefits policy

The benefits offered to our employees are in line with the best practices in the labor market, as well as labor legislation, and they are:

- ✓ Medical-Hospital Assistance, holder and dependents;
- ✓ Dental Care, holder and dependents;
- ✓ Private Pension Plan (except Service Center, CPFL atendimento and CPFL Total);
- ✓ Profit Sharing, according to the collective bargaining agreement signed in each company with their respective unions;
- ✓ Meal Allowance and/or Food Allowance;
- ✓ Daycare Assistance;
- ✓ Transportation voucher and/or Chartered Bus (chartered, locations that have the service available);
- ✓ Life Insurance (100% CPFL Group);
- ✓ Corporate Card (Directors and Executives);
- ✓ Tribute for length of service;
- ✓ End of Year Programs (toys and school supplies for eligible dependents);
- ✓ Christmas Valley;
- ✓ Parking at Headquarters and Regional Offices (within the limit of available spaces);
- ✓ Vehicle – (Directors above);
- ✓ Medical Check-Up – (Managers above);
- ✓ Annual Flu Vaccination Campaign;
- ✓ Vacation Bonus (except CPFL Serviços, Centro de Serviços, CPFL Total, CPFL Eficiência and Authi);
- ✓ Transfer Policy;
- ✓ Professional Requalification (except CPFL Serviços, CPFL Importa, Centro de Serviços, CPFL Total, CPFL Eficiência);
- ✓ Payroll Personal Loan;
- ✓ Quality of Life Programs: Fale Comigo Program (Psychosocial Support), Labor Gymnastics (larger locations), Gympass Program (academies and sports network nationwide), Running Group, Sports Workshops (Campinas Headquarters), participation in Sesi Games, Futsal Championship (Campinas Headquarters), Caminhada Agita, celebration of the world day against sedentary lifestyle (larger locations);

c. characteristics of share-based compensation plans for non-management employees, identifying (i) groups of beneficiaries; (ii) conditions for exercise; (iii) strike prices; (iv) exercise periods; and (v) number of shares committed by the plan

Not applicable as there are no share-based compensation plans for non-management employees.

d. ratio between (i) the highest individual remuneration (considering the composition of the remuneration with all the items described in field 8.2.d) recognized in the issuer's income in the last fiscal year, including the statutory administrator's remuneration, if applicable; and (ii) the median of the individual remuneration of the issuer's employees in Brazil, disregarding the highest individual remuneration, as recognized in its income in the last fiscal year

The ratio of the Company's highest paid individual's total annual compensation to the average annual total compensation of all employees is 18.92 times.

10.4. Describe the relationship between the issuer and unions, indicating whether there were stoppages and strikes in the last 3 fiscal years

The CPFL group maintains relationships with 43 unions, recognizing them as the legal and legitimate representatives of employees for submitting their claims.

The collective instruments entered into with these unions represent, for CPFL, the fundamental instrument to govern labor relations and their provisions will be fully complied with during the period of their validity.

The Group considers permanent mutual respect between the parties and fair procedures essential for the healthy development of relations with the Unions, guaranteeing total impartiality, whatever the union entity. The Group believes that it maintains good relations with the unions that represent its employees, evidenced by the fact that we have not had any strikes that have materially affected the Group's operations in the last 31 years. In the last 05 fiscal years, we had mobilizations that were triggered within a natural negotiation process, which did not bring material damage to the Company or compromise the essentiality of its service provision.

The Group guarantees its employees free union membership in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Federal Constitution.

Currently, the Group has instruments of collective agreement with the unions listed below:

1. STIEEC - Union of workers in the electrical energy industry of Campinas STIEEC - Union of workers in the electrical energy industry of Campinas
2. SEESP - Union of Engineers in the State of São Paulo
3. SINTEC - Union of middle-level industrial technicians in the state of São Paulo
4. SINDLUZ - Union of workers in the spinning, traction, light and power services of Araraquara
5. SINDLUZ - Union of employees in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the municipality of Bauru
6. SINDLUZ - Union of employees in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the municipality of Ribeirão Preto
7. SINDLUZ - Union of employees in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the municipality of São José do Rio Preto
8. SINTIUS - Union of workers in the urban industries of Santos, Baixada Santista, Litoral Sul and Vale do Ribeira
9. STIEESP - Union of workers in the electric energy industry of São Paulo
10. SINDIPAUC (STIEHI) - Union of workers in the hydroelectric energy industry of Ipaussu
11. SINDERGEL - Union of employees in electricity generation, transmission and distribution companies in the municipality of Mococa
12. SINDSUL - Union of Electricians in the South of Minas Gerais
13. SENERGISUL - Union of active employees, retirees and pensioners, in generating, transmitting, or distributing or related electricity companies in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and assisted by private security foundations, originating in the electricity sector
14. SENGE - Union of Engineers in Rio Grande do Sul
15. SINTEC RS - Union of mid-level industrial technicians in the state of Rio Grande do Sul
16. SEAAC - Union of employees and advisory companies of Campinas
17. SEMAPI – RS Union of Employees in Advisory, Expertise, Information and Research Companies and State Foundations
18. SINTETEL - Union of workers in telecommunications companies operating switchboards in the state of São Paulo
19. SCONTMOC - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Mococa and region
20. STICMS - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries in Salto and region

21. STCOMCIR - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Itapetininga and region
22. SCOTRUCA - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Bauru and region
23. SITRACOM - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Marília and region
24. SINDSOR - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Sorocaba and region
25. STCOMBTU - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Botucatu and region
26. SINTICOM - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries in Campinas and region
27. STICM - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Jundiaí and region
28. STICOMPI- Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Piracicaba and region
29. CTFRANCA - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries in Franca and region
30. CTJAU - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Jaú.
31. CTPiraju - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Piraju.
32. CTRibeirão - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Ribeirão Preto.
33. CtRioPre - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of São José do Rio Preto
34. SINDARAC - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Araçatuba and region
35. STICMA - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Araraquara and region
36. STRICOMO - Union of workers in the furniture construction and industrial assembly industries of Ourinhos and region
37. FETICOM – Federation of Construction and Furniture Workers of the State of São Paulo
38. FSCM – Federation of workers in the construction, furniture and wood industries of the CUT of the state of São Paulo
39. CTITAPEV - Union of workers in the construction and furniture industries of Itapevi
40. SITRACOV – Union of Road Vehicle Workers and Drivers of Santa Maria - RS
41. SENALBA - Union of employees in cultural, recreational, social assistance, guidance and professional training organizations in the state of São Paulo.
42. SINDELETRO - Union of Electricians of Ceará.
43. SINTERN – Union of Electricians of Rio Grande do Norte.

10.5. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

The Company clarifies that it does not have a specific policy regarding the activities of the human resources department.

All information on human resources was disclosed in items 10.1 to 10.4 of this Reference Form.

11. Transactions with related parties

11.1. Describe the issuer's rules, policies and practices regarding transactions with related parties, as defined by the accounting rules that deal with this matter, indicating, when there is a formal policy adopted by the issuer, the body responsible for its approval, date of approval and , if the issuer publishes the policy, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted:

CPC 05 (R1) Related Parties – Technical Pronouncement of the Accounting Pronouncements Committee, approved by CVM Resolution 642/10, is the accounting rule that deals with the necessary disclosures about Related Parties in the explanatory notes to the financial statements. Additionally, in compliance with B3's Novo Mercado Listing Regulations, CPFL Energia must disclose to the market information on contracts entered into with related parties that exceed the limit established by the Regulation.

The Company carries out transactions with related parties during the normal course of its operations and activities. These operations mainly fall into the following categories:

- Purchase and sale of energy and charges: Refers to electric energy purchased or sold by distribution, commercialization and generation subsidiaries through short- or long-term contracts and TUSD. Such operations, when carried out on the Free Market, are carried out under conditions that we consider to be similar to market conditions at the time of trading, in accordance with internal policies previously established by our management. When carried out on the Regulated Market, the prices practiced are defined through mechanisms established by the regulatory authority.
- Intangible Assets, Fixed Assets, Materials and Services: Refers to the purchase of equipment, cables and other materials for use in distribution and generation activities and contracting services such as construction consulting and information technology. Prior to carrying out such transactions, quotations are obtained from at least three companies, to ensure that prices, terms and other commercial conditions are those practiced in the market. The financial viability of each operation is also analyzed in comparison to similar operations in the market, verifying, therefore, the commutability of the operations.

In compliance with the requirements established above and preserving its commitment to the defense and creation of value in line with the best corporate governance practices, the Company has internal mechanisms for monitoring and controlling transactions involving Related Parties, as well as a formalized policy that governs such transactions approved by the 461st Meeting of the Board of Directors on 12/16/2021, having entered into force on 12/17/2021. This policy can be accessed on the website: <https://cpfl.rweb.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==>.

The Company's Bylaws provide, in its Art. 17 item "n", which is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the execution of contracts by the Company with shareholders or with persons controlled by them or affiliated or related to them, directly or indirectly, in an amount greater than R\$ 14,294,852, 58 (fourteen million, two hundred and ninety-four thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two reais, and fifty-eight cents) (as corrected by the IPCA).

To advise the Board of Directors on matters related to the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates, the Related Parties Committee was created, an advisory body composed of three members, of which two members are considered independent. The Committee must meet whenever there is a need for analysis and opinion on matters within its competence.

The Related Parties Committee is responsible for advising the Board of Directors on the following topics involving transactions with related parties:

- (i) Evaluation of the selection process of suppliers and service providers to carry out works, purchase of inputs and services;
- (ii) Evaluation of the closing process for the purchase and/or sale of energy contract(s); and

(iii) Examination and evaluation of other operations.

11.2. With the exception of operations that fall within the hypotheses of art. 3, II, "a", "b" and "c", of attachment 30-XXXIII, inform, in relation to transactions with related parties that, according to accounting standards, must be disclosed in the individual or consolidated financial statements of the issuer and that have been entered into in the last fiscal year or are in force in the current fiscal year:

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of such related party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Araraquara Transmissora de Energia S.A.	10.542.659/0001-23	01/01/2022	2,227,335.92	0	2,227,335.92	12/31/2022	No	N/A
Relationship with the Company	Entities under common control							
Purpose of the contract	Transmission charges, values established by the ONS. The amount involved is the amount corresponding to the billings made in 2022.							
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor							
Warranty and insurance	N/A							
Termination or extinction	N/A							
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A							
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions, guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>							
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
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Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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	ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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[illegible][illegible]

Creditor or Debtor	Debtor
Warranty and insurance	N/A
Termination or extinction	N/A
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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	<p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the “Diário Oficial” in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>
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Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of such related party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Itumbiara Transmissora de Energia S.A.	07.081.467/0001-52	01/01/2022	16,399,893.79	0	16,399,893.79	12/31/2022	No	N/A
Relationship with the Company	Entities under common control							
Purpose of the contract	Transmission charges, values established by the ONS. The amount involved is the amount corresponding to the billings made in 2022.							
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor							
Warranty and insurance	N/A							
Termination or extinction	N/A							
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A							
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>							
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
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Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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	ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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Purpose of the contract	Transmission charges, values established by the ONS. The amount involved is the amount corresponding to the billings made in 2022.
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor
Warranty and insurance	N/A
Termination or extinction	N/A
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
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	<p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the “Diário Oficial” in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

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Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>
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Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of such related party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Porto Primavera Transmissora de Energia S.A.	07.081.291/0001-39	01/01/2022	8,691,537.04	0	8,691,537.04	12/31/2022	No	N/A
Relationship with the Company	Entities under common control							
Purpose of the contract	Transmission charges, values established by the ONS. The amount involved is the amount corresponding to the billings made in 2022.							
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor							
Warranty and insurance	N/A							
Termination or extinction	N/A							
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A							
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the “Diário Oficial” in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>							
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
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[illegible][illegible]

Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

	ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Warranty and insurance	N/A
Termination or extinction	N/A
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the “Diário Oficial” in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

	It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions, guaranteed economic and financial commutability.
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Purpose of the contract	Energy purchase and sale agreement - Sale of energy corresponding to the total losses and internal consumption that would be deducted from the energy transacted by contracts CNO-PA/2002 205, CNO-PI/2002 206 and CNO-CO/2002 207. Adjusted prices in proportion to the change in prices of the related contracts.
Creditor or Debtor	Debtor
Warranty and insurance	N/A
Termination or extinction	N/A
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>
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Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of such related party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Energética Barra Grande S.A.	04.781.143/0001-39	06/01/2019	2,569,835.05	164,080.35	2,569,835.05	06/01/2024	No	N/A
Relationship with the Company	Jointly Controlled							
Purpose of the contract	Contract for Engineering and Management Services for the Operation and Maintenance of the plants - Overall value contracted with fixed monthly payments, adjusted annually by the IPCA.							
Creditor or Debtor	Creditor							
Warranty and insurance	N/A							
Termination or extinction	Default							
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A							
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the “Diário Oficial” in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>							
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
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[illegible][illegible]

Warranty and insurance	N/A
Termination or extinction	Bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, among others.
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

	It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of such related party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A. - EPASA	10.366.780/0001-41	12/31/2022	34,561,234.71	23,160,589.94	34,561,234.71	12/31/2023	No	N/A
Relationship with the Company	Jointly Controlled							
Purpose of the contract	Dividends receivable - mandatory and additional minimum of 2022 referring to our participation							
Creditor or Debtor	Creditor							
Warranty and insurance	N/A							
Termination or extinction	N/A							
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A							
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions , guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>							
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>							

Related Party	CNPJ	Transaction date	Amount involved in the deal (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount corresponding to the interest of such related party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Campos Novos Energia S.A. - ENERCAN	03.356.967/0001-07	12/31/2022	0	240,475,991.47	0	12/31/2023	No	N/A

Relationship with the Company	Subsidiary
Purpose of the contract	Dividends receivable - mandatory and additional minimum of 2022 referring to our participation
Creditor or Debtor	Creditor
Warranty and insurance	N/A
Termination or extinction	N/A
Nature and reason for the transaction	N/A
Actions taken to address conflicts of interest	<p>The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be observed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, managers and shareholders in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests.</p> <p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the "Diário Oficial" in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions, guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

[illegible]

	<p>Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that operations between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders or authorized electric energy companies are carried out without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties.</p> <p>It should be noted that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for the due consent of ANEEL. This entire administrative process is public, and the respective orders are published in the “Diário Oficial” in order to prove that the operations complied with the entirety of ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, of November 16, 2021, showing that they are being carried out in accordance with market conditions, guaranteed economic and financial commutability.</p>
Demonstration of the commutative character of the agreed conditions or the adequate compensatory payment	<p>O The Company's management considers that this transaction was carried out under usual market conditions for the type of operation, having been duly approved by ANEEL, as applicable.</p> <p>The purpose of the operation is to finance projects of social interest and the average interest rates charged from companies in market operations are applied.</p> <p>The commutativity is determined using as a criterion the verification of the agreement of payment conditions with net present value equal to the spot market price, considering as a discount rate, according to the term for payment, the average rate of remuneration of short-term liabilities or long-term concessionaire.</p>

11.3. Provide any other information that the issuer deems relevant.

There is no other relevant information that has not been covered by items 11.1 to 11.2 of this Reference Form.

12. Capital stock and securities

12.1. Prepare a table containing the following information about the capital stock:

Date of authorization or approval.	Capital amount (in Brazilian Reais)	Integration deadline	Number of common shares (Units)	Number of preferred shares (Units)	Total number of shares (Units)
Type of capital	Authorized Capital				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Type of capital	Issued Capital				
06/27/2019	9,435,625,759.75	Not applicable	1,152,254,440	0.00	1,152,254,440
Type of capital	Subscribed Capital				
06/27/2019	9,435,625,759.75	Not applicable	1,152,254,440	0.00	1,152,254,440
Type of capital	Paid-up Capital				
04/28/2006	9,435,625,759.75	Not applicable	1,152,254,440	0.00	1,152,254,440

12.2. Foreign issuers must describe the rights of each class and type of issued shares, as well as the rules of their home country and the country where the shares are held in custody, regarding:

Not applicable, as the Company is based in Brazil and its securities are held in custody within the country.

12.3. Describe other securities issued in Brazil that are not shares and have not matured or been redeemed, indicating:

Not applicable, as the Company does not have any other securities issued in Brazil, apart from shares, that have not matured or been redeemed.

12.4. Number of holders of each type of security described in item 12.3, as of the end of the previous fiscal year:
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Not applicable, as the Company does not have any other securities issued in Brazil that are not shares and have not matured or been redeemed.

12.5. Indicate the Brazilian markets where the issuer's securities are traded.

The ordinary shares (CPFE3) of CPFL Energia are listed for trading on B3 under the ticker symbol "CPFE3".

12.6. In relation to each class and type of securities traded in foreign markets, indicate:

Not applicable, as the Company no longer has securities traded in foreign markets. For more information regarding the delisting of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and cancellation of the Company's registration with the SEC, please refer to item 12.9 of this Reference Form.

12.7. Describe securities issued abroad, when relevant, indicating if applicable:

Not applicable, as there have been no securities issued abroad by the Company in the last three fiscal years.

12.8. If the issuer has made a public offering of securities in the last 3 fiscal years, indicate:

a. how the proceeds from the offering were used

Not applicable, as the issuer did not have any public offering of shares in the last 3 fiscal years.

b. if there were significant deviations between the actual use of the proceeds and the proposed uses disclosed in the prospectuses of the respective offering

There were no deviations between the actual use of the proceeds and the proposed uses disclosed above.

c. if there were deviations, the reasons for such deviations

Not applicable.

12.9. Provide other information that the issuer considers relevant.

Compulsory Redemption of Shares of Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica and Cancellation of Redeemed Shares

On December 7, 2022, it was approved at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders ("EGM") of Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ("CEEE-T") the redemption of all remaining shares issued by the Company in circulation after the auction of the Public Offering for the Acquisition of Shares ("OPA") for the conversion of the company's registration from Category "A" to Category "B," as provided in Article 4, § 5 of the Brazilian Corporations Law ("Compulsory Redemption"), under the following conditions:

Redeemed Shares: The Compulsory Redemption covered 26,787 common shares and 39,216 preferred shares issued by CEEE-T that were in circulation at the time, representing 0.68% of CEEE-T's share capital ("Redeemed Shares").

Redemption Price and Payment Date: The price paid for the Redeemed Shares was equivalent to the per-share price paid in the OPA auction held on November 18, 2022 ("Auction"), which was R\$ 242.68 per common share issued by CEEE-T and R\$ 229.27 per preferred share issued by CEEE-T, duly updated by the pro rata temporis accumulated SELIC Rate from the settlement date of the Auction (i.e., November 22, 2022) until the effective payment date of the Compulsory Redemption, which took place on December 22, 2022 ("Payment Date"). Thus, the actual amount paid for the Redeemed Shares was R\$ 245.41 per common share issued by CEEE-T and R\$ 231.85 per preferred share issued by CEEE-T ("Redemption Price").

On December 16, 2022, it was approved at an EGM of CEEE-T the cancellation of all treasury shares (resulting from the Compulsory Redemption), which included 26,787 common shares and 39,216 preferred shares. The EGM also approved an amendment to Article 5, heading, of CEEE-T's Bylaws to reflect the new share composition after the aforementioned cancellation, which now reads as follows: "Article 5 - The Company's share capital is R\$ 981,342,763.72 (nine hundred and eighty-one million, three hundred and forty-two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-three reais and seventy-two cents), represented by 9,592,444 (nine million, five hundred and ninety-two thousand, four hundred and forty-four) no-par-value shares, including 9,480,088 (nine million, four hundred and eighty thousand and eighty-eight) common shares and 112,356 (one hundred and twelve thousand, three hundred and fifty-six) non-voting preferred shares, all in registered form."

Following these resolutions, CPFL Cone Sul continued to hold 9,592,444 shares issued by CEEE-T, now representing 100% of its total share capital, including 9,480,088 common shares and 112,356 preferred shares.

Public Offering for the Acquisition of Shares ("OPA") of Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica - Delisting OPA - OPA for Conversion of Company's Registration from Category "A" to Category "B"

On October 10, 2022, the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) granted registration and authorization for the public offering for the acquisition of common and preferred shares issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ("CEEE-T") for the purpose of converting the company's registration as a publicly traded company from Category "A" to Category "B" ("OPA") through Official Letter No. 528/2022/CVM/SER/GER-1.

On October 19, 2022, the "Public Offering Notice for the Acquisition of Common and Preferred Shares Issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica" ("Notice") was disclosed, containing all terms and conditions of the OPA, carried out by the subsidiary of the Company, CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. ("CPFL Cone Sul"), for the purpose of converting the company's registration as a publicly traded company from Category "A" to Category "B".

As indicated in the Notice, the OPA auction took place at B3 S.A. - Brazil, Bolsa, Balcão on November 18, 2022. As a result of the auction, CPFL Cone Sul acquired 3,697 common shares (representing 0.04% of the total outstanding common shares) and 2,018 preferred shares (representing 1.33% of the total outstanding preferred shares) issued by CEEE-T. The common shares were acquired at a unit price of R\$ 242.68, and the preferred shares were acquired at a unit price of R\$ 229.27, totaling the amount of R\$ 1,359,854.82.

Following this acquisition, CPFL Cone Sul became the holder of 9,592,444 shares issued by CEEE-T, representing 99.32% of its total share capital, including 9,480,088 common shares, representing 99.72% of the total outstanding common shares, and 112,356 preferred shares, representing 74.13% of the total outstanding preferred shares.

Subsequently (and as a consequence) of the completion of the OPA and in response to a request for Registration Conversion made by CEEE-T, on November 30, 2022, CVM approved, pursuant to Official Letter No. 231/2022/CVM/SEP/GEA-1, the conversion of CEEE-T's registration as a publicly traded company from Category "A" to Category "B." As a result, the shares issued by CEEE-T are no longer admitted to trading on regulated securities markets, as provided in Article 3, §2 of CVM Resolution No. 80.

Public Offering for the Acquisition of Shares ("OPA") of Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica - Mandatory Tender Offer for Control Acquisition (Common Shares) and Voluntary Tender Offer (Preferred Shares) - Unified OPA

On February 25, 2022, the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) granted registration and authorization for the unified public offering of mandatory acquisition of common shares by control transfer and voluntary acquisition of preferred shares issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica ("CEEE-T" and "OPA," respectively) through Official Letter No. 93/2022/CVM/SRE/GER-1.

On March 7, 2022, the "Public Offering Notice for the Unified Acquisition of Common and Preferred Shares Issued by Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica" ("Notice") was disclosed, containing all terms and conditions of the OPA, carried out by the subsidiary of the Company, CPFL Comercialização de Energia Cone Sul Ltda. ("CPFL Cone Sul"), in compliance with the obligation to make a public tender offer due to the transfer of control of CEEE-T, in accordance with Article 254-A of the Brazilian Corporations Law and Law No. 6,385 of December 7, 1976, subject to the rules established in CVM Instruction No. 361 of March 5, 2002.

As indicated in the Notice, the OPA auction took place at B3 S.A. - Brazil, Bolsa, Balcão on April 6, 2022. As a result of the auction, CPFL Cone Sul acquired 3,095,570 common shares (representing 32.56% of the total outstanding common shares of CEEE-T) and 109,251 preferred shares (representing 72.08% of the total outstanding preferred shares of CEEE-T). The common and preferred shares were acquired at a unit price of R\$ 349.29, totaling the amount of R\$ 1,119,411,927.09.

Following this acquisition, CPFL Cone Sul now holds 9,586,729 shares issued by CEEE-T, representing 99.26% of its total share capital, including 9,476,391 common shares (representing 99.68% of the total outstanding common shares) and 110,338 preferred shares (representing 72.80% of the total outstanding preferred shares).

13. Identification of the individuals responsible for the content of the form

13.1. Individual Statements of the President

GUSTAVO ESTRELLA, Brazilian, married, administrator, holder of identity document RG No. 8,806,922, issued by SSP/SP, registered with CPF/MF under No. 037.234.097-09, with offices located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397, Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil, in the capacity of CEO of CPFL Energia S.A., a publicly traded company in category "A" registered with CVM, with headquarters in the City of Campinas, State of São Paulo, at Rua Jorge Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397, registered with CNPJ/MF under No. 02.429.144/0001-93, hereby certifies that:

(a) reviewed the reference form;

(b) all information contained in the reference form complies with CVM Resolution No. 80, especially Articles 15 to 20; and

(c) the information contained therein portrays accurately, precisely, and completely the issuer's activities and the inherent risks associated with them.

Gustavo Estrella
President-Director

13.1. Individual Statement of the Investor Relations Director
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YUEHUI PAN, Chinese, married, accountant, holder of identity document RNE No. V739928-Q (CGPI/DIREX/DPF), registered with CPF/MF under No. 061.539.517-16, with offices located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397, Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil, in the capacity of Vice-President Finance and Investor Relations Director of CPFL Energia S.A., a publicly traded company in category "A" registered with CVM, with headquarters in the City of Campinas, State of São Paulo, at Rua Jorge Figueiredo Corrêa, No. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397, registered with CNPJ/MF under No. 02.429.144/0001-93, hereby certifies that:

(a) reviewed the reference form;

(b) all information contained in the reference form complies with CVM Resolution No. 80, especially Articles 15 to 20; and

(c) the information contained therein portrays accurately, precisely, and completely the issuer's activities and the inherent risks associated with them.

YueHui Pan

Financial and Investors' Relations Vice-President-Director