

Reference Form
Base date: December 31, 2023



According to CVM Resolution 80/2022

CPFL Energia S.A.

Identification	CPFL Energia S.A., joint-stock company, registered with CNPJ 02.429.144/0001-93.
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	The RI Board is located at Rua Jorge de Figueiredo Corrêa, nº 1.632, parte, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397 – Campinas /SP – Telefone: 19 3756 8458. The 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.

1. Issuer activities

1.1 Briefly describe the issuer's history

For the purposes of this Reference Form, “Company”, “CPFL Energia” or “us” 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, the controlling shareholders of CPFL Energia decided to transfer their direct shares in the companies CPFL Paulista and CPFL Geração to CPFL Energia. This capitalization aimed to consolidate electrical energy generation and distribution assets and simplify its operational and corporate organization. With the restructuring, CPFL Energia became a controlling holding company with the aim of promoting synergy between the group's companies.

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

Acquisition of the Company's shares by State Grid International Development Limited

On January 23, 2017, the Company received correspondence from State Grid Brazil Power Participações S.A. (“State Grid” or “SGBP”) informing that on that date the Share Acquisition Agreement entered into between State Grid, Camargo Correa S.A., the Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund - PREVI, FUNCESP, the Sistel Social Security Foundation, the Petrobras Social Security Foundation - PETROS, the SABESP Social Security Foundation - SABESPREV, and certain other parties.

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

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

State Grid now holds, together with ESC Energia S.A. (“ESC”), 964,521,902 common shares issued by the Company, increasing its joint participation from 54.64% to 94.75% of the Company's total share capital .

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

On April 24, 2019, the Relevant Fact was disclosed by the Company, informing that it filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) a Registration Statement on Form F-3 (“Form F-3”), allowing the Company to carry out in the United States, certain public offerings of common shares issued by the Company, including in the form of ADS.

After the transaction, State Grid now holds, together with ESC, 83.71% of the Company's share capital.

CPFL Energia signed, on August 29, 2019, with its controlling company, SGBP, a share purchase and sale agreement relating 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.

The contract in question 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.

On September 30, 2019, CPFL Energia announced that, on that date, the purchase of shares issued by CPFL Renováveis was completed, concluded between CPFL Energia and its controlling company, SGBP, through the transfer to CPFL Energia of the entire stake held directly by SGBP in CPFL Renováveis.

Main transactions

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

- In November 2000, CPFL Piratininga was established, which received the spun-off portion of the then Bandeirante de Energia – EBE, through Draft I Participações, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CPFL Paulista;
- In January 2001, it acquired part of the share capital of CERAN – Companhia Energética Rio das Antas through CPFL Geração;
- In July 2001, it acquired RGE through CPFL Paulista;
- In March 2002, it acquired the entire stake in 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, CPFL Brasil was established;
- In January 2005, it acquired Clion Assessoria e Comercialização de Energia Elétrica Ltda. (“CPFL Meridional”) through CPFL Brasil;
- In June 2006, it acquired the companies Ipê Energia Ltda., PSEG Brasil Ltda. and PSEG Trader S.A., subsequently 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, Nect was established, formerly known as Chumpitaz Participações S.A.;
- In May 2008, CPFL Atende was established;
- CPFL Bioenergia S.A. (formerly Makelele Participações S.A.) was acquired by Semesa S.A. in 2006, and incorporated by 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, CPFL Bio Formosa was established through CPFL Brasil;
- In 2010, he established CPFL Bio Buriti, CPFL Bio Ipê and CPFL Bio Pedra through CPFL Brasil;
- In April 2010, CPFL Bio Anicuns S.A. and CPFL Bio Itapaci S.A. were incorporated by CPFL Brasil;
- In August 2011, it acquired CPFL Renováveis through CPFL Brasil and CPFL Geração;
- In December 2011, concluded 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 controlling company CPFL Jaguariúna Participações Ltda. approved the incorporation of CPFL Jaguariúna by RGE Sul. As a result of this incorporation, CPFL Jaguariúna was dissolved;

- On June 29, 2018, we acquired the right to carry out transmission activities in the ANEEL Transmission Auction. We also received the concession for 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, 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") (previously called Nect Serviços Administrativos Ltda.) in four specific business segments (Supplies, Human Resources, Financial Services and Infrastructure) and the incorporation of the spun-off portion into the three new companies CPFL Supre, CPFL Finance and CPFL People.
- On September 30, 2019, we announced, together 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 CPFL Renováveis shares held directly by State Grid;
- On December 19, 2019, the public takeover bid of CPFL Geração was approved to acquire the remaining outstanding common shares of CPFL Renováveis to enable the conversion of CPFL Renováveis' registration as a category "A" public company into a public company category "B" and/or its withdrawal from the Novo Mercado. ;
- On July 6, 2020, CPFL Renováveis announced that the CVM granted the request to convert the Company's category "A" public company registration to category "B";
- On September 30, 2020, the second stage of the corporate restructuring plan with the objective of integrating CPFL Renováveis was approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting;
- On April 15, 2020, the constitution of Alesta Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A. was approved, a private financial institution that operates in the category of Direct Credit Society, constituted in the form of a joint-stock company;
- On July 16, 2021, through CPFL Cone Sul, it acquired control of CPFL Transmissão S.A. ("CPFL Transmissão", previously called "CEEE-T – Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica") in a public sale auction session 66.08% of its controlling interest. The acquisition was completed on October 14, 2021;
- On September 30, 2021, the construction of the Gameleira Wind Complex was completed, which came into operation with its 4 wind farms (Costa das Dunas, Figueira Branca, Gameleira and Touros), an anticipation of 2.5 years, reaching an increase in installed capacity of 81.7 MW;
- On February 25, 2022, the CVM granted registration and authorization to carry out the unified public offering for the mandatory acquisition of common shares through the voluntary sale of control of preferred shares issued by CPFL Transmissão ("Mandatory OPA") . The Mandatory OPA auction was held at B3 on April 6, 2022. As a result of the auction, CPFL Cone Sul acquired 3,095,570 common shares (representing 32.56%) and 109,251 preferred shares (representing 72.08%) issued by CPFL Transmissão. Following this acquisition, CPFL Cone Sul 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 Transmissão;
- On September 6, 2022, CPFL Geração expressed its intention to exercise its preemptive right to acquire up to 6.51% of Enercan shares (which represented the participation of Companhia Estadual de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica – CEEE-G ("CEEE-G") in the share capital of Enercan), as a result of the indirect sale of Enercan shares within the scope of the CEEE-G privatization auction, which took place on July 29, 2022, in the context of privatization of the CEEE Group companies by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. On September 23, 2022, consent was granted by ANEEL and, on November 1, 2022, the transaction was certified by the Administrative Council for Economic Defense – CADE ("CADE"). On November 17, 2022, CPFL Geração completed the acquisition of 3.39% of Enercan's share capital. CPFL Geração therefore now holds a 52.12% shareholding in Enercan (previously 48.72%);

- On October 10, 2022, the CVM granted registration and authorization to carry out a public offering for the acquisition of common and preferred shares issued by CPFL Transmissão, for the conversion of the Company's registration as a publicly-held company as an issuer of securities, from category "A" to category "B" ("Delisting Tender Offer"). The Delisting Tender Offer auction was held at B3 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 number of preferred shares issued by CPFL Transmissão). Following this acquisition, CPFL Cone Sul Ltda became the holder of 9,592,444 shares issued by CPFL Transmissão, representing 99.32% of its total share capital, of which 9,480,088 are common shares, representing 99.72 % of the total of this type, and 112,356 preferred shares, representing 74.13% of the total of this type. On December 7, 2022, an extraordinary general meeting of CPFL Transmissão shareholders approved the redemption of all shares issued by the Company that remained in circulation after the OPA auction to convert CPFL Transmissão's registration as a publicly-held company as an issuer of securities, from category "A" to category "B". On December 16, 2022, an extraordinary general meeting of CPFL Transmissão approved the cancellation of all shares held in treasury (arising from the Compulsory Redemption), being 26,787 common shares and 39,216 preferred shares. The amendment to the caput of Article 5 of CPFL Transmissão's Bylaws was also approved, to reflect the new composition of shares after the cancellation decided above. Following these deliberations, CPFL Cone Sul continued to hold 9,592,444 shares issued by CPFL Transmissão, now representing 100% of its total share capital, comprising 9,480,088 common shares and 112,356 preferred shares;
- On December 29, 2023, CPFL Serviços approved, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, the incorporation 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, in addition to minimizing costs.
- On February 28, 2024, CPFL Transmissão approved, in a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the incorporation of its previously controlling company CPFL Cone Sul, becoming successor to Cone Sul in all assets, rights, claims, powers and obligations.
- On April 26, 2024, CPFL Geração approved, at a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the partial spin-off of its net assets, made up 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 debts related to these investments. The spun-off portion was incorporated by its controlling company CPFL Energia on the same date. On the same date, CPFL Brasil, at its General and Extraordinary Meeting, approved a capital increase, which was paid in by its sole shareholder CPFL Energia through the contribution of investments and debts arising from the spun-off portion of CPFL Geração. Subsequently, CPFL Brasil contributed the collection described above to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão. The objective of this restructuring was to centralize investments in transmission companies, in order to present a better defined transmission segment.

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

Overview

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

We are also one of the largest distributors of electrical energy in Brazil, based on the 69,968 GWh of electrical energy that we distributed to 10.5 million consumers in 2023. In electrical energy generation, our Installed Capacity as of December 31, 2023 was of 4,371 MW. Through our participation in CPFL Renováveis, we are involved in the construction of a Small Hydroelectric Power Plant (PCH), and as a result, we hope to increase our installed capacity by 28 MW. It is expected to enter commercial operation in 2024.

Furthermore, we are involved in energy commercialization, buying and selling electrical energy to energy producers, Free Consumers and energy commercialization companies. We also provide agency services to Free Consumers before the Electricity Commercialization Chamber (“CCEE”) and other agents, as well as electricity-related services to its affiliates and non-affiliates. In 2023, the total volume of electrical energy sold by our commercialization subsidiaries was 14,027 GWh and 13,914 GWh to affiliated and non-affiliated parties, respectively.

We are currently also expanding our electricity transmission business, having successfully won three of the 2018 ANEEL greenfield transmission auctions with the construction of approximately 407 km of transmission lines adding 2,343 MVA to our portfolio. In July 2021, we won the CEEE-T privatization auction, now CPFL Transmissão. The company began to incorporate the CPFL Energia group as of October 14, 2021, having equipment under its concession distributed in 85 substations, all located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with 172 transformers, totaling an installed power of 10,234 MVA, and another 1,047 MVA arising from participation in investments. 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, at TESB – Transmissora de Energia Sul Brasileira, totaling 6,005 km of transmission lines in operation.

Our business segments are divided as follows:

Distribution. In 2023, our four fully consolidated distribution subsidiaries delivered 70,554 GWh of electrical energy to 10.5 million consumers, mainly in the States of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Generation. As of December 31, 2023, our installed capacity in operation totals 4,371 MW, comprising 8 HPPs (1,996 MW), 49 wind farms (1,391 MW), 46 PCHs and CGHs (472 MW), 7 biomass thermoelectric plants (330 MW), 2 UTEs (182 MW) and 1 solar plant (1 MW). In addition to the projects in operation, we have PCH Lucia Cherobim (28 MW), which is still under construction, and we have wind (1,764 MW), solar (2,539 MW) and PCH (96 MW) projects under development, totaling a pipeline of 4,399 MW.

Transmission. As of December 31, 2023, our Transmission segment consists of 86 substations, totaling 15,718 MVA of installed power and 6,436 kilometers of transmission lines at voltages of 69 kV, 138 kV and 230 kV, forming part of the National Interconnected System – SIN.

Transmission Assets									
CPFL Transmissão									
	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	TESB	CPFL SUL I	CPFL SUL II	CPFL Piracicaba	CPFL Morro Agudo	CPFL Maracanaú
Transmission 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 020/18
Location	RS	RS	RS	RS	SC	RS	SP	SP	CE
Number of substations	72	0	1	4	3	3	1	1	1
Number of transmission lines	129	1	0	5	4	3	0	0	0
Extension of transmission lines	5829	127	0	98	307	75	0	0	0
Power	10450	0	495	830	1344	549	800	800	450
Concession Period	2043	2032	2051	2041	2049	2049	2043	2045	2048
Allowed Annual Revenue (RAP)	1129	21,50	10,70	43,10	34,80	44,70	15,50	19	10,60

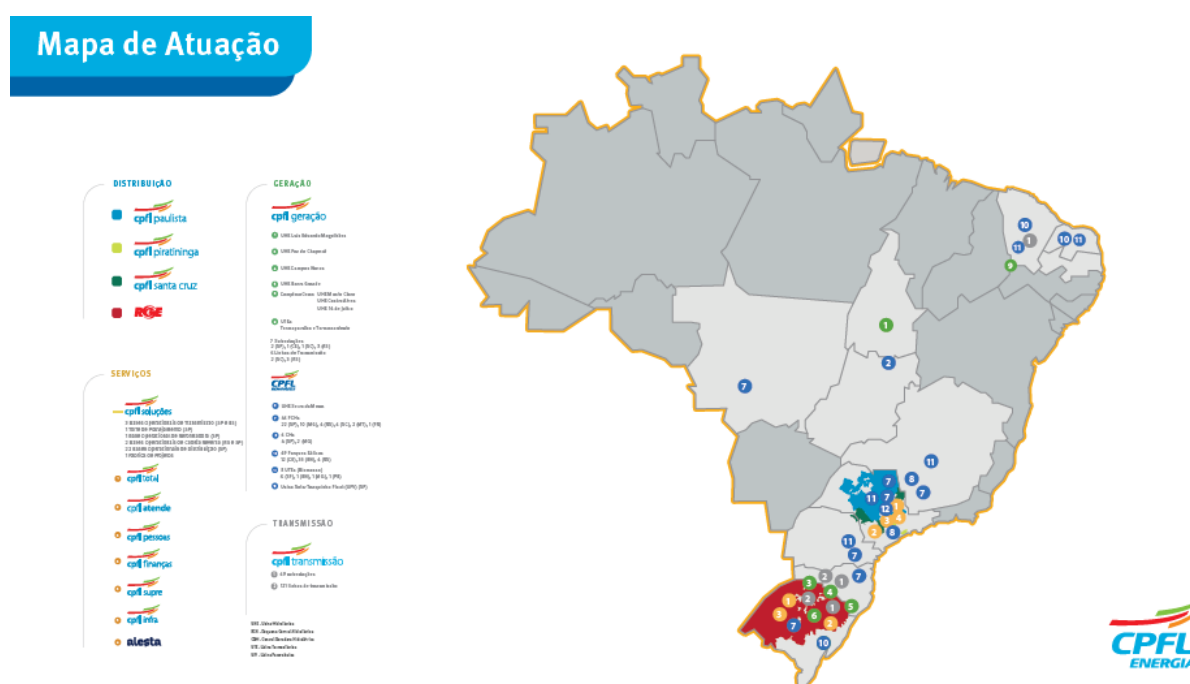
Each substation may contain assets from more than one group company.

Commercialization. Our commercialization subsidiaries manage energy purchase and sale operations and offer energy contracting management services to 'free' and 'special' generators and consumers before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) and other agents, including guidance on operational requirements. CPFL Brasil, our largest commercialization subsidiary, negotiates the purchase and sale of electricity with 'free' and special consumers, other commercialization companies, generators and distributors. In 2023, we sold 14,072 GWh of electrical energy, of which 13,914 GWh were sold to unaffiliated parties.

Services. We report the results of our service activities as an individual operating segment. Our activities in this segment include providing services related to electrical energy, such as design and construction, to our related and unrelated parties.

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

The following diagram shows our operating territory as of December 31, 2023:



Our strategy

Our overall goal is to be South America's leading energy utility company, providing reliable electric power and reliable services to our customers while creating value for our shareholders. We seek to achieve these objectives in all our sectors (distribution, conventional generation, renewable generation, transmission, commercialization and services) by seeking operational efficiency (through innovation and technology) and growth (through commercial synergies and new projects). Our strategies are based on financial discipline, social responsibility and improved corporate governance. More specifically, our approach involves the following key business strategies:

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

As of December 31, 2023, our total consolidated Installed Capacity was 4,371 MW. Through CPFL Renováveis, in August 2011, we became one of the largest renewable energy generation groups in Brazil in terms of Installed Capacity and capacity under construction, according to ANEEL.

Many of our generation facilities have long-term PPAs approved by ANEEL, which we believe will guarantee us an attractive rate of return on our investment. We have a consolidated portfolio at CPFL Renováveis of 3,023 MW. We also have 28 MW under construction and a total portfolio of 4,399 MW of renewable generation projects to be developed by CPFL Renováveis in the coming years.

Focus on further improving our operational efficiency.

The distribution of electrical energy in our distribution concession areas is our largest business segment, representing 59.7% of our consolidated profit in 2023. We remain focused on improving the quality of our service and maintaining efficient operating costs, exploring synergies and technologies. We also strive to standardize and update our operations regularly, introducing automated systems wherever possible. We also recognize the need to invest in digital assets, such as Smart Grid technology, and in 2023 we deployed 1,464 automatic circuit reclosers, bringing the total number in our concession areas to 17,979. These automatic circuit reclosers enable greater flexibility in the operation of the electrical system and are supported by our robust proprietary communications infrastructure, including digital radio communications systems, radio frequency mesh and fiber optic network, in addition to our partnership with telecommunications service providers.

To this end, we plan to make capital investments aggregating approximately R\$5,922 million in 2024 and R\$6,064 million in 2025. Of the total budgeted investments in this period, R\$9,601 million or 80.1% should be invested in our distribution segment, R\$1,545 million or 12.9% in our transmission business, and R\$625 million, or 5.2% in our generation segment. Furthermore, during this period, we plan to invest R\$215 million, or 1.8%, in our sales and services activities.

We have already contractually committed to part of these expenses, mainly in generation projects. See “Item 2.1. paragraph (c) Payment capacity in relation to financial commitments” and “Item 4.1. (a) - If we are unable to complete our proposed investment program on schedule, the operation and development of our business may be adversely affected”, for more information. The capital expenditures planned for the development of our generation capacity and the respective financing contracts are discussed in more detail in Item 2.8.a of this Reference Form.

Expand and strengthen our marketing.

Free Consumers constitute a significant segment of the electricity market in Brazil. These consumers have been increasing year after year due to new migrations from the captive market to the free market, driven by the significant increase in new players, which increasingly offer lower prices and product offers aligned with the customer's consumption profile, thus reducing the risk of the free market. It is worth mentioning that Ordinance MME nº 465/2019, instituted the gradual reduction of the load limit until January 1, 2023 for consumers in Group A with a load equal to or greater than 500 kW, and established that until January 31, 2022, ANEEL and CCEE should present a study on the regulatory measures necessary to allow the opening of the free market for consumers with loads below 500 kW. 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, establishing that before indicating a schedule for the opening of the free market, there is a need of regulatory improvements in the country, thus, 14 items were identified for regulation or improvement. Subsequently, through Normative Ordinance No. 50/GM/MME/2022, the migration requirements for the free environment were relaxed for Group A consumers with an individual load of less than 500 kW, starting January 1, 2024.

Through CPFL Brasil, our energy commercialization subsidiary, we are focused on entering into bilateral contracts with consumers who have joined the free market throughout Brazil. To achieve this objective, we segmented and increased the level of relationship with our customers, using our dedicated business consultants, in addition to operational support from the back office with matters related to CCEE. With this action, CPFL Brasil seeks to reach customers with the potential to migrate to the free contracting environment, offering specific products for each profile, growing its customer base and preparing for the opening of the market.

Positioned to benefit from industry consolidation, based on our experience in successfully integrating and restructuring other operations.

The Brazilian energy sector is constantly changing and modernizing, which facilitates synergy between the generation, transmission and, above all, distribution sectors. In recent years, we have successfully integrated RGE Sul (acquired from AES Guaíba II Empreendimentos Ltda. in 2016), exploring operational synergies with the concession inherited from neighboring RGE through the incorporation of RGE by RGE Sul, resulting in a single company, RGE Sul, now operating under the name RGE) and the incorporation of some smaller distribution subsidiaries by CPFL Santa Cruz, in order to benefit from a leaner corporate structure. Furthermore, we successfully integrated CPFL Transmissão (acquired from the State Government of Rio Grande do Sul), where we are exploring operational synergies with other businesses we own in the State. Our expansion in the transmission business supports our distribution operations with additional reliability and quality from the new Substations we will bring into operation.

Given the solidity of our financial situation and our management capacity, we believe we are well positioned to benefit from this consolidation in the Brazilian electricity market. If promising assets are available on attractive terms, especially in areas where we already operate, we can make acquisitions that complement our existing operations, providing our company and our consumers with additional opportunities to take advantage of economies of scale.

Strategy and management for sustainable development.

In 2022, we launched our ESG 2030 Plan, an evolution of the 2020-2024 Sustainability Plan, aligned with the CPFL Group's Strategic Planning, with the aim of driving the transition to a more sustainable model of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts in society and the value chain. To achieve this, we have defined four pillars of action - renewable and intelligent solutions, sustainable operations, shared value with society and safe and reliable operations. Within these pillars, we assume 23 public commitments, reviewed annually, which contribute to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and are monitored by a set of strategic and tactical indicators, which make up our management tool.

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

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

Part of our commitment to the sustainable development agenda is to offer solutions that support our customers in the transition to less carbon-intensive production models, such as energy management for lower consumption, access to the free market and energy efficiency, in addition to neutralization and compensation of GHG emissions, through carbon credits and renewable energy seals.

In all our operations, we strive for the smallest possible environmental footprint while maintaining high standards of quality and efficiency.

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

We understand that it is essential to generate, in addition to energy, actions of shared value with society and our

value chain. Regarding relationships with communities, we carry out several initiatives to promote economic, cultural, sporting, health and social interests in the territories in which we operate and contribute to their continued development. In this context, one of our main objectives is to promote the sustainable development of these communities, through actions that contribute to the improvement of public policies and that promote inclusion, social development and networking, training and empowering each individual to face the challenges social. Furthermore, the CPFL Institute strengthened, among other projects, the CPFL Jovem Geração action front, focused on the future of new generations, with social transformation projects through culture and sport that aim to reduce social vulnerability rates, enhancing the positive impact on the communities where it operates. Expanded the CPFL Nos Hospitais front, which supports humanization projects and improvements in public hospitals. In 2023, we invested R\$52.74 million in projects that impacted more than 1 million people, through support for various social institutions in 140 municipalities and activities for hospital humanization.

The pillar of safe and reliable operations strengthens our commitment to promoting a culture of safety, care for our people and responsibility.

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

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

In search of best corporate governance practices.

The corporate governance model of CPFL Energia and its controlled companies is based on the Corporate Governance System in Brazil, supporting the principles of integrity, transparency, equity, accountability and sustainability, in accordance with the Code of Best Practices of Corporate governance. In 2023, CPFL completed 19 years since its IPO on B3. With more than 100 years of operation in Brazil, the Company currently has shares listed on B3's Novo Mercado. Furthermore, CPFL Energia has a Corporate Governance Department that reports directly to the Board of Directors and advises senior management and governance bodies. The governance of the CPFL Group is governed by the Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as by our Bylaws and those of our subsidiaries.

1.3. 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 69,968 GWh in 2023, and 69,301 GWh in 2022 of electricity to 10.5 and 10.3 million consumers, respectively, mainly in the States of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

- **Generation**

As of December 31, 2023, our total consolidated installed capacity was 4,371 MW, with 3,023 MW calculated based on our 100% interest in CPFL Renováveis, and the remainder (1,348 MW) referring to other assets in the power generation segment electrical.

Through our indirect subsidiary, CPFL Renováveis, in which we hold a 100% stake, we operate 46 hydro plants, which constitute PCHs and CGHs. All are in operation, located in the States of São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Goiás and Paraná, and have a total Installed Capacity of 472 MW. We also operate 49 wind farms, located in the States of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte and Rio Grande do Sul, which are in operation and have a total installed capacity of 1,391 MW. The Gameleira wind complex stands out, consisting of 4 wind farms with an Installed Capacity of 81.7 MW, which entered commercial operation in the second quarter of 2021, bringing forward the delivery of energy by approximately 2.5 years of the official deadline established by ANEEL. CPFL Renováveis also has seven Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants in operation, with a total installed capacity of 330 MW, located in the States of Minas Gerais, Paraná and São Paulo. Furthermore, CPFL Renováveis also operates the Tanquinho Solar Plant, located in the state of São Paulo and 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 2,178 MW through our jointly controlled ventures, subsidiaries and other interests, represented by the following ventures:

- Hydroelectric plants (1,996 MW): Campos Novos (ENERCAN), Monte Claro / Castro Alves / 14 de Julho (CERAN), Luiz Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado), Foz do Chapecó (Foz), Barra Grande (BAESA) and Serra da Mesa.
- Thermoelectric plants (182 MW): UTE Termoparaíba and UTE Termonordeste (EPASA).

Furthermore, a Small Hydroelectric Power Plant (PCH Lucia Cherobim) is under construction, expected to start operations in 2024 and with an installed capacity of 28 MW.

- **Commercialization**

Our commercialization subsidiaries manage energy purchase and sale operations and offer energy contracting management services to 'free' and 'special' generators and consumers before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) and other agents, including guidance on operational requirements. CPFL Brasil, our largest commercialization subsidiary, negotiates the purchase and sale of electricity with 'free' and special consumers, other commercialization companies, generators and distributors. In 2023, we sold 14,027 GWh of electrical energy, of which 13,914 GWh were sold to unaffiliated parties. Relative to 2022, we sold 12,450 GWh of electrical energy, of which 12,244 GWh were sold to unaffiliated parties.

- **Transmission**

The transmission segment plays a crucial role in the development of the Brazilian electricity sector. The transmission networks connect the generation parks and the distributors, responsible for supplying energy to all end consumers. The quality of transmission assets, which also include substations, is essential to ensure safe and reliable operation. With this objective, we strengthened our action 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 approximately 6 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 the acquisition of the majority shareholding (66.08%) that the state government held in the company. Through public offers for the acquisition of common and preferred shares of CPFL Transmissão, which took place in April and November 2022, we acquired an additional 33.24% of the company's shares and increased the majority shareholding to 99.26%. Finally, considering the compulsory redemption of the common and preferred shares remaining from the public share acquisition offer and the cancellation of the redeemed common and preferred shares, approved in December 2022, the shareholding held by CPFL Cone Sul became 100%. CPFL Transmissão has great potential for synergy with other businesses we own in Rio Grande do Sul. In that state, we own RGE in the distribution segment, 4 wind farms, 4 PCHs and 5 HPPs. In addition, there were new investments with the construction of two batches of transmission lines and substations, CPFL Sul I and CPFL Sul II, which came into operation in February 2023 (South I) and March 2023 (South II).

Transmission Assets									
CPFL Transmissão									
	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	CEEE-T	TESB	CPFL SUL I	CPFL SUL II	CPFL Piracicaba	CPFL Morro Agudo	CPFL Maracanaú
Transmission 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 020/18
Location	RS	RS	RS	RS	SC	RS	SP	SP	CE
Number of substations	72	0	1	4	3	3	1	1	1
Number of transmission lines	129	1	0	5	4	3	0	0	0
Extension of transmission lines	5829	127	0	98	307	75	0	0	0
Power	10450	0	495	830	1344	549	800	800	450
Concession Period	2043	2032	2051	2041	2049	2049	2043	2045	2048
Allowed Annual Revenue (RAP)	1129	21,50	10,70	43,10	34,80	44,70	15,50	19	10,60

The Maracanaú project, composed of the LT C-1 CE - CPFL Maracanaú transmission lines and the new Maracanaú II Substation with a power of 450 MVA and voltage of 230/69 kV, entered commercial operation on May 23, 2022.

In December 2023, the Lot 06 project, from Transmission Auction No. 001/2020 (held in December 2020), began commercial operations 10 months in advance of the deadline set by the National Electric Energy Agency. ("ANEEL") in Concession Agreement No. 4/2021, Lot 06 is a project 100% controlled by CPFL Transmissão.

- **Services**

We present the results of our service provision activities as an individual operating segment. Our activities in this segment include providing services related to electrical energy, such as design and construction, to our related and unrelated parties.

In addition to the 5 operating segments mentioned above, we consolidate certain activities as "Others". The activities consolidated in "Others" consist of the activities of CPFL Telecom and our expenses.

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

(Amounts in R\$ / thousand)

2023	Net Revenue	Sales among segments	Total Revenue	% in relation to Net Revenue
Distribution	32,401,575	12,174	32,413,749	81.56%
Generation	3,354,500	1,642,824	4,997,324	12.57%
Transmission	1,529,940	424,516	1,954,456	4.92%
Commercialization	2,291,390	18,309	2,309,700	5.81%
Services	165,514	845,944	1,011,458	2.54%
Others	271	-	271	0.00%
Eliminations	-	(2,943,768)	(2,943,768)	-7.41%
Total	39,743,190	-	39,743,190	100.00%

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

(Amounts in R\$ / thousand)

	2023	
Segments:	Net profit / Loss	% in relation to issuer's net profit
Distribution	3,304,429	59.68%
Generation	1,773,523	32.03%
Transmission	532,438	9.62%
Commercialization	(45,765)	-0.83%
Services	144,292	2.61%
Others	(171,755)	-3.10%
Total	5,537,162	100.00%

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 produce the electrical energy they deliver to their end consumers. The energy distributed comes from purchase contracts with generators and suppliers, both from other market agents and from the CPFL group itself, in accordance with the current regulatory framework.

The electrical energy supplied to our Free Consumers and other distributors is sold by our sales subsidiary CPFL Brasil.

Below is a breakdown of our “Generation” operations. In item 1.3.b above, there are details of the “Distribution”, “Sales”, “Transmission” and “Services” segments.

Electricity Generation

We are actively expanding our generation capacity in the renewable energy segment. According to Brazilian regulations, generation revenues for contractual purposes depend mainly on the Physical Guarantee of each plant, and not on its installed capacity or energy actually generated. The Physical Guarantee is the assured energy established by the Brazilian government, being the maximum amount of energy salable in contracts. For certain companies, actual generation is periodically determined by the ONS, taking into account demand and hydrological conditions. If a generator has sold its energy and participates in the MRE, it will receive at least the amount of revenue that corresponds to the assured energy, even if it has not actually generated all of the energy. On the other hand, if a plant's generation exceeds its assured energy, its additional revenue will only be equal to the costs related to the excess energy generation.

All of our hydroelectric plants are part of the MRE, a system by which hydroelectric generating units share the hydrological risks of the Interconnected Energy System, with the exception of 5 CGHs (Lavrinha, São José, Turvinho, São Sebastião and Pinheirinho). Our total Installed Capacity in our generation segment was 4,371 MW as of December 31, 2023. The majority of the electrical energy we produce comes from our Hydroelectric Power Plants. If less energy is generated than the total Assured Energy (that is, if the Generation Scale Factor, or GSF, is less than 1.0), hydroelectric generators must purchase energy on the spot market to cover the shortage of energy and supply the volume of Assured Energy within the scope of the MRE. From 2005 to 2012, the GSF remained above 1.0. However, from 2013 onwards, this scenario changed, which led the GSF to remain below 1.0 throughout 2014. In 2015, it varied from 0.783 to 0.825, which resulted in the purchase of energy by generators, on the spot market, therefore incurring significant costs. Nevertheless, in December 2015, we renegotiated, under the terms of Law No. 13,203, the terms of our energy purchase contracts for the Regulated Market, establishing the cost of the GSF at a premium risk of R\$9.50/MWh per year, until the end of the term of the energy purchase contracts or the end of the concessions, whichever comes first.

Furthermore, throughout 2021 and 2022, ANEEL, due to the non-hydrological impacts allocated to MRE participants over the years, extended the grant/concession period for the impacted plants as a form of compensation for such effects.

At the same time, Law 14,120/2021 made it possible for plants granted through authorization, with a term of 30 years, in commercial operation on September 1, 2020 and which had not suffered penalties from ANEEL regarding the construction of the plant, to have the term grant period counted from the entry into commercial operation of the project's first generating unit.

Generation

Hydroelectric Power Plants

As of December 31, 2023, our subsidiary CPFL Renováveis had a 51.54% interest in the assured energy of the Serra da Mesa Plant, which previously belonged to CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. Furthermore, CPFL Renováveis had a 25.01% interest in assured energy from the Barra Grande Hydroelectric Plant ("AHE Barra Grande").

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

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

Serra da Mesa. Our largest hydroelectric plant in operation is the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Plant ("UHE"), which we acquired in 2001 from ESC Energia S.A. (formerly known as VBC), one of our former shareholders. Furnas began construction of the Serra da Mesa plant in 1985. In 1994, construction was suspended due to lack of resources, which led to a public tender in order to resume construction. UHE Serra da Mesa has three generating units located on the Tocantins River, in the State of Goiás. The Serra da Mesa plant began operations in 1998 and has a total Installed Capacity of 1,275 MW. The concession for the operation of UHE Serra da Mesa is held by Furnas, which also operates it, and part of the facilities belongs to our company (through our subsidiary CPFL Renováveis). A contract signed between the Company and Furnas, lasting 30 years, started in 1998, guarantees us the receipt of 51.54% of the assured energy from the plant until the year 2028, even if, during the validity of the concession, expropriation, expiry or expiration of its term. We sell all electricity to Furnas under the terms of an electricity purchase and sale contract that was renewed in March 2014 and whose price is readjusted annually based on the IGP-M. This contract expires in 2028. Our share of the installed capacity and assured energy of UHE Serra da Mesa is 657 MW and 2,734 GWh/year, respectively. On May 30, 2014, the concession held by Furnas was formally extended to November 12, 2039. In 2016, due to the renegotiation of the GSF, the Serra da Mesa concession was extended until September 30, 2040, in accordance with the 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 to May 10, 2046.

CERAN Hydroelectric Complex. We hold a 65% interest in CERAN, a subsidiary to which a 35-year concession was granted in March 2001 for the construction, financing and operation of the CERAN Hydroelectric Complex. The other shareholders are CEEE-G (with 30%) and Statkraft (with 5%). The CERAN Hydroelectric Complex consists of three hydroelectric plants: Monte Claro, Castro Alves and 14 de Julho. The CERAN Hydroelectric Complex is located in Rio das Antas, 120 km north of Porto Alegre, close to 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 assured energy estimated at 1,386.71 GWh per year, of which our share is 901.3 GWh/year. We sell our participation in the assured energy of 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 generation unit of UHE Monte Claro, which came into operation in 2004, has an Installed Capacity of 65 MW and the second generation unit, which came into operation in 2006, also has an Installed Capacity of 65 MW, resulting in a total Installed Capacity of 130 MW and Assured Energy of 466.81 GWh per year. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the granting period for Monte Claro was extended to November 6, 2039.

Castro Alves (CERAN Complex). In March 2008, the first generation unit at HPP Castro Alves came into operation, with a total Installed Capacity of 43.4 MW. In April 2008, the second generation unit came into operation, with an Installed Capacity of 43.4 MW. The plant became fully operational in June 2008 (when the third generation unit began operations), resulting in a total Installed Capacity of 130 MW and assured energy of 523.85 GWh per

year. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the granting period for Castro Alves was extended to October 19, 2039.

14th of July (CERAN Complex). The first generation unit of UHE 14 de Julho became operational in December 2008 and the second generation 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. 12,255/2022, the grant deadline of July 14th was extended to November 13th, 2039.

We are constantly evaluating alternative measures to improve our results. Currently, discussions are underway with ANEEL and other entities in the transmission sector, regarding the possibility of transferring the Monte Claro Substation to the Basic Network, which would reduce maintenance costs and CERAN's responsibility for these assets.

Barra Grande. This HPP 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 BAESA – Energética Barra Grande S.A., which has the concession to explore the hydroelectric use of this plant. The other participants in the joint venture are Alcoa (42.18%), CBA – Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio (15%), DME – Municipal Department of Electric Energy of Poços de Caldas (8.82%) and Barra Grande Participações S.A. (9%). We sold our interest in the assured energy of this complex to our group's affiliates. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the concession period for Barra Grande was extended to March 6, 2041.

Campos Novos. In 2022, after exercising its preemptive right in the acquisition of shares previously held by Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica ("CEEE-G"), CPFL Geração began to hold a 52.12% stake in ENERCAN, a company formed by a consortium of companies from the public and private sectors, which was granted, in May 2000, a 35-year concession for the construction, financing and operation of UHE Campos Novos. 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 estimated assured energy of 3,348.07 GWh per year, of which our share is currently 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 sold our interest in the assured energy of this complex to our group's affiliates. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 12,255/2022, the Campos Novos grant period was extended to January 6, 2039.

Foz do Chapecó. We hold a 51% stake in Chapecoense, a joint venture formed by a consortium of companies from the private and public sectors, which was granted a 35-year concession in November 2001 in order to build, finance and operate HPP Foz do Chapecó. The remaining 49% stake in the joint venture is divided between Furnas Centrais Elétricas S.A., which holds a 40% stake, and CEEE-G, which holds a 9% stake. The plant is located on the Uruguay River, on the border between the States of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The plant became fully operational in March 2011 with 855 MW of total Installed Capacity and Assured Energy of 3,581.96 GWh per year. We sell 40% of our portion of assured energy from this project to affiliates of our group and 60% through energy commercialization contracts in the regulated environment, or CCEARs. In 2022, through Authorizing Resolution No. 11,412/2022, the Foz do Chapecó concession period was extended by 680 days. Subsequently, Authorizing Resolution No. 14,896/2023 extended the granting period for Foz do Chapecó to February 2, 2042.

Luís Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado). We hold a 4.15% stake (59.93% of 6.93%) in the assured energy of HPP Luís Eduardo Magalhães, also known as HPP Lajeado. The plant is located on the Tocantins River, in the State of Tocantins, having become fully operational in November 2002, with a total Installed Capacity of 902.5 MW and 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. 12,255/2022, the granting period for Luís Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado) was extended to September 22, 2035.

Thermoelectric Power Plants

We operate two thermoelectric plants (“UTES”). Termonordeste, which began operations in December 2010, and Termoparaíba, which began operations in January 2011, under the terms of ANEEL authorizations, are supplied by fuel oil from the EPASA complex, with a total Installed Capacity of 341.7 MW and total Assured Energy of 2,170 GWh per year.

As of December 31, 2023, we had a total interest of 53.34% in Termonordeste and Termoparaíba. The Termonordeste and Termoparaíba UTEs are located in the city of João Pessoa, in the state of Paraíba. The electrical energy from these plants was sold through CCEARs, and part of this energy was purchased by our own distributors. In 2018, ANEEL approved Resolution No. 822/2018, allowing thermoelectric plants to perform and be compensated for the recovery of system operational reserves for frequency control as an auxiliary service. Thus, from October 2018, every week, thermoelectric plants can offer prices of up to 130% of their current dispatch cost, and the ONS schedules the dispatch considering the lowest cost for the electrical system. Resolution No. 822/2018 represents ANEEL's recognition of additional expenses incurred by thermoelectric plants to respond to ONS intermittent dispatches due to variation in intermittent energy generation with operational restrictions in hydroelectric plants. The 30% price increase over the operating cost of the plants is being tested by ANEEL as the agency examines the prices offered by thermoelectric plants, and aims to compensate for maintenance and fuel consumption resulting from the plants' needs to start and stop operations at various times throughout any particular week. Before Resolution No. 822/2018, such additional costs were paid by thermoelectric plants with the aim of providing an auxiliary service to customers for frequency control. UTE Carioba had an Installed Capacity of 36 MW. However, it has been officially deactivated since October 19, 2011, as provided for in Ordinance No. 4,101 of 2011, its concession was terminated by the Granting Authority, at the request of CPFL, through Ordinance of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (“MME”) No. 315, August 12, 2019.

Small Hydroelectric Plants (“PCH”) and Hydroelectric Generating Plant (“CGH”)

As of December 31, 2023, all of our Small Hydroelectric Plants and Hydroelectric Generating Plants were under the management of CPFL Renováveis. For simplification purposes, CPFL refers to hydro plants that have up to 30 MW of power as PCHs, within the scope of this FRE. In turn, CGHs are hydro plants with a power of up to 5 MW that consist of two groups of installations:

- Nine of these plants were originally jointly managed with their associated distribution companies within our Distribution segment. Law No. 12,783/13, of January 11, 2013, specified the conditions for the renewal of generation, transmission and distribution concessions obtained under the terms of articles 17, 19 or 22 of Law No. 9,074, of 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, in order to guarantee the continuity and efficiency of services provided and low tariffs. Furthermore, Law No. 12,783/13 provided that holders of concessions that were about 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 the terms of Law No. 12,783/13 must be divided into operational entities separate from distribution companies, in the cases in which the Installed Capacity of the original concessionary entity exceeds 1 MW. On October 10, 2012, in anticipation of Law No. 12,783/13, we requested the early renewal of the concessions held by our distribution subsidiaries CPFL Santa Cruz, CPFL Jaguari, CPFL Mococa, CPFL Leste Paulista and CPFL Sul Paulista (currently, all of them incorporated by CPFL Santa Cruz), which were originally granted in 1999 for a period 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 Generators on August 29, 2013. At that time, our management decided, for operational reasons, to segregate the generation and distribution activities of the six remaining facilities

owned 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 for the Rio do Peixe I and II and Macaco Branco plants were renewed for a period of 30 years under Law No. 12,783, of 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) ended its operation due to the need to expropriate the areas occupied by the plant for the implementation of dams from the Department of Water and Electric Energy (DAEE), which aim to increase and improve water supply for the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiá Basins (PCJ) and Cantareira System, through compensation. CPFL has already requested ANEEL to initiate the concession termination process. The process is still being processed at the municipality.

- The remaining installation, Cariobinha, was owned by CPFL Geração, since the signing of the concession contract, however, 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 installation is inactive. We also request the closure of the Cariobinha concession. In response to our request for termination, on July 17, 2018, the MME published Ordinance No. 304/2018, which terminated the Cariobinha concession, without reversal of assets. In September 2019, SCG/ANEEL published Order No. 039/2019, which declared Cariobinha's concession contract null and void. In accordance with the local law that allowed us to include Cariobinha in our generated assets, we are organizing the return of the Cariobinha facilities to the municipality of Americana, where it is located.

On December 4, 2012, the concessions for the Rio do Peixe I and II and Macaco Branco plants were renewed for a period of 30 years under the terms of Law No. 12,783/13. Renewals of these concessions were subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The energy generated must be sold to all distribution companies in Brazil in accordance with the quotas defined by ANEEL (previously, the energy was sold only to the related distribution subsidiary);
- (ii) The concessionaire's annual revenue is defined by ANEEL, subject to tariff reviews (previously, energy prices were defined contractually and adjusted in accordance with the IPCA); and
- (iii) Assets that remained unamortized at the renewal date would be indemnified, and the indemnity payment would not be considered as annual income. Remuneration relating to new assets or existing assets that have not been compensated would be considered annual income.

The following tables define certain information relating to our installations of hydroelectric plants, PCHs and CGHs thermoelectric plants belonging to the controlling companies CPFL Geração, CPFL Renováveis, Paulista Lajeado and Chapecoense as of December 31, 2023:

- **Hydroelectric Plants with Installed Power Greater than 50 MW**

Source	Company	CPFL's Participation	Power		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (MW)		CPFL's Participation	GWh
UHE	Serra da Mesa ⁽¹⁾	51.54%	657.14	1275	05/10/2046	2734.68	5305.9
UHE	14 de Julho	65.00%	65.00	100	11/132039	257.37	395.95

UHE	Monte Claro	65.00%	84.50	130	11/06/2039	303.49	466.91
UHE	Castro Alves	65.00%	84.50	130	10/19/2039	340.50	523.85
UHE	Foz do Chapecó	51.00%	436.05	855	02/02/2042	1826.79	3581.96
UHE	Campos Novos	52.12%	458.57	880	01/06/2039	1744.67	3348.07
UHE	Barra Grande	25.01%	172.57	690	03/06/2041	779.95	3118.56
UHE	Luis Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado)	6.93%	37.45 ⁽²⁾	902.49	09/22/2035	174.595 ⁽²⁾	4203.92
	Subtotal		1,995.78	4,962.49		8,162.04	20,945.12

- (1) The concession for Serra da Mesa is held by Furnas. On May 30, 2014, the concession held by Furnas was extended until November 12, 2039. In 2016, due to the renegotiation of the GSF, the Serra da Mesa concession was extended until September 30, 2040, in accordance with the Resolution ANEEL Authorization No. 6,055/2016. Subsequently, due to the continuity of the effects of the GSF, the concession of HPP Serra da Mesa was again extended to 05/10/2046, in accordance with ANEEL Authorizing Resolution No. 11,345/2022. We have a contractual right to 51.54% of the Assured Energy of these facilities under a 30-year lease.
- (2) CPFL Jaguarí Geração owns 59.93% of the company Paulista Lajeado, which in turn owns 6.93% of Usina Luís Eduardo Magalhães (Lajeado).

NOTE: Inactive plants. Since 2016, we have stopped including Carioba and Cariobinha in our Installed Capacity and Assured Energy data, as the facilities are inactive. On July 17, 2018, the MME published Ordinance No. 304/2018, which ended the Cariobinha concession, without reversing assets. On August 14, 2019, the MME published Ordinance No. 315/2019, which ended the Carioba concession, without reversing assets.

- Fuel Oil Thermoelectric Power Plants**

Source	Company		CPFL's Participation	Power		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
				CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (MW)		CPFL's Participation	GWh
UTE	Termonordeste		53,34%	91,13	170,85	12/12/2042	578,47	1.084,49
UTE	Termoparaíba		53,34%	91,13	170,85	07/12/2042	578,93	1.085,36
		Subtotal		182,26	341,70		1.157,40	2.169,85

- Centrais Geradoras Hidrelétricas (Less than 5 MW exempt from concession and authorization)⁽¹⁾**

Source	Company	CPFL's Participation	CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (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 ²	100.00%	0.33	0.33	n/a
CGH	Diamante	100.00%	4.23	4.23	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
			36.12	36.12	

- (1) Hydroelectric projects with an Installed Capacity equal to or less than 5,000 kW that are registered with the regulatory authority and the energy concession administrator, but do not require authorization or concession processes for operation.
- (2) Although we still have responsibility for the grant, this plant is no longer included in the portfolio of plants in operation.

As of December 31, 2023, we owned a 100% interest 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 the generation of electrical energy from renewable sources. Through CPFL Renováveis, in August 2011, we became one of the largest renewable energy generation groups in Brazil in terms of Installed Capacity and capacity under construction, according to ANEEL.

CPFL Renováveis invests in independent renewable energy production sources, such as PCHs, wind farms, biomass thermoelectric plants and photovoltaic solar energy 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 businesses contribute to local and regional economic and social development.

Throughout 2020, the shares held by CPFL Geração were transferred to CPFL Renováveis in the Barra Grande, Serra da Mesa plants – under the concession of Furnas, Macaco Branco, Rio do Peixe I and II and the 5 CGHs previously held by CPFL Centrais Generators (Santa Alice, São José, Turvinho, São Sebastião and Pinheirinho).

Existing Installed Capacity

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

Small Hydroelectric Power Plants

Small Hydroelectric Power Plants are plants with generation capacity between 5 MW and 30 MW and a reservoir area of up to three square kilometers. A typical Small Hydroelectric Power Station operates under a “run-of-the-river” system and, as a result, may experience idleness when the available water flow is less than the turbine input capacity. If flows are greater than equipment capacity, water flows through a spill path. Small Hydroelectric Plants are authorized to participate in the MRE, and, in this case, the amount of energy sold by the plant depends solely on its guarantee certificate and not on its individual energy production.

Until 2023, CPFL Renováveis operated 46 Small Hydroelectric Plants, under the concession, authorization and registration regime, 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 CPFL Group PCHs.

There were numerous reviews, mainly consisting of reductions, for CPFL Renováveis' Assured Energy, due to the reduction in expected operational performance.

Plant automation allows us to control, supervise and operate remotely. Since CPFL Energia acquired the business of CPFL Renováveis, we have established an operations center for the management and monitoring of our plants

in the city of Jundiaí, in the state of São Paulo. With regard to remote control, supervision and operation of wind energy assets, we have also established a remote monitoring center in the city of Fortaleza, in the state of Ceará.

Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants

Biomass Thermoelectric 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 husks and wood chips. Biomass energy is renewable and generates less pollution than other forms of energy, such as those obtained using fossil fuels (oil and mineral coal). The construction period for Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants is shorter than that of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants. The investment required per installed MW for the construction of a Biomass Thermoelectric 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 Thermoelectric Plant is generally more complex, as it involves the acquisition, logistics and production of organic inputs used to generate energy. For this reason, the operating costs of Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants tend to be higher than the operating costs of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants.

Despite being more complex, Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants can benefit from: (i) rapid environmental licensing, as these only involve activities of lower operational complexity related to energy cogeneration (boiler and generator tube), (ii) fuel abundant in Brazil, which may arise from by-products of other activities (e.g. wood chips) and (iii) proximity to consumers, reducing transmission costs. Logistics and fuel acquisition costs are significantly lower for Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants compared to thermoelectric plants using non-renewable sources. 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 "MDS") has yet to be regulated, and have the potential to generate carbon credits, biomass thermoelectric plants installed in Brazil have encountered difficulties in obtaining project approval due to issues relating to the format of their boilers and the methodology of the approval process.

CPFL Renováveis currently has 7 Biomass Thermoelectric Power Plants under the authorization regime, located in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Paraná.

UTE Alvorada. UTE Alvorada, located in the city of Araporã, in the State of Minas Gerais, began operations in November 2013. The total installed capacity of UTE Alvorada is 50 MW and the assured energy is 10 average MW. This project has an associated PPA in force until 2032 with CPFL Brasil.

UTE Bioenergia. In partnership with Baldin Bioenergia, we built a cogeneration plant in the city of Pirassununga, in the State of São Paulo, which came into operation in August 2010. This cogeneration plant has a total installed capacity of 45 MW. The plant has an assured energy of 6.9 average MW and all this electrical energy is sold to CPFL Brasil.

UTE 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, began operations in October 2011. The total installed capacity of this plant is 74.25 MW. CPFL Bio Buriti has an associated energy purchase contract for 21 average MW, in force until 2030 with CPFL Brasil.

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

UTE 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 operations in May 2012. The total installed capacity of this plant is 25 MW. This project has an associated

energy purchase contract for 8.17 average MW, in force until 2030, and the energy was entirely sold to CPFL Brasil.

UTE Bio Pedra. In March 2010, CPFL Bio Pedra, which we created 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 Pedra plant, located in the city of Serrana, in the state of São Paulo, began operations in May 2012, with a total installed capacity of 70 MW and an assured energy of 24.4 average MW. Electrical energy from UTE Bio Pedra was sold at auction in 2010, with CCEARs in force until 2027.

UTE 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 began on August 28, 2013. The total installed capacity of UTE Coopcana is 50 MW and its assured energy is 13.5 average MW. This project has an associated energy purchase contract in force until 2033 with CPFL Brasil.

Solar Power Plant

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

Wind farms

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

The construction of a Wind Farm is less complex than the construction of Small Hydroelectric Power Plants, as it consists of preparing the foundation and installing wind turbines, which are assembled on site by suppliers. The construction period for a Wind Farm is shorter than that for a Small Hydroelectric Plant. The investment per MW installed for the construction of a Wind Farm is proportionally lower than the investment for the construction of a Small Hydroelectric Plant. On the other hand, the operation can be more complex and there are more risks associated with wind variability, especially in Brazil, where there is little 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 greater predictability in the volume of wind energy to be produced. Wind farms operate in a complementary manner with hydroelectric plants, since wind speed is generally higher in periods of drought and, therefore, makes it possible to preserve water in reservoirs in periods of scarce rainfall. The complementary operation of Wind Farms and Small Hydroelectric Plants should allow us to “stock” potential energy in the reservoirs of Hydroelectric Plants during the period 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 total installed capacity of 21 GW, in December 2021, 24 GW in December 2022 and 30 GW in December 2023, and, according to ANEEL, signaling a high potential for growth in this segment. Wind Farms are also eligible for the CDM and have the potential to generate carbon for sale.

We currently have 49 wind farms under the authorization regime, located in the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte and Rio Grande do Sul.

Atlantic Complex. The Atlântica complex is made up of the Atlântica I, II, IV and V Wind Farms. The complex has a total installed capacity of 120 MW. The electrical energy from these wind farms was sold through an alternative energy auction held in 2010, or the 2010 Alternative Sources Auction, with CCEARs in force until 2033. The Atlântica complex began operations in March 2014.

Bons Ventos. The Bons Ventos wind farm, in the state of Ceará, has an installed capacity of 50 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobrás, under the terms of 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.

Campos dos Ventos II. In 2010, CPFL acquired the Campo dos Ventos II Wind Farm in the cities of João Câmara and Parazinho, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, which began operations in September 2013. This wind farm has an installed capacity of 30 MW. The electricity from Campo dos Ventos II was sold through an auction held in 2010, with PPAs in force until August 2033.

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

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

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

Foz do Rio Choró. The Foz do Rio Choró Wind Farm, in the state of Ceará, began operations in January 2009. It has an installed capacity of 25.2 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobrás under the Proinfa Program to sell all the energy generated by a period of 20 years. The PPA is in force until June 2029.

Icaraizinho. The Icaraizinho Wind Farm, in the state of Ceará, began operations in October 2009. It has an installed capacity of 54.6 MW and an association agreement with Eletrobrás under the Proinfa Program to sell all energy generated for a period of 20 years. The PPA is in force until October 2029.

Complexo Macacos. The Macacos complex is made up of the Pedra Preta, Costa Branca, Juremas and Macacos Wind Farms. The complex has a total installed capacity of 78.2 MW. The Macacos complex sold its energy through the 2010 Alternative Sources Auction.

Morro dos Ventos Complex. The Morro dos Ventos complex is made up of the Wind Farms Morro dos Ventos I, Morro dos Ventos III, Morro dos Ventos IV, Morro dos Ventos VI and Morro dos Ventos IX. The complex has a total installed capacity of 145.2 MW. 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, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, has an installed capacity of 29.2 MW. This wind farm began operations in April 2015.

Paracuru. The Paracuru Wind Farm, in the state of Ceará, began operations on November 29, 2008. It has an installed capacity of 25.2 MW and an associated PPA in force until November 2028.

Pedra Cheirosa. The Pedra Cheirosa Complex, located in the state of Ceará, is made up of the Pedra Cheirosa I and Pedra Cheirosa II Wind Farms, which have a total installed capacity of 48.3. This wind complex began operations in June 2017.

Praia Formosa. The Praia Formosa Wind Farm, in the state of Ceará, began operations in August 2009. It has an installed capacity of 105 MW and an associated agreement with Eletrobrás under the Proinfa Program to sell all energy generated for a period of 20 years. The PPA is in force 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 electrical energy produced by Rosa dos Ventos is subject to an agreement with Eletrobrás within the scope of the Proinfa Program.

Santa Clara Complex. The Santa Clara complex, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, comprises seven wind farms with an installed capacity of 188 MW and an associated CCEAR in force until June 2032. The Santa Clara wind farms sold energy through the Energy Auction of 2009 reserve.

São Benedito and Campo dos Ventos complexes. The São Benedito complex is made up of the Ventos de São Benedito, Ventos de Santo Dimas, Santa Mônica, São Domingos, Ventos de São Martinho and Santa Úrsula wind farms. 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 is made up of the Campo dos Ventos I, III and V Wind Farms. Together, the São Benedito and Campo dos Ventos Complexes have an installed capacity of 231 MW.

Taíba Albatroz. The Taíba Albatroz Wind Farm, 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 energy generated for a period of 20 years. The acquisition of the Taíba Albatroz Wind Farm was completed in June 2012.

Gameleira Wind Complex. The Gameleira wind complex is made up 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 with a total installed capacity of 81.7 MW and a total Assured Energy of 359.2 GWh/year. In August 2018, the Gameleira wind complex sold an average of 12.0 MW of energy at auction and the rest on free market.

The following table presents certain information regarding our main renewable facilities, held by CPFL Renováveis (100.00% of our interest), in operation as of December 31, 2023:

- **Photovoltaic Solar Plant**

Company	CPFL's Participation	Power		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
		CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (MW)		CPFL's Participation MWh	MWh
Tanquinho ⁽¹⁾	100.00%	1.10	1.10	n/a	1.49	1.49

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

- **Biomass Thermoelectric Plant**

Company	CPFL's Participation	Power		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
		CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (MW)		CPFL's Participation GWh	GWh
Alvorada ⁽²⁾	100.00%	50.00	50.00	11/09/2043	87.60	87.60
Baldin ⁽²⁾	100.00%	45.00	45.00	08/27/2040	60.44	60.44
Buriti ^{(2) (a)}	100.00%	50.00	74.25	07/10/2041	122.69	182.20
Coopcana ⁽²⁾	100.00%	50.00	50.00	08/28/2043	118.26	118.26
Ester ⁽²⁾	100.00%	40.00	40.00	06/03/2040	77.09	77.09
Ipê (Antiga Ceni) ⁽²⁾	100.00%	25.00	25.00	05/17/2042	113.88	113.88
Pedra	100.00%	70.00	70.00	08/28/2046	178.70	178.70
Subtotal		330.00	354.25		758.66	818.17

- (2) Plant whose granting term was moved due to paragraph 12, of article 26 of Law No. 9427, of December 26, 1996, as follows: "The agent holding the authorization grant for the generation of electrical energy with a term of 30 (thirty) years, whose plant is in operation on September 1, 2020 and which has not been subject to any kind of penalty by Aneel regarding compliance with its implementation schedule, will have its authorization period counted from the declaration of the commercial operation of the first generating unit, with adjustment, when necessary, of the respective grant term, after recognition by Aneel that the criteria established in this paragraph have been met".
- (a) Pursuant to an agreement between Usina Buriti and CPFL, Usina Buriti acquired in 2016 a generating unit ("UG") with a generation capacity of 24.3 MW. The installed capacity of this UG belongs exclusively to Usina Buriti.

- **Wind Generation Plant**

Company	CPFL's Participation	Power		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
		CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (MW)		CPFL's Participation	GWh
Atlântica I	100%	30.00	30.00	02/28/2046	114.76	114.76
Atlântica II	100%	30.00	30.00	03/04/2046	100.74	100.74
Atlântica IV	100%	30.00	30.00	03/04/2046	113.88	113.88
Atlântica V	100%	30.00	30.00	03/22/2046	107.75	107.75
Bons Ventos	100%	50.00	50.00	03/10/2033	143.40	143.4
Campo dos Ventos I ⁽²⁾	100%	25.20	25.20	06/23/2046	119.14	119.14
Campo dos Ventos II	100%	30.00	30.00	04/18/2046	131.40	131.4
Campo dos Ventos III ⁽²⁾	100%	25.20	25.20	05/05/2046	117.38	117.38
Campo dos Ventos V ⁽²⁾	100%	25.20	25.20	06/04/2046	102.49	102.49
Canoa Quebrada BV	100%	57.00	57.00	12/11/2032	210.94	210.94
Canoa Quebrada RV	100%	10.50	10.50	06/19/2037	29.00	29
Costa Branca	95%	19.67	20.70	10/14/2046	81.56	85.85
Costa das Dunas	95%	26.98	28.40	01/11/2054	119.00	125.27
Enacel	100%	31.50	31.50	11/13/2032	59.61	59.61
Eurus I	100%	30.00	30.00	04/20/2046	135.78	135.78
Eurus III	100%	30.00	30.00	04/25/2046	141.04	141.04
Eurus VI	100%	8.00	8.00	08/25/2045	27.68	27.68
Farol de Touros	94%	23.36	24.85	01/11/2054	102.93	109.5
Figueira Branca	100%	10.65	10.65	01/11/2054	47.30	47.3
Foz do Rio Choro ⁽⁴⁾	100%	25.20	25.20	01/31/2039	64.56	64.56
Gameleira	100%	17.75	17.75	01/11/2054	77.09	77.09
Icaraizinho	100%	54.60	54.60	08/28/2032	193.42	193.42
Juremas	95%	15.30	16.10	09/29/2046	54.93	57.82
Macacos	95%	19.67	20.70	09/29/2046	72.40	76.21
Morro dos Ventos I	100%	28.80	28.80	07/28/2045	118.96	118.96
Morro dos Ventos II	100%	29.16	29.16	06/14/2047	120.01	120.01
Morro dos Ventos III	100%	28.80	28.80	08/05/2045	121.85	121.85
Morro dos Ventos IV	100%	28.80	28.80	08/05/2045	120.36	120.36
Morro dos Ventos IX	100%	30.00	30.00	07/28/2045	125.36	125.36
Morro dos Ventos VI	100%	28.80	28.80	07/28/2045	114.76	114.76
Paracuru ⁽²⁾	100%	25.20	25.20	11/29/2038	110.20	110.2
Pedra Cheirosa I	100%	25.20	25.20	08/04/2049	127.02	127.02
Pedra Cheirosa II	100%	23.10	23.10	07/23/2049	113.88	113.88

Pedra Preta	95%	19.67	20.70	10/14/2046	85.72	90.23
Praia Formosa	100%	105.00	105.00	06/05/2032	252.55	252.55
Santa Clara I	100%	30.00	30.00	07/02/2045	120.10	120.1
Santa Clara II	100%	30.00	30.00	08/05/2045	111.78	111.78
Santa Clara III	100%	30.00	30.00	07/02/2045	109.59	109.59
Santa Clara IV	100%	30.00	30.00	07/30/2045	107.84	107.84
Santa Clara V	100%	30.00	30.00	10/11/2045	108.71	108.71
Santa Clara VI	100%	30.00	30.00	07/30/2045	107.66	107.66
Santa Mônica ⁽²⁾	100%	29.40	29.40	12/09/2046	136.66	136.66
Santa Úrsula ⁽²⁾	100%	27.30	27.30	11/15/2046	145.42	145.42
Ventos de Santo Dimas ⁽²⁾	100%	29.40	29.40	10/11/2046	150.67	150.67
Ventos de São Benedito ⁽²⁾	100%	29.40	29.40	08/13/2046	147.17	147.17
São Domingos ⁽²⁾	100%	25.20	25.20	08/27/2046	117.38	117.38
Ventos de São Martinho ⁽²⁾	100%	14.70	14.70	11/04/2046	74.46	74.46
Taíba Albatroz ⁽²⁾	100%	16.50	16.50	11/19/2038	58.78	58.78
Lagoa do Mato	100%	3.23	3.23	06/26/2037	12.53	12.53
Subtotal		1,383.44	1,390.24		5,387.60	5415.94

- (2) Plant whose granting term was moved due to paragraph 12, of article 26 of Law No. 9427, of December 26, 1996, as follows: “The agent holding the authorization grant for the generation of electrical energy with a term of 30 (thirty) years, whose plant is in operation on September 1, 2020 and which has not been subject to any kind of penalty by Aneel regarding compliance with its implementation schedule, will have its authorization period counted from the declaration of the commercial operation of the first generating unit, with adjustment, when necessary, of the respective grant term, after recognition by Aneel that the criteria established in this paragraph have been met”.

- Hydroelectric plants (less than 50 MW)**

Source	Company	CPFL's Participation	Power		End of Concession	Assured Energy	
			CPFL's Power (MW)	Power (MW)		CPFL's Participation	GWh
UHE	Rio do Peixe (I e II)	100%	18.06	18.06	12/04/2042	50.72	50.72
PCH	Alto Irani ⁽³⁾	100%	21.00	21.00	09/01/2035	120.01	120.01
PCH	Americana	100%	30.00	30.00	03/25/2029	78.65	78.65
PCH	Arvoredo	100%	13.00	13.00	07/11/2044	68.07	68.07
PCH	Barra da Paciência	100%	23.00	23.00	03/02/2048	130.44	130.44
PCH	Boa Vista II	100%	29.90	29.90	05/23/2051	136.13	136.13
PCH	Cocais Grande	100%	10.00	10.00	12/05/2042	44.85	44.85

PCH	Corrente Grande	100%	14.00	14.00	02/01/2048	74.72	74.72
PCH	Dourados	100%	10.80	10.80	04/01/2029	67.98	67.98
PCH	Eloy Chaves	100%	19.00	19.00	10/11/2029	106.87	106.87
PCH	Esmeril	100%	5.04	5.04	11/10/2029	25.23	25.23
PCH	Figueirópolis	100%	19.41	19.41	02/25/2045	110.38	110.38
PCH	Jaguari	100%	11.80	11.80	02/12/2029	78.84	78.84
PCH	Ludesa	60%	18.00	30.00	02/10/2041	111.43	185.71
PCH	Mata Velha ⁽⁴⁾	100%	24.00	24.00	09/29/2032	114.76	114.76
PCH	Ninho da Águia	100%	10.00	10.00	01/02/2048	56.94	56.94
PCH	Novo Horizonte ⁽⁴⁾	100%	23.00	23.00	05/12/2036	91.10	91.10
PCH	Paíol	100%	20.00	20.00	03/22/2047	96.54	96.54
PCH	Pinhal	100%	6.80	6.80	11/11/2029	32.41	32.41
PCH	Plano Alto	100%	16.00	16.00	04/02/2041	89.97	89.97
PCH	Salto Góes	100%	20.00	20.00	03/17/2048	97.24	97.24
PCH	Santa Luzia Alto ⁽⁴⁾	100%	28.50	28.50	10/10/2049	161.36	161.36
PCH	São Gonçalo (Antiga Santa Bárbara)	100%	11.00	11.00	06/07/2047	66.58	66.58
PCH	São Joaquim	100%	8.05	8.05	09/18/2029	49.32	49.32
PCH	Varginha	100%	9.00	9.00	06/23/2046	47.22	47.22
PCH	Várzea Alegre	100%	7.50	7.50	03/31/2048	42.75	42.75
	Subtotal		426.86	438.86		2150.51	2224.79

- (3) Considers an additional 364 days in the grant relating to the liability exclusion request analyzed by ANEEL, where 11 months of the request made (DSP 4,382/2023) were denied and 364 days accepted (Technical Note 855/2023-SCE/SFT/ANEEL).
- (4) Extension of the grant deadline due to the effects of the GSF, according to REH 2,919/2021 and REH 2,932/2021, pending publication of the authorizing resolution.

Expansion of Installed Capacity

In order to address projections of economic recovery and increase in demand and also to improve our margins, we are continually expanding our Installed Renewable Generation Capacity.

Power plants under development	Estimated Installed Capacity	Estimated Assured Energy	Start of Construction	Expected Start of Operations	Our Participation	Estimated Installed Capacity Available	Estimated Assured Energy Available to us
	(MW)	(GWh/year)			(%)	(MW)	(GWh/year)
Cherobim Pequena Central Hidrelétrica	28	145.4	2022	Oct/2024	100%	28.0	145

PCH Lucia Cherobim. PCH Lucia Cherobim is located in the state of Paraná and is expected to begin operations in 2024. It is expected to have a total Installed Capacity of 28 MW and a total Assured Energy of 145.2 GWh/year. In August 2018, PCH Lucia Cherobim sold 16.5 average MW.

b. distribution process characteristics;

We are one of the largest electrical energy distribution groups in Brazil, based on the amount of electrical energy we distributed in 2023. Together, our four distribution subsidiaries provide electrical energy to a region covering 300,593 square kilometers, predominantly in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Its concession areas include 687 municipalities and a population of 22.9 million people. Together, they supplied electrical energy to 10.5 million consumers as of December 31, 2023. Our distribution subsidiaries distributed 13.2% of the total electrical energy distributed in Brazil in 2023, based on EPE data.

We have four electricity distribution subsidiaries:

- **CPFL Paulista.** CPFL Paulista supplies electricity to a concession area covering 90,486 square kilometers in the state of São Paulo, with a population of 10.3 million people. Its concession area covers 234 municipalities, including the cities of Campinas, Bauru, Ribeirão Preto, São José do Rio Preto, Araraquara and Piracicaba. CPFL Paulista had 4.9 million consumers on December 31, 2023. In 2023, CPFL Paulista distributed 19,723 GWh of electrical energy. Considering CPFL Paulista's sales in its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, CPFL Paulista distributed 32,711 GWh of electrical energy in 2023, accounting for 23.2% of the total electrical energy distributed in the state of São Paulo and 6.2% of the total electrical energy distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **CPFL Piratininga.** Companhia Piratininga de Força e Luz, or CPFL Piratininga, provides electrical energy to a concession area covering 6,954 square kilometers in the southern part of the state of São Paulo, with a population of 4.4 million people. Its concession area covers 27 municipalities, including the cities of Santos, Sorocaba and Jundiaí. CPFL Piratininga had 1.9 million consumers on December 31, 2023. In 2023, CPFL Piratininga distributed 7,557 GWh of electricity. Considering CPFL Piratininga's sales in its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, CPFL Piratininga distributed 15,469 GWh of electrical energy in 2023, representing approximately 11.0% of the total electrical energy distributed in the state of São Paulo and 2.9% of the total electrical energy distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **RGE.** RGE supplies electricity to a concession area that covers 182,904 square kilometers in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with a population of 7.1 million people. Its concession area covers 381 municipalities, including the cities of Canoas, São Leopoldo, Novo Hamburgo, Santa Maria, Uruguaiana, Caxias do Sul, Gravataí, Passo Fundo and Bento Gonçalves. RGE had 3.1 million consumers on December 31, 2023. In 2023, RGE distributed 11,390 GWh of electrical energy. Considering RGE's sales in its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, RGE distributed 18,571 GWh of electrical energy in 2023, accounting for 59.0% of the total electrical energy distributed in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and 3.5% of the total electrical energy distributed in Brazil during the year.
- **CPFL Santa Cruz.** CPFL Santa Cruz supplies electricity to a concession area of 20,250 square kilometers, with a population of 1.1 million people that includes 45 municipalities in the northwest of the state of São Paulo, 03 municipalities in the state of Paraná and 03 municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais. In 2023, CPFL Santa Cruz distributed 2,033 GWh of electrical energy to 504 thousand consumers. Considering CPFL Santa Cruz's sales in its concession area, including sales to Captive Consumers and TUSD, CPFL Santa Cruz distributed 3,217 GWh of electrical energy in 2023, representing 2.3% of the total electrical energy distributed in the state of São Paulo and 0.6% of the total electrical energy distributed in Brazil during the year.

Distribution network

Our four distributors have distribution lines with voltage levels that mostly vary from 11.9 kV to 138 kV. These lines distribute electrical energy from the connection point with the Basic Network to our energy substations in each of our concession areas. All consumers connected to these distribution lines, such as Free Consumers or other concessionaires, are required to pay a Distribution System Usage Tariff ("TUSD").

Each of our subsidiaries has a distribution network predominantly composed of overhead lines and substations with successively lower voltage levels. Consumers are classified into different voltage levels, based on the electrical energy they consume and their demand for electrical energy. Large industrial and commercial consumers receive electrical power at high voltage levels (up to 138 kV), while smaller industrial and commercial consumers, as well as residential consumers, receive electrical power at lower voltage ranges (2.3 kV and below). As of December 31, 2023, our Transmission and Distribution Networks consisted of 342,986 kilometers of distribution lines, including 518,756 distribution transformers and 11,991 km of High Voltage distribution lines between 23 kV and 138 kV. At that date, we had 591 transformer substations to transform high voltage into medium voltage for subsequent distribution, with a total transformation capacity of 20,176 megavolt amps. Of the industrial and commercial consumers in our concession area, 428 had high voltage electrical power of 69 kV, 88 kV or 138 kV supplied through direct connections to our high voltage distribution lines.

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

System Performance

Electricity Losses

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

We are also actively committed to reducing business losses arising from illegal connections, fraud or billing errors. To achieve this, in each of our four distribution subsidiaries, we have deployed technical teams trained to carry out inspections, better monitoring regarding irregular consumption, increased replacements of obsolete measuring equipment, and we have implemented a system to identify problems in internal processes that could generate losses (for example, incorrect billing, lack of readings, meters with incorrect parameters, among others). We carried out 465.5 thousand fraud inspections in the field during 2023, as a result of which we earned around R\$131.3 million in relation to the supplementary revenue from the retroactive consumption of losses.

Power Outages

The table below determines, for each of our subsidiaries, the frequency and equivalent duration of power outages per consumer in the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Year ending December 31, 2023			
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	CPFL Santa Cruz
FEC ¹	3.26	3.14	3.98	3.22
DEC ²	5.14	4.57	8.63	5.04

	Year ending December 31, 2022			
	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	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 Interruption Frequency per Consumer Unit (number of power interruptions).

(2) Equivalent Duration of Interruption per Consumer Unit (in hours).

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

Based on data published by ANEEL, the DEC of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and CPFL Santa Cruz are among the five best in Brazil, and the FEC among the ten best, compared to companies of similar size. In 2023, RGE's interruptions were largely impacted by highly severe weather events that affected the entire concession, mainly in the second half of the year. Even so, RGE performs below the average rate of duration and frequency of interruptions of energy companies in southern Brazil. RGE's service continuity indicators are comparatively higher than those of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and CPFL Santa Cruz, mainly due to logistical challenges in the region of its concession, which specifically affect RGE's DEC. CPFL Energia is focused on improving RGE's continuity indicators, continually investing in technology and network robustness. As a result of this investment, in 2023 RGE presented its best historical performance in both DEC and FEC.

It is important to highlight that the RGE Pole Replacement Plan with the granting of a DEC franchise remains in force for the exclusive purpose of assessing expiry. Under the aforementioned Plan, it is planned to replace more than 305 thousand poles in the period from 2022 to 2025, with 164,642 replacements having already been carried out.

It is worth noting that all CPFL Energia Group distributors met the targets established by the regulator for global continuity indicators in 2023.

ANEEL establishes performance indicators per consumer to be followed by energy companies. If these indicators are not achieved, there is a regulatory obligation to compensate our consumers, negatively affecting our revenues. The amount we reimbursed to consumers of distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and CPFL Santa Cruz were in line with the values estimated by CPFL Energia and reflect the performance of the indicators mentioned in the previous paragraph. It is noteworthy that in 2023, the companies CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE underwent a Tariff Review process and this review directly impacts the financial component of these compensation amounts paid to consumers.

Our distribution subsidiaries have construction and maintenance technology that allows repairs to electricity networks without interruption of service, thus allowing us to have low rates of scheduled interruptions, equivalent to approximately 7% of total interruptions in 2023. Interruptions unscheduled due to accidents or natural causes, including lightning strikes, fires and winds represented the remaining total of our outages. In 2023, we invested R\$1.087 billion in our distribution segment, mainly in: (i) expansion, maintenance, improvement, automation, modernization and reinforcement of the electrical system to meet market growth, (ii) operational infrastructure and (iii) customer service, among others.

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

Tariffs

Retail Distribution Rates. We classify our consumers into two different groups: Group A consumers and Group B consumers, based on the voltage level at which electrical energy 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 consumer classification, tariff level or negotiation environment (free consumers and generators). Generally, consumers in Group B pay higher tariffs. Tariffs in Group B vary by type of consumer (residential, rural, other categories and public lighting). On the other hand, consumers in Group A tend to pay lower tariffs, as their supply is carried out at higher voltage levels and may require less use of the electricity system. The rates we charge for sales of electricity to end consumers are determined in accordance with our concession contracts and rules approved by ANEEL. These concession contracts and related regulations establish a maximum price with annual, periodic and extraordinary adjustments. For more information on the regulatory regime applicable to our tariffs and respective adjustments, see item 1.16 of this Reference Form.

Group A consumers receive electrical energy at voltages equal to or greater than 2.3 kV. Tariffs for Group A consumers are based on electricity supply voltage levels at the time of day when electricity is supplied.

Consumers can choose a different tariff during peak periods in order to optimize the use of the electricity grid. The tariffs applicable to Group A consumers contain two components: the distribution system usage tariff (TUSD) and the energy tariff (TE).

The TUSD, can be expressed in Reais per kW or Reais per kWh, is based on the charge for the demand for electrical energy contracted by the party connected to the system, or electrical energy consumed, it is the charging of energy transport costs, charges sectors, costs inherent to distribution services, energy losses in systems, among others.

The TE, expressed in Reais per MWh, aims to charge for electrical energy delivered to consumers. Consumers will be able to choose to purchase energy on the free market/Free Contracting Environment under the terms of the New Electrical Sector Model Law. For more details, see the topic "New Model Law for the Electricity Sector" in item 1.16 of this Reference Form.

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

The following tables contain information relating to the average of our supply prices for each consumer category for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022. These prices include taxes (ICMS, PIS and COFINS) and are calculated based on our sales and the amount of electricity in 2023 and 2022.

Fiscal Year 2023

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

Fiscal Year 2022

	CPFL Paulista	CPFL Piratininga	RGE	CPFL Santa Cruz
Residential	821.38	821,53	893.50	742.52
Industrial	746.87	749,51	815.63	728.69
Commercial	816.54	797.49	942.91	782.88
Rural	628.76	639.92	669.38	603.92
Others	636.34	633.63	679.04	583.63
Overall Average	775.63	787.61	836.87	699.11

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

TUSD. The tariffs for use in the distribution system, or TUSD, are established by ANEEL. In 2023, revenue from fees for the use of our network by Free Consumers and Captive Consumers totaled R\$23,891 million (R\$20,187 in 2022).

Regulated Distribution Tariffs

Our operating results are significantly affected by changes in regulated electricity tariffs. In particular, the majority of our revenues are derived from sales of electricity to Captive Consumers at regulated rates. In 2023, sales to Captive Consumers represented 64.1% of the amount of electrical energy we delivered and 59.4% of our operating revenues compared to 64.2% of the volume of electrical energy we delivered and 61.4% of our operating revenues in 2022. These proportions may decrease if consumers migrate from the captive state to the free state.

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

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

Annual tariff adjustment (“RTA”) and Periodic Tariff Review (“RTP”)

On April 4, 2023, ANEEL published Homologatory Resolution (“REH”) No. 3,183, which established the average adjustment of Paulista tariffs, effective from April 8, 2023. The total average effect perceived by consumers is of 4.89%.

On June 13, 2023, ANEEL published Homologatory Resolution (“REH”) No. 3,206, which established the average adjustment of RGE tariffs, effective from June 19, 2023. The total average effect perceived by consumers is of 1.10%.

On October 17, 2023, ANEEL published Homologatory Resolution (“REH”) No. 3,277, which established the average adjustment of Piratininga tariffs, effective from October 23, 2023. The total average effect perceived by consumers is -4.37%.

Homologatory Resolution No. 3,178/2023, of March 21, 2023, approved the CPFL Santa Cruz tariff adjustment. The annual tariff adjustment index - IRT was 5.65%, effective from March 21, 2023, with 4.41% referring to the economic tariff adjustment and 1.23% relating to the relevant financial components. The total average effect perceived by the Company's consumers was 9.02%.

Annual Tariff Adjustments (RTA)		Periodic Tariff Reviews (RTPs)		
Description	CPFL Santa Cruz	CPFL Paulista	RGE	CPFL Piratininga
Homologatory Resolution	3178	3183	3206	3277
Readjustment	5.65%	3.36%	1.67%	-0.73%
Parcel A	3.24%	0.89%	6.79%	1.97%
Parcel B	1.17%	0.19%	0.43%	-1.08%
Financial Components	1.23%	2.28%	-5.55%	-1.62%
Effect on the consumer ¹	9.02%	4.89%	1.10%	-4.37%
Effective date	03/21/2023	04/08/2023	06/19/2023	10/23/2023

System Tariffs

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

TUSD

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

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

TUST

TUST is paid by distributors, generators and Free Consumers who connect directly to the Basic Network. It applies to your use of the basic network and is adjusted annually 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 installations to the

ONS in exchange for receiving regulated payments from transmission system users. Network users, including generators, distributors and Free Consumers, directly connected to the transmission network, entered into contracts with the ONS and transmission companies (represented by the ONS) that give them the right to use the transmission network in exchange for payment certain tariffs.

Energy Tariff (“TE”)

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

Base for Calculating Electricity Supply Tariffs

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

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

- costs of mandatory acquisition of electricity from Itaipu, Angra I, Angra II and generation companies with contracts renewed under Law 12,783/13;
- costs of purchasing electricity in accordance with bilateral contracts freely negotiated between the parties;
- costs of electrical energy acquired through CCEARs;
- costs associated with energy losses in the electrical system;
- costs relating to charges for use and connection to transmission and distribution systems;
- costs of sectoral charges;
- costs associated with research and development and energy efficiency; and
- unrecoverable revenue costs for companies under the new regulated distribution contract model, which applies to CPFL Santa Cruz.

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

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

Each cost is determined and periodically reviewed by ANEEL.

Tariffs are determined, considering the costs of Parcel A and Parcel B and certain market components used by ANEEL, as a reference in tariff adjustments.

Electricity distribution concessionaires are entitled to periodic tariff reviews of their tariffs every four or five years. These reviews aim to:

- ensure that revenues will be sufficient to cover the operating costs of Portion B and adequate remuneration in relation to investments considered essential to the services covered by each distributor's concession;
- encourage concessionaires to increase their level of efficiency, and
- determine the X factor, which consists of three components:

- potential increases in productivity, based on costs, as compared to market growth;
- quality of service; and
- an operating expense trajectory target.

Productivity increases and operating expense targets are determined at each periodic tariff review. From the 4th periodic review cycle onwards, the “quality of service” is determined in each annual tariff adjustment and periodic tariff review. For concessionaires whose contracts were extended in 2015 and which undergo tariff reviews after February 24, 2017, there will also be an annual update of the productivity component (Pd).

The X factor is used to adjust the proportion of change in the IGP-M index, or IPCA, used in annual adjustments. Therefore, after the completion of each periodic review, the application of the X factor requires distributors to share their productivity gains with End Consumers.

Each concession contract for each distributor also provides for an annual tariff adjustment. In general, the costs of Portion A are fully passed on to consumers. However, Parcel B costs are mostly monetarily adjusted in accordance with the economic index (IGP-M or IPCA) and the X Factor. For concessionaires whose contracts were extended under the terms of the new concession contract model, the inflation index used to re-present Parcel B is the IPCA, for the others the IGP-M remains.

Furthermore, electricity distribution concessionaires are entitled to extraordinary tariff review, case by case, 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 Law of the New Model of the Electrical Sector, Laws nº 10,847/04 and nº 10,848/04, the MME recognized that the variable costs associated with the purchase of electrical energy can be included through the compensation account for variation in value of items from Parcel A or CVA, created to recognize some of our costs when the tariffs of our distribution subsidiaries are readjusted by ANEEL.

As of 2005, costs incurred with PIS and COFINS were no longer considered in periodic reviews as part of Portion B, and electricity distribution concessionaires now have the right to add such costs directly to the tariffs established in periodic reviews, based on an effective rate that is different from the nominal rate. The objective of this change was to maintain neutrality in the financial balance of the concession, in view of the change in the way these taxes were collected, which became non-cumulative.

In December 2011, ANEEL established the methodology and procedures applicable to new periodic reviews in 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 to dispatch thermoelectric plants, have caused distributors to incur extraordinary costs that exceed their ability to pay. To cover the involuntary exposure of distributors to these costs, part of the energy costs were reimbursed by the CDE Account (under the terms of Decree No. 7,945/2013), and the ACR Account (under the terms of Decree No. 8,221/2014). These reimbursements aim to cover all or part of the costs incurred by distributors in the period from January 2013 to December 2014, relating to: (i) involuntary exposure in the spot market; and (ii) the dispatch of thermoelectric plants related to CCEAR. CCEE, which manages the ACR Account, obtained a loan from 13 banks to finance this payment. Since January 2015, distributors have been charging additional electricity tariffs from consumers in order to amortize the repayment of the CDE Account, over a period of five years, and the loan, over a period of 54 months. The CDE quotas defined by ANEEL and passed on to consumers already take these obligations into account. Furthermore, as CDE Account and energy purchase costs remained high, ANEEL increased its tariffs through an Extraordinary Tariff Review (RTE), applicable to all distribution companies, in accordance with Resolution No. 1,858 of 27 February 2015. The objective of RTE is to pass on the costs projected in the period from March 2015 until the date of the next tariff review or adjustment of the distributors. In September 2019, the credit line referring to the ACR Account was paid in advance (the original due date was April 2020) after negotiations by ANEEL, MME and CCEE, removing R\$8.4 billion from Brazilian electricity bills by 2020.

In January 2015, the electricity sector began implementing a system of monthly “tariff flags”, whereby consumer bills may be subject to tariff increases on a monthly basis when energy supply costs reach specified levels and released by Aneel, allowing consumers to adapt their use to current energy costs. Previously, the transfer 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 was a green (normal), yellow (high) or red (critical) tariff flag, determined by ANEEL based on generation conditions of electrical energy, under the terms of Decree No. 8,401, of February 4, 2015. As of February 1, 2016, the flag model was changed by ANEEL and currently consists of a green (normal) tariff flag, yellow (alert) and 2 red tariff flag levels (critical level 1 or 2). Revenues collected under the tariff flag system are collected by distribution companies and transferred to a Tariff Flag Resource Centralization Account administered by CCEE, whose income is paid to distributors 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, since 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 mainly 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 red stage 1 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, the green flags occurred between February and November, returning only in December, but already at level 2 of the red flag, due to the resumption of consumption added to a bad water situation. In the 2021 fiscal year, still due to water scarcity, there were no green flags during the fiscal year, and yellow flags came into effect from January to April; May to August, red flags; and, from September until the end of the year, water scarcity flags were in force. The water scarcity flag lasted until April 2022. From May 2022, the green flag was activated, which continued until the end of the year, due to the improvement in the hydrological scenario. In 2023, with the continuation of the favorable energy scenario, the green flag will remain in effect every month of the year. Although this mechanism partially mitigates the cash flow disparity, it may be insufficient to cover the costs of supplying thermoelectric energy, and distributors are still at risk of cash flow disparities in the short term.

Billing Procedures

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

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

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

Customer Service

We strive to provide high quality customer service to our consumers/clients in the distribution segment. We provide customer/customer service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Orders are received through various

platforms such as call centers, our website, SMS, WhatsApp and our smartphone app. In 2023, we served 204.2 million customer requests. We also provide customer service through our branches, which handled 11.7 million customer requests in 2023. The improvements implemented in our digital channel (such as our URA, website, app and chatbot) and the implementation of a new customer service channel (Whatsapp) allowed us to reach 90.3% of our customer requests through digital channels, thus reducing customer service costs. To improve the customer experience, we virtualized part of our branches, where customers can receive assistance via video – service.

Commercialization of Electricity, Services and Others

Marketing Operations

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

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

As a retail commercialization company, CPFL Brasil Varejista is also responsible for the volume of electricity for 'free' and 'special' consumers, centralizing contract management and 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 type of marketing, is on potential 'free' and 'special' consumers, such as retail chains, banks, supermarkets, universities, among others.

The prices for purchasing and selling electricity on free market, charged by CPFL Brasil, are determined by bilateral negotiations with its suppliers and customers.

Transmission

A transmissão de energia elétrica é o elo entre a geração e distribuição de energia elétrica. As nossas atividades referentes ao segmento de transmissão são conduzidas, principalmente, por meio de nossa subsidiária CPFL Transmissão (através dos contratos de concessão nº 055/2001, nº 080/2002 e nº 01/2011), com equipamentos sob sua concessão distribuídos em 86 subestações (todas situadas no Estado do Rio Grande do Sul), com potência instalada de 15.718 MVA, operando 6.437 km de extensão de linhas de transmissão em tensões de 230 kV, 138 kV e 69 kV.

Além da CPFL Transmissão (empresa mais expressiva do Grupo CPFL no segmento de transmissão), também operam no segmento as empresas CPFL Piracicaba, CPFL Morro Agudo, CPFL Maracanaú, CPFL Sul I e CPFL Sul II, que, em conjunto, possuem equipamentos sob sua concessão em 9 subestações operando em 112 km de extensão de linhas de transmissão.

Tais empresas possuem, como funções-chave, as atividades de construção, operação e manutenção das linhas de transmissão de energia elétrica, bem como a realização de estudos e projetos relacionados a tal atividade.

Services

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

- **Transmission Systems:** CPFL Serviços offers energy solutions in transmission assets of up to 138kV, plans and prepares civil, electrical and electromechanical projects, carries out logistics of materials and equipment, builds transmission lines, distribution, substation and measuring cabins and , in addition, it carries out maintenance services in electrical installations, adopting all health and safety protocols. They consider their customers' needs to develop the best energy solutions that bring greater energy and operational security, efficiency and competitiveness to their businesses.
- **Distribution Systems:** CPFL Serviços plans, builds and carries out maintenance on electrical energy distribution system networks of up to 34.5kV, including overhead and underground electrical networks, medium voltage substations and transformers and lighting solutions. He has significant experience in the market and familiarity with the various technical standards applicable in different regions of Brazil. As a result, it is able to provide quality and technologically advanced energy solutions.
- **Electrical Maintenance:** CPFL Serviços offers maintenance services in medium and high voltage installations on a one-off basis or on a periodic schedule, always with quick diagnosis and accurate service. It also carries out substation renovation services, generator maintenance and live line switching.
- **Equipment Recovery:** CPFL Serviços has its own structure for reverse logistics operations, responsible for collecting and disposing of all unusable material from the electricity grid, it has its own fleet equipped with environmental kits and bodies with an anti-leak system for oil. The reverse logistics operation has experience in renewing transformers and electrical equipment of voltage classes up to 36 kV, whether using mineral or vegetable oil. In terms of transformers, it works with powers of up to 500 kVA to restore efficiency. The equipment refurbishment process is certified in accordance with ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards and has the Inmetro quality certification seal for distribution transformers. CPFL Serviços currently has an insulating oil regeneration park, as well as a laboratory certified in accordance with ISO 17025, with the capacity to carry out all current tests, in accordance with Brazilian technical standards.
- **Self-production systems and energy efficiency programs:** Self-production systems, previously offered by CPFL Serviços, consist of alternative production of electrical energy. Self-production systems guarantee the supply of electricity to consumers, diversify input sources and reduce costs. Diesel and natural gas generators are provided that act mainly as a back-up energy source and during peak hours, reducing electricity costs for our customers. Natural gas cogeneration includes the simultaneous and sequential production of heat and electrical energy from a single fuel. It also offers air conditioning solutions and energy efficiency projects, as well as the distribution of solar energy generated.
- **CPFL Serviços** (until December 2023 through CPFL Eficiência) offers distributed energy generation services through CPFL GD, a generation source that introduces energy directly into the local distribution company's network. This type of generation reduces the use of the transmission system and requires less generation from centralized plants, benefiting the consumer and the electricity sector as a whole. The plants under his management remained in the group. Currently, this energy efficiency product line is focused on meeting the demands of Aneel's PEE and R&D programs, in projects related to photovoltaic solar generation, energy storage, and electric vehicle refueling stations. In addition, CPFL Serviços offers products directly to the external market such as self-production of energy with gas and diesel generation, as well as steam generation, medium voltage substations, air conditioning solutions, energy storage and O&M. Contracts for this product line follow the BOO (Leasing, operation and maintenance of assets) or TK (Turn Key) models.
- **CPFL Atende:** CPFL Atende is a Customer Relationship and Contact Center Company created to provide services to both our group companies and other companies. Among the services offered are: face-to-face service (face to face with its 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 incorporation of shares of CPFL Total was approved, so that it became a wholly owned subsidiary of Alesta, with the consequent increase in share capital by shareholders CPFL Energia and CPFL Brasil with the objective of improving internal processes with the specialization of the activities carried out and ensuring better use of technical expertise and obtaining synergistic gains with the unification of these assets in the Alesta structure.
- **CPFL Infra:** CPFL Infra provides asset management services, such as services related to automobile fleets, real estate and administrative functions, and building maintenance and security.
- **CPFL Supre:** CPFL Supre provides planning and logistics and supply chain management services. These services include purchasing, materials coordination, distribution and logistics.
- **CPFL Finance:** CPFL Finance provides financial organization and operational services to support decision-making for our businesses. These services include accounting, budgeting, billing, and payments.
- **CPFL Pessoa:** CPFL Pessoa provides human resources and people management services. These services include payroll, benefits, third-party management and recruitment, employee selection and hiring.
- **Alesta:** Financial institution of the CPFL Group, it carries out loan, financing and acquisition of credit rights exclusively through an electronic platform, provides credit analysis and credit collection services for third parties, in addition to acting as an insurance representative in the distribution of insurance related to the aforementioned operations.

c. characteristics of the market in which we operate:

The Brazilian Electricity Sector

According to ANEEL, on December 31, 2023, the Installed Power Generation Capacity in operation in Brazil was 200 GW. Historically, approximately 65% of the total Installed Capacity in Brazil comes from hydroelectric plants, with large hydroelectric plants tending to be far from consumption centers. This requires the construction of large High Voltage and extra-high voltage transmission lines (230kV to 750kV) that often cross the territory of several states. Brazil has a robust electrical grid system, with more than 160,000 km of transmission lines with voltage equal to or greater than 230 kV and a processing capacity of approximately 325,000 MVA from the state of Rio Grande do Sul through the state of Amazonas.

According to CCEE, electrical energy consumption in Brazil grew 3.7% in 2023 compared to 2022, with an electrical energy consumption of 69,363 average megawatts. Furthermore, according to the PDE 2031, it is estimated that electricity consumption will grow 27.5% by the year 2031. According to the ten-year energy expansion plan published by the MME and EPE in 2022, to meet Due to the expectation of growth in demand, Brazil's Installed Capacity is expected to reach 212.5 GW by 2026, of which it is estimated that 110.5 GW (52%) will be hydroelectric, 26.4 GW (11%) will be thermoelectric and 78 .8 GW (37%) from other sources. Currently, approximately 23% of Installed Capacity in Brazil is owned by Eletrobrás, a publicly traded company controlled by the Brazilian government. We are an important player in the electricity generation sector, ranking as one of the largest generators in the country through hydroelectric, solar, wind and biomass sources.

i. participation in each of the markets;

Consumers

We classify our consumers into five main categories. See note 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a breakdown of our sales by category.

- Industrial consumers. Sales to industrial end consumers accounted for 10.9% of electricity sales revenue in 2023.
- Residential consumers. Sales to final residential consumers accounted for 54.5% of our electricity sales revenues in 2023.
- Commercial consumers. Sales to commercial end consumers, which include service providers, universities and hospitals, accounted for 19.3% of our electricity sales revenues in 2023.
- Rural consumers. Sales to rural consumers accounted for 5.2% of our electricity sales revenues in 2023.
- Outros consumidores. As vendas para os demais consumidores, que incluem serviços públicos, tais como iluminação pública, responderam por 10,1% de nossas receitas de vendas de energia elétrica em nosso segmento de distribuição em 2023.

Furthermore, the Company clarifies that all of its revenue comes from national consumers, meaning that the Company does not have any dependence on the foreign market.

ii. competition conditions in the markets;

Competition

We face competition from other commercialization and generating companies in the sale of electricity to Free Consumers. Distribution and transmission companies are obliged to allow the use of their lines and auxiliary facilities for the distribution and transmission of electrical energy by others upon receipt of a tariff.

According to Brazilian legislation and the terms established in our concession contracts, all of our hydroelectric and distribution authorizations and concessions can be renewed once, as long as there is approval from the

Ministry of Mines and Energy or ANEEL, as the granting power, provided that the concessionaire requests renewal and that certain parameters in relation to the provision of public service or exploitation of hydroelectric energy have been met. We intend to request the renewal of each of our concessions upon expiration. We may face significant competition from third parties in seeking to renew these concessions or to obtain any new concessions. As this is a future event, if we have competition, we are unable to indicate possible 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 renewal of certain concessions will be granted on the same basis as current relevant concessions.

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

d. seasonal variation;

Distribution

Each consumer has typical consumption characteristics, according to climatic variations, period of the year, geographic region and consumption class to which they belong, thus introducing periods of seasonality in energy sales.

The concession area covered by the distribution companies of the CPFL group presents diversity, both geographically and in terms of consumer class, which mitigates the seasonal characteristics of energy consumption and, consequently, of the Company's business. During summer vacation periods, for example, the greater flow of tourists on the coast results in an increase in energy consumption in the residential class in that region. The industrial class, on the other hand, typically records higher energy consumption in the 2nd half of the year, when the industry anticipates production for sales at the end of the year. The commercial class, in turn, is strongly influenced by temperature, with higher consumption in summer.

Generation

The energy generated by CPFL hydroelectric plants is influenced by the hydrological regime of the rivers in the regions where they are located. Thus, the PCHs, which are located in the State of São Paulo, as well as the Serra da Mesa HPP, which is located in the State of Goiás, follow the hydrological regime of the Southeast and Central-West Regions, with a humid period between the months from December to April and dry period from May to November. The Monte Claro, Barra Grande, Campos Novos, Castro Alves, PCHs Sul Centrais, 14 de Julho and Foz do Chapecó HPPs, located in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, follow the hydrological regime of the South Region, where rainfall They are well distributed throughout the year, with the exception of the drier months of June and July.

It should be noted, however, that, according to Brazilian standards, the revenue from the sale of energy does not depend on the energy actually generated, but rather on the physical guarantee of each plant, the quantity of which is fixed, being approved by the Granting Authority, stating of the respective concession contract or administrative act issued for this purpose. The differences between the energy generated and the physical guarantee are dealt with in the MRE – Energy Reallocation Mechanism. The main purpose of the MRE is to mitigate hydrological risks, ensuring that all participating plants receive their Physical Guarantee level regardless of the amount of energy they actually generate. In other words, the MRE reallocates energy, transferring the surplus from those who generated beyond their physical guarantees, to those who generated below them. Effective generation is determined by the 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 plant's operation and maintenance costs. This additional income or expense will be recorded monthly for each generator.

Transmission

The transmission of electrical energy through the facilities of CPFL Transmissão and other group companies belonging to the same sector is defined by the National Electric System Operator ("ONS"). He is responsible for coordinating and controlling the operation of the National Interconnected System ("SIN") with a view to optimizing the use of electrical energy 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;

Electricity Purchases

Most of the electrical energy we sell is purchased from unrelated parties. In 2023, 9.2% of the total electricity purchased by our distributors was purchased from our generation subsidiaries (including our jointly controlled entities).

In 2023, we purchased 9,885 GWh of electrical energy from the Itaipu Plant, reaching 20.40% of the total electrical energy purchased. Itaipu is located on the border between Brazil and Paraguay and is the subject of a bilateral treaty between the two countries, through which Brazil committed to purchasing previously established quantities of electricity. This treaty expired in August 2023, but its terms remain in force until Brazil and Paraguay finalize negotiations for a new agreement related to the conditions for using the energy generated by Itaipu. Public electricity service providers that operate through concessions in the Center-West, South and Southeast regions of Brazil are required by law to purchase part of the electricity that Brazil is obliged to purchase from Itaipu. The quantities these companies are required to purchase are governed by take-or-pay contracts, with tariffs set in US dollars per kW. ANEEL annually determines the amount of electrical energy to be sold by Itaipu. We pay for the energy purchased from Itaipu according to the proportion between the quantity established by ANEEL and our share established by law, regardless of whether Itaipu generated that quantity of electrical energy or not, for a price of US\$20.23/ kW. Our purchases represent 19.14% of Itaipu's total supply to Brazil. This share was fixed by law, in accordance with the quantity of electrical energy sold in 1991. The tariffs paid are established in accordance with the bilateral treaty and set in order to cover Itaipu's operating expenses, payments of principal and interest of its debts expressed in US dollars and the costs of transmitting energy to its concession areas.

The Itaipu Plant has an exclusive transmission network. Distribution companies pay a fee to use this network. In 2023, we pay an average of R\$217.40 per GWh for electricity purchases from Itaipu, compared to R\$291.43 during 2022. These figures do not include the transmission fee.

We purchased 48,449 GWh of electrical energy in 2023 from other generating companies besides Itaipu, representing 79.60% of the total electrical energy we purchased. We pay an average of R\$274.56 per GWh for purchases of electricity from generating companies other than Itaipu, compared to R\$199.74 per GWh in 2022. The following table shows the quantities purchased from our suppliers in the Regulated Market and the free market, in the years indicated.

	2023	2022
	GWh	GWh
Energy purchased for resale		
Itaipu	9,885	10,198
Spot market/Proinfa Program ¹	937	968
Energy purchased on the Regulated Market, through bilateral contracts and short-term energy ²	57,117	58,883
TOTAL	67,938	70,049

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

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

The provisions of our electricity supply contracts are governed by ANEEL regulations. The main provisions of each contract concern the quantity of electricity purchased, the price, including adjustments for various factors, such as inflation rates and the duration of the contract. Since 2013, all distribution companies in Brazil have been obliged to purchase electricity from generating entities whose concessions were renewed under the terms of

Law no. 12,783/13. The tariffs and volumes of electrical energy to be purchased by each distributor, as well as the terms applicable to each contract between the generating and distributing companies, were established by ANEEL through regulations. Distribution companies are required to contract 100% of their energy demand in advance through public auctions, and are authorized to pass on up to 105% of the cost related to the purchase of energy to consumers. Energy quotas involuntarily allocated to be acquired from generating companies whose concessions were renewed under the terms of Law no. 12,783/13, migration of consumers to the free market, extra allocations, frustrations, delays or cancellations of regulated energy auctions, effects of micro and mini distributed generation that result in contracting less than 100% or more than 105% of their projected demand, may generate additional costs for distributors, and are subject to involuntary analysis to be analyzed by ANEEL in accordance with Normative Resolution No. 1009/2022. See item 4.1.c –

– “In our distribution business, we are required to forecast the demand for energy in the market. If actual demand is different from that predicted by us, we may be forced to buy or sell energy on the spot market at prices that may generate additional costs, which we may not be able to fully pass on to consumers” in this Reference Form.

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

On November 30, 2021, at the 45th Ordinary Public Meeting of the ANEEL Board of Directors, the result of Public Hearing No. 025/2019 was discussed, determining changes to Submodules 4.2, 4.3, 4.4. and 6.1 of the Tariff Regulation Procedures – PRORET (among them, the inclusion of the rule for calculating annual, semi-annual and quarterly MVE products), and the opening of the second phase of Public Hearing No. 025/2019, now called Public Consultation, was approved nº 072/2021 (CP 072/2021) in the period from December 1, 2021 to January 31, 2022, with the aim of discussing exclusively with the agents the proposal to determine the tariff effects of the monthly and multi-annual products of the Sales Mechanism of Surplus created within the scope of Public Consultation nº 37/2020. In November 2022, ANEEL also approved the improvement of the tariff transfer of monthly and multi-annual products of the Surplus Sale Mechanism, with the improvement of Submodule 4.3 of the Tariff Regulation Procedures. The topic was debated in Public Consultation 72/2021, which received contributions from December 1, 2021 to January 31, 2022. According to the decision, the transfer to multi-annual products (biennial, triennial, quadrennial and five-yearly) will follow the same methodology as the products annual, defined in Normative Resolution (REN) 955/2021. Thus, the result of CP 72/2021 determined tariff calculation and transfer rules for new products already applied to existing products, through the publication of Normative Resolution No. 1,046 of 2022.

Tariffs for Use of the Transmission and Distribution System. In 2023, we paid a total of R\$5,085 million in fees for the use of the transmission network, including Basic Network fees, connection fees and transmission of high voltage electrical energy 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 thermoelectric generation subsidiaries, there is dependence on a single supplier for fossil fuels.

iii. potential volatility in their prices.

Any differences between energy purchase and sale contracts and the energy generated or consumed are settled in the short term at the Electricity Commercialization Chamber – CCEE at the Difference Settlement Price – PLD. The PLD is calculated daily by CCEE based on hydrological conditions, projected energy demand, fuel prices, deficit costs, entry of new projects, availability of generation and transmission equipment and water volume available in the reservoirs of hydroelectric plants. For the calculation, a computational model is used that obtains the optimal dispatch (generation) for the period under study, defining the hydraulic generation and thermal generation for each submarket and the Marginal Operating Costs (“CMO”) for the period studied, to each load level and for each submarket. The PLD is a value based on the Marginal Operating Cost, limited by a maximum and minimum price in force for each calculation period and for each submarket. These limits are determined annually by ANEEL.

Thus, large variations in input data and/or in the hydrological situation from month to month can cause the PLD to change significantly, especially in the persistence of dry periods, when there is a depletion above predicted in the reservoirs, indicating the need to activate thermal plants. more expensive.

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

a. total of revenues from the customer;

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

b. operational segments affected by revenues from the customer;

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

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

Main Regulatory Authorities

Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME")

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

National Energy Policy Council ("CNPE")

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

National Electric Energy Agency ("ANEEL")

ANEEL is an autonomous federal agency whose main responsibility is to regulate and supervise the Brazilian electricity sector (SEB) according to the policy determined by the MME, along with other issues delegated to it by the Federal Government and the MME. ANEEL's current responsibilities include, among others: (i) supervision of concessions for electricity generation, transmission and distribution activities, including approval of electricity tariffs; (ii) the promulgation of regulatory acts for the electricity sector; (iii) the implementation and regulation of the exploration of energy sources, including the use of hydroelectric energy; (iv) promoting the bidding process for new concessions; (v) the resolution of administrative disputes between generating entities and purchasers of electricity; and (vi) the definition of criteria and methodology for determining transmission tariffs.

National Electric System Operator ("ONS")

The ONS is a non-profit organization that coordinates and controls the production and transmission of energy by companies dedicated to the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. The main role of the ONS is to supervise generation and transmission operations in the National Interconnected System, in accordance with ANEEL regulation and supervision. The objectives and main responsibilities of the ONS include: (i) planning the generation operation; (ii) the organization and control of the use of the national network and international interconnections; (iii) guaranteeing access to the transmission network in a non-discriminatory manner for all agents in the sector; (iv) providing subsidies for planning the expansion of the electrical system; (v) the presentation to the MME of proposals for expansions of the Basic Network; and (vi) the proposal of standards for the operation of the transmission system for approval by ANEEL.

Electricity Commercialization Chamber ("CCEE")

CCEE is a non-profit organization subject to authorization, supervision and regulation by ANEEL that replaced the Wholesale Energy Market. The CCEE is mainly responsible for (i) the registration of contracts signed between CCEE Agents, (ii) the implementation and dissemination of commercialization rules and commercialization procedures, (iii) the accounting and settlement of amounts of electrical energy sold in the short-term market, (iv) investigation of infractions and calculation of penalties for variations in energy contracting and (v) for managing and operating the CDE Account, the RGR Fund and the CCC. The CCEE is made up of entities that have concessions, permissions or authorizations for electrical energy services, and Free and Special Consumers, among other duties. The CCEE is made up of entities that have concessions, permissions or authorizations for electrical

energy services, and Free and Special Consumers. Its Board of Directors is made up of four members appointed by the aforementioned parties, and one member appointed by the MME. The member appointed by the MME acts as President of the Board of Directors.

Energy Research Company (“EPE”)

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

Electricity Sector Monitoring Committee (“CSME”)

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

- a. need for government authorizations to carry out activities and 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 electrical energy can be carried out directly, by the Brazilian government, or indirectly, through the granting of concessions, permissions or authorizations. Historically, the Brazilian electricity sector has been dominated by generation, transmission and distribution concessionaires controlled by federal or state governments.

Companies or consortia that intend to build or operate electrical energy generation, transmission or distribution facilities in Brazil must request the granting of a concession, permission or authorization, as the case may be, to the MME or ANEEL, as representatives of the Federal Government. Concessions and permissions are granted through more complex procedures or bidding, while authorizations are granted through simpler administrative procedures or through public auctions for the purchase and sale of energy. Generation projects with a power of less than 5 MW are exempt from concessions, requiring registration with ANEEL.

Concessions

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

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

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

Easements. The concessionaire may use public assets or request the granting authority to expropriate the necessary private assets, for the benefit of the concessionaire. In this case, the responsibility for the applicable compensation lies with the concessionaire.

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

Changes in corporate control. The granting authority must approve any direct or indirect change in the concessionaire's shareholding control.

Intervention by the granting authority. In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12,767, of December 27, 2012, as modified by Law No. 12,839, of July 2013, the granting authority may intervene in the concession, through ANEEL, in order to ensure adequate provision of services, as well as faithful compliance with relevant contractual and regulatory standards. Within 30 days after the date of the decree, ANEEL must initiate an administrative procedure in which the concessionaire will be guaranteed the right to contest the intervention. During the period of the administrative procedure, an intervenor will be responsible for providing the services covered by the concession. The administrative procedure must be completed within one year (which may be extended for another two years). For the intervention to cease and the concession to return to the concessionaire, it will be necessary for the concessionaire's shareholder to present a detailed recovery plan to ANEEL and correct the irregularities identified by ANEEL.

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

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

Renewal. Law no. 12,783, of January 11, 2013, specified the conditions for the renewal of generation, transmission and distribution concessions granted under the terms of articles 17, 19 or 22 of Law no. of 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 guarantee the continuity and efficiency of services provided and low tariffs. Furthermore, Law No. 12,783/13 allowed holders of concessions that would expire 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 plant; (ii) allocation of energy quotas to distribution companies in the National Interconnected System, and (iii) compliance with service quality standards established by ANEEL. For renewal, the remaining unamortized assets on the renewal date would be indemnified and the indemnity payment would not be considered in annual revenue. The remuneration relating to new assets or existing assets that have not been compensated would be considered in annual revenue. Resolution No. 521/12, published by ANEEL on December 14, 2012, established that if generation concessions operated by distribution companies are renewed, under the terms of Law No. 12,783/13, the generation concessions must be administered by a entity independent of the distribution company within twelve months of the renewal date. Law No. 12,783/13 also extinguished two sectoral charges, the CCC and the RGR Fund (see "Tariff Charges – RGR Fund and UBP" and "Tariff Charges – CDE Account"). Furthermore, Law No. 13,360/2016 enabled holders of

concessions for hydroelectric plants with up to 50 MW of Installed Capacity that have not yet been renewed 54 to request 30-year renewals, subject to a contribution to the UBP, as defined by the granting authority, and the payment of a CFURH fee for the use of water to the municipality where such use occurs.

Specifically regarding distribution concessions, in 2015, the Brazilian government promulgated Decree no. 8,461/2015, establishing new standards to be followed by concessionaires, especially regarding quality, administration and price. Within five years of the renewal date, the dealership must meet these standards and achieve annual targets. If annual targets are not met, the concessionaire's controllers may be required to make additional capital expenditures. Furthermore, if the concessionaire fails to achieve annual targets for two consecutive years, or to meet 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. Thus, since 2015, 33 electricity distribution concessions covered by this device have been extended. At the time, the guidelines for drafting the new additive term were in line with ensuring compliance with service quality indicators, economic-financial management efficiency, operational and economic rationality criteria, setting rules that ensured economic sustainability. - financial, strengthening corporate governance with mechanisms aimed at energy efficiency and modernization of facilities. In 2023, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) launched public consultation No. 152/2023 to prepare the guidelines that will guide new concession contracts, referring to 20 electricity distributors whose contracts signed in the 1990s will expire between 2025 and 2031, that is, those not reached by art. 7th of Law No. 12,783/2013, therefore, granted after the publication of Law No. 9,074/1995. Among the companies that will have their concession contracts renewed are CPFL Paulista and RGE in 2027 and CPFL Piratininga in 2028. After the end of the public consultation, the MME submitted the proposed guidelines for consideration by the Federal Audit Court (TCU), which communicated that the extensions will be carried out on an individual basis, through specific inspections of the processes that will result in the signing of the contractual amendments, without prejudice to the Executive Branch formalizing, through presidential decree, the guidelines, rules and regulations to be applied to the case. Given the facts, the Agents involved are awaiting the Presidential Decree, which will occur after the alignment of the guidelines by the MME with the Civil House, for subsequent regulation and proposal of a draft contract by ANEEL. (See Item 4.1.h – Risk Factors – “We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession contracts and authorizations, as well as ensure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations and/or our supply contracts power”).

Penalties. ANEEL regulations govern the imposition of sanctions on participants in the electricity sector and classify the relevant penalties based on the nature and severity of the violation (including warnings, fines and forfeiture). For each violation, fines can be up to 2.0% of the annual revenue (net of value added tax and service tax) of the concessionaires or, if the defaulted concession is not in operation, up to 2.0% of the value estimate of the energy that would be produced by the concessionaires in the 12-month period prior to the violation. Violations that may result in fines refer to the concessionaire's failure to request approval from ANEEL, among others, in the case of: (i) signing of contracts with related parties in the cases provided for in the regulations; (ii) sale or assignment of assets necessary to provide the public service as well as the imposition of any liens on them (including any real guarantee, personal guarantee, pledge and mortgage) or on other assets related to the concession or revenue from electricity services; and (iii) changes in the control of the concession holder. In the case of contracts concluded between related parties that are submitted for approval by ANEEL, ANEEL may seek to impose restrictions on the terms and conditions of these contracts and, in extreme circumstances, determine the termination of the contract. See 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 the non-compliance, the termination of our concessions or authorizations, nor can we guarantee that we will obtain, maintain or renew all implementation and operating permissions necessary to conduct our business”.

Authorizations

Authorizations are unilateral and discretionary acts carried out by the granting authority. Unlike concessions, authorizations normally do not require a public tender. As an exception to the general rule, authorizations may

also be granted to potential energy producers following auction processes for the purchase of energy, conducted by ANEEL.

In the energy generation sector, Independent Energy Producers and self-producers may hold an authorization, instead of a concession. They are granted specific authorizations or concessions to explore water resources that merely allow them to produce, use or sell electrical energy. Each authorization granted to an Independent Energy Producer or self-producers establishes the rights and duties of the authorized company. Authorized companies have the right to ask ANEEL to carry out expropriations in their name and for their benefit, being subject to supervision by regulatory authorities and prior approval by ANEEL in the event of a change of control. Furthermore, the unilateral termination of the authorization guarantees the authorized company the right to compensation from the granting authority for damages incurred. Authorizations have a variable term and can be renewed, at the discretion of the granting authority, for variable periods, according to Law No. 9,074/1995.

An Independent Power Producer may sell part or all of its production to customers at its own risk. The self-producer may sell or negotiate any surplus energy, which it is unable to consume, upon specific authorization from ANEEL. Independent Energy 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 utility providers and each other for larger customers, groups of distribution company customers or any customer not served by a utility. Independent Energy Producers and self-producers are subject to a series of penalties for failure to comply with the terms of authorizations. The following penalties may be applied: (i) warning notices; (ii) fines for non-compliance of up to 2.0% of the annual revenue generated by the respective authorization or, if the respective authorization is not operational, of up to 2.0% of the estimated value of energy that could have been produced in the period of 12 months prior to non-compliance; (iii) ban on construction activities; (iv) restrictions on the operations of existing facilities and equipment; (v) intervention; or (vi) cancellation of authorization.

Permissions

In the Brazilian electricity sector, permissions have very restricted use. Permissions 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 not normally served by large Distributors. The permission holders do not have a relevant participation in 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 1988 Federal Constitution provides both the federal government and state governments with powers to enact laws designed to protect the environment. Similar power is granted to municipalities whose local interests may be affected. Municipal laws are considered a complement to federal and state laws. Any violator of applicable environmental legislation may be subject to administrative and criminal sanctions, being obliged to repair and/or provide compensation for environmental damage. Administrative sanctions may include considerable fines and suspension of activities, while criminal sanctions, in addition to including fines, in relation to natural persons (including directors and employees of companies that commit environmental crimes) may include imprisonment.

Our distribution, transmission and power generation facilities are subject to environmental licensing procedures that 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 have been obtained, the license holder will continue to be obliged to comply with several specific requirements.

Environmental issues relating to the construction of new electrical energy generating 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 each plant's environmental management divisions. Our environmental committees are in constant interaction with government bodies to ensure environmental compliance and future electricity generation. Additionally, we help local community programs that relocate rural families from collective settlements and provide institutional support for families involved in conserving local biodiversity.

In order to ensure compliance with environmental laws, we have implemented an environmental management system in accordance with best environmental practices in all of our segments. We have established a process for identifying, evaluating and updating applicable environmental laws, as well as other requirements applicable to our environmental management system. Furthermore, our generation and distribution segment undergoes internal audits to ensure that they are in accordance with internal environmental policies, as well as an external audit that verifies that our activities are in accordance with the ISO 14.001 standard. Our environmental management projects take into account our realistic budgets and forecasts, aiming to always achieve better financial, social and environmental results.

Social questions

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

Although not mandatory, these guidelines include the provision of companies' responsibility to respect the human rights of their workforce, their customers and communities, as well as the duty to monitor respect for human rights in their production chain, internally disclose the international instruments of social responsibility and human rights, implement educational activities on human rights for its employees, develop and publish a code of conduct, among others.

Additionally, Resolution of the National Human Rights Council No. 5/2020 encourages the stance to be taken by companies in relation to 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, of July 24, 2000, companies that hold concessions, permissions and authorizations for the distribution, generation and transmission of electrical energy have been obliged to dedicate at least 1.0% of their net operating revenue every years in research and development and energy efficiency programs. Small hydroelectric plants, wind, solar and biomass energy projects are not subject to this requirement. As of April 2007, our distribution concessionaires dedicated 0.5% of their net operating revenue to research and development activities and 0.5% to energy efficiency programs, while our generating companies dedicated 1.0% of its net operating concern to research and development activities. 0.3% of the net operating revenue of our distribution concessionaires, which is dedicated to research and development, is directed to the MME and the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development or FNDCT, and the remaining 0.2% is managed and invested by our distribution concessionaires. 0.1% of the net operating revenue of our distribution concessionaires, which is dedicated to energy efficiency programs, is directed to the National Electric Energy Conservation Program and the remaining 0.4% is managed and invested by our distribution concessionaires. Similarly for our generation concessionaires, 0.6% of net operating revenue dedicated to research and development is directed to the MME and 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 to improve the image of our company. Our research and development programs use technological research to develop products that can be used internally as well as sold to the public. We conduct some of these programs

through strategic partnerships with national universities and research centers, and a large part of our resources are dedicated to innovation and the development of new technologies applicable to our business.

Our disbursements in research and development and energy efficiency programs (regulatory charges) in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled R\$301 million and R\$278 million, respectively. The reported value includes disbursements from our distribution concessionaires, energy transmission companies and generation concessionaires, including companies with specific purposes in which CPFL has a minority stake.

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

i. in favor of political officeholders or candidates;

Throughout the 2023 financial year, there were no donations in favor of incumbents or candidates for political positions.

ii. in favor of political parties;

During the 2023 financial year, there were no donations made to political parties.

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

Throughout the 2023 financial year, there were no donations to fund the exercise of activities to influence public policy decisions, notably 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 are no revenues from foreign countries, 100% of CPFL Energia's Net Operating Revenues were earned in Brazilian territory in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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

There are no revenues from foreign countries.

1.8. 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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Item not applicable, as CPFL Energia does not earn revenue in 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 annually publishes its Annual Report using the GRI – Global Reporting Initiative methodology and following the Value Reporting Foundation (Integrated Reporting) framework. It also takes into account the Principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through it, we practiced our commitment to inform all stakeholders about the main projects, initiatives, challenges and achievements of the CPFL Group in the areas of corporate sustainability and ESG pillars during the period. The Annual Report provides updates on the implementation of the ESG 2030 Plan, which reflects our objective of driving the transition to a more sustainable, safe and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society.

In addition to this Annual Report, in Portuguese and English, the Company publishes other materials and corporate documents with content related to the company's socio-environmental practices on the Investor Relations website, in addition to the information disclosed continuously on CPFL Energia's institutional website, on the Instituto CPFL, through the press office, social networks and other communication and relationship channels.

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

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

Furthermore, we published the publication “Our journey against Climate Change”, a publication that addresses, in addition to topics related to the integration between sustainability and the company's strategy in a broader sense, climate risks according to the methodology of the Task Force for Financial Disclosures Related to Climate Change (TCFD) (divided into physical and transition risks), as well as actions and initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change, in addition to involvement in initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

The publication was constructed in accordance with the GRI and following the framework of the Value Reporting Foundation (Integrated Reporting) - according to the conceptual structure provided for in CPC Guideline No. 09,

with limited assurance by an independent auditor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), guidelines internationally recognized reporting standards. For the first time, we also followed the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), demonstrating our commitment to evolving good reporting practices. Furthermore, we include in the content our efforts regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN), linked to the principles of the Global Compact.

In order to demonstrate the integration of our strategy with the SDG Sustainable Development Goals, we insert the SDG marks in the Annual Report at all times in which our initiatives contribute to achieving one or more of these goals and correlate them in the GRI Content Summary at the end of the document. This report is also the Socio-Environmental Report required by the National Electric Energy Agency – ANEEL.

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

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

Yes, the 2021 Annual Report and Greenhouse Gas Inventory were audited by RINA Brasil Serviços Técnicos Ltda. The 2022 Annual Report and GHG Inventory were audited by SGS Group, and the same company will be responsible for the external audit of the 2023 Annual Report and GHG Inventory.

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

- Official Website: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/>
- Official website / sustainability page: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/sustentabilidade-apresentacao>
- Investor relations website <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/#>
- Instituto CPFL website: www.institutocpfl.org.br
- Ethics Management and Development System website: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/programa-de-integridade-cpfl>
- Link to the latest editions of the Annual Report: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/show.aspx?idCanal=F9FITaSzfd4tci7N0SkZrw==&linguagem=pt>
- Link to GHG Inventories published in the Public Emissions Registry: <https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/participantes/1077>
- Direct link to the Sustainability Policy: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=grmBHXBWDD9E9yUnn21j4A==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt>
- Direct link to the Social Investment Policy: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=72qqxFphZr68uL0w5/Lexw==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt>
- Direct link to Stakeholder Relationship Policy: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=2erlZfIR5TU2OIOBj80fpg==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt>
- Direct link to the Code of Ethical Conduct: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/codigo-de-conduta-etica>
- Link CDP: <https://www.cdp.net/pt/responses?queries%5Bname%5D=CPFL+Energia&filters%5Bprogrammes%5D%5B%5D=Investor>
- Direct link to the publication "Our Journey against Climate Change": <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=V+ONAjw9ORUHvcMx9LUoPA==&linguagem=pt>
- Direct link to the Company's Governance Reports: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/ListaGroup.aspx?IdCanalPai=QGocNden/vAGfmy0pmRDdg==&IdCanal=Mh0rtYUaGhnFGn4gqq1oOA==&categoria=wxg9nel8yfqCkHgf8pionA==&ano=2023&linguagem=pt>

- Direct link to the Corporate Risk Management Policy: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=n1Wt3Hc3Z38gADCMzx9bAw==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt>
- Direct link to the Corporate Governance Guidelines of the Company: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/show.aspx?idCanal=HEPH9DVGenERudc8qCASYg==&linguagem=pt>

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 CPFL Group's Materiality Study was updated in 2022 through a process conducted with an independent specialized company, which considered online consultations, submitted to five mapped relevant stakeholders, and analysis of secondary sources, relating to these and other stakeholders (internal and external) of the Company.

The public aimed to prioritize the suggested themes according to their perception of the impacts on the sector and business, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) most relevant to our chain. In addition to these consultations, we also use as references market research, our 2020 Materiality Matrix and the entire ESG trend analysis and benchmarking process that supported the construction of the ESG 2030 Plan.

The conclusion of the study was validated by Management and resulted in 16 priority material themes for the CPFL Group, which guide our actions and leadership decision-making in a more assertive manner, especially with regard to the annual review of the commitments of the ESG 2030 Plan and its strategic and tactical indicators.

The Materiality Study will be updated with the dual materiality approach during 2024.

OUR MATERIAL THEMES 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 CPFL Group Annual Report and our Journey against Climate Change were prepared with the SDGs as a basis. They are marked with their icons throughout the documents to reinforce the connection between the initiatives and the sustainable development objectives.

During the Materiality Study, we also identified the material SDGs for the CPFL Group, which are communicated in the SDG Map presented in the CPFL Group Annual Report:

- 03 – Health and quality of life
- 04 – Quality education
- 05 – Gender equality
- 07 – Clean and affordable energy
- 08 – Decent work and economic growth
- 10 – Reduction of inequalities
- 11 – Sustainable cities and communities
- 12 – Responsible consumption and production
- 13 – Action against global climate change
- 15 – Terrestrial life
- 16 – Peace, justice and effective institutions

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 carry out an assessment of the risks, impacts and opportunities of climate change on all of our businesses. We use as a basis the methodology of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), an initiative of which our Company is a signatory. This analysis is present in the Annual Report and in the publication “Our Journey against Climate Change”, where, as previously mentioned, we disclose the main climate risks identified for the Company, divided between physical and transition risks and following the TCFD methodology. In line with the same methodology, opportunities applicable to the company arising from the process of decarbonization of economies, which is being promoted as a response to the problem of climate change, are also disclosed.

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

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 capital company.

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

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

Not applicable, as the Company is not a mixed capital 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 capital 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 capital company.

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

Not applicable, as the Company is not a mixed capital 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:
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There were no acquisitions not included in the normal operation of the Company's business in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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	Incorporation of CPFL Cone Sul Comercialização de Energia Ltda. ("CPFL Cone Sul") by CPFL Transmissão S.A. ("CPFL Transmissão")
Key Business Conditions	In a relevant fact, disclosed on February 28, 2024, the Company informed its shareholders and the market in general that, on that date, it was approved, at the Extraordinary General Meeting of CPFL Transmissão and through an Amendment to the Articles of Association of CPFL Cone Sul, the incorporation, by CPFL Transmissão, of its direct controlling company, CPFL Cone Sul, which held all the shares issued by CPFL Transmissão, in accordance with art. 227 of the Brazilian Corporation Law and 1,116 of the Civil Code ("Merger"), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the "Protocol and Justification" for the Merger of CPFL Cone Sul by CPFL Transmissão, also signed on the same date. Due to the Merger, (i) all shares issued by CPFL Transmissão held by CPFL Cone Sul were canceled and new shares, with the same rights conferred on them, were attributed to its sole partner, CPFL Comercialização Brasil S.A., ("CPFL Brasil"), replacing its participation in the share capital of CPFL Cone Sul, and (ii) CPFL Cone Sul was extinguished and its net assets were absorbed by CPFL Transmissão, which succeeded it in all assets, rights, credits, duties and obligations (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, with no par value, with 9,677,114 common shares and 114,691 preferred shares, without voting rights, all nominative.
Companies Involved	(i) CPFL Cone Sul (ii) CPFL Transmissão (iii) CPFL Brasil
Effects resulting from the operation on the 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 was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Corporate structure before and after the operation	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure equitable treatment among shareholders	An appraisal report was used to determine the collection to be transferred.

Event	Partial spin-off of CPFL Geração, with transfer of the net assets spun off to CPFL Energia, and consequent contribution of this by CPFL Energia, in its subsidiary CPFL Brasil. Subsequently, the aforementioned collection was contributed by CPFL Brasil to its subsidiary CPFL Transmissão
Key Business Conditions	On April 26, 2024, CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. ("CPFL Geração") approved, at a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the partial spin-off of its net assets, made up of its investments in the companies CPFL Transmissão de Energia Piracicaba Ltda. ("CPFL Piracicaba"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Morro Agudo Ltda. ("CPFL Morro Agudo"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Maracanaú Ltda. ("CPFL Maracanaú"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul I Ltda. ("CPFL Sul I"), CPFL Transmissão de Energia Sul II Ltda ("CPFL Sul II") (together referred to as "Transmitters") and debts related to the respective investments. The value of the spun-off net assets corresponding to R\$576,025,110.41 was incorporated by its controlling company CPFL Energia. On the same date, at the General and Extraordinary Meeting of CPFL Brasil, the capital increase of CPFL Brasil in the amount of R\$ 576,025,110.41 was approved, arising from the contribution by CPFL Energia of the net assets incorporated as a result of the Partial Spin-Off of CPFL Geração. On the same date and in a subsequent act, the Extraordinary General Meeting of CPFL Transmissão approved the increase in the Company's capital, through the contribution, by CPFL Brasil, of the assets highlighted above. This restructuring aimed to centralize investments in transmission companies, in order to present a better defined transmission segment.
Companies Involved	(i) CPFL Energia (ii) CPFL Geração (iii) CPFL Piracicaba (iv) CPFL Morro Agudo (v) CPFL Maracanaú (vi) CPFL Sul I (vii) CPFL Sul II (viii) CPFL Brasil (ix) CPFL Transmissão
Effects resulting from the operation on the shareholding structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital and the Company's administrators	As a result of the Corporate Restructuring: 1) CPFL Geração's Share Capital now amounts to R\$ 972,728,561.40, divided into 225,137,769,366 common, book-entry shares with no par value. 2) With the capital contribution made by CPFL Energia, CPFL Brasil's Share Capital now amounts to R\$ 2,958,473,594.41,

	divided into 97,018,623 common, registered shares with no par value. 3) With the capital contribution made by CPFL Brasil, the Share Capital of CPFL Transmissão now amounts to R\$ 1,577,763,311.22, divided into 15,241,703 common shares and 180,641 preferred shares, all nominative and with no par value. Furthermore, CPFL Transmissão became the controller of the following companies: • CPFL Piracicaba • CPFL Morro Agudo • CPFL Maracanaú • CPFL Sul I • CPFL Sul II
Corporate structure before and after the operation	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure equitable treatment among shareholders	An appraisal report was used to determine the collection to be transferred.

Event	Partial split of CPFL Geração regarding part of its investment in CPFL Renováveis, with the transfer of the split net assets to CPFL Energia.
Key Business Conditions	On April 29, 2025, CPFL Geração de Energia S.A. (CPFL Geração) approved, in a General and Extraordinary Meeting, the partial split of its net assets, composed of 1.8498% of its investment in the company CPFL Energias Renováveis S.A. (CPFL Renováveis). The value of the split net assets corresponding to R\$ 91,444 was incorporated by its parent company CPFL Energia. As a result, CPFL Geração ceased to consolidate the financial statements of CPFL Renováveis, which started to be consolidated directly by CPFL Energia. This restructuring aimed to simplify the corporate and control structure of the Group and reduce associated costs.
Companies Involved	(i) CPFL Energia (ii) CPFL Geração (iii) CPFL Renováveis
Effects resulting from the operation on the shareholding structure, especially on the participation of the controlling shareholder, shareholders with more than 5% of the share capital and the Company's administrators	As a result of the Corporate Restructuring: The Share Capital of CPFL Geração became R\$ 927,006, divided into 225,137,769,366 common, book-entry shares with no par value. CPFL Renováveis ceased to be consolidated by CPFL Geração and will now be consolidated directly by CPFL Energia.
Corporate structure before and after the operation	There was no change in our corporate structure (CPFL Energia).
Mechanisms used to ensure equitable treatment among shareholders	An appraisal report was used to determine the collection to be transferred.

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 is no current shareholders' agreement 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 conducted its business in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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

1.16. Provide any other information that the issuer deems relevant

New Model Law for the Electricity Sector

Since 1995, the Brazilian government has adopted numerous measures to reform the Brazilian Electric Sector. These culminated, on March 15, 2004, in the promulgation of the New Electrical Sector Model Law (Law No. 10,848/2004), which restructured the electrical energy sector, with the ultimate objective of offering consumers a safe supply of electrical energy at an appropriate rate.

The New Electrical Sector Model Law introduced relevant changes to electrical sector standards 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 electrical energy in Brazil, with appropriate tariffs, through competitive electricity auction processes. The main elements of the New Model Law for the Electricity Sector include:

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

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

Regulations under the New Electricity Sector Model Law include, among other provisions, rules relating to auction procedures, the form of PPAs and the method of passing on costs to Final Consumers. Under the terms of the regulation, all parties that purchase electrical energy must contract for the entirety of their electrical energy demand. Parties that sell electrical energy must present the corresponding physical guarantee, for example, the amount of energy sold at CCEE must be previously purchased within the scope of PPAs and/or generated by the seller's own plants. Agents who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to penalties imposed by ANEEL and CCEE.

As of 2005, every energy generating, distributing and transmitting agent, Independent Energy Producers or Free and Special Consumers began to notify the MME, by August 1st of each year, their market or load forecast, as the case may be, for each of the subsequent five years. Also, each distribution agent began to notify the MME up to sixty days before each energy auction, about the quantity of energy it intends to contract in the auctions. Based on this information, the MME began to establish the total amount of energy to be contracted in the regulated contracting environment and the list of generation projects that may participate in the auctions.

On April 4, 2019, the MME issued Ordinance No. 187/2019, which established a working group aimed at developing legal and regulatory improvements in the electricity sector for (i) the market environment and mechanisms to enable the expansion of the Electric System; (ii) price formation mechanisms; (iii) rationalization of charges and subsidies; (iv) Energy Reallocation Mechanism - MRE; (v) allocation of costs and risks; (vi) insertion of new technologies; and (vii) sustainability of distribution services. The working group's report described a series of actions to address the development of detailed studies to enable the modernization of the electricity sector. In summary, the discussions in the working groups were aimed at developing proposals capable of instrumentalizing the concepts into effective measures for the modernization and economic rationalization of the electricity sector, and which could allow for a first improvement of the regulatory and commercial framework

based on the decisions that guide reform with elements of cohesion, increased flexibility in aspects of the electricity sector model, adequate allocation of costs between agents, and sustainability measures. This is because the electricity sector is going through a period of energy transition, which requires updating the regulatory framework with a commitment to maintaining the reliability of the electrical system by accommodating the set of transformations that are being implemented.

Environments for Commercialization of Electric Energy

Under the terms of the New Electricity Sector Model Law, electricity purchase and sale operations are carried out in two different market segments: (i) the regulated contracting environment, which provides for the purchase by distributors, through auctions, of all the electrical energy that is necessary to supply its consumers and, (ii) the free contracting environment, which includes the purchase of electrical energy by unregulated agents (such as Free Consumers and electrical energy traders).

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

Regulated Contracting Environment - ACR

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

Electricity purchases are carried out through two types of bilateral contracts: (i) Energy Quantity Contracts; and (ii) Energy Availability Contracts. Under the terms of the Energy Quantity Contracts, the generating unit undertakes to supply a certain amount of electrical energy and assumes the risk that the supply of electrical energy may be harmed by hydrological conditions and low level of reservoirs, among other conditions, which could interrupt the supply of electrical energy, in which case the generating unit is obliged to purchase electrical energy from another source to meet its supply commitments. Under the terms of the Energy Availability Contracts, the generating unit undertakes to make a certain capacity available to the regulated contracting environment. In this case, the generating unit's revenue is guaranteed and the distributors jointly face the hydrological risk. Together, these contracts constitute the CCEARs.

In accordance with the New Electrical Sector Model Law, subject to regulatory limits (as explained below), electrical energy distributors have the right to pass on to their respective consumers the cost related to the

electrical energy acquired by them through public auctions, as well as any taxes and sector charges equivalent to purchased energy.

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

Free Contracting Environment - ACL

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

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

- Conventional Free Consumers were Group A customers whose contracted energy demand was at least 3 MW. Since 2019, this limit has been reduced as established by MME Ordinances No. 514/2018, No. 465/2019 and No. 050/2022. The new limits defined by the MME, according to the ordinances, gradually reduced with load equal to or greater than 1.5MW on January 1, 2021, 1MW on January 1, 2022, 0.5MW on January 1, 2023, and individual load less than 500kW on January 1, 2024. These consumers may choose to purchase all or part of their energy from conventional and incentivized sources, from another supplying agent, 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, varies between 500 kW and 1 MW. Special Free consumers can only purchase energy from incentivized sources: (i) Small Hydroelectric 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 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 or not they have the characteristics of a small hydroelectric plant; (iii) projects with capacity limited to 5,000 kW; and (iv) alternative energy generators (solar, wind or biomass projects) whose generated capacity does not exceed 50,000 kW.

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

Recent Developments in free market

On December 28, 2018, the MME issued Ordinance No. 514/2018, which reduced the load requirements to be a Free Consumer of conventional energy, reducing minimum contracted energy demand limits from 3.0 MW to 2.5 MW effective from July 1, 2019, and from 2.5 MW to 2.0 MW effective from January 1, 2020. Subsequently, the MME issued Ordinance No. 465/2019, which also updated the requirements for Free Consumer of conventional energy, again reducing the minimum contracted energy demand to 1.5 MW from January 1, 2021, 1 MW from January 1, 2022 and 0.5 MW from January 1 2023. This action did not increase the number of consumers eligible for free market because consumers with 0.5MW of load can now migrate, but with the limitation of purchasing energy only from incentivized sources, thus, the gradual reduction of load limits made the rule more flexible, allowing consumers to purchase energy from conventional sources as well. Still in Ordinance No. 465/2019, the MME established that by January 31, 2022, ANEEL and CCEE should present a study on the regulatory measures

necessary to allow the opening of the free market for consumers with loads below 0.5MW. In compliance with the Ordinance, Aneel presented a proposal to open the free market in Brazil, through technical note nº 10/2022, establishing that before indicating a schedule for the opening of the free market, there is a need for regulatory improvements in the country, in this way, 14 items were identified for regulation or improvement. Continuing, through the publication of Law No. 14,120/21 and Normative Ordinance No. 50/GM/MME/2022, migration requirements for the free contracting environment (ACL) were made more flexible for consumers in Group A with a lower individual load to 0.5MW, from January 1, 2024, making adjustments and adjustments to the sectoral model necessary in order to promote sustainable market opening for all agents in the sector, especially final energy consumers. Also, Ordinance No. 050/2022 decreed that consumers classified as Group A, under the terms of current regulations, may choose to purchase electricity from any concessionaire, licensee or authorized electric energy provider of the National Interconnected System (SIN), however consumers with an individual load of less than 0.5MW, must be represented by a retail agent before the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber - CCEE.

Auctions in the Regulated Contracting Environment

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

Auction notices are prepared by ANEEL in accordance with the guidelines established by the MME, which include the requirement to use the lowest energy price offered as a criterion to determine auction winners.

Each generation company that participates in an auction signs an electricity purchase and sale contract with each distribution company participating in the event, called CCEAR, in proportion to the respective declared demand for electricity by each distributor, as well as the prices resulting from the auction. For market adjustment auctions, in which contracts are signed directly between generation and distribution companies and are limited to a period of two years, the total amount of energy contracted cannot exceed 5.0% of the total amount of energy contracted by each Distributor. The CCEAR contains standard, non-negotiable terms and conditions that are established by ANEEL. A significant portion of our CCEARs predict that the price will be adjusted annually in accordance with the IPCA. However, some of our CCEARs establish other indices to adjust prices, such as fuel prices. Distributors provide financial guarantees (primarily distribution service receivables) to generators in order to secure their payment obligations under the CCEAR.

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

Since 2005, CCEE has successfully held 37 auctions for new generation projects, 31 auctions specifically for existing power generation facilities, 3 auctions for generation projects from alternative sources and 10 auctions, qualified as “reserve energy”. In accordance with Decree No. 9,143/2017, the MME must publish an estimated annual schedule of regulated auctions by March 30th of each year and, in accordance with Decree No. 5,163/2004, by August 1st of each year, all distribution agents, sellers, self-producers and free consumers must provide EPE 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 electrical energy to be traded in auctions and decides which sources will be able to participate. As a general rule, contracts concluded at an auction have the following terms: (i) 15 to 35 years from the start of supply in the case of new generation projects; (ii) from one to 15 years from the year following the auction in the case of existing energy generation facilities; (iii) 10 to 35 years from the start of supply in the case of alternative energy generation projects; and (iv) a maximum of 35 years for reserve energy.

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

The Annual Reference Value

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

The Annual Reference Value creates an incentive for distribution companies to contract their expected electricity demands at the lowest price in the “A-6”, “A-5”, “A-4” and “A-3” auctions. The regulation establishes the following limitations on the ability of distribution companies to pass on costs to consumers: (i) no pass-through of costs for electricity purchases that exceed 105% of real demand (except in cases where there are surpluses and involuntary exposures); and (ii) limited transfer of costs for electricity purchases in the “A-3” and “A-4” auctions, if the volume of energy purchased exceeds 2.0% of the demand for electricity. In accordance with Decree No. 9,143/2017, the costs of new energy and existing energy are passed on in full to consumers, as long as regulatory determinations are complied with. The MME establishes the maximum purchase price for electricity generated by existing projects that is included in auctions for the sale of electricity to distributors; and, if distributors do not comply with the obligation to fully contract their demand, the pass-through of the costs of energy purchased in the spot commodity market will be the lower of the PLD and the Annual Reference Value. The PLD is used to evaluate energy traded on the spot market. It is calculated for each submarket and daily for each hour of the following day, based on the Marginal Operating Cost (CMO), considering the application of the maximum (hourly and structural) and minimum limits in force for each calculation period. For 2023, the minimum PLD was established at R\$69.04/MWh, the maximum structural PLD at R\$684.73/MWh, and the maximum hourly PLD at R\$1,404.770/MWh, in accordance with Homologatory Resolution 3,167/2022.

Electricity Commercialization Convention

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

Restriction of Distributor Activities

Distributors that are part of the National Interconnected System may not (i) conduct business related to the generation or transmission of electrical energy; (ii) sell electricity to Free Consumers, with the exception of those located in its concession area and under the same conditions and tariffs that apply to Captive Consumers; (iii) hold, directly or indirectly, any interest in any other company, corporation or limited liability company; or (iv)

conduct business that is unrelated to their respective concessions, with the exception of those permitted by law or in the relevant concession contract. Generators cannot have control or significant shareholdings in distributors.

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

Elimination of the Right to Self-Contract

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

Questions about the constitutionality of the New Model Law for the Electricity Sector

Political parties are currently challenging the constitutionality of the New Electricity Sector Model Law before the Federal Supreme Court (STF). In October 2007, the STF issued a ruling relating to appeals that were requested within the scope of the action, denying said appeals by majority vote. To date, there is still no final decision on this merit and we do not know when it will be made. In the meantime, the New Model Law for the Electricity Sector remains in force. Regardless of the final decision of the Federal Supreme Court, we hope that the provisions related to the prohibition of distributors engaged in activities not related to the distribution of electrical energy, including sales of electrical energy to Free Consumers, and the elimination of the right to self-contracting, will continue to be in effect. force.

If the STF considers all or a relevant part of the New Electricity Sector Model Law to be unconstitutional, the regulatory scheme introduced by the Law will have no effect, which will generate uncertainty as to how and when the Brazilian government will be able to reform the electrical energy sector.

Limitations on Concentration in the Electricity Market

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

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

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

Government Incentives for the Electricity Sector

In 2000, a federal decree created the Thermoelectricity Priority Program, or PPT, with the purpose of diversifying the Brazilian energy matrix and reducing its heavy dependence on hydroelectric plants. The incentives granted

to thermoelectric plants under the terms of the PPT include (i) guaranteed supply of gas for 20 years, in accordance with MME regulations; (ii) guarantee of the transfer of costs relating to the acquisition of electrical energy produced by thermoelectric plants up to the limit of the normative value in accordance with ANEEL regulations; and (iii) guaranteed access to the special financing program of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, or BNDES for the electricity sector.

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

Aiming to create incentives for alternative energy generators, the Brazilian government established that a reduction of no less than 50% applies to the TUSD values owed by (i) Small Hydroelectric Plants with 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 is applicable to the TUSD owed 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 Eletrobrás.

Tariff Charges

Reserve Energy Charge – EER

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

RGR and UBP Fund

In certain circumstances, electric power companies are compensated with respect to certain assets used under a concession, in the event of revocation or expropriation of the concession. In 1957, the Brazilian government created a reserve fund designed to provide funds for such compensation, known as the RGR Fund. Companies operating under public service regimes are required to make a monthly contribution to the RGR Fund, at an annual rate equal to 2.5% of the company's investments in fixed assets related to the public service, without, however, exceeding 3.0% of total operating revenues in any year. Law No. 12,431 of 2011 extended the validity of this fee until 2035. However, Law No. 12,783/13 established that, as of January 1, 2013, this charge no longer applies to distribution, generation or transmission companies whose concessions were extended under the terms of said law, or the new generation and transmission concessionaires.

Independent Electric Power Producers using hydroelectric sources must also pay a similar fee charged to utility companies in connection with the RGR Fund. Independent Electricity Producers are required to make payments to the Public Asset Use Fund, or UBP, in accordance with the rules established in the bidding process relating to the corresponding concession. Eletrobrás received payments related to the UBP Fund until December 31, 2002. All charges related to the UBP Fund since December 31, 2002 were paid directly to the Brazilian government.

Energy Development Account - CDE

The CDE was established by Law No. 10,438/2002, with its value calculated annually by the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber (CCEE) and approved by the National Electric Energy Agency (Aneel). In 2002, the Brazilian government established the Energy Development Account, or CDE, which is supplied through annual payments made by concessionaires for the use of public assets, fines and sanctions imposed by ANEEL and annual

fees paid by agents that supply electrical energy to Final Consumers, through a charge to be added to the tariffs related to the use of transmission and distribution systems. These fees are adjusted annually. CDE was originally created to support: (i) the development of electrical energy production across the country; (ii) the production of electrical energy through alternative energy sources; and (iii) the universalization of public electricity service throughout Brazil. Furthermore, the CDE subsidizes the operations of thermoelectric power generation companies for the purchase of fuel in isolated areas not connected to the National Interconnected System, whose costs were covered by the Fuel Consumption Account, or CCC, before the enactment of Law no^o 12,783/13. Since January 23, 2013 (Decree No. 7,891/13), the CDE has subsidized the discount for certain categories of consumers, such as Special Consumers, rural consumers, distribution concessionaires and permission 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 12,783/13; (iii) involuntary subcontracting of energy due to some generators not renewing their contracts and the energy produced from these concessions not being reallocated between distributors; (iv) part of the ESS and CVA, so that the impact of these tariff adjustments in connection with these two components was limited to a 3% adjustment from March 8, 2013 to March 7, 2014. Since 2018, rural consumers and public water, sewage and sanitation companies had their tariff exemptions gradually reduced until their extinction, which occurred in 2023. The CDE has been in force for 22 years, since 2002. It is regulated by ANEEL and administered by Eletrobrás.

System Service Charge – ESS

Resolution No. 173 of November 28, 2005 established the ESS, which, since January 2006, has been included in price corrections and rates for distribution concessionaires that are part of the National Interconnected System. This charge is based on annual estimates made by the ONS on 31 October each year.

In 2013, due to adverse hydrological conditions, the ONS dispatched a number of Thermoelectric Power Plants, leading to an increase in costs. These orders caused a significant increase in the Energy Security Related System Service Charge, or ESS-SE. Since the ESS-SE charge only applies to distributors (although it can later be transferred to consumers) and to Free Consumers, the CNPE decided, through Resolution No. 03/2013, to share the costs, expanding the ESS-SE charge to all participants in the electricity sector. This decision increased the cost base of our subsidiaries in businesses other than distributors (as they cannot transfer the cost to consumers), mainly 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 has been confirmed by the Federal Supreme Court, (“STF”), exempting them from the ESS- SE.

Fee for the Use of Water Resources – CFURH

The New Electricity Sector Model Law requires holders of a concession and authorization to use water resources to pay a fee of 7.00% of the value of the energy they generate through the use of such facilities. This charge must be paid to the federal district, states and municipalities in which the plant or its reservoir is located.

Electricity Services Inspection Fee - TFSEE

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

ONS fee

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

Failure to Pay Regulatory Charges

The New Electrical Sector Model Law established that the failure to pay contributions to the regulatory agent, or the failure to make other payments, such as those due due to the purchase of electricity in the regulated contracting environment or from Itaipu, will prevent the party that defaults from proceeding with adjustments

or revisions to its tariff (except for extraordinary revisions) and that receives resources from the RGR Fund and the CDE.

Energy Reallocation Mechanism

Protection against certain hydrological risks for hydroelectric generators with centralized dispatch is provided by the MRE, which seeks to mitigate the risks inherent to the generation of hydraulic energy 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 surplus energy from those who generated beyond their Assured Energy to those who generated below. The effective generation dispatch is determined by the ONS taking into account national energy demand and hydrological conditions. The amount of energy actually generated by the plants, whether above or below the Assured Energy, is priced by a tariff called Optimization Energy Tariff ("TEO"), which covers the plant's operation and maintenance costs. This additional income or expense must be accounted for monthly for each generator.

Generation Scaling Factor

The Generation Scaling Factor, or GSF, is an index that compares the sum of the volume of energy generated by hydroelectric companies participating in the Energy Reallocation Mechanism, or MRE, and the volume of Assured Energy that they are obliged to deliver by contract. If the GSF index is less than 1.0, that is, if less energy is being generated than the total Assured Energy, hydroelectric companies must purchase energy on the spot market to cover the energy shortage and meet the Assured Energy volumes, under the terms of the MRE. From 2005 to 2012, the GSF remained above 1.0. The GSF began to decrease in 2013, worsening in 2014, when it remained below 1.0 for the entire year. In 2015, the GSF varied between 0.783 and 0.825, requiring electricity generators to purchase energy on the spot market, therefore incurring significant costs.

Subsequent to discussions held between generating companies and the Brazilian government about 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 the free market. For the Regulated Market, Federal Law No. 13,203/15 allowed generation companies to renegotiate their energy contracts, establishing a ceiling for the GSF cost at a risk premium of R\$9.50/MWh per year, until the end of the power purchase contract or termination of the concession, whichever came first. This risk premium will be paid to the Centralizing Account for Tariff Flag Resources, or CCRBT.

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

In 2020, Law No. 14,052/2020 was published, which established new conditions for renegotiating the hydrological risk through a concession extension for MRE hydroelectric plants impacted by transmission delays for flow, transmission operation for flow in unsatisfactory condition and anticipation of Physical Guarantee of structuring projects (UHEs Belo Monte and Complexo do Madeira).

2. Comments of executive officers

2.1 Comments of executive officers

a. Comments of executive officers

The year 2023 was marked by the El Niño phenomenon, characterized by the abnormal warming of the Pacific Ocean, which could cause torrential rains in Southern Brazil and severe drought in the North and Northeast regions, which would favor winds in the region. We also observed periods of intense heat all over Brazil, resulting in a significant increase in consumption demand from the residential and commercial segments, which contributed to the healthy results of the Distribution segment.

On the other hand, this climate scenario imposed more challenges on the Generation segment, since power plants needed to be dispatched to meet the increased demand while the wind and solar power plants in the Northeast region had to be disconnected from the grid, showing the formidable difficulties being faced by the National Electric System Operator (“ONS”) in operating the system.

The CPFL Group continued to actively pursue sustainable growth in its segments, investing R\$5.1 billion in the year to further improve the performance of its distribution assets by extending the networks and deploying new technologies in order to continue offering top quality services to its clients. It also made investments in plant maintenance and retrofitting projects at the transmission networks to achieve excellence in operational management.

With regard to investments, another important fact was the operational startup of transmission projects Sul I, Sul II and Cachoeirinha 3, comprising new substations and about 382 km of transmission lines, located in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with RAP of R\$ 87 million for the 2023-2024 cycle.

Still in the transmission segment, it is worth highlighting the excellent results obtained from the acquisition of CPFL Transmissão. After swapping the debt in U.S. dollar and revising the contracts, we identified new opportunities for investments in maintenance and retrofitting projects, which are currently pending approval by the regulatory authority, and represent potential future revenues that surpass our initial expectations.

Our expansion also reached other businesses of the CPFL Group, such as the Commercialization and Services segment, in which we launched our e-commerce business, whereby CPFL Soluções now has a digital platform for clients to directly acquire the four key products on offer: short-term energy contracts, purchase of carbon credits, purchase of I-REC certificates and migration to the free market.

We also advanced with Alesta, the group’s fintech arm, which now offers credit to clients in the concession areas of all our distributors: CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, RGE and CPFL Santa Cruz.

The outlook for the coming years remains highly positive. In late 2023, the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia approved the Group's new 2024-2028 Investment Plan, which entails the allocation of R\$28.4 billion to existing businesses, notably R\$23.4 billion to the distribution segment and R\$3.5 billion to the transmission segment.

On the ESG front, the Company’s stock remained in the portfolio of B3’s Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE). Also, the ESG 2030 Plan started to be executed in 2023. This platform, approved by the Board of Directors and disclosed to all stakeholders in 2022, gathers the guidelines and strategies for CPFL to provide sustainable, accessible and reliable energy at all times, making people’s lives safer, healthier and prosperous in the regions where we operate.

With 23 commitments organized around four pillars, the ESG 2030 Plan, annually updated in an integrated manner with the company’s Strategic Planning, continues the strategic management efforts launched in 2019, when the first sustainability plan was structured, and whose targets and commitments have already been met. With a broader scope and a long-term perspective, the ESG 2030 Plan drives businesses to expand their contribution to the UN 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”). Highlights of the plan include commitments such as generation 100% renewable energy, achieving carbon neutrality as of 2025, reduction of total emissions by 56% by 2030 and achieving at least 85% of our spending with partners who present advanced practices in sustainability.

Financial discipline, which has always been a hallmark of CPFL Energia, once again guides our capital allocation decisions. In relation to the 2022 results, we paid dividends of R\$3.3 billion to shareholders in the period between December 2022 and December 2023.

Lastly, the management of CPFL Energia reaffirms its commitment and confidence to the shareholders, clients, partners, society and other stakeholders, and thanks all the CPFL Group employees for the results achieved. For 2024, we remain optimistic about the advances in Brazil's electricity sector and are confident about our business platform while being prepared to face the emerging challenges and opportunities in the country.

b. Capital Structure;

(million R\$)				
Capital Structure	12/31/2023	%	12/31/2022	%
Own Capital	19,999	27%	17,540	25%
Third party capital	54,972	73%	53,606	75%
Total	74,971	100%	71,146	100%

As of December 31st, 2023, the Company's capital structure was represented by 27% own capital and 73% third party capital, and the eExecutive Officers understand that such structure is adequate to fulfill the obligations of conducting the Company's operations. It is observed that there was no significant variation in this composition in the 2023 fiscal year in relation to the 2022 fiscal year.

c. Capacity to pay in relation to financial commitments Liquidity and Capital Resources;

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31st, 2023, our net working capital reflected a deficit amount (excess of current liabilities in relation to current assets) of R\$ 1,711 million, a reduction of R\$ 2,012 million when compared to the surplus value of R\$ 301 million on December 31st, 2022.

This reduction is basically due to:

- The increase, in the order of R\$ 820 million in sectoral financial balances, net current, going from a sectoral financial liability in both years of R\$ 50 million on December 31st, 2022 to R\$ 870 million in the year ended on December 2023. The aforementioned increase is mainly due to financial components, in the order of R\$ 993 million, mainly caused by the return of PIS/COFINS credits (to the Company and consumers) throughout the 2023 financial year and by the effect of water scarcity; and
- The increase in the Mutual current liabilities line with Affiliates, Subsidiaries and Controlling Company, in the order of R\$ 3,140 million (referring to the loan raised by the subsidiaries CPFL Brasil and CPFL Renováveis with the controlling company of CPFL Energia, State Grid Brazil Power, in 2022, due in 2024), resulting from the transfer between short and long term;

Partially offset by an increase in cash and securities, whose positive variation between the periods ended on December 31st, 2023 and December 31st, 2022 totaled R\$ 930 million, in addition to an increase of approximately R\$ 1,119 million receivable from Consumers, Concessionaires and Permissionaires, with greater impact on the residential class.

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 the contractual obligations and outstanding commitments as of December 31st, 2023 (includes other long-term contractual obligations):

Payments due by period (in million of reais)	Payments due by period (in million of reais)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Suppliers	4,090	3,692	179	-	219
Debt obligations (1)	35,246	7,077	14,723	7,178	6,267
Public utilities (1)	195	24	48	104	19
Private pension entity (6)	4,530	677	2,827	693	332
Regulatory charges	170	170	-	-	-
Loans between Affiliates, Subsidiaries and Controlling Company	3,140	3,140	-	-	-
Others	758	676	3	1	78
Total of Balance Sheet items (1)	48,129	15,457	17,780	7,976	6,915
Electricity purchase agreements (2)	56,230	13,334	24,220	12,996	5,680
Electricity purchase agreements Itaipu (2)	11,526	2,071	4,745	2,712	1,998
Distribution and transmission systems service charges (3)	33,960	4,983	9,838	5,986	13,153
Premium of Hydrological Risk renegotiation (GSF) (4)	418	54	109	68	187
Generation projects (5)	8,252	3,042	3,180	1,673	357
Total of other commitments	110,386	23,485	42,092	23,434	21,375
Total of contractual obligations	158,515	38,941	59,873	31,411	28,290

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 2023. See item 2.2.b Prices for Purchased Electricity of this Reference Form and explanatory note 27 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 for the following purposes:

- Investments to continue expanding and modernizing our distribution and transmission systems, as well as renewable energy generation;
- Investments to continue expanding and modernizing our distribution and transmission systems, as well as renewable energy generation;
- Payment of dividends. We paid R\$ 3,570 million in dividends in 2023. For the year 2024, the Company expects to pay the equivalent of R\$ 3,173 million referring to the distributable result for the year ending December 31st, 2023.

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

The Company's general liquidity index increased in 2023, a year that reached 0.854, compared to 2022: 0.800 (increase of 0.054).

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

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

The main sources of resources come from the functioning of money generation and financing.

During 2023, CPFL Energia's subsidiaries brought 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 debenture issues.

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

By applying this strategy, we intend to reduce CPFL's Group 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 more information on the financing sources used by the Company, see line (f) of this item 2.1.

Debts and debentures

Total debt increased by R\$ 1,435 million, or 5%, from December 31st, 2022 to December 31st, 2023, mainly due to fundraising through the contracting of new loans, in foreign currency (R\$ 2,991 million), issuance of debentures (R\$ 2,239 million), and charges and monetary/exchange rate adjustment, the latter in the order of R\$ 2,736 million. The aforementioned increases were partially offset by the amortization of its debts and charges (R\$ 6,503 million). The main captures were:

- Funding, in debt in foreign currency (specifically in dollars and yens) by our subsidiaries CPFL Paulista (R\$ 1,101 million), CPFL Piratininga (R\$ 345 million), RGE (R\$ 686 million), CPFL Jaguari (R\$ 314 million) and CPFL Transmissão (R\$ 416 million). In addition to debt in foreign currency, the debt raised in national currency stands out, with interest rates linked to the IPCA financial indicator, by the national subsidiary CPFL Renováveis in the amount of R\$ 80 million; and
- Issuance of debt securities (debentures) of some subsidiaries, in reais with interest linked to the CDI and IPCA financial indicators, in the amount of R\$ 750 million by CPFL Paulista, R\$ 300 million by CPFL Piratininga, R\$ 250 million by RGE, R\$ 190 million by CPFL Renováveis, and R\$ 750 million by CPFL Transmissão, totaling R\$ 2,240 million.

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 resources come from the functioning of money generation and financing.

During 2023, CPFL Energia's subsidiaries brought 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, 2023, our total debt (including loans and charges, net of derivative financial instruments) was R\$ 29,455 million. Of this total, approximately R\$ 5,998 million, or 20.4%, was expressed in foreign currency, comprising US dollars, euros and yens. Swap operations were contracted in order to reduce our exposure to exchange rates arising from part of these obligations. The amount of R\$ 7,625 million of our total debt matures in 12 months.

As of December 31st, 2022, our total debt (including loans and charges, net of derivative financial instruments) was R\$ 28,021 million. Of this total, approximately R\$ 6,233 million, or 22.2%, was expressed in foreign currency, including US dollars and euros. Swap operations were contracted in order to reduce our exposure to exchange rates arising from part of these obligations. The amount of R\$ 4,561 million of our total debt matures in 12 months.

i. Relevant loan and financing contracts

Main Financing Contracts in 2023 (including accrued interest):

Our debt categories are as follows:

Floating Rate. On December 31st, 2023, there were post-fixed loans, totaling R\$ 6,939 million, with the indexes being IPCA and TJLP (R\$ 5,703 million) and CDI (R\$ 1,267 million). These loans are denominated in reais and their most significant part is related to: (i) IPCA in our distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, CPFL Santa Cruz and RGE (R\$ 5,020 million) and (ii) loans indexed in CDI from CPFL Paulista and CPFL Geração (R\$ 1,267 million).

Prefixed. As of December 31st, 2023, there were several pre-fixed loans totaling R\$ 579 million. These loans are denominated in reais and their most significant part is related to CPFL Piratininga's debt.

Debentures. As of December 31st, 2023, there were debentures totaling R\$ 12,926 million, with several series issued by CPFL Paulista (R\$ 5,131 million), CPFL Piratininga (R\$ 1,617 million), RGE (R\$ 3,642 million), CPFL Santa Cruz (R\$ 96 million), CPFL Geração (R\$ 524 million) and CPFL Renováveis (R\$ 191 million). The conditions of the debentures are summarized in note 19 of our financial statements.

Debts denominated in foreign currency. As of December 31st, 2023, we had the equivalent of R\$ 5,998 million of other debt denominated in foreign currency, consisting of US dollars (USD 886 million or R\$ 4,291 million), euros (EUR 106 million or R\$ 567 million) and yens (JPY 37,905 million or R\$ 1,297 million). We contract swaps to reduce our exposure to exchange rates arising from these obligations.

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

ii. Other long-term relationships with financial institutions

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

iii. Level of subordination among debt

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

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

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

The calculations are made annually or semi-annually, as applicable. As the maximum and minimum indices vary between contracts, we present below the most critical parameters of each index, considering all contracts in force on December 31st, 2023.

Ratios required for the consolidated financial statements of CPFL Energia

- Net 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 Service Coverage Ratio ("DSCR") minimum of 1.2.
- Company capitalization ratio minimum of 30%.

Ratios required for the individual financial statements of distribution subsidiaries, which own contracts:

- Net indebtedness divided by adjusted EBITDA maximum of 4.0;

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.

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

The Group's Management monitors these indexes systematically and constantly, so that the conditions are met. In the understanding of the Group's Management, all restrictive conditions and financial and non-financial clauses are adequately met as of December 31st, 2023.

Debentures Covenants

Debentures issued by Group companies require compliance with some restrictive financial clauses.

The calculations are made annually or semi-annually, as applicable. As the maximum and minimum indices vary between contracts, we present below the most critical parameters of each index, considering all contracts in force on December 31st, 2023.

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 indexes systematically and constantly, so that the conditions are met. In the understanding of the Group's Management, all restrictive conditions and financial and non-financial clauses are adequately met as of December 31st, 2023.

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

The percentages used of our financing already contracted, referring to the fiscal year ending December 31st, 2023, are presented in the tables below:

(Amounts in R\$ / thousand)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Approval</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Contracted balance</u>	<u>Released</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 (PCH Lucia Cherobim)	221,936	63%
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

Our management presents the consolidated income statements for the fiscal years ended on December 31st, 2023, and 2022, presenting all variations and comments on the most relevant ones.

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

	Consolidated Statements of Income (in million of Brazilian Reais)				
	2023	AH%	AH-R\$	AV%	2022
Net Operating Revenue	39,743	1.0%	389	100.0%	39,354
Cost of Electric Energy Service	(17,669)	2.2%	401	-44.5%	(18,070)
Operating Costs	(4,056)	-0.3%	(12)	-10.2%	(4,044)
Cost of Services Rendered to Third Parties	(4,376)	18.8%	1,014	-11.0%	(5,390)
Gross Profit					
Operating expenses	(3,381)	-60.2%	(1,271)	-8.5%	(2,110)
Selling Expenses	(814)	-1.0%	(8)	-2.0%	(806)
Depreciation and Amortization	(9)	10.0%	1	0.0%	(10)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(277)	13.2%	42	-0.7%	(319)
Other Selling Expenses	(528)	-10.7%	(51)	-1.3%	(477)
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,657)	-11.7%	(174)	-4.2%	(1,483)
Depreciation and Amortization	(164)	10.4%	19	-0.4%	(183)
Other General and Administrative Expenses	(1,493)	-14.8%	(193)	-3.8%	(1,300)
Other Operating Expenses	(910)	-602.8%	(1,091)	-2.3%	181
Amortization of Concession Intangible Asset	(355)	-11.6%	(37)	-0.9%	(318)
Other Operating Expenses	(555)	-211.2%	(1,054)	-1.4%	499
Income from Electric Energy Services	10,261	5.3%	521	25.8%	9,740
Equity Interests in Joint Ventures	319	-34.9%	(171)	0.8%	490
Finance Income (Costs)	(2,557)	12.2%	354	-6.4%	(2,911)
Finance Income	1,935	-10.2%	(219)	4.9%	2,154
Finance Costs	(4,492)	11.3%	573	-11.3%	(5,065)
Profit Before Taxes	8,023	9.6%	703	20.2%	7,320
Social Contribution	(669)	-19.3%	(108)	-1.7%	(561)
Income Tax	(1,817)	-18.0%	(277)	-4.6%	(1,540)
Profit for the year	5,537	6.1%	318	13.9%	5,219
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Company	5,527	8.4%	427	13.9%	5,100
Profit (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	10	-91.6%	- 109	0.0%	119

- **Net operating revenue:**

Net operating revenue corresponds to revenue from electricity operations, other operating revenue and deductions from operating revenue (taxes and sectoral contributions). Below we show a comparative table of revenues in 2023 and 2022.

	2023			2022	
	R\$	GWh	AH %	R\$	GWh
Revenue from Electric Energy Operations					
Residential	18,194	21,980	3.8%	17,530	20,922
Industrial	3,653	6,849	-12.1%	4,158	8,176
Commercial	6,430	8,599	-3.0%	6,627	9,177
Rural	1,735	2,601	-6.7%	1,859	2,886
Public Administration	1,130	1,409	6.8%	1,058	1,310
Public Lighting	947	1,944	-3.1%	977	1,975
Public Services	1,274	1,869	2.0%	1,249	1,753
Billed	33,362	45,250	-0.3%	33,458	46,199
Own consumption	-	36	0.0%	-	35
Unbilled (Net)	326	-	297.6%	82	-
(-) Reclassificacão to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Captive Consumers	(17,413)	-	17.4%	(14,832)	-
Electricity Sales to Final Consumers	16,274	45,287	-13.0%	18,708	46,234
Furnas Centrais Elétricas S.A.	907	2,731	-1.2%	918	2,394
Other Concessionaires and Licensees	4,326	15,177	20.3%	3,597	12,692
(-) Reclassificacão to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Captive Consumers	(199)	-	20.6%	(165)	-
Spot Market Energy	541	7,436	-7.2%	583	10,667
Electricity Sales to Wholesalers	5,575	25,344	13.0%	4,933	25,753
Revenue Due to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Captive Consumers	17,612	-	17.4%	14,997	-
Revenue Due to Network Usage Charge - TUSD - Free Consumers	6,279	-	21.0%	5,190	-
Compensation Paid for Failure to Comply with the Limits of Continuity	(118)	-	0.0%	(111)	-
Revenue from Construction of Concession Infrastructure	4,671	-	-12.8%	5,357	-
Sector Financial Asset and Liability	1,525	-	1613.5%	89	-
Concession Financial Asset - Fair Value Adjustment	1,005	-	-28.3%	1,401	-
Energy Development Account - CDE - Low-Income, Tariff Discounts - Judicial Injunctions, and Other Tariff Discounts	2,030	-	5.4%	1,926	-
Other Revenues and Income	1,869	-	-13.5%	2,160	-
Other Operating Revenues	34,873	-	12.5%	31,009	-
Total Gross Operating Revenue	56,722	-	3.8%	54,651	-
ICMS	(5,992)	-	11.2%	(5,387)	-
PIS	(723)	-	8.9%	(664)	-
COFINS	(3,340)	-	6.4%	(3,138)	-
ISS	(32)	-	-3.0%	(33)	-
Global Reversal Reserve - RGR	-	-	0.0%	(2)	-
Energy Development Account - CDE	(5,839)	-	2.1%	(5,720)	-
Research and Development and Energy Efficiency Programs	(301)	-	8.3%	(278)	-
PROINFA	(353)	-	8.3%	(326)	-
Tariff Flags and Others	(5)	-	-101.5%	328	-
Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources - CFURH	(41)	-	141.2%	(17)	-
Others	(62)	-	0.0%	(58)	-
Deductions from Operating Revenues	(16,979)	-	11.0%	(15,296)	-
Net Operating Revenue	39,743	-	1.0%	39,354	-

Net operating revenue

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our net operating revenue increased by 1.0% (or R\$ 389 million) so that we ended the year ended on December 31st, 2023, with net operating revenue of R\$ 39,743 million.

This increase in operating revenue was mainly due to the increase of 12.5%, or R\$ 3,864 million, in relation to the year 2022 in "Other Operating Revenue", in large part, due to: (i) increase, at R\$ 1,436 million, in revenue from sectoral financial assets and liabilities; and, also, (ii) R\$ 1,089 million in revenue due to the availability of the electricity network, specifically, for free consumers.

This increase was partially offset by (i) a reduction in revenue from construction of the concession's infrastructure, by R\$ 686 million, due to lower investment in the group's electricity distribution segment; and (ii) increase in revenue deductions, by R\$ 1,683 million (or 11%), mainly ICMS and COFINS levied on revenue (R\$ 807 million), and impact of R\$ 562 million from tariff flags added to others lower impact deductions individually.

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, 2022, our gross operating revenue from sales to Final Consumers (which includes TUSD revenue from Captive Consumers) decreased by 0.3% (or R\$ 96 million) in the year ended on December 31st from 2023, to R\$ 33,362 million. Our gross operating revenues mainly 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 subject to tariff adjustment, as described below. Our gross operating revenue also reflects sales to Free Consumers in the commercial and industrial categories.

Distribution company tariffs are adjusted every year, in specific percentages for each consumer category. The month in which the annual tariff adjustment becomes effective varies depending on the subsidiary, impacting both the year in which the tariff adjustment occurs and the following year. Adjustments for our subsidiaries take place in March (CPFL Santa Cruz), April (CPFL Paulista), June (RGE) and October (CPFL Piratininga). In 2023, our tariff adjustments were 3.36%, -0.73%, 1.67% and 5.65% for CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga, RGE and CPFL Santa Cruz respectively.

Furthermore, throughout the 2023 financial year, the green tariff flag was in force. For more information, see Note 26 to our audited consolidated annual financial statements.

Overall, average prices for end consumers in 2023 increased compared to 2022, mainly for the Industrial, Commercial and Rural classes.

- Residential and commercial consumers. In relation to residential and commercial Captive Consumers (which represent 98.4% of the total of R\$ 24,624 million sold to this category in our consolidated statements), average prices reduced by 1.2% for residential consumers, while there was an increase of 3.6% for commercial consumers. In relation to Free Consumers, the average price increased by 2.8%.
- Industrial consumers. In relation to captive consumers, average prices increased by 4.9%, while for Free Consumers, the average price for industrial consumers increased by 2.6% due to new tariff negotiations.

The total volume of energy sold to final consumers in the year ending December 31st, 2023, decreased by 2.0% (or 947 GWh) compared to 2022. This reduction represents the effect a deduction of 18.5% (or 1,118 GWh) in the amount of energy sold to Conventional Free Consumers, partially offset by an increase of 1% (or 172 GWh) in amount of energy sold to Final Captive Consumers.

The quantity sold to the residential and commercial categories, responsible for 67.6% of our sales to Final Consumers, was impacted by an increase of 5.1% (or 1,058 GWh) in the residential category, in contrast to a reduction of 6.3% (or 578 GWh) in the commercial category. These changes were due to the combined effect of:

- Residential: increase reflecting the good performance of income, higher temperatures recorded and increase in consumer units in 2023 when compared to 2022, although, on the other hand, there was a negative impact related to the increase in MMGD (Micro and Minigeneration Distributed).
- Commercial: retraction resulting from the increase in MMGD (Distributed Micro and Minigeneration) and the migration of captive customers to the free market.

The amount of energy sold to industrial consumers, which represented 15.1% of our sales to final consumers in 2023 (compared to 17.7% in 2022), decreased by 16.2% (or 1,327 GW) in the year ended on December 31st December 2023 in relation to the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This drop was mainly due to the slowdown in industrial production and migration of captive customers to the free market.

Electric power supply

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our gross operating revenue from sales to wholesalers in the year ended on December 31st, 2023 increased by 13.0% (or R\$ 642 million) reaching the amount of R\$ 5,575 million (9.8% of gross operating revenue), mainly due to the 20.3% (or R\$ 729 million) increase in revenues from other concessionaires and licensees; partially offset by a reduction of 7.2% (or R\$ 42 million) in energy sales in the short-term market.

Other operating income

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our other gross operating revenues (which exclude TUSD revenue from captive consumers) increased by 7.8% (or R\$ 1,249 million) reaching R\$ 17,261 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023 (30.4% of our gross operating revenue), mainly due to the net effect of an increase of R\$ 1,436 million in revenue from sectoral financial assets and liabilities, from revenue of R\$ 89 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022 to R\$ 1,525 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. Revenue reflects differences in timing between our budgeted costs included in the tariff at the beginning of the tariff period and the costs actually incurred by the distribution while that tariff is in effect, creating a contractual obligation to pay to or be entitled to receive from consumers through 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) in fees to account for lower (or additional) costs in the current year, with this adjustment recognized as a positive (or negative) revenue item. The increase in this item on December 31st, 2023 was mainly driven by the increase in the return of PIS and COFINS credits (impact of R\$ 2,286 million), partially offset by reductions due to the water scarcity flag and others (valued in R\$ 734 million). Throughout 2023, there were no relevant impacts (only R\$ 27 million) regarding the movement of sectoral financial assets and liabilities regarding Parcel "A".

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 depending on the regulatory effect reflected in our rates. These deductions represented 29.9% of our gross operating revenue for the year ending December 31st, 2023, and 28% for the year ending December 31st, 2022. Compared to the year ending December 31st, 2022, these deductions increased by 11 % (or R\$ 1,683 million) increasing the value to R\$ 16,979 million in 2023, mainly due to (i) a variation of R\$ 605 million which represents an increase in the ICMS item of 11.2%, (ii) increase of 101.5% (or R\$ 333 million) in tariff flag and others (going from an increase in revenue in 2022 of R\$ 328 million to a reduction in gross revenue of R\$ 5 million), (iii) in addition to the combined effect of other taxes and charges (CDE - Energy Development Account, PIS and COFINS, PROINFA, among others) which increased by R\$ 458 million in the period.

Cost of electricity

Electricity purchased for resale

Our costs with purchasing energy for resale reduced by 8.1% (or R\$ 1,114 million) in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, reaching the value of R\$ 12,583 million (42.68% of our operating costs and operating expenses) compared to R\$ 13,697 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2022 (representing 46.7% of our operating costs and operating expenses), resulting from a lower volume of energy purchased (3.01% or 2,111 GWh variation between periods). The reduction in the cost of electricity is a reflection of:

(i) although there was an increase in the average price of energy purchased at auction on the Regulated Market, bilateral contracts and short-term energy in 2023 (R\$ 194.23 in 2023), the reduction in this item is a reflection of a smaller amount of energy purchase of 1,766 GWh, which represents a reduction of 3.0% when compared to the 2022 fiscal year.

(ii) reduction of 28.2% (or R\$ 838 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 increased by 16.3% (or R\$ 711 million) resulting in R\$ 5,085 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, mainly reflecting the increase in charges

for the basic network of R \$761 million and the increase in reserve energy charges of R\$ 323 million, net of transfers from CONER's energy reserve account.

Other operating costs and expenses

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

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our other operating costs and expenses increased by 2.3% (or R\$ 270 million), resulting in R\$ 11,813 million (explanatory note no. 28 of the Financial Statements, plus depreciation, amortizations and provision for losses on doubtful debts) in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, mainly due to: (i) an increase of 34.8% (or R\$ 256 million) in expenses with third-party services; (ii) increase of R\$ 656 million in expenses with disposal, deactivation and other non-current assets, mainly due to the gain recorded in 2022 due to the staged acquisition of Enercan; (iii) increase in personnel expenses of 6.0% (or R\$ 122 million); (iv) increase of R\$ 181 million in the depreciation and amortization of the group's assets, mainly due to the consolidation of assets arising from the acquisition of control of Enercan; partially offset by the reduction in costs related to the construction of concession infrastructure of 18.8% (or R\$ 1,015 million);

Service Result

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our service result increased by 5.3% (or R\$ 520 million) resulting in R\$ 10,261 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, mainly due to (i) slight increase in net operating revenue, in absolute terms (R\$ 389 million), combined with (ii) reduction in our electricity cost (R\$ 401 million) partially offset by the increase in other operating costs and expenses.

Net profit

Net Financial Expense

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our net financial expenses reduced by 12.2% (or R\$ 354 million), going from R\$ 2,911 million in 2022 to R\$ 2,257 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023 , mainly resulting from a reduction of R\$ 573 million (11.3% compared to the previous period) in financial expenses, partially offset by a reduction of R\$ 219 million in financial income (or 10.2%).

In 2022, a tax transaction related to a judicial dispute (IRPJ/CSLL on Private Pension) was entered into by the subsidiary CPFL Paulista, which impacted the financial expense of said year by approximately R\$ 911 million. Considering that such transaction did not result in impacts in the fiscal year 2023, the reduction in the financial expense item of R\$ 980 million between the periods is primarily attributable to this fact. Additionally, the reduction in the item also includes effects of derivative expenses, adjustments to fair value, and others, albeit of lesser relevance.

The reduction in financial revenue is mainly due to lower revenue from updating sectoral financial assets in relation to the period of the previous year, of R\$ 138 million in 2023 compared to R\$ 386 million in 2022 (reduction of R\$ 248 million or 64,2%).

As of December 31st, 2023, we had R\$ 20,438 million (compared to R\$ 11,948 million as of December 31st, 2022) in real-denominated debt, which accrued interest and inflation adjustments based on a variety of Brazilian indices and rates of the money market. The average CDI interbank rate during the year increased to 13.20% in 2023, compared to 12.43% in 2022; and the average TJLP (which was replaced by the TLP - Long Term Rate - in financing contracts signed on or after January 1st, 2018) decreased to 6.55% in 2023, compared to 7.20% in 2022. We have the equivalent of R\$ 5,997 million (compared to R\$ 6,233 million on December 31st, 2022) of debt denominated in foreign currency in dollars, yens and euros. To reduce exchange rate risk in relation 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\$ 2,486 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2023, compared to R\$ 2,101 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. Our effective rate of 30.98% on profit before taxes for the year ended on December 31st, 2023, was lower than the official rate of 34%, mainly due to the effect brought by subsidiaries opting for the Presumed Profit taxation regime.

Net Income

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, and due to the factors discussed above, net profit increased by 6.11% (or R\$ 319 million), resulting in R\$ 5,537 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023.

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

	Cash Flow (in million Reals)				2022
	2023	AH%	AH-R\$	AV%	
Profit before taxes	8,023	9.6%	703	180.9%	7,320
Adjustment to reconcile profit to cash from operating activities					
Depreciation and amortization	2,250	10.8%	219	50.7%	2,031
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	351	22.3%	64	7.9%	287
Allowance for doubtful accounts	277	-13.2%	(42)	6.2%	319
Interest on debts, monetary adjustments and exchange rate changes	2,331	3.5%	79	52.5%	2,252
Pension plan expense (income)	163	-51.8%	(175)	3.7%	338
Equity interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(319)	35.0%	172	-7.2%	(491)
Loss (Gain) on disposal of Non-current assets	136	-23.6%	(42)	3.1%	178
Effect of measuring at fair value arising from a business combination	50	-107.7%	690	1.1%	(640)
Impairment	334	100.0%	334	7.5%	-
Non-current assets	(834)	-421.0%	(1,094)	-18.8%	260
	12,761	7.6%	907	287.7%	11,855
Decrease (increase) in operating assets					
Consumers, concessionaires and licensees	(1,347)	-1035.4%	(1,491)	-30.4%	144
Dividend and interest in Net Equity received	361	-27.5%	(137)	8.1%	498
Taxes recoverable	2,720	327.0%	2,083	61.3%	637
Escrow deposits	(27)	-113.0%	(234)	-0.6%	207
Sector financial asset	(845)	-177.7%	(1,932)	-19.0%	1,087
Receivable - CDE	(120)	-344.4%	(93)	-2.7%	(27)
Transmission asset additions	(582)	5.9%	37	-13.1%	(619)
Other operating assets	852	53.6%	297	19.2%	555
	1,012	-59.2%	(1,470)	22.8%	2,482
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities					
Trade payables	408	-138.6%	1,464	9.2%	(1,056)
Other taxes and social contributions	579	-169.9%	1,407	13.1%	(828)
Other liabilities with private pension plan	(668)	-0.9%	(6)	-15.1%	(662)
Regulatory charges	92	100.0%	92	2.1%	-
Tax, civil and labor risks paid	(273)	-21.9%	(49)	-6.2%	(224)
Sector financial liability	(599)	-1098.3%	(659)	-13.5%	60
Payables - CDE	(11)	-283.3%	(17)	-0.2%	6
Other operating liabilities	(205)	-139.5%	(724)	-4.6%	519
	(677)	69.0%	1,508	-15.3%	(2,185)
Cash flows provided (used by) operations	13,097	7.8%	945	295.2%	12,152
Interest paid on debts and debentures	(1,862)	-27.3%	(399)	-42.0%	(1,463)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(2,333)	-36.3%	(621)	-52.6%	(1,712)
Cash flows provided (used by) operations activities	8,902	-0.8%	(75)	200.7%	8,977
Investing activities					
Business combinations net of cash acquired	-	-100.0%	1,171	0.0%	(1,171)
Cash increase resulting from corporate restructuring	-	-100.0%	(147)	0.0%	147
Capital increase of shareholders	53	-80.1%	(214)	1.2%	267
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(678)	-81.3%	(304)	-15.3%	(374)
Securities, pledges and restricted deposits - investment	(1,865)	-61.9%	(713)	-42.0%	(1,152)
Securities, pledges and restricted deposits - redemption	1,662	98.6%	825	37.5%	837
Purchases of contract asset	(3,793)	20.8%	998	-85.5%	(4,791)
Purchases and construction of intangible assets	(20)	4.8%	1	-0.5%	(21)
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	(4,642)	25.8%	1,616	-104.6%	(6,258)
Financing activities					
Capital decrease (increase) in existing equity interest	(4)	0.0%	(4)	-0.1%	-
Borrowings and debentures raised	5,310	-53.4%	(6,082)	119.7%	11,392
Repayment of principal of borrowings and debentures	(4,640)	43.5%	3,568	-104.6%	(8,208)
Repayment of derivatives	(665)	-36.8%	(179)	-15.0%	(486)
Dividend and interest in net equity paid	(3,570)	7.7%	298	-80.5%	(3,868)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(3,569)	-205.0%	(2,399)	-80.5%	(1,170)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	690	-55.4%	(857)	15.6%	1,547
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,746	70.3%	1,546	84.4%	2,200
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,436	18.4%	689	100.0%	3,747
	5.9%				5.3%

Cash flow provided (used) by operations

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our net cash from operating activities decreased by 0.8% (or R\$ 75 million), resulting in R\$ 8,902 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This reduction is mainly due to:

- Adjusted profit before taxes: increase of 7.6% (or R\$ 907 million) in relation to the 2022 fiscal year, reaching the amount of R\$ 12,761 million in 2023. This increase is mainly due to the increases in (i) the pre-tax profits line of R\$ 703 million (as discussed in "Comments on the most relevant variations in the Income Statement" above); (ii) adjustment to the fair value of the group's investments, an increase of R\$ 690 million compared to the previous year; and (iii) increase in the provision for impairment in the amount of R\$ 334 million. This increase was partially offset by the effect of reduction in pension plan expenses, provision for doubtful debts and losses on the write-off of non-current assets, and others, which together amount to R\$ 1,353 million;
- Increase (Reduction) in operational liabilities: increase in liabilities (implying an increase in net cash) in the order of R\$ 1,508 million, compared to the 2022 fiscal year, essentially resulting from the effects: (i) higher balance owed to suppliers (increase of approximately R\$ 1,464 million); (ii) increase in the balance of taxes and social contributions of R\$ 1,407 million; and (iii) reduction in balances relating to other liability lines, with emphasis on the reduction in sectoral financial liabilities by approximately R\$ 599 million.

The aforementioned increase was partially offset by:

- Reduction (Increase) in operating assets: reduction in assets (implying a reduction in net cash) of R\$ 1,470 million in relation to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, mainly referring to reductions (i) in Consumers, Dealers and Permissionaires, which had a decrease in balance of around R\$ 1,491 million; and (ii) sectoral financial assets, whose reduction was R\$ 1,932 million. Such reductions were partially offset by the increase in the Taxes to be Compensated item which, in relation to the 2022 financial year, had changed positively by around R\$ 2,083 million.

The effects noted in the Sectoral Financial Assets and Liabilities headings result from the reduction in PIS and COFINS credits. For more information, see explanations above regarding variations in Net Operating Revenue between the years 2023 and 2022.

Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities

In relation to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, there was a reduction of 25.8% (or R\$ 1,616 million) in the use of cash in investment activities, which, at the end of 2023, had reached the amount of R\$ 4,642 million. The mentioned reduction is mainly due to (i) lower additions to contractual assets (in the order of R\$ 998 million), which mainly refers to additions to the concession's infrastructure assets in the distribution segments; and (ii) reduction in acquisitions in equity participation (net of cash acquired) since throughout the 2023 financial year the CPFL group did not make new acquisitions, while in 2022 there was the acquisition of a greater stake in the ENERCAN joint venture and other shares of CPFL Transmissão (in order to obtain the entire stake in the Company).

The aforementioned effects are partially offset by a lower volume of capital reduction in the group's companies (R\$ 214 million less compared to the 2022 fiscal year), and also, a greater volume of fixed asset acquisitions (an increase of R\$ 304 million).

Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities

In relation to the year 2022 (whose cash used for financing activities amounted to R\$ 1,170 million), in the year ending December 31st, 2023, there was an increase in cash consumed by 205.0% (or R\$ 2,399 million), reaching the amount used of R\$ 3,569 million. This increase is mainly due to the anticipation of the 2023 financing plan, where around R\$ 4.2 billion was brought forward to December 2022, explaining a large part of the variation in the fundraising item (loans and debentures). The total effect resulted in a drop of R\$ 6,082 million between periods in the fundraising item.

This effect was partially offset by the reduction, in relation to 2022, in the amortization of principal on loans and debentures, given that in 2023 the group had amortized the amount of R\$ 4,640 million (reduction of R\$ 3,568 million).

2.2. Executive officers discussions and analysis of:

a. Operational results of the issuer, in particular:

The segregation of the Company's operating segments is based on the internal structure of financial and Management information and is carried out through 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 body. The quantity sold varies mainly depending on external factors, such as: temperature, wage bill and economic activity in the country. This segment represented 81.6% in 2023 of our net operating revenue (82.3% in 2022), but its contribution to net profit was greater in 2023 compared to the previous year, representing 59.7% of net profit in the year (45.6% in 2022).

The contributions of the distribution, generation, commercialization, transmission and services segments to the net revenue and net profit segments for the years ended on December 31st, 2023, and 2022 are presented in the following table:

	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Generation</u>	<u>Commercialization</u>	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Services</u>
2023					
Net operating revenue	81.6%	12.6%	5.8%	4.9%	2.5%
Profit for the year	59.7%	32.0%	-0.8%	9.6%	2.6%
2022					
Net operating revenue	82.3%	10.8%	5.9%	5.0%	2.7%
Profit for the year	45.6%	49.8%	-4.7%	10.7%	2.2%

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

Our generation segment largely comprises hydroelectric power plants, wind farms, and thermal power plants, including biomass and small hydroelectric power plants ("SHPPs"). All of our generation sources require significant investment in fixed assets and typically involve substantial financing in the early years of construction. Once these projects become operational, they result in higher margins (the percentage of operating revenue in gross revenue) compared to the distribution segment; however, they incur higher interest expenses and financial costs.

As of December 31, 2023, 8.13% of the fixed assets of our generation segment were under construction (4.9% as of December 31, 2022).

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

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

Our services segment provides a wide range of services related to electrical energy. 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 distributors. In our consolidated statements the results of inter-segment transactions are eliminated. However, the analysis of the individual results of the segments would be inadequate and incorrect if we disregard these operations. As a consequence, sales between segments were not eliminated in the discussion of results by segments.

i. Description of any important components of the revenue

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

- Distribution: largely consists of supplying electricity to captive customers, as well as receiving the tariff for the use of the distribution network;
- Generation: consists of the sale of energy generated by conventional sources (hydroelectric and thermoelectric) and alternative and renewable sources, such as SHPPs, wind farms and thermoelectric plants powered by sugar cane biomass;
- Commercialization: consists of supplying and supplying electricity to free customers and selling it to other concessionaires and permission holders;
- Transmission: consists of revenue from operation and maintenance services of electrical energy transmission facilities, as well as construction services thereof;
- Services: consists of the provision of value-added services related to electrical energy, such as 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 classified as “Other” that encompass other activities not related to the previous items, in addition, our corporate expenses, except the amortization of intangible assets related to our concessions, are allocated to our respective operating segments.

ii. Factors which materially affected the operational results

• Operating Results by segments - 2023 versus 2022

Sales by Segment

Distribution

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the net operating revenue of our distribution segment increased by less than 1% (or R\$ 14 million) resulting in R\$ 32,414 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This increase was mainly a reflection of:

- The increase in Gross Operating Revenue of R\$ 1,629 million (or 3.5%), in turn resulting mainly from the increase in revenue from sectoral financial assets and liabilities of R\$ 1,435 million;
- Reduction in Revenue Deductions of R\$ 1,615 (or 11.3%), in turn resulting from the increase in Taxable Gross Revenue.

Generation

The net operating revenue of our generation segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2023 totaled R\$ 4,997 million, an increase of 17.5% (or R\$ 746 million) compared to R\$ 4,251 million for the year ended 31 December 2022, mainly due to the increase of R\$ 931 million in electricity supply from other concessionaires and licensees. This increase was partially offset by a reduction arising from Revenue Deductions, of R\$ 113 million.

Commercialization

The net operating revenue of our commercialization segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2023 totaled R\$ 2,310 million, a reduction of 1.2% (or R\$ 28 million) compared to R\$ 2,337 million in the year ended 31 December 2022, reflecting the combined effect of: (i) reduction of 16.1% (or R\$ 252 million) in sales of electrical energy to final consumers (mainly due to a lower quantity of energy sold in the industrial class (899 GWh and R\$ 209 million); offset by (ii) increase in the supply of electrical energy to other Concessionaires and Permissionaires of R\$ 204 million (or 17.5%).

Transmission

The net operating revenue of our transmission segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2023 totaled R\$ 1,954 million, a reduction of 1% (or R\$ 10 million) compared to R\$ 1,964 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022, reflecting the combined effect of: (i) increase of 42.0% (or R\$ 260 million) in revenue from construction of concession infrastructure; (ii) reduction of 18.5% (or R\$ 302 million) in other revenues; partially offset by the reduction in taxes on revenue in the order of R\$ 17 million.

Services

The net operating revenue of our services segment for the year ended on December 31st, 2023 totaled R\$ 1,011 million, a reduction of 3.2% (or R\$ 33 million) compared to R\$ 1,044 million for the year ended 31 December 2022. This effect was mainly due to a reduction of R\$ 30 million in revenues from CPFL Serviços from construction and maintenance services; partially offset by deductions from income.

Income from Electric Energy Service by Segment

Distribution

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the service result of our distribution segment increased by 13.6% (or R\$ 806 million) reaching R\$ 6,733 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. As discussed above, although the segment's net operating revenue did not present relevant variations (R\$ 15 million increase) and operating costs increased by only R\$ 114 million, there was a relevant decrease in other operating expenses of R\$ 905 million (or 9.5%). The main contributing factors to changes in operating costs and expenses were the following:

Electricity costs. Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, electricity costs increased by 1% (or R\$ 114 million) resulting in R\$ 17,017 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023.

The cost of energy purchased for resale decreased by 4.3% (or R\$ 532 million), mainly reflecting the effect of the 28.2% reduction (or R\$ 838 million) in the cost of electricity purchased from Itaipu, offset partially due to an increase in energy acquired through auctions in the regulated environment, bilateral contracts and short-term energy of R\$ 433 million (or 4.4%).

Additionally, charges for the use of the transmission and distribution system increased by 14.0% (or R\$ 646 million), reaching R\$ 5,252 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, due to the combined effect of: increased charges basic network of 703 million (or 21.8%); increase of R\$ 321 million (or 45.8%) in reserve energy charges – EER; offset by the reduction of R\$ 390 million (or 70.4%) in System Service Charges net of transfer from CONER's energy reserve account.

Other operating costs and expenses. Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, our other operating costs and expenses for the distribution segment decreased by 9.5% (or R\$ 905 million), to R\$ 8,664 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This increase was due to the combined effect of: (i) reduction of 20.0% (or R\$ 946 million) in costs related to the construction of the concession's infrastructure; (ii) reduction of R\$ 208 million in legal, judicial and compensation expenses; partially offset by (iii) an increase of 12.2% (or R\$ 123 million) in expenses with third-party services and an increase of R\$ 166 million (or 14.7%) in personnel expenses.

Commercialization

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the service result of our commercialization segment increased by R\$ 126 million resulting in expenses of R\$ 34 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This increase was due to the net effect of: (i) a reduction of 1.2% (or R\$ 27 million) in the segment's net operating revenue, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above; with the effect of (ii) reduction of 7.0% (or R\$ 166 million) in the cost of electricity; and (iii) increase of R\$ 13 million (or 21.7%) in other operating costs and expenses.

Transmission

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the service result of our transmission segment increased by R\$ 29 million resulting in revenue of R\$ 919 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This increase

was due to the net effect of: (i) reduction of R\$ 10 million (or 1.0%) in the segment's net operating revenue, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above; with the effect of (ii) a reduction of R\$ 54 million (or 5%) in other operating costs and expenses (specifically in infrastructure construction and personnel costs).

Services

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the service result of our services segment increased by 19.6% (or R\$ 29 million) resulting in R\$ 177 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This increase was due to the combined effect of a 3.2% (or R\$ 33 million) reduction in net operating revenue, as discussed in "Sales by segment" above, in contrast to a R\$ 62 million reduction in its costs and operating expenses, mainly those related to third-party services, which amount to a reduction of R\$ 58 million (or 30.1%) in 2023 compared to the same period in 2022.

Net profit by Segment

For the year ended on December 31st, 2023, 59.7% of our net income derives from our distribution segment, 32.0% from the consolidated generation segment, 2.6% from our services segment, and 9.6% of our transmission segment, which were offset by losses in the commercialization segment, whose loss represents 0.8%.

Distribution

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the net profit of our distribution segment increased by 38.9% (or R\$ 926 million) resulting in R\$ 3,304 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This variation is mainly derived from the reduction of R\$ 1,005 million in operating costs and expenses, mainly due to a reduction in infrastructure construction costs, in the order of R\$ 946 million (20.0%), partially offset by the increase in expenses with personnel, third-party services and depreciation and amortization, respectively, of R\$ 166 million, R\$ 123 million and R\$ 101 million, in addition to an increase in operating costs, mainly driven by the increase in charges for using the transmission system and distribution (as discussed in "Service Results by Segment" above).

The reduction in the segment's net financial expenses was mainly due to: (i) a 12.9% reduction (or R\$ 488 million) in financial expenses due to the combined effect of: (a) an increase of R\$ 432 million (or 36.0%) in debt charges; partially offset by (b) reduction of R\$ 108 million in fair value adjustments; and (c) reduction in other financial results, in the order of R\$ 794 million (or 51.9%). This reduction in financial expenses was partially offset by (ii) a 10.5% reduction (or R\$ 183 million) in financial income, mainly due to (a) a reduction of R\$ 248 million in updates of sectoral financial assets and (b) increase of R\$ 118 million in income from financial investments.

Generation (conventional sources and renewable sources)

The net profit of our generation from the conventional sources segment decreased by 31.7% (or R\$ 825 million), resulting in R\$ 1,774 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, when compared to the net profit of R\$ 2,599 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2022. This reduction was mainly due to the combined effect: (i) increase of R\$ 1,224 million in operating costs and expenses, as mentioned above; (ii) reduction in the result from equity investments of R\$ 174 million (or 35.5%); partially offset by (iii) increase of 17.5% (or R\$ 746 million) in net operating revenue, as described in the sections above. The financial result, in turn, went from a net financial expense of R\$ 616 million in 2022 to a net financial expense of R\$ 565 million on December 31st, 2023, which represented a decrease in expenses of R\$ 51 million (or 8.2%), mainly due to a higher revenue from financial investments in 2023 of R\$ 41 million (an increase of 27.5% when compared to the previous year).

Commercialization

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, the net result of our commercialization segment increased by R\$ 197 million resulting in a net loss of R\$ 46 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This result is mainly a reflection of the combined effect of (i) reduction in the costs of energy acquired through auctions in the regulated environment, bilateral contracts and short-term energy of R\$ 191 million (or 7.3%), partially offset by

the reduction of R\$ 28 million (or 1.2%) in the segment's net revenues (see "Service Result by Segment" above), and by (iii) reduction in net financial expenses by 53.6% (or R\$ 90 million), the latter caused mainly by reduction in financial expenses by R\$ 70 million (due to lower expenses with debt charges and monetary and exchange rate updates).

Transmission

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022 (whose result for the period was a net profit of R\$ 561 million), the net result of our transmission segment reduced R\$ 28 million resulting in a net profit of R\$ 532 million for the year ended on December 31st, 2023. This result reflects the (i) reduction in net operating revenue of R\$ 10 million (or 1.3%, as discussed in the sections above); in return for a reduction in operating costs and expenses (R\$ 54 million). Furthermore, net financial expenses increased by R\$ 136 million (or 301.2%), mainly due to a higher expense arising from monetary and exchange rate updates of R\$ 196 million, offset by a reduction in expenses with debt charges, adjustments to fair value and others in the order of R\$ 150 million.

Services

Compared to the year ended on December 31st, 2022, net profit from our services segment increased by 27.6% (or R\$ 31 million), resulting in R\$ 144 million in the year ended on December 31st, 2023, reflecting the combined effects of: (i) reduction of R\$ 6.9% (or R\$ 62 million) in operating costs and expenses, partially offset by (ii) a reduction of 3.2% (or R\$ 33 million) in revenue net operating income (as discussed in the sections above); Furthermore, the financial result contributed with a net financial income of R\$ 12 million in 2023 when compared to the year 2022, mainly due to a higher financial investment income of R\$ 10 million (or 100%).

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

The 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 2023, sales to captive consumers represented 64.12% of the amount of electrical energy sold, and 59.4% of our operating revenue, compared to 64.23% and 61.4%, respectively, in 2022. These proportions may decrease if customers migrate from Captive Final Consumers to Free Consumers.

Operating revenues and margins depend substantially on the tariff review process, and management 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 – ATA and Periodic Tariff Revision - RTP

Tariff increases apply differently to 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 adjustment from 2022 onwards. The percentage increase in tariffs must be evaluated in light of the Brazilian inflation rate.

CPFL Paulista ⁽³⁾ CPFL Piratininga ⁽³⁾ RGE ⁽³⁾ CPFL Santa Cruz
(3)

2023

Economic Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	1.08%	0.89%	7.22%	4.41%
Financial Components ⁽²⁾	2.28%	-1.62%	-5.55%	1.23%
Total	3.36%	-0.73%	1.67%	5.65%

2022

Economic Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	11.54%	16.50%	7.60%	8.13%
Financial Components ⁽²⁾	1.23%	4.57%	1.12%	-0.31%
Total	12.77%	21.07%	8.72%	7.82%

(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 regulated tariff environment 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 fees charged for the use of the distribution network (TUSD). Even if a consumer decides to migrate from the regulated tariff system to become a Free Consumer, he or she will still have to pay the tariff for using the distribution system, or TUSD, to the distributor. 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 through energy adjustment to be purchased in future periods. Therefore, we do not believe that losses of Potentially Free Customers would have a material adverse impact on the results of our operations.

Prices for Purchased Electricity

The prices of electricity purchased by our distributors under long-term contracts executed in the Regulated Market are: (i) approved by ANEEL in the case of contracts signed before the New Regulatory Framework; and (ii) determined in auctions for contracts signed since then, while the prices of electricity purchased in the market are agreed through bilateral negotiation based on current market rates. In 2023, we purchased 67,938 GWh, compared to 70,049 GWh in 2022, due to a reduction in the Bilateral Contracts line, mainly in the distribution and generation segments. Long-term contract prices are adjusted annually to reflect increases in certain generation costs and inflation. Most of our contracts have adjustments linked to the annual adjustment in distribution tariffs, so that the increase in costs is passed on to our consumers through increased tariffs. Since an increasing portion of our energy is purchased at public auctions, the success of our strategies at these auctions affects our margins and our exposure to price and market risk, as our ability to pass on the costs of purchasing electricity depends on the successful projection of our expected demand.

We also purchase a substantial amount of electricity from Itaipu under “take-or-pay” obligations at prices governed by regulations adopted under an international contract. Concessionaires with operations in the Center-West, South and Southeast are required by law to acquire a portion of the Brazilian share in Itaipu's available capacity. In 2023, we purchased 9,885 GWh of electrical energy from Itaipu (14.5% of the electrical energy we purchased in terms of volume), compared to 10,198 GWh (14.6% of the electrical energy we purchased in terms of volume) in 2022. The price of Itaipu's electricity is set 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 in relation to the dollar. The change in costs for electrical power from Itaipu is subject to the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism described below.

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

Unmanageable Cost Variations - Portion A Costs

We use the cost variation offsetting account or the Portion A account to recognize in distribution tariffs the variation in some of our costs, known as “Parcel A” costs, which are unmanageable. In general, when these costs

are higher than the projections used in setting the distribution tariff, we have the right to recover the difference through subsequent annual tariff adjustments.

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

For more details on these tariff components, see explanatory note No. 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 Situation

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

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

- Residential and Commercial Consumers. These classes are greatly affected by climatic conditions, labor market performance, income distribution, credit availability, among other factors. High temperatures and rising income levels cause an increase in demand for electrical energy 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.
- Residential and Commercial Consumers. These classes are greatly affected by climatic conditions, labor market performance, income distribution, credit availability, among other factors. High temperatures and rising income levels cause an increase in demand for electrical energy 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.

Inflation affects our business mainly 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 the adjusted rates are received. The amounts owed to us based on Portion A are mainly linked to the variation in the SELIC rate until they are passed on to our tariffs and the costs linked to Portion 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 costs of purchasing electricity from the Itaipu plant, one of our main suppliers, which readjusts prices based on its costs partially linked to US dollars.

The table below shows the main performance indicators of the Brazilian economy for the years ending December 31st, 2023, and 2022.

	Period ended on December 31	
	2023	2022
Growth in GDP (in reais) (1)	2.9%	3.0%
Unemployment rate % average (2)	8.0%	9.3%
Credit to individuals (non earmarked resources) % GDP	18.0%	17.6%
Growth in Retail Sales	1.7%	1.0%
Growth (contraction) in Industrial Production	0.2%	(0.7%)
Inflation (IGP M) (3)	(3.2%)	5.5%

Inflation (IPCA) (4)	4.6%	5.8%
Average exchange rate—US\$1.00 (5)	R\$ 4.99	R\$ 5.17
Year end exchange rate—US\$1.00	R\$ 4.84	R\$ 5.22
Depreciation (appreciation) of the Real vs. U.S. Dollar	(7.2%)	(6.5%)

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 2023 began with signs of slow growth and increased inflation. Expectations according to the Focus Survey were between 0.8% and 5.3% respectively. It was expected that the end of tax holiday would affect administered prices, especially of fuels, maintaining inflation high despite the negative effects of interest rate hike on economic activity. However, there were mild surprises on both fronts: economic growth was stronger, and inflation was lower.

Among the factors that contributed to better than expected performance were the normalization of production chains and the decrease in commodity prices, due to deflation in Brazil and abroad.

The record domestic harvest – much higher than initial expectations – contributed directly (with nearly 1.2 p.p.) and indirectly to stronger GDP (through the multiplier effects of income generated in the sector).

The bumper agricultural supply also helped reduce domestic prices, especially food prices; in fact, 2023 registered deflation of the Food at Home group in IPCA. As such, despite the resumption of taxes on fuels and higher inflation of administered prices in the year (9.2%), inflation ended the year at 4.62%, within the target range, whose ceiling is 4.75%.

The year 2023 also witnessed discussions about the inflation target and autonomy of the Central Bank of Brazil, which led to the unanchoring of inflation expectations in longer terms, especially during the first half of the year. When it became clear that the autonomy of the Central Bank of Brazil and inflation target of 3% would be maintained - now changed to a continuous target – these expectations were partially reanchored to around 3.5%, slightly above the center of the inflation target.

One of the reasons for the partial reanchoring of the inflation expectations is the fiscal issue. The year saw significant advances in this aspect, such as the approval of the new Tax Framework and measures to boost revenues in 2024. But there is still much uncertainty about compliance with/changes to these targets, which should continue to be a point of concern during 2024.

While expectations related to inflation remained under pressure and the international and domestic environment were not clear, the Central Bank of Brazil kept the interest rate unchanged. Selic started to be reduced only when the deflation process became clearer and signs of core decompression appeared, but the impacts of the moderation of monetary restrictions are expected to be fully observed only in 2024, given the usual lags.

The stronger GDP in 2023 also included the expansion of household incomes benefited by a strong labor market, with increase in both jobs and real average income of employees, as well as increased government transfers through the family allowance (Bolsa Família) program. Income growth was important to ensure the healthy performance of the retail segment that most depends on it; on the other hand, the retail segment that is more related to credit faced greater difficulties due to increased defaults, very high interest rates and record household debts. Default decreased in the second half of the year, fueled by the Desenrola program, but the recovery of this market is still incipient and should become stronger during 2024, reflecting the reduction of Selic. In the retail segment that depends more on credit, the positive highlight was automobile sales driven by specific government programs.

However, the year was difficult for industry. Although mineral extraction has been doing well, the manufacturing industry reflected both lower demand and the difficulties faced by companies to obtain credit. In addition to an

increased Selic rate, the episode involving the accounting reclassifications at the Americanas retail chain at the start of the year forced banks and capital markets to exercise greater caution. The situation only started to improve in the second half of the year, with the monetary easing and the perception that the accounting episode was restricted to Americanas. This improvement should last in 2024.

The Brazilian real remained under pressure in the first half of the year, while doubts swirled about the fiscal issue and the autonomy of the Central Bank of Brazil, but improved slightly these questions were addressed. The foreign exchange oscillations also reflected the market's mood in relation to the international economy; 2023 was a year of interest rate hikes in leading global economies and expectations that the rates would remain on a downward trend for a long time prevailed throughout most of the second half of the year. However, in December these expectations partially lost ground when the markets started to bet on sharper interest rate cuts during 2024, which contributed to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against other currencies, including the Brazilian real.

Another significant fact at the end of the year deserves mention: the announcement of tax reforms. The pillars of the reforms are the implementation of a broad and non-cumulative tax base system; standardized legislation; heavy simplification of the system; and also, a limited number of exceptions, even though more than desirable. As a result, the new system should be less complex than the current one and with less incentive to litigation, causing a reduction in allocative distortions and increasing the productivity of the Brazilian economy. In the wake of the reforms approved in 2023, Brazil's debt risk rating was upgraded by S&P, which helped consolidate the appreciation of the real in the final days of the year.

In 2022 and 2023, our rating was confirmed as AAA by the agencies Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Rating.

2.3. Executive officers discussions and analysis of:

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

The 2023 financial statements are in accordance 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, 2023, the Group adopted the amendments to CPC 32 / IAS 12 on taxes on profit, which established the recognition of deferred tax on transactions that, upon initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of temporary differences taxes and deductibles, but it is worth highlighting that in the Company, there were no significant impacts with the adoption of changes to the standard. It also took into account the changes that occurred in CPC 23 / IAS 8 considering the changes introduced in the definition of accounting estimates and the clarifications regarding the distinction between accounting estimates and accounting policies. Finally, we also highlight the adoption of CPC 26 (R1) / IAS 1 regarding the application of materiality judgment to accounting policies, taking into account that material accounting policies are those that, together with other information from the financial statements, influence the decisions of the main users of the financial statements. Other new standards also came into force from January 1st, 2023, but, like those highlighted above, they did not materially affect the Group's financial statements.

For more details on changes in accounting practices, see note 3.19 of our consolidated financial statements.

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

The Independent Auditors' Report, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 2023, dated March 21st, 2024, issued by PwC Auditores Independentes, does not contain paragraphs of emphasis or reservations.

2.4. Discussions and Analysis of the executive officers on the relevant effects that the events below have caused or are expected to cause to the issuer's financial statements and results
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a. introduction or disposal of operational segment

Not applicable, given that there was no introduction or disposal of an operating segment in the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2023.

b. organization, acquisition or disposal of equity interest

Not applicable, given that there was no constitution, acquisition or sale of corporate interest in the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2023.

c. Unusual events or operations

Not applicable, given that no unusual events or operations occurred in the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2023.

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 EBIT (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 ending in 2023 and 2022:

CONSOLIDATED (in thousands of reais)	Fiscal year ended on December 31 st ,	
	2023	2022
EBITDA	12,829,818	12,262,921
Total indebtedness	29,577,215	28,185,545
Gross debt	29,454,806	28,020,603
Net debt	23,922,182	23,418,201

EBITDA

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) is calculated from the net profit or loss for the year, plus tax on profit, financial result, depreciation and amortization and amortization of surplus value of assets. EBITDA provides a useful managerial measure of the performance of companies in the CPFL Group, 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 – 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 profit or operating cash flows, or as a measure of the Company's liquidity or performance or basis for the distribution of dividends. EBITDA is being presented in accordance with CVM Resolution No. 156, of June 23, 2022.

Total Debt, Gross Debt and Net Debt

- **Total Debt:** represents the sum of the Company's financial debts (loans and financing, and debentures);
- **Gross Debt:** represents the sum of financial debts (loans and financing, and debentures), net of derivatives positions; that is, Total Debt increased/decreased by the net amount of derivatives;
- **Net Debt:** represents the total amount of the Company's financial debts (Gross Debt), net of the Cash and Cash Equivalents position (plus Securities) 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 on December 31 st ,	
	2023	2022
Accounting net profit	5,537,162	5,218,792
Income Taxes	2,485,621	2,100,835
Financial Result	2,556,840	2,911,269
Depreciation and Amortization	2,249,618	2,031,445
Asset Surplus Amortization	577	579
EBITDA	12,829,818	12,262,942

CONSOLIDATED (in thousand of reais)	Fiscal year ended on December 31 st ,	
	2023	2022
Loans and Financing	13,511,376	13,767,667
Debentures	12,925,727	11,614,758
Consolidated passive loan	3,140,112	2,803,121

Total indebtedness	29,577,215	28,185,545
Derivatives	(122,409)	(164,942)
Gross debt	29,454,806	28,020,603
Available funds (1)	(5,532,624)	(4,602,402)
Net debt	23,922,182	23,418,201

(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 operational economic performance as it is not affected by (i) fluctuations in interest rates, (ii) changes in the tax burden of income tax and contribution social security, as well as (iii) depreciation and amortization levels, and is 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 Debt, Gross Debt and Net Debt, as (i) both the balances of debentures, as well as those of loans and financing constitute financial debts, with similar characteristics between itself, and (ii) derivative operations are mostly contracted for exchange rate and interest protection of these same operations, so the values must be analyzed together. Furthermore, the concepts of Gross Debt and Net Debt are frequently used to establish financial restrictive clauses in loan, financing and debenture contracts.

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
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New Funding

On February 14, 2024, in the subsidiary RGE (subsidiary of the energy distribution segment), there was a release of capital relating to financing Law 4,131, of R\$ 199,100 (JPY 5,972,000.00), at an interest rate of 0,52% p.a., with semiannual interest payments and principal amortization in August 2024. This funding aims to reinforce the working capital of the aforementioned subsidiary.

2.7. Executive officers discussions and analysis of the allocation of social results, indicating:

	December 31st, 2023
a) Profit retention rules	The Corporation Law establishes that the General Meeting may, upon proposal of the Board of Directors, decide to retain part of the net profit for the year provided for in the capital budget previously approved by it.
b) Amounts of Retained Earnings	In accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law and the Company's Bylaws, the net profit for the year must be allocated as follows: (a) 5% for the formation of the legal reserve, until reaching 20% of the subscribed share capital; (b) payment of mandatory dividend; (c) the remaining profit, unless the General Meeting decides otherwise, will be allocated to the formation of a working capital reinforcement reserve, the total of which cannot exceed the value of the subscribed share capital. In the event of a loss, the reserves created may be used to absorb the remaining loss, with the legal reserve being the last to be absorbed. The Company's Bylaws provide for the distribution as a dividend of at least 25% of the net profit adjusted in accordance with the law, to the holders of its shares. Allocation of 2023 Result (amounts in R\$): Withholdings in Profit Reserves: Legal Reserve: R\$ 166,949,489.42 Working Capital Reinforcement Reserve: R\$ 1,669,527,194.84 Unrealized Profit Reserve: R\$ 728,097,759.26 Dividend Proposal: Minimum Mandatory Dividend: R\$ 437,409,940.84 Additional Dividends: R\$ 2,735,871,819.01 In relation to the fiscal year ended in December 31st, 2023, throughout the year, the Company distributed dividends against the Statutory Profit Reserve (Working Capital Reinforcement Reserve) in the amount of R\$ 902,627,837.13, which were imputed to the mandatory minimum (as provided for by the Company's Bylaws, see information below), consequently reducing the amount to be declared at the end of the year.
c) Frequency of dividend distributions	The Company's Bylaws establish that the mandatory dividend may be paid in advance, during the year and until the Ordinary General Meeting that decides on the respective amount. The value of the advance dividend will be offset against the mandatory dividend for the year. The General Meeting will determine the payment of the balance of the mandatory dividend, if any, as well as the reversion to that reserve of the amount paid in advance. We emphasize that our Board of Directors has the prerogative to declare interim dividends on 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 accumulated profits or profit reserves existing in the last annual or semi-annual balance sheet. The Board of Directors may also declare interest on equity and attribute it to the payment of the minimum mandatory dividend. Dividends, unless otherwise decided by the General Meeting, must be paid within a maximum period of 60 days, counting from the date of the decision on their distribution and, in any case, within the fiscal year.

d) Possible restrictions on the distribution of dividends imposed by legislation or special regulations applicable to the issuer, as well as contracts, judicial, administrative or arbitration decisions	The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on the distribution of dividends due to some loans, more specifically loans obtained from the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico Social - BNDES. There are two situations that deserve to be highlighted: (i) general rule; and (ii) subsidiaries and others jointly controlled by CPFL Geração. 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 parameters may be: net financial debt divided by EBITDA and net financial debt divided by the sum of net financial debt and net equity, among others. Furthermore, the Brazilian Corporation Law allows the Company and its subsidiaries, as applicable, to suspend the distribution of mandatory minimum dividends in any fiscal year, if the Company's Board of Directors or the respective competent body of the subsidiaries informs 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.
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	The Company has a Dividend Policy, approved by the Board of Directors on May 21, 2019, and updated on December 16, 2021. This policy establishes that at least 50% of adjusted net profit be distributed as dividends, in accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law. Furthermore, the policy also establishes the factors that will influence the amounts of distributions, among which the Company's financial condition, its future prospects, macroeconomic conditions, tariff reviews and adjustments, regulatory changes and the Company's growth strategy stand out, as well as other factors considered 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 value 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 equity in the future is in your interest. Furthermore, 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 financial statements relating to longer periods short. The distribution may also be based on recorded profits earned or on profits allocated to non-profit reserve accounts, contained in the annual or semi-annual financial statements. Regarding the declaration of annual dividends, including dividends in amounts exceeding the mandatory minimum amount, it will depend on the approval by vote of the majority of the Company's shareholders. The Company's Dividend Policy is available for consultation on the Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") website (http://sistemas.cvm.gov.br), as well as on the Company's Investor Relations website https://ri.cpfl.com.br/.

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

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

i. 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, 2023, there are no portfolios of receivables written off for which the Company has not retained or substantially 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's Group commercialization companies have energy purchase and sale contracts with future delivery. In relation to sales, the Group has contracts with future delivery between the years 2024 and 2035, totaling R\$ 3,376 million.

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

iii. unfinished construction contracts

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

iv. contratos de recebimentos futuros de financiamentos

As of December 31st, 2023, the Company has contracted financing whose limits have not yet been fully used. For more information, see item 2.1.g of this Reference Form.

b. other items not 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, 2023.

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, 2023.

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, 2023.

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, 2023.

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 allocated to the maintenance and improvement of the distribution network and generation projects. The following table presents the Company's investments in the fiscal year ending on December 31st, 2023, and the projection for the years 2024 to 2028:

	Fiscal year ended on December 31					
	2023	2024*	2025*	2026*	2027*	2028*
	(in million)					
Distribution	3,793	4,672	4,929	4,880	4,791	4,153
Generation	446	396	229	180	120	115
Commercialization						
Services and Other investments	99	123	92	64	67	64
Transmission	735	731	814	737	664	552
Total	<u>5,073</u>	<u>5,922</u>	<u>6,064</u>	<u>5,860</u>	<u>5,643</u>	<u>4,884</u>

* Planned investment.

We plan to invest approximately R\$ 5,922 million in 2024, R\$ 6,064 million in 2025, R\$ 5,860 million in 2026, R\$ 5,643 million in 2027 and R\$ 4,884 in 2028. Of the total investments budgeted for this period, R\$ 23,425 million are expected to be invested in our Distribution segment and R\$ 1,039 million in our Generation segment. Additionally, during this period, we plan to invest R\$ 3,499 million in our transmission segment and R\$ 410 million in our commercialization and services segments. Part of the planned expenses, particularly regarding generation projects, have already been formally contracted.

ii. Sources of financing for the investments;

The main sources of funding for the Company's subsidiaries come from operating cash generation and financing. For the biennium 2024 and 2025, our subsidiaries intend to raise funds through (i) new financing from development banks (BNDES, BNB, others), (ii) funding from national and international financial institutions and (iii) issuance of debentures.

iii. Ongoing relevant disinvestments and expected disinvestments;

The main divestment planned by the company is the demobilization of Epasa – Centrais Elétricas da Paraíba S.A., which includes two fossil fuel (fuel oil) thermoelectric plants, Termoparaíba and Termonordeste. The demobilization of Epasa is in line with the public commitments made by the company to generate 100% renewable energy and is essential for the targets of mitigating 56% of emissions in relation to 2021, a year in which the plant operated frequently, thus contributing significantly to the company's emissions. The demobilized installed capacity corresponds to 341.5 MW, with CPFL currently holding a 53.34% shareholding. Furthermore, the Bio Formosa biomass (sugarcane bagasse) thermoelectric plant was sold in 2023. The installed capacity sold corresponds to 40 MW.

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 would materially influence the Company's production capacity.

c. new products and services:

i. description of ongoing researches already disclosed;

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

iii. projects in development already disclosed;

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

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

The CPFL Group's ESG 2030 Plan is integrated into the Company's Strategic Plan and is part of its graphical representation of priority axes across the board.

The ESG 2030 Plan brings new guidelines and strategies so that we can provide sustainable, affordable and reliable energy at all times, making people's lives safer, healthier and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. One of the commitments is to have, by 2030, 100% of our renewable energy generation portfolio. In the segment, this has been our exclusive investment focus since 2010 and we have taken another step towards the low-carbon economy. Today, we have a structure of hydroelectric plants (UHEs, PCHs and CGHs), biomass plants, wind farms and a solar plant that already contributes to this emissions profile, and we are studying the feasibility of green hydrogen technologies for our business.

In parallel, expanding the electrification of the heavy operational technical fleet, considering trucks with aerial baskets, is one of the efforts that contribute to this challenge, and we will continue studies on electric mobility, started in 2007, to further advance this topic.

In addition to our activities, we want to support other companies on their decarbonization journey, which is why, through CPFL Soluções, we offer carbon credits, renewable energy certificates (I-RECs) and other integrated solutions to customers. All of this will be carried out alongside the strategy to promote and implement smart energy solutions.

Digital connectivity between people and equipment, provided by the evolution of technologies, has led to a change in paradigms and transformations in the electrical sector and, in this sense, we have invested significantly in expansion, automation, modernization and innovations aimed at greater efficiency, quality and robustness of the network, which also contributes to our objectives of mitigating and adapting to climate change.

An important way to promote increasingly sustainable operations is to expand our operations from the perspective of circularity, with the renovation of equipment and the allocation of network components for recycling or reverse chain. We already have a business structured around the concept of circular economy within the CPFL Group, which has been expanding over the years, and which considerably mitigates our volume of waste in the environment.

More information related to the ESG 2030 Plan is available at <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/>.

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 significantly influence the company's operational performance that were not mentioned in this section.

3. Projections

3.1. Projections must identify:
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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. quanto às projeções relativas a períodos ainda em curso, informar se as projeções permanecem válidas na data de entrega do formulário e, quando for o caso, explicar por que elas foram abandonadas ou substituídas.

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

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

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

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

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

Notwithstanding the subdivision of this section “4.1. Risk Factors”, it is worth noting that certain risk factors that are in a sub-item may also apply to other sub-items in the same section.

a. issuer

Our business is subject to cyberattacks and security and privacy breaches, and any attack could affect our business in a substantial and harmful way.

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

There are sophisticated techniques that are applied to obtain access credentials to business or customer information, whether to compromise services or defraud systems, and because they are sophisticated, they make it difficult to immediately identify the attacker, many of them unknown until the first attack. The breach can occur not only directly in our systems but also through the invasion of partner or supplier systems. Social engineering is one of the most common techniques and involves the human factor, in an attempt to induce employees, partners or suppliers to disclose confidential information, such as credentials (user ID and passwords) for accessing our information technology systems. Some efforts may be supported by significant financial and technological resources, making them even more sophisticated and difficult to detect.

A security breach could interrupt our operations, result in the unavailability of our systems and/or services, improper disclosure of data, materially damage our reputation and brand, result in significant legal and financial exposure, lead to a loss of trust and/or decline in the use of our products and services, with an adverse impact on our business and operational results.

Additionally, we do not maintain insurance policies specifically 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 be able to obtain a full refund, or any refund at all, under the terms of such policies. We cannot guarantee that the protections we have for operational technology and information technology systems are sufficient to protect against privacy violations, given the significant increase in the number 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 Personal Data Protection Law” or “LGPD”), and other developments involving the legal framework for the protection and privacy of personal data and civil law could have a detrimental effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

We maintain a database of information about our customers, in which we may include mainly (but not only) data collected when customers subscribe to our services and also through our mobile device applications. A breach of our systems could affect the integrity of our database. Doubts or concerns about the security or protection of our customers' 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 our customers' personal data or any public perception that such data has been improperly disclosed may subject us to administrative or legal proceedings, resulting in possible financial compensation, fines and damage to our reputation.

We are subject to LGPD regulation and, in this sense, we may be unable to comply with its guidelines and obligations and, therefore, guarantee the security and privacy of the data we collect, and failure to comply with any rules, requirements, decisions or other Laws and regulations relating to the protection of personal data may affect our business in a substantial and harmful way.

In 2018, the General Personal Data Protection Law was sanctioned, which came into force on September 18, 2020, with the exception of its articles 51, 53 and 54, which deal with administrative sanctions and came into force on August 1, 2020. 2021, in accordance with Law No. 14,010, of June 10, 2020. The LGPD has a wide range of applications and extends to individuals and public and private entities, regardless of the country where they are headquartered or where the data is hosted, from that (i) data processing takes place in Brazil; (ii) the data processing activity is intended to offer or provide goods or services to or process data of individuals located in Brazil; or (iii) data subjects are located in Brazil at the time their personal data is collected. The LGPD is applied regardless of industry or business when dealing with personal data and is not restricted to data processing activities carried out through digital media and/or the internet.

The LGPD establishes a set of rules to be observed in activities such as collection, processing, storage, use, transfer, sharing and deletion of information about identified or identifiable natural persons in Brazil, including with regard to the personal data of our customers, suppliers and employees. Furthermore, it establishes, among other things, principles, requirements and duties imposed on data controllers and data processors, a series of rights of holders of personal data, the legal bases applicable to the processing of personal data, requirements to obtain the consent of data subjects, obligations and requirements relating to security incidents, obligations relating to the international transfer of personal data, obligation to appoint a data protection officer, corporate governance practices and civil liability regime and penalties in case of breach of provisions.

In this scenario, the National Data Protection Authority has powers and responsibilities similar to the European data protection authorities and is responsible (i) for investigating, including the power to issue standards and procedures, deliberate on the interpretation of the LGPD and request information from 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 standards of services and products that facilitate data control and preparing studies on national and international practices for the protection of personal data and privacy, among others.

If we are not in compliance with the LGPD, we may be subject to warning sanctions; incident disclosure obligation; temporary blocking and/or deletion of personal data; fine of up to 2% of the revenue of the company, group or conglomerate in Brazil in its last year, excluding taxes, up to the global amount of R\$50,000,000.00 per infraction; partial suspension of the operation of the database to which the infringement refers for a maximum period of 6 months, extendable until the processing activity is regularized; suspension of the exercise of the

personal data processing activity to which the infringement refers for a maximum period of 6 months, extendable for an equal period; and/or partial or total prohibition of carrying out activities related to data processing.

Finally, 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 will materially and significantly affect our business. Any actual or perceived non-compliance by us with any standards relating to the protection of personal data in force or any requirements, administrative or judicial decisions, other federal, state or international laws and regulations relating to the protection of personal data, may affect the our business in a material and harmful way.

The expansion of our business, whether through acquisitions or the implementation of greenfield projects, carries with it uncertainties and risks intrinsic to the nature of these transactions, the materialization of which may impact your expected profitability.

We regularly analyze opportunities to acquire a stake (total or partial) in companies dedicated to the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, transactions similar to the acquisition of CPFL Transmissão S.A. (“CPFL Transmissão”) in October 2021, or even expand our operations in the electricity sector through new ventures in activities in which we already operate, including through successful participation in auctions by the National Electric Energy Agency (“ANEEL”). Additionally, we also evaluate transactions where we could increase our participation in assets already in our portfolio.

These transactions, by nature, present risks and challenges related to the uncertainties of the scenarios and assumptions assumed in the preparation of the Business Plan for each project. Uncertainties may be associated with the execution of the integration of the acquired company (operations, systems, employees, equipment, etc.), exposure to the liabilities assumed by these companies, difficulties in implementing new ventures and the variation in scenarios/assumptions assumed in the projection of future cash flows of the assets involved. The materialization of these risks can have operational, financial and sometimes reputational impacts.

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.

Our level of indebtedness and our 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, 2023, we had total debt of R\$29,455 million. Our level of indebtedness, as well as the annual debt service increases, and there is a possibility that we will not have sufficient cash to promptly pay the principal, interest and other charges related to our indebtedness. Additionally, we may incur additional debt to finance acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or for other purposes, subject to the restrictions applicable to our current financing, such as when we acquired CPFL Transmissão, in October 2021.

If we incur additional indebtedness, the risks related to our indebtedness may increase.

In addition, some of our financing agreements contain restrictive operating clauses relating to our business. In particular, some of these clauses prevent us from making restricted payments, including the distribution of dividends, if certain financial ratios are not met. These financial ratios are based on the achievement of certain levels of Adjusted EBITDA (calculated in accordance with the criteria contained in its debt instruments), interest expenses and net debt. These financial ratios are maintenance tests, which means we must continually meet them every year to avoid defaulting on our debt obligations. Our ability to meet these financial ratios may be affected by events beyond our control and we cannot guarantee that we will meet these financial ratios. Failure to comply with any of these provisions may result in an event of default under these agreements and others.

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

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

Cash generation from our operations may not be sufficient to pay the principal, interest and other amounts due under our current and future indebtedness, in which case we may be unable to borrow, sell assets or otherwise raise funds under acceptable conditions or even to do so to refinance the debt as soon as it becomes due or when it becomes due. If we incur additional debt, the risks related to our debt, including our default on the terms of our debt, may increase.

In the event that we are in default under any of our financing agreements, the outstanding balances under these agreements (including principal, interest and any fines) may be accelerated if the due amount exceeds the possible limits contained in each financial agreement, which could trigger the cross default/cross acceleration provisions under our other financing agreements and, in view of our significant level of indebtedness, materially and negatively affect our financial condition.

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

We may be substantially affected by violations of our Code of Ethical Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Law and similar laws, which could materially adversely affect our business both in relation to the financial and operational aspect, as well as in relation to our image.

Failure by our directors, administrators and/or employees, as well as subsidiaries, controlling companies and/or affiliates, to comply with our Code of Ethical Conduct and applicable anti-corruption legislation may expose us to sanctions provided for in the aforementioned regulations. Therefore, our compliance guidelines may not be sufficient to prevent or detect inappropriate practices, fraud and/or violations of the law by any employee, subsidiary, controller, affiliate or by any third party acting on behalf of such parties, interests and/or benefit. Furthermore, in the future, we may discover a case in which there has been a failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and/or internal controls, which could result in fines and/or other sanctions and negatively affect our reputation, financial condition and strategic objectives .

Law No. 12,846, of August 1, 2013 (“Anti-Corruption Law”), establishes the concept of objective liability for legal entities involved in acts harmful to public administration, subjecting the offender to civil and administrative penalties. Similar to the Foreign Corrupt Practice Act of the United States of America (“United States”), the Anti-Corruption Law considers administrative sanctions to be applied as a result of an act harmful to public administration.

The Anti-Corruption Law imposes liability on companies for acts of corruption, fraud or manipulation of public tenders, government contracts and interference with investigations and/or inspections by government authorities. Companies considered liable under the Anti-Corruption Law may face fines of up to 20% of their gross revenue in the immediately preceding year or, if this annual gross revenue cannot be estimated, such fines may vary between R\$6,000.00 and R\$60,000. ,000.00. Among other sanctions, the Anti-Corruption Law also provides for the seizure of illegally obtained assets or benefits, the suspension or partial prohibition of operations, the dissolution of the entity and/or the prohibition of receiving incentives, subsidies, donations or financing from the government or entities controlled by the government for a period of up to 5 years. When evaluating penalties under the Anti-Corruption Law, Brazilian authorities may consider adopting an effective compliance program. Other laws applicable to violations related to corruption, such as Federal Law No. 8,492, of June 2, 1992 (“Administrative Improbity Law”), also provide for penalties that include the prohibition of entering into contracts with the government for a period of up to 10 years.

Additionally, several financial contracts entered into by us and our subsidiaries contain clauses that require compliance with the Anti-Corruption Law. Therefore, non-compliance with the Anti-Corruption Law by our Company or its subsidiaries may represent an event of default within the scope of such contracts and, consequently, cause the early maturity of debts. In addition to sanctions and fines arising from anti-corruption legislation.

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

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

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

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

We are a holding company and a significant part of our cash comes from the distribution of results from our subsidiaries. Some financial contracts entered into by our subsidiaries impose restrictions on the distribution of dividends. Any adverse change in the financial condition or operating results of our subsidiaries may affect our business, our financial condition, as well as our ability to pay dividends or make additional investments.

We are a publicly traded company, with the main objective of acting as a holding company, participating in the capital of other companies dedicated to the activities of distribution, transmission, generation, commercialization and provision of services in the electrical energy segment.

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

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

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

We plan to invest R\$1,039 million in our generation activities, R\$3,499 million in our transmission activities, R\$23,425 million in our distribution activities and R\$410 million in our commercialization and service activities during the period from 2024 to 2028. We intend to make investments in the total amount of R\$5,922 million in 2024, R\$6,064 million in 2025, R\$5,860 million in 2026, R\$5,643 million in 2027 and R\$4,884 million in 2028. We have already contractually assumed commitments in relation apart from these investments. Our ability to complete this investment program depends on a number of factors, including our ability to charge adequate fees for our services, our access to national and international capital markets and a variety of operational and regulatory contingencies, among others.

There is no certainty that we will have the financial resources to complete our proposed investment program. Any impossibility of completing such a program may have a material adverse effect on our operation and the development of our business, as well as adversely affect our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

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

The Brazilian judiciary or the creditors of our Company and/or companies in our economic group may determine the conduct of any liquidation process of a company in our economic group as if they were a single company (Substantial Consolidation Theory). If this happens, our shareholders may be negatively impacted by the loss of our value if their assets are allocated to pay creditors of other companies in our economic group.

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

We depend on the knowledge obtained by our teams, whether from technical professionals who work in offices or in the field, as well as administrative/corporate professionals, who have specific knowledge and/or are qualified through various training or specialized training. If some of these professionals are lost, there may be difficulties in attracting and training people to replace internal knowledge. Economic dynamics can cause times of high demand, requiring us to compete for this type of labor in a heated market, which can make it unfeasible or bring additional costs to attracting and training these people. If we are unable to attract and retain these people to maintain or expand our operations, the quality of management of our business may be impacted.

b. its shareholders, especially the controlling shareholders

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

We have a controlling shareholder, who currently holds 83.71% of our share capital. The controlling shareholder has the power to, among others, elect the majority of members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council, as well as to determine, in general, the result of the majority of other resolutions that require shareholder approval, including in transactions with parties related, corporate reorganizations, disposals of assets, partnerships and/or the payment of any future dividends.

Our controlling shareholder may take measures that may be contrary to the interests of other shareholders, including decisions relating to business planning, strategies, acquisitions, disposals of assets, partnerships, financing and/or similar operations. 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, see item 6 of this Reference Form.

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

We may have to raise additional resources and may choose to obtain them through the public or private placement of shares or securities convertible into shares or exchangeable for them. Obtaining resources through the issuance of shares, or securities convertible into shares, may result in a change in the number of shares in circulation and in the price of shares and, consequently, in the dilution of the shareholding of said shareholders, who may become have a smaller proportional share in income and less power to influence decisions made by us, if they do not exercise, for any reason, their preemptive rights in subscribing to new shares issued as a result of such new share offerings to obtain additional capital in the future . In the event that public or private financing is not available, or if shareholders so decide, such additional resources may be obtained by increasing our share capital. Any additional resources obtained through the issuance of shares or securities convertible into shares or an increase in our share capital may dilute the shareholder's interest in the share capital, and may also have an adverse effect on the price of securities issued by our Company. It is worth mentioning that the raising of additional resources through the issuance of shares or debt securities convertible into shares may, under the terms of the Brazilian Corporation Law, be done with the exclusion of the preemptive rights of our shareholders, and may, therefore, dilute its percentage and equity shareholding.

c. its subsidiaries and affiliates

The tariffs we charge for the supply of electricity to captive consumers and the tariffs for using the distribution system that we charge to free and special consumers are determined by ANEEL in accordance with concession contracts entered into with the Brazilian government, and may adversely affect our revenue. operational.

Our tariffs are determined in accordance with concession contracts entered into with the Brazilian government and in accordance with ANEEL regulations and decisions, which are determined exclusively by ANEEL, as established in the concession contract and current legislation and regulations.

Our concession contracts and Brazilian legislation establish a mechanism that allows three types of tariff processes: (i) annual tariff adjustment (“RTA”); (ii) periodic tariff review (“RTP”); and (iii) extraordinary tariff review (“RTE”). We have the right to request, each year, the RTA, which is intended to offset certain effects of inflation on tariffs and pass on to consumers these changes in our cost structure that are beyond our control, such as the cost of electricity that we purchase and certain regulatory charges, including charges for use of the transmission and distribution network. Furthermore, ANEEL usually carries out the RTP every four or five years (under the terms of each concession contract). In this way, it aims to identify the variation in our costs, as well as determine a trajectory of reduction, or increase, of operational costs depending on our operational efficiency, and also determine a productivity factor inherent to the distribution service, in favor of reasonable tariffs. , to be adopted with the index of the following RTAs. RTEs can be carried out at any time, or they can be requested by us. Of our distributors, RTP occurred in 2021 only for the CPFL Santa Cruz concession, with an average change of 9.95%. In 2023, three of the CPFL Group's distributors underwent RTP: CPFL Paulista, RGE and CPFL Piratininga, with the following average effects on the consumer: 4.89%, 1.10% and -4.37%, respectively. Additionally, there are currently ongoing sectorial lawsuits discussing ANEEL's Tariff Review methodologies. Although the possibility is remote, an eventual unfavorable outcome could result in changes to the tariffs currently applied, having an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession contracts and authorizations, as well as ensure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations and/or our energy supply contracts. If this occurs, we could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results and ability to meet our contractual obligations.

We conduct our generation, transmission and distribution activities under the terms of concession agreements signed with the Brazilian government. The duration of our concessions ranges from 20 to 35 years. The 1988 Federal Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil requires that all concessions relating to public services be granted through auction. Based on laws and regulations specific to the electricity sector, the Brazilian government may renew current concessions for an additional period of up to 20 or 30 years, depending on the nature of the concession, without an auction, as long as the concessionaire has achieved certain minimum standards financial, performance, among others, as well as that the proposal is, on the other hand, acceptable to the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government has considerable discretion, under the terms of Law No. 8,987/95 (“Concessions Law”), Law No. 9,074/95, Decree No. 7,805/12, Law No. 12,783/13, Decree No. 8,461/15, Law No. 13,360/16, Decree No. 9,158/17 and Decree No. 9,187/17, as well as concession contracts, in relation to the renewal of concessions. We also emphasize that we may be subject to new regulations issued by the Brazilian government, which could retroactively affect the rules on renewals of concessions and authorizations. The non-renewal of our concessions and authorizations, as well as the non-renewal of our energy supply contracts, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results and ability to meet our contractual obligations.

ANEEL may impose penalties on us if we fail to comply with any provision of our concession contracts or authorizations. Depending on the severity of the non-compliance, penalties could include:

- fine for non-compliance, limited to a maximum of 2.0% of the annual revenue generated within the scope of the concession or authorization, or, if the concession or authorization in question is not operational, to a maximum of 2.0% of the estimated value the energy that would be generated in the 12-month period prior to the occurrence of the default;
- embargoes on construction activities;
- restrictions on the operation of existing facilities and equipment;

- obligations for additional contributions by the concessionaire's controlling shareholders (not applicable to authorizations);
- temporary suspension of participation in new tenders, which may also be extended to the controlling shareholders of the entity subject to the penalty;
- intervention by ANEEL in the administration of the offending concessionaire; and
- termination of the concession or authorization.

The Brazilian government may also revoke any of our concessions or authorizations through expropriation, if it believes there are reasons of public interest. Furthermore, we may be a party to legal actions that eventually result in restrictions on contracting with the Public Authorities, which could affect us financially and in reputational aspects.

We cannot guarantee investors that we will not be penalized by ANEEL for possible non-compliance with our concession contracts 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 eventual termination or early revocation of our concessions or authorizations may not be sufficient to recover the full value of certain assets. Furthermore, if any of our concession contracts or authorizations are terminated for reasons attributable to us, the effective amount of compensation by the granting authority may be significantly reduced through the imposition of fines or other penalties. Therefore, if fines or penalties are imposed on us, or if any of our concessions or authorizations are revoked, our financial situation, operating results and ability to comply with our contractual obligations could suffer a material adverse effect.

The distribution concessions held by our former subsidiaries Companhia Luz e Força Santa Cruz, Companhia Jaguari de Energia, Companhia Luz e Força de Mococa, Companhia Leste Paulista de Energia and Companhia Sul Paulista de Energia (currently merged into Companhia Jaguari de Energia, later called CPFL Santa Cruz) were originally granted in 1999, for a period of 16 years, with this period being extended in 2015 for another 30 years, until July 2045. The aforementioned extensions were granted in light of Decree nº 7,805/2012, of the Law No. 12,783/2013 and Decree No. 8,461/2015, and are therefore subject to their goals and standards established by the Brazilian authorities. These goals and standards are included in the amendments to the concession contracts. There is still no precedent that allows us to assess how Brazilian authorities will act under these new laws and regulations, which include certain variables that are beyond our control and that may affect our ability to fully achieve these goals. If we are unable to achieve these goals, our distribution concessions and, therefore, our revenues and our ability to meet our contractual obligations could be materially affected.

Another relevant point in the new electricity sector framework is the expiration by 2031 of 20 electricity distribution concession contracts not covered by art. 7th of Law No. 12,783, of 2013, that is, those granted after the publication of Law No. 9,074, of 1995. Among the companies that will have their concession contracts expired are CPFL Paulista and RGE in the year 2027 and CPFL Piratininga in the year 2028. In the context of renewal, in 2023 the MME established Public Consultation nº 152/2023, already described in item 1.6 of this document, with the purpose of obtaining contributions for the elaboration of the guidelines that will guide the new contracts of concession. The developments of the guidelines reached the Federal Audit Court (TCU), which expressed support for the continuation of the renewals of the 20 concessions. However, after the contribution period established by the MME for the aforementioned public consultation has passed, analysis documents from the ministry or even a Decree with guidelines for renewal have not yet been made available. Therefore, not specifically knowing the new guidelines and technical and economic conditions for contractual renewals of CPFL Energia Group Distribution concessions becomes a risk factor associated with the electricity distribution business.

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

With regard to other Generation and Renewables businesses, licenses, permissions and authorizations required and applicable to our activities are issued by public bodies such as city halls and environmental agencies and

must be kept valid. When necessary, these licenses and authorizations must be renewed with the competent public authorities.

We cannot guarantee that we will obtain, maintain valid and/or renew in a timely manner all authorizations, real estate and environmental licenses necessary for the development of our activities. Delays or refusals by licensing bodies to issue or renew such documents, as well as the eventual impossibility of us meeting the requirements established by such bodies during the licensing process, may adversely affect our operating results. Failure to obtain, maintain or renew these licenses and/or authorizations may result in the imposition of fines and the closure of our illegal establishments, with the total or partial interruption of our activities. Furthermore, in the event of 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 market demand for energy. If actual demand is different from that predicted by us, we may be forced to buy or sell energy on the spot market at prices that may generate additional costs, which we may not be able to fully pass on to consumers.

Under the terms of the New Electrical Sector Model Law, an electrical energy distributor is obliged to contract in advance, through public bidding, 100% of the electrical energy that was foreseen for their respective concession areas and is authorized to transfer up to 105 % of the cost of this energy to consumers. Overestimated or underestimated demand can generate adverse impacts, when outside the regulatory limits of 100% and 105% (limits that can be increased by possible surpluses or involuntary exposures approved by ANEEL). If we underestimate demand and purchase electrical energy in smaller quantities than our needs, such that we would be held liable under the New Model Law for the Electric Sector and applicable legislation, we may be forced to purchase additional energy on the spot market, at volatile prices that may be substantially higher than those foreseen in long-term purchase contracts. We may be prevented from fully passing on these additional costs to consumers and would also be subject to penalties, in accordance with applicable regulations. On the other hand, if we overestimate demand and purchase electrical energy in quantities greater than our needs, we may be forced to sell the excess energy at prices substantially lower than those under the terms of our concessions. In either circumstance, if there are significant differences between our forecasted needs and actual energy demand, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Since August 2017, Decree No. 9,143/2017 allows distribution companies to negotiate surplus energy with free consumers and other free market agents (generators, traders and self-producers). This faculty has already been established by the Surplus Sale Mechanism, introduced by ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 824/2018 and came into force in January 2019, currently regulated by ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1,009/2022.

Commercialization activities are subject to potential losses due to short, medium and long-term variations in energy prices. Additionally, we may not be able to purchase energy in sufficient quantities to honor our sales contracts or fully sell our available energy volume, which may leave us exposed in the spot market at substantially high prices or at relatively low levels in relation to current prices. our long-term contracts.

In our energy commercialization activities, we may not be able to purchase the electricity we need to meet our sales contracts, which may expose us to market prices that are significantly higher than the prices of our medium and long-term contracts. Additionally, we may not be able to sell all of the electricity we have in order to meet our purchase contracts, which could expose us to market prices that are significantly lower than the prices of our medium and long-term contracts. In general, all free market agents are subject to possible differences between the volumes of energy generated or purchased (supply) and the volumes of energy sold or consumed (demand). These volume differences are settled by the Electricity Commercialization Chamber ("CCEE") at the Difference Settlement Price ("PLD"). The PLD is calculated for each submarket and load level on an hourly basis, and is based on the Marginal Operation Cost ("CMO"), limited to minimum and maximum values defined by ANEEL, which are reviewed and established each year by the agency regulator.

Our Company has in its portfolio several plants whose sales contracts are executed directly to free market companies. Therefore, if there is less generation than initially contracted, due to the low incidence of wind in

wind farms, there is no adjustment or compensation mechanism, which increases the risk of these plants, which will be exposed to the PLD in the settlement of the CCEE.

The same occurs with the other plants in the group, if the energy generated from the biomass plants is less than the sales contract. In the case of hydraulics (PCHs or UHEs), which belong to the Energy Reallocation Mechanism ("MRE"), exposure to the PLD also occurs since the entire set of MRE plants do not generate the corresponding amount of their total guarantees. physical properties, also causing exposure to the Generation Scaling Factor ("GSF"), highlighted in more detail in item 1.16 of this Reference Form.

Variations in short-term market prices may lead to potential losses in our commercialization activity. Factors that may affect the PLD include (i) variations in the predicted and identified load; (ii) variations in reservoir levels at hydroelectric plants; (iii) reduction/increase in expected and verified affluence; (iv) anticipations or delays in the start of operations of new generators and/or transmitters; and (v) variations in the predicted and verified generation of generation projects. The occurrence of any of these factors could lead to a substantial variation in the PLD, which could result in increased costs or reduced revenue from energy sales in the short term, and could also negatively affect our cash flow.

We are responsible for any losses and damages arising from the non-provision and/or inadequate provision of electrical energy services, and our contracted insurance policies may not be sufficient to fully cover such losses and damages. If we have to bear losses and damages resulting from the non-provision and/or inadequate provision of energy services, this may have an adverse effect on us, as well as impacting our ability to fulfill contractual obligations.

Under Brazilian legislation, we have objective liability for losses and damages, direct and indirect, arising from the inadequate provision of electricity distribution services. Furthermore, our generators, transmitters and distributors may be held responsible for losses and damages caused to third parties as a result of 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 Operator of the Electrical System ("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 on our ability to perform our contractual obligations.

The expansion and operation of substations and transmission lines, as well as the maintenance of this equipment, involve significant risks that may lead to loss of revenue or increased expenses and, consequently, cause adverse effects on our business, financial condition and operating results.

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

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

The occurrence of these or other problems could adversely affect our ability to meet our contractual obligations, which could have a negative effect on our financial situation and operating results in the medium and long term.

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

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

The distribution business may be required to reimburse consumers and other users in cases of incorrect billing and other undue charges, which could represent a cost and negatively affect our financial results.

ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 1,000, of December 7, 2021, (“REN 1000/2021”), through Article 323, Item II, establishes the double refund of undue billing amounts, regardless of intent or fault of the distributor. In this sense, when there is overbilling, the consumer must receive, by the second billing cycle following the finding, the undue amounts in the last 60 months of billing, immediately prior to the finding, updated by the Broad National Consumer Price Index – IPCA , and late payment interest is added at the rate of 1% per month pro rata die on the updated value obtained from Section II. The double refund provided for in this article is applicable to all amounts that make up the billing, including taxes, compensations, tariff flags and charges of any nature.

The construction, expansion and operation of our electrical energy generation and distribution facilities and equipment involve significant risks that may result in loss of revenue or increased expenses, which may adversely affect our financial situation, operating results and capacity to comply with our contractual obligations.

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

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

If we experience these or other problems, we may not be able to generate, transmit and distribute electrical energy in quantities compatible with our projections, which may adversely affect our financial situation, operating results and ability to meet our contractual obligations.

d. its administrators

Unfavorable decisions in judicial, administrative or arbitration proceedings, investigation procedures or police inquiries involving our managers may have adverse effects on our reputation, business, financial condition and operating 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 matters, among others. We cannot guarantee that the results of these processes and/or new processes will be favorable to members of our management.

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

e. its suppliers

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

We depend on third parties to supply the equipment used in our facilities and engineering services and, consequently, we are subject to price increases and failures on the part of such suppliers and service providers, such as delays in delivery or delivery of damaged equipment. Such issues may adversely affect our activities and have an adverse impact on our results. Additionally, various sources of supply chain risk, including strikes or shutdowns, loss of or damage to our equipment or its components while in transit or storage, natural disasters, or the occurrence of an illness or contagious disease, could limit supply of the equipment used in our facilities. Furthermore, due to the technical specifications of our equipment and works, there are few suppliers and service providers available. If any supplier discontinues production, interrupts the sale of any of the equipment necessary for its activities or the provision of engineering services, we may not be able to purchase such equipment or service from other suppliers under the same price and term conditions. In this case, the provision of our electricity transmission and generation services could be significantly harmed, which could negatively impact our financial condition and operating results.

As we outsource part of our operations, in the event that one or more service providers suspend activities or stop providing services, our operations could be adversely affected, which could have a detrimental impact on our results and financial condition. Any shortage or interruption could adversely affect the continued development of our activities, which could have a material adverse impact on our operating results and financial position.

Furthermore, in the event that one or more service providers do not comply with any of their labor obligations, including issues of respect for Human Rights, social security, environmental, or any other, we may be jointly and severally liable for these obligations. This could adversely affect our operating results, as well as negatively affect our reputation in the event of future payment of fines or compensation.

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

Our maintenance needs and new construction demands are met by a limited number of suppliers. Therefore, we are vulnerable to market supply and demand, especially at times when there are large investments in the energy sector, which can cause us to pay high prices for these services and materials used in these works.

The inability or unwillingness of these third parties to provide the services contracted by us with the quality stipulated in the contract, as well as to supply the materials necessary to perform these services, may: (i) lead to

non-compliance with their regulatory obligations; (ii) put at risk the preservation of its generating plants and electrical energy transmission and distribution networks; and/or (iii) temporarily reduce the availability/electricity generation capacity of its plants and its electricity transmission and distribution networks. Consequently, we may obtain lower sales revenue and have possible short-term market exposure, which could have an adverse effect on our results and image. Furthermore, the termination of these contracts for the supply of materials and construction or operation and maintenance services, or the inability to renew them or to negotiate new contracts with other equally qualified service providers, in a timely manner and at similar prices, may have an effect adverse effect on our results.

f. its customers

The level of default by our consumers may adversely affect our business, operating results and/or financial condition.

The level of default by our consumers can be affected by economic variables such as income level, unemployment, interest rates, inflation and energy prices. The current Brazilian macroeconomic situation, associated with the increase in electricity tariffs in recent years, may represent an increase in the risk of default for our consumers.

We cannot guarantee that the measures to improve payment collection that we have implemented will be sufficient and effective to maintain the current level of delinquency among our customers. If the default rate increases, our business, financial conditions and operating 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 impede the growth of the Brazilian economy and affect our business.

In the past, Brazil faced 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, 2023, the basic interest rate in Brazil, or SELIC, varied between 2.0% and 14.3% per year.

According to the Broad National Consumer Price Index ("IPCA"), the inflation rate was 4.6% on December 31, 2023. Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in the future and inflationary pressures may lead the government Brazilian government to intervene in the economy and introduce policies that could adversely affect our business and the price of our common shares. In the past, Brazilian government interventions have included maintaining a restrictive monetary policy with high interest rates that restricted the availability of credit and reduced economic growth, causing volatility in interest rates. The SELIC rate fluctuated from 13.8% on December 31, 2022 to 11.8% on December 31, 2023, as established by the Monetary Policy Committee ("Copom"). Softer policies by the Brazilian government and the Central Bank and declines in interest rates have triggered and may continue to trigger increases in inflation and, consequently, growth volatility and the need for sudden and significant increases in interest rates, which could negatively affect us and increase our debt.

If Brazil faces high inflation in the future, even with the tariff reviews and adjustments provided for in the concession contracts, it may not be possible to neutralize the impacts of inflation on our expenses, including salaries. This would lead to a decrease in profit for the year, 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.

During the last decade, the Real has suffered frequent and substantial variations in relation to the US Dollar and other foreign currencies. The exchange rate of the Real in relation to the US Dollar was R\$4.84 on December 31, 2023. The Real may continue to fluctuate significantly compared to the US Dollar in the future.

The depreciation of the Real increases the cost of purchasing electricity from the Itaipu Plant ("Itaipu"), the hydroelectric plant that is one of our main suppliers and which corrects electricity prices partially based on costs linked to the US Dollar. American. The price of electricity from Itaipu increases or decreases according to the

variation in the exchange rate between the Real and the US Dollar. In addition, changes in the price of electricity generated by Itaipu are subject to the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism, under which our tariffs are adjusted annually to take into account the gains or losses from these purchases from Itaipu. Our cash flows may be adversely affected by volatile exchange rates due to the discrepancy between the date of purchase of electricity from Itaipu and the date on which our tariffs are adjusted through the Parcel A cost recovery mechanism.

The depreciation of the Real in relation to the US Dollar could create inflationary pressures in Brazil and cause an increase in interest rates, which could negatively affect the growth of the Brazilian economy as a whole and affect our financial condition and operating results, as well as inhibit access to international capital markets and lead the government to intervene, including government recessionary policies. The depreciation of the Real against the US Dollar can also lead to a decrease in consumption, deflationary pressures and reduce the growth of the economy as a whole. On the other hand, the appreciation of the Real in relation to the US Dollar and other foreign currencies could lead to the devaluation of Brazilian current accounts abroad, as well as reducing growth driven by exports. Depending on the circumstances, both the depreciation and appreciation of the Real may substantially and adversely affect the growth of the Brazilian economy and our business, financial conditions and operating results, as well as our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

For more qualitative and quantitative information regarding exchange rate instability that affects our business, see item 4.3 of this Reference Form.

h. regulation of the sectors in which the issuer operates

We are uncertain about the review of Assured Energy at our power generating plants, which could negatively affect our ability to supply electricity in accordance with the plants' CCEs and lead to a reduction in our revenues and an increase in our costs.

Decree No. 2,655, of July 2, 1998, established that the Assured Energy of generation plants would be reviewed every 5 years. As part of these reviews, the Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME") may review the Assured Energy of a project, limited to a maximum variation of 5% per review or 10% over the entire term of the concession contract. In accordance with MME Ordinance No. 515/2015, it was expected that the first review of Assured Energy according to this process would be implemented for hydroelectric plants (except Small Hydroelectric Plants – "PCHs") in January 2017. The application of the methodology this new review for each hydroelectric plant is not yet available; however, the MME issued Ordinance No. 714/2016, according to which the current Assured Energy of each hydroelectric plant would remain in force until December 2017. The first review 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%. PCHs, unlike other hydroelectric plants, have been subject to annual reviews of their Assured Energy since 2010, in accordance with MME Ordinance No. 463/2009. These annual reviews resulted in reductions for CPFL Renováveis' 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 increase in the Assured Energy of CPFL Renováveis' biomass plants by an average of 3.8% in 2020, a reduction of 1.1% in 2019 and an average increase of 4.3% in 2018.

We cannot be certain how, how and when future reviews will affect the Assured Energy of each of our individual plants, whether renewable energy producers will be successful in their appeal against the review process, or whether the overall effect of the reviews will increase or will reduce our Assured Energy. When a plant's Assured Energy is decreased, our ability to supply electrical energy in accordance with the plants' Power Purchase Agreements ("CCEs") is negatively affected, which could lead to a reduction in our revenues and an increase in our costs if our generation subsidiaries are forced to purchase electricity from other agents. We expect that Assured Energy reviews under Decree No. 2,655/98 will continue to occur every five years for our plants that are not PCHs.

Given the essential nature of electrical energy, the entire value chain of the electrical sector is subject to specific standards and rules that make up the specific regulations that agents operating in this sector must follow.

Our business is subject to extensive regulation by several Brazilian regulatory authorities, particularly ANEEL. ANEEL regulates the policies and guidelines of the Granting Authority for the use and exploitation of electricity services by agents in the sector and supervises various aspects of the businesses in which we operate, in addition to establishing the tariffs applicable to the CPFL Group's distribution and transmission concessionaires. . Thus, if we make additional and unexpected capital investments, as ordered by ANEEL, and we are not permitted to readjust our rates accordingly, or if ANEEL does not authorize reimbursement of all costs, or if ANEEL modifies regulations relating to tariff adjustments, we may be adversely affected. Additionally, both the implementation of our growth strategy and the conduct of our business in its 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 auctions or delay in the review and implementation of new annual tariffs.

If regulatory changes require us to conduct our business in a manner materially different from our current operations, our operations, financial results and ability to meet our contractual obligations could 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 commercialization segment operates directly within the free energy contracting environment, it is subject to the norms and rules relating to the sector and must, in the same way, follow them. Therefore, any legal and/or regulatory changes may directly or indirectly affect the financial performance of market businesses.

Changes in tax and accounting legislation, tax incentives and benefits, different interpretations of tax legislation or jurisprudence may harm our operating results.

Changes in Brazilian tax laws, interpretations of tax authorities, administrative or judicial jurisprudence and Brazilian tax regulations could result in an increase in the tax burden on our financial results, which could significantly reduce our operating profits and cash flows. Our distribution subsidiaries and the sales subsidiary, CPFL Brasil, are parties to legal proceedings that deal with the exclusion of ICMS from the PIS and COFINS calculation basis paid by these entities. If we are successful in such proceedings, we expect to obtain a tax credit for part of the overpaid PIS and COFINS amounts, while the remaining amounts may have to be returned to consumers.

The enactment of Law No. 14,385/2022 defined the return of amounts arising from final and unappealable legal actions that established the exclusion of ICMS from the PIS and COFINS calculation basis charged on the energy bill. Before the publication of the Law, in tariff processes carried out between 2021 and 2022, the Agency already considered that, in exceptional situations, part of the PIS and COFINS credits could be used. Even with the exceptional refund already made, there was a need to transfer the residual until the moment the Law was approved. Thus, ANEEL conducted a series of Extraordinary Tariff Revisions (RTEs), promoting the mitigation of previously approved rates, to consider the refund of amounts arising from legal actions that have become final and unappealable.

Also, Complementary Law No. 194/2022 brought changes to the National Tax Code (CTN – Law No. 5,172/1966) and the Kandir Law (LC No. 87/1996), determining the application of ICMS rates based on the floor (17% or 18 %) of fuels, electricity, communications and public transport. With the Law, there was recognition of the essentiality of electrical energy, prohibition of setting ICMS rates at a level higher than the State's general internal rate and definition of the non-incidence of ICMS on transmission (TUST) and distribution (TUSD) services. and sectoral charges for operations involving electrical energy.

If administrative or judicial authorities have a different understanding than we do about the use of the tax credit, we may have to return the full amount of excess payments to consumers, which will not provide the benefits we expect. In addition, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected if certain tax incentives are not maintained or renewed. We may be unable to collect applicable taxes and fees or comply with tax laws, which may result in additional fines and tax assessments.

It is worth highlighting that we recently had the promulgation of Constitutional Amendment Project (PEC) No. 45/2019 (Tax Reform), which establishes the replacement of 5 taxes currently in Brazil at federal, state and municipal levels in the coming years, as highlighted below:

- Federal: PIS, COFINS e IPI;
- State: ICMS; and
- Municipal: ISS.

In this way, the aforementioned taxes will be replaced by 2 taxes on added value, so that (i) ICMS and ISS will be incorporated into the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS) and (ii) IPI, PIS and COFINS will be incorporated into the Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS). We emphasize that tax reforms or any change in laws and regulations that affect taxes or tax benefits may directly or indirectly adversely affect our Company's business and operating results.

i. foreign countries where the issuer operates

Not applicable, considering that we and our subsidiaries only operate in Brazilian territory.

j. social issues

We may not be able to meet diversity indicator requirements, which may negatively impact our reputation.

Currently, employee diversity, equity and inclusion have become critical factors for companies. The market is demanding the disclosure of company diversity indicators, and the company's reputation, relationships with customers and operations with other companies are being impacted by such factors. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to meet increasing expectations regarding diversity indicators. If we are unable to meet these requirements, the demand for our services, our reputation, attraction and retention of talent may be negatively impacted. For more information about our diversity indicators, see item 10 of this Reference Form.

We are subject to health regulations that may become more stringent in the future, which may result in increases in obligations and investments and, consequently, affect our operations and financial results, as well as our ability to fulfill our contractual obligations.

Our activities are subject to comprehensive federal, state and municipal legislation, obtaining and maintaining licenses, as well as regulation and supervision 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 other things, criminal and administrative sanctions, such as the imposition of fines and the revocation of licenses. Sanctions depend on the intensity of the infraction or the extent of the damage caused, as well as any aggravating or mitigating circumstances applicable to the violating agent. It is possible that an increase in the stringency of health regulations will force us to increase or direct our investments to comply with these regulations and, consequently, divert resources from already planned investments, which could adversely affect our financial situation and the results of our our operations.

If health regulations become more stringent in the future, our operations and financial results may be adversely affected, as well as our ability to meet our contractual obligations.

Dams are part of the critical and essential infrastructure of the Brazilian energy sector. Failures in dams under our responsibility can have serious impacts on the affected communities, our results and our reputation in society.

Dams are important infrastructure for our business, representing the majority of our energy generation capacity. However, when it comes to dams, there is an intrinsic risk of failure, whether due to factors internal or external to the structures (such as, for example, the failure of an upstream dam). The severity and nature of the risk are not entirely predictable. Therefore, we are subject to the risk of a dam failure that could have much greater repercussions than the loss of hydroelectric generation capacity. The failure of a dam can result in economic, social, regulatory, environmental damage and potential loss of human life and livelihoods in existing communities

downstream of dams, which could result in a significant adverse effect on our image, business, results operational and financial condition.

We may not be successful in applying and executing disclosed commitments relating to environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) matters, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results, as well as harm our reputation in society.

The market has become increasingly concerned with the way the company evaluates and manages ESG issues to anticipate and minimize risks and take advantage of value generation opportunities. Given this scenario, topics related to decarbonization, smart energy, eco-efficiency, circular economy, biodiversity, customer relationships, community, diversity, sustainable purchasing, health and safety, corporate governance and integrity, security and data protection become increasingly important. relevant.

Additionally, there has been an increase in ESG rules and regulations applicable to our business and we expect this trend to continue to strengthen best practices. Given the pace of evolution of legislation in this area, we may not be able to comply with new regulations in full. We are also exposed to the risk that future ESG rules and regulations could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business by requiring us to reduce the value of our assets or shorten their useful lives, experiencing increased compliance costs, or taking other actions that could be harmful to the Company. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

k. environmental issues

Failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may result in the obligation to repair environmental damage, the imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions and/or reputational damage, which could result in material adverse effects on our cash flow, image and investments.

Failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may result in the obligation to repair environmental damage, the imposition of criminal and administrative sanctions, as well as the obligation to respond for damages caused to third parties, including any communities located around these areas, which will result in increased expenses, unexpected investments and risk to the Company's reputation. Considering that environmental legislation and its application by Brazilian authorities may become more severe, we may incur significant additional expenses related to environmental compliance. Furthermore, delays or rejections by environmental licensing bodies in issuing or renewing licenses may negatively affect our operating results.

Furthermore, our activities are considered potentially polluting and using natural resources. In this sense, federal legislation imposes objective civil liability on anyone who directly or indirectly causes environmental degradation and, therefore, the duty to repair or compensate for damage caused to the environment and affected third parties is independent of intent or fault; There may also be liability in the criminal sphere, involving pecuniary penalties and restrictive rights, and in the administrative sphere, involving the imposition of fines and suspension of activities. The payment of substantial environmental compensation or significant expenses incurred to fund the recovery of the environment may prevent us or cause us to delay or redirect investment plans in other areas, which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow, image and our investments.

Additionally, the Public Prosecutor's Office and environmental bodies may initiate administrative procedures to investigate possible environmental damage that may be attributed to our activities. In these cases, Terms of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) and/or generic Terms of Commitments (TC) may be signed with the respective authorities, with the assumption of specific obligations. As it has the nature of an extrajudicial executive title, if non-compliance – total or partial – with the terms agreed in TAC and/or TC is found, we may be subject to risks and penalties, such as the payment of fines, execution of the title and, even, judicialization of disagreements before the Judiciary.

We may be held jointly and severally liable for environmental damage caused by our suppliers and partners, which could adversely affect us.

The obligation to repair damage caused to the environment is addressed, especially, by the National Environmental Policy. Civil liability imposes on the polluter the obligation to restore the environment or, if this is impossible, to compensate for the losses caused by his action or omission.

Environmental civil liability is objective and joint, which means that the obligation to repair the degradation caused does not depend on the demonstration of fault, but only on the relationship between the activity carried out and the damage verified (causality link) and may affect all those who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the occurrence of environmental damage, including our suppliers and partners, regardless of the agents' guilt being proven, which could adversely affect our results and activities. Therefore, hiring third parties to provide any services related to our projects and activities does not exempt us from liability for any environmental damage caused by contracted third parties. If we are held responsible for any environmental damage caused by third-party contractors or suppliers, we may be adversely affected. Additionally, the Environmental Crimes Law provides for the possibility of disregarding the legal personality when this is considered an obstacle to the recovery of damages caused to the environment. In this sense, directors, shareholders and/or partners can, together with the polluting company, be held responsible for damage to the environment.

We are subject to environmental regulations that may become more stringent in the future, which may result 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 supervision by Brazilian government agencies responsible for implementing environmental laws and policies. These agencies may take action against us if we fail to comply with applicable regulations and/or fail to obtain or maintain our respective licenses. These measures may include, among other things, criminal and administrative sanctions, such as the imposition of fines and the revocation of licenses. Sanctions depend on the intensity of the infraction or the extent of the damage caused, as well as any aggravating or mitigating circumstances applicable to the violating agent. It is possible that an increase in the stringency of environmental regulations will force us to increase or direct our investments to comply with these regulations and, consequently, divert resources from already planned investments, which could adversely affect our financial situation and the results of our operations.

Companies in the electricity sector are subject to strict environmental legislation at the federal, state and municipal levels regarding the suppression of vegetation, solid waste management, interventions in specially protected areas, the operation of potentially polluting activities, among other aspects. Such companies require licenses and authorizations from government agencies to set up their businesses and operate their activities.

In the event of violation or non-compliance with such laws, regulations, licenses and authorizations, companies may suffer administrative sanctions, such as fines, ban on activities, cancellation of licenses and revocation of authorizations, or be subject to criminal sanctions (including their administrators), without prejudice to the duty to repair environmental damage caused in the civil sphere. The Public Prosecutor's Office may initiate a civil investigation and/or immediately file a public civil action seeking compensation for any damage to the environment and affected third parties.

Federal legislation imposes strict liability on all those who directly or indirectly cause environmental degradation and, therefore, the duty to repair or compensate for damage caused to the environment and affected third parties, regardless of intent or fault. Federal legislation also provides for the disregard of the legal personality of the polluting company, attributing personal responsibility to administrators and shareholders, to enable compensation for damages caused to the quality of the environment. As a consequence, we may be forced to bear the cost of environmental repairs. The payment of substantial environmental compensation or relevant expenses incurred to fund environmental recovery may prevent or cause us to delay or redirect investment plans in other areas, which may adversely affect our business, reputation, operations, and image from the company.

Government agencies or other authorities may also issue new, more stringent rules or seek more restrictive interpretations of existing laws and regulations, which may require companies in the electric power sector, including us, to spend additional resources on environmental compliance, including obtaining environmental licenses for installations and equipment that did not previously require these environmental 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 fulfill our contractual obligations.

I. climate issues, including physical and transition risks

Our operational results depend on the existing climatic conditions that directly affect energy generation in the country (rain, wind, sun and temperature). Unfavorable weather conditions and natural events may affect our operating results in all of our segments.

We depend on the weather conditions (rain, wind, sun and temperature) prevalent in Brazil. In 2023, according to data from the National System Operator (“ONS”), 88.7% of electrical energy in Brazil was supplied by plants dependent on natural resources, 66.4% by hydroelectric plants, 14.2% by wind and 8.1% solar.

Brazil is subject to highly variable climatic conditions, generally resulting from deviations in the average index of each climatic variable. When hydrological conditions are in a critical situation, a greater volume of dispatch from thermoelectric plants, including those operated by us, is expected to cover the generation of energy from renewable sources and maintain the safety levels of the reservoirs, as well as the levels of electrical energy supply. In cases where hydroelectric plants, including those operated by us, generate a volume of energy lower than the volume of energy assured under the MRE, these plants may be exposed to the PLD. Within the scope of the MRE, when the amount of energy generated is lower than the physical guarantee, there is the so-called GSF (Generation Scaling Factor), which results in the exposure of the hydroelectric generator to the PLD in the Short Term Market. It is worth noting that, from a tariff point of view, the distribution segment is also affected in these circumstances due to its contracts with quota-holding plants. In the years 2015 to 2018, there was a shortage of energy within the scope of the MRE, which resulted in greater disbursements resulting from hydroelectric generation. We remain exposed to the GSF risk and disburse amounts based on the PLD to supply energy to our consumers on free market.

In the distribution segment, there may be extraordinary costs in the acquisition of energy when the Electrical Sector Monitoring Committee (“CMSE”) orders the ONS to dispatch thermoelectric plants outside the order of merit, such as, for example, System Service Charge (“ESS”), related to energy security. These additional costs may be passed on by distributors to consumers through periodic tariff adjustments or reviews, in accordance with applicable legislation. However, there will be a cash flow incompatibility in the intervening period, as distributors will have to bear these costs immediately, while tariffs will only be readjusted annually.

In the generation segment, it is worth highlighting that the fluctuation in the PLD caused by hydrological conditions does not only affect hydroelectric plants, but all plants that are exposed to the short-term market (MCP) and, consequently, exposed to the PLD risk.

While periods of water scarcity lead to high prices due to the activation of thermal plants, which are more expensive, on the other hand, periods of abundance of water resources cause prices to fall. There is considerable range between the ceiling and floor prices of the PLD, and in 2024, the ceiling price of the structural PLD defined by ANEEL is R\$ 716.80/MWh (R\$ 678.29/MWh in 2023) and the floor is of R\$61.07/MWh (R\$69.04/MWh in 2023). The PLD also influences prices in the free market beyond the scope of the short-term market, where correlations between PLD and the forward curve are observed.

Finally, considering the physical dimension of the assets, climatic conditions influence the operational safety of hydroelectric plants, as periods of extreme weather events can result in volumes of water that pose greater risks to the safety of structures and dams.

If the tariff flag system is changed, our operations and financial results could be adversely affected, as well as our ability to comply with contractual obligations.

In June 2021, the additional values for tariff flags were revised. The values approved for application from July 2021 were R\$ 18.74 per MWh in yellow tariff flags, R\$ 39.71 per MWh in red stage 1 tariff flags and R\$ 94.92 per MWh in tariff flags stage 2 red.

At the end of August 2021, an extraordinary tariff flag level, called Water Scarcity, was created by determination of the Chamber of Exceptional Rules for Hydroenergy Management ("CREG") to cover the exceptional costs of activating thermal plants with resources from the tariff flag. and energy imports. The additional value of the Water Scarcity flag defined was R\$ 14.20 for every 100 kilowatt-hours consumed. This charge will be valid for all consumers of the National Interconnected System from September 2021 to April 2022, with the exception of beneficiaries of the social tariff.

Throughout 2021, the yellow tariff flags were applied from January to April, the red stage 1 tariff flags were applied in May, the red stage 2 tariff flags were applied from June to August, and the Scarcity flag Water was applied from September to December. The Water Scarcity flag lasted until April 15, 2022. From May 16, 2022, the green flag was activated, which remained in force until the end of 2023, due to the improvement in the hydrological scenario. This mechanism may be insufficient to cover the costs of supplying thermoelectric energy and exposure in the spot market due to unfavorable hydrological conditions (GSF factor), and distributors still face the risk of cash flow mismatches in the short term.

If the tariff flag system is changed, our operations and financial results could be adversely affected, as well as our ability to comply with contractual obligations.

The impact of an electricity shortage and resulting electricity rationing, as occurred in 2001 and 2002, could have a substantial adverse effect on our business and operating results.

The operational capacity of hydroelectric plants in Brazil depends heavily on reservoir levels and, consequently, rainfall. Periods of severe or consistently below-average rainfall that result in electricity shortages may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. Hydrological conditions can be challenging during both the wet and dry periods in Brazil. For example, during the period of low rainfall in 2000 and 2001, the Brazilian government instituted the Rationing Program, a program to reduce electricity consumption that was in effect from June 1, 2001 to February 28, 2002. The Rationing Program established limits for electricity consumption for industrial, commercial and residential consumers, which ranged from 15% to 25% reduction in energy consumption. These rationing programs may result in a reduction in electricity demand throughout Brazil, thereby reducing our gross operating revenue. If Brazil experiences another electricity shortage (a situation that may occur and which we cannot control or predict), the Brazilian government may implement similar or other policies in the future to address the shortage. For example, comprehensive electrical energy conservation programs, including mandatory reductions in consumption, may be implemented if unfavorable hydrological conditions cannot be compensated, in practice, by other energy sources, such as thermoelectric plants, thus resulting in a lower supply of electrical energy to the Brazilian market.

If there is a shortage of electricity, with a lower supply of electricity in the Brazilian market, our operations, our financial results and our ability to comply with our contractual obligations may be adversely affected.

Climate change can create transition risks, physical risks and other risks that could adversely affect us.

Climate risk is a transversal risk that can be an aggravating factor for the types of traditional risks that 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 or simply TCFD, we consider that there are two primary sources of financial risks related to climate change: physical and transition. Transition and/or physical risks arising from climate change may adversely affect our business, condition and results of operations.

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be caused by events (acute) or long-term changes (chronic) in 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 and extreme variability in weather patterns, increasing average temperatures, chronic heat waves, or rising sea levels.

Especially in Brazil, rainfall patterns have been constantly changing, causing certain regions to experience rainfall volumes well above historical averages, resulting in floods and floods, landslides and mountainous regions. Such changes in rainfall patterns may have an adverse effect on our production capacity. The occurrence of storms and floods can also influence the values for insuring our assets and cause damage to them, especially those in high-risk regions where storms, tornadoes and other extreme events are more pronounced. In periods of rain scarcity, water deficiency occurs due to a decrease in the levels of water reservoirs, influencing the availability and costs of electrical energy. The lack of rain, combined with low reservoir levels, may lead governments and authorities to restrict industrial activities, given that, according to the National Water Resources Policy, priority must be given to human consumption and animal watering. Historically, in periods of water scarcity, the Brazilian government authorizes an increase in energy prices as a measure to encourage a reduction in consumption, which can generate pressure, with repercussions on the income levels of the general population, production costs, in the final price of our services, and consequently in our revenues and results.

Transition risks refer to actions taken to meet mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change, and can fall into several categories, such as market, technology and market changes:

- (i) Market risk may manifest itself through changes in 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 to support the transition to a low-carbon, energy-efficient economic system that can have a significant impact on businesses as new access to technology displaces old systems and disrupts some parts of the existing economic system; and
- (iii) In general, policy actions related to climate change fall into 2 main categories: those that aim to limit activities that contribute to the adverse effects of climate change and those that seek to promote adaptation to these changes. The risk and financial impact associated with policy changes depend on the nature and timing of those changes.

Our business, operations and results may be affected by transition risks, such as, but not limited to:

- (i) The scarcity of inputs and raw materials can cause increased costs, increased research and development expenses and restrictions or changes in production activities;
- (ii) Spending on the transition to more sustainable technologies for new service developments or adaptation of existing services;
- (iii) Regulations associated with carbon pricing and greenhouse gas emission standards;
- (iv) Increase in the price of services and/or reduction in the profit margin;
- (v) Increase in costs associated with production adjustments as a result of restrictions in legislation on the use of water resources;
- (vi) Difficulties in accessing assets or scarcity of raw materials;
- (vii) Loss of revenue due to the removal of less sustainable products from the portfolio; and
- (viii) Reduction in demand for goods and services due to changes in consumer preferences.

We are already subject to certain regulatory environmental requirements. These requirements may increase in the future as a result of the increasing importance of environmental issues. This and other changes to regulations in Brazil and international markets could 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.

Imbalance between supply and demand in the energy market caused by the granting of subsidies harms competitiveness and economic efficiency and directly affects the results of generation companies

Traditionally, the process of expanding the Brazilian generating complex was based on the economic concept of balancing operating costs and investment in new plants, that is, there was a need to add a generation source from the moment that the cost of operation exceeded the cost of implementing a new plant.

This criterion guaranteed an entrepreneur the remuneration of his investment in the long term. Furthermore, the decision to expand the generating complex was decisive and centralized, carried out through energy auctions to meet the growth of the regulated market.

However, the public policy applied in recent years, granting subsidies to encourage renewable sources, and the recent move by entrepreneurs to request grants for new plants in order to guarantee subsidies that will no longer exist, strongly contributes to the imbalance between supply and demand.

Furthermore, obligations defined by Congress and not included in expansion planning, linked to the continued growth of distributed generation, end up contributing even further to the imbalance in the market.

This situation, combined with the strong tendency to reduce costs from new sources, the opening of the market and the progressive replacement of regulated auctions with free negotiation between agents makes migration to free market increasingly attractive.

Finally, the low growth of the country's economy reduces energy consumption and worsens the problem of oversupply of energy, distorting the market balance and reducing prices and therefore companies' revenue expectations, causing the economic obsolescence of assets. not yet amortized.

m. other issues not included in the previous items

There are no other factors that have not been covered 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 tariffs for using the distribution system that we charge to free and special consumers are determined by ANEEL in accordance with concession contracts entered into with the Brazilian government, and may adversely affect our operating income.
- We may not be able to comply with the terms of our concession contracts and authorizations, as well as ensure the renewal and/or extension of our concessions and authorizations and/or our energy supply contracts. If this occurs, we could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results and ability to meet our contractual obligations.
- We depend on third parties to supply equipment used in our facilities, as well as to carry out part of our operations, and failures of one or more suppliers could harm our activities, financial condition and/or operational results.
- Our business is subject to cyberattacks and security and privacy breaches, and any attack could affect our business in a substantial and harmful way.
- Our operational results depend on the existing climatic conditions that directly affect energy generation in the country (rain, wind, sun and temperature). Unfavorable weather conditions and natural events may affect our operating results in all of our segments.

For more information on the risk factors described above, see item 4.1. of this Reference Form.

4.3. Describe quantitatively and qualitatively the main market risks to which the issuer is exposed, including foreign exchange risks and interest rate risks

The main market risk factors that affect business are as follows:

Exchange Rate Risk

This risk arises from the possibility of the Group incurring losses and cash constraints due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Additionally, the Group's subsidiaries are exposed in their operational activities to exchange rate variations when purchasing electricity from Itaipu. The compensation mechanism - CVA protects distribution subsidiaries from possible economic losses.

Sensitivity analysis

Exchange variation

Considering that the maintenance of the net foreign exchange exposure existing on December 31, 2023 was maintained, the simulation of the consolidated effects by type of financial instrument, for three different scenarios, would be:

(Amounts in R\$ / thousand)					
Instruments	Exposure (a)	Risk	Consolidated		
			Income (expense)		
			Currency depreciation (b)	Currency appreciation of 25%(c)	Currency appreciation of 50%(c)
Financial liability instruments	(4,175,250)		(173,692)	913,543	2,000,779
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	4,238,455		176,322	(927,372)	(2,031,067)
	63,205	drop in the dollar	2,630	(13,829)	(30,288)
Financial liability instruments	(545,782)		(28,110)	115,363	258,836
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	551,510		28,405	(116,574)	(261,552)
	5,728	drop in the euro	295	(1,211)	(2,716)
Financial liability instruments	(1,276,652)		(119,640)	229,433	578,506
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	1,315,553		123,285	(236,424)	(596,134)
	38,901	drop in the yen	3,645	(6,991)	(17,628)
Total	107,834		6,570	(22,031)	(50,632)
Effects on the comprehensive income			-	-	-
Effects on the net profit			6,570	(22,031)	(50,632)

(a) The exchange rate considered in December 31, 2023 was R\$ 4.84 for the dollar, R\$ 5.38 for the euro and R\$ 0.03 for the yen.

(b) According to exchange rates curves obtained from information available by B3 S.A. Brazil, Stock exchange, counter, with the exchange rate considered being R\$ 5.04, R\$ 5.66 and R\$ 0.04 and the exchange rate depreciation of 4,16%, 5,15% and 9,37% of dollar, euro and yen respectively in December 31, 2023.

(c) As required by CVM Instruction n. 475/2008, the percentage increases in the applied indices refers to the information available by B3 S.A. – Brazil, Stock exchange, counter.

Due to the net exchange rate exposure of the dollar and euro being active, the risk is low for the dollar, euro and yen, therefore, the exchange rate appreciated by 25% and 50% in relation to the probable exchange rate.

Interest Rate and Inflation Index Risk

This risk arises from the possibility of the Group incurring losses due to fluctuations in interest rates and inflation indexes that increase financial expenses related to loans, financing and debentures.

Sensitivity analysis

Interest rate variation

Assuming that the scenario of net exposure of financial instruments indexed to variable interest rates on December 31, 2023 was maintained, the net financial expense for the next 12 months for each of the three defined scenarios would be:

(Amounts in R\$ / thousand)

Instruments	Exposure	Risk	Rate in the period	Likely scenario rate (a)	Consolidated		
					Likely scenario	Income (expense)	
						Raising/Drop index by 25% (b)	Raising/Drop index by 50% (b)
Financial asset instruments	5,319,671				537,819	403,364	268,909
Financial liability instruments	(12,347,599)				(1,248,342)	(936,257)	(624,171)
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	(11,429,795)				(1,155,552)	(866,664)	(577,776)
Setorial financial assets and liabilities	(1,128,546)				(114,096)	(85,572)	(57,048)
	(19,586,269)	CDI/SELIC apprec.	11.65%	10.11%	(1,980,171)	(1,485,129)	(990,086)
Financial liability instruments	(195,475)				(10,595)	(13,243)	(15,892)
	(195,475)	IGP-M apprec.	-3.18%	5.42%	(10,595)	(13,243)	(15,892)
Financial liability instruments	(334,632)				(21,851)	(27,314)	(32,777)
	(334,632)	TJLP apprec.	6.84%	6.53%	(21,851)	(27,314)	(32,777)
Financial liability instruments	(10,375,397)				(362,101)	(271,576)	(181,051)
Derivatives - Plain Vanilla Swap	4,870,753				169,989	127,492	84,995
Financial instruments - assets	21,705,873				757,535	568,151	378,767
	16,201,229	drop in the IPCA	4.62%	3.49%	565,423	424,067	282,711
Total	(3,915,146)				(1,447,194)	(1,101,619)	(756,044)
Effects on the comprehensive income					48	35	24
Effects on the net profit					(1,447,242)	(1,101,654)	(756,068)

(a) The indexes considered in this analysis were obtained from information available in the market.

(b) In compliance with CVM Instruction 475/08, the percentage of raising index are applied to the likely scenario.

Credit Risk: The risk arises from the possibility of subsidiaries incurring losses resulting from the difficulty in receiving amounts billed to their customers. In the generation segment, there are contracts in the regulated environment (ACR) and bilateral contracts that provide for the presentation of Guarantee Contracts.

Under/Overcontracting Risk of Distributors: Risk inherent to the energy distribution business to which CPFL Group distributors are exposed. Distributors may be unable to fully pass on the costs of their electricity purchases in two situations: (i) when the volume of contracted energy exceeds 105% of the energy demanded by consumers; and (ii) when the level of contracts is less than 100% of this energy demanded. In the first case, the energy contracted above 105% is sold at the CCEE (Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber) and is not passed on to consumers, that is, in scenarios with a PLD (Difference Settlement Price) lower than the purchase price of these contracts, there is a loss to the concession. In the second case, in addition to the distributors being obliged to purchase energy at the value of the PLD at CCEE and not having guarantees of full transfer of the tariff to consumers, there is a penalty for insufficient contractual support. Regulatory limits may be changed due to surpluses or involuntary exposures approved by ANEEL.

Market Risk of Traders: This risk arises from the possibility of traders incurring financial losses due to variations in prices that will value the positions of surpluses and/or deficits of energy in their portfolio in the free market, which are marked at the market price of energy.

Risk regarding Hydroelectric Energy Scarcity: The energy sold by the Company is mostly produced by hydroelectric plants. A prolonged period of lack of rain can result in a reduction in the volume of water in plant reservoirs, compromising the recovery of its volume, which can lead to losses due to increased costs in energy acquisition or reduced revenues with the implementation of comprehensive programs energy conservation or adoption of a new rationing program, such as the one seen in 2001.

Debt Acceleration Risk: The Company has loan, financing and debenture contracts, with restrictive clauses (covenants) normally applicable to these types of operations.

Regulatory Risk:

Distributors: The electricity supply tariffs charged by distribution subsidiaries to captive consumers are set by ANEEL, in accordance with the periodicity provided for in the concession contracts signed with the Federal Government and in accordance with the periodic tariff review methodology established for the tariff cycle. Once this methodology is approved, ANEEL determines the tariffs to be charged by distributors from end consumers. The tariffs thus established may generate smaller adjustments in relation to those expected by the distribution subsidiaries.

Transmitters: The Transmission Company receives payment of the permitted annual revenue (RAP) for the provision of public transmission services, in accordance with the periodicity set out in the concession contract signed with the Federal Government and in accordance with the methodology described in the contract clauses. Once Aneel reviews and approves the Allowed Annual Revenue, the transmitter applies the charging conditions to concessionaires and licensees. The revenue thus established, as provided for in Law No. 8,987/1995, must ensure the economic-financial balance of the concession contract at the time of the RAP review, but may generate smaller adjustments in relation to what is expected by the Company.

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 processes in which the Company and/or its subsidiaries are a party are identified in this Reference Form, classified as non-confidential and which are relevant to the Company, with the position updated until December 31, 2023. relevance analysis process, the Company and its subsidiaries did not focus only on the potential economic and financial effects of an unfavorable decision, but also considered those processes that could influence the decision of the investing public, such as, for example, processes that could significantly affect its assets, its financial capacity or its business, as well as which may generate image risks inherent to certain practices of the Company or its subsidiaries, or legal risks related to the discussion of the validity of statutory clauses.

Tax Lawsuits

- **Pension plan – CPFL Paulista**

On December 27, 2022, a Tax Transaction was concluded between CPFL Paulista and the National Treasury Attorney's Office ("PGFN"), based on Law No. 14,375, of June 21, 2022, regulated by Ordinance PGFN/ME 6,757, of 29 of July 2022 and by Ordinance PGFN 10,826, of December 22, 2022, referring to discussions about the deductibility, for income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution (CSLL) purposes, of expenses recognized in the year 1997, relating to novation of debt relating to the pension plan for CPFL Paulista employees with Fundação CESP ("Vivest"). Under the terms of the aforementioned agreement and, in return for the termination of the legal proceedings subject to it, the value of the tax debt determined in the Transaction, on the base date of November 1, 2022, was R\$ 1,288,174 thousand. The amounts deposited in court by CPFL Paulista in the Tax Execution records were considered for amortization of the balances of tax debts, resulting in a total net debt of R\$ 1,022,048 thousand (base date November 1, 2022), which was updated to November 31, 2022. December 2023 is R\$1,048,967 thousand. As part of the agreement, said balance must be paid in 60 (sixty) monthly installments, with the possibility of using own or third-party federal precatory bonds for such settlement. In relation to financial guarantees (insurance and bank guarantees), the amount of which on December 31, 2023 is R\$ 1,716,085 thousand, will be maintained in an amount sufficient to guarantee the Transaction, and the amount may be changed with prior authorization from the National Treasury, in proportion to what is amortized from the debt within the scope of the transaction. In January 2023, requests for withdrawal of all defenses and appeals were filed, requesting, to this end, the extinction of embargoes on tax enforcement, writs of mandamus and appeals and the suspension of embargoes on tax enforcement. Payments for the transaction began in May 2023, so the processes were closed in July of the same year.

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution nº 0014813-89.2004.4.03.6105 (2004.61.05.014813-3) – IRPJ	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	Not applicable
c) Date of initiation	11/19/2004
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz ("CPFL Paulista")
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 347,412
f) Key facts	Tax action filed by the National Treasury aiming to contest the deductibility of expenses recognized in 1997, related to a deficit in

	the Vivest pension fund, shortly after the filing of a Writ of Mandamus by CPFL Paulista to discuss the topic (0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105). Based on a favorable opinion received from the Federal Revenue Service, CPFL Paulista deducted such expenses for the purpose of calculating amounts due as income tax. It turns out 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 Infraction Notices were inspected and drawn up against the deductibility taken by CPFL. In the execution process in question, we made a judicial deposit in the amount of R\$360 million in 2007 to guarantee the debt, which allowed CPFL Paulista to continue with the execution embargoes. In January 2016, CPFL Paulista obtained a court decision that authorized the replacement of the judicial deposit with financial guarantee (guarantee insurance), allowing the withdrawal of the full amount deposited. Subsequently, CPFL Paulista deposited the interest related to the initial deposit in cash (R\$ 248.7 million on 12/31/2019). During the process, a sentence was handed down ordering the maintenance of the debt, against which CPFL Paulista filed an appeal. The aforementioned appeal was denied on 01/12/2015. CPFL Paulista filed special and extraordinary appeals, the first being admitted and sent to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), for judgment and the second being inadmissible, in which an appeal was filed, still without judgment before the Federal Supreme Court (STF). On 09/17/2019, the special appeal of the Embargos on the Execution of the aforementioned Tax Execution, together with the Special Appeal of Writ of Mandamus No. 0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105, were judged before the Second Panel of Public Law of the STJ in an unfavorable manner for CPFL Paulista, maintaining the enforceability of the tax assessment. After publication of the ruling, motions for clarification were filed on 08/04/2020, which are awaiting judgment. The Union requested the early execution of the guarantee for CPFL Paulista to deposit the discussed amount, which was granted by the TRF3, however on 08/06/2020 we obtained suspension of this order directly from the STJ. No appeal was filed against this decision. On 12/27/2022, we signed a transaction with the Attorney's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of this object, committing ourselves to petition the case file requesting the withdrawal of the ongoing action and appeals. The reduction in the contingency amount was due to the reduction that occurred with the judicial deposit of interest, as defined in the terms of the transaction between CPFL Paulista and PGFN. On 01/16/2023, a request was filed to withdraw all defenses and appeals linked to this action, as well as suspension of tax enforcement. Decision suspending Tax Execution on 04/10/2023.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	In closing

i) Chance of loss	In closing
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Paulista's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in CPFL Paulista's accounting results in the amount of R\$ 347,412, which represents 0.87% of the Group's Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution nº 0014812-07.2004.4.03.6105 (2004.61.05.014812-1) – CSLL	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas
b) Court instance	Not applicable
c) Date of initiation	11/19/2004
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 229,532
f) Key facts	Tax action filed by the National Treasury aiming 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 such expenses for the purpose of calculating amounts due as income tax. To guarantee this process, CPFL Paulista presented guarantee insurance. A sentence was handed down ordering the maintenance of the debt. Subsequently, CPFL Paulista appealed, filing an appeal. The Appeal was partially granted, only to determine the stay of the present embargoes until the final judgment of writ of mandamus nº 0005656-29.2003.4.03.6105. The Treasury presented infringing embargoes, which were judged to be prejudiced in order to determine the return of the case to the 6th Panel of the TRF, so that the vote of the third Judge could be obtained, regarding the suspension of the embargoes on execution. On 02/06/2020, a certificate of digitization of the files was issued and sent for processing at the vice-presidency's undersecretariat. On 06/07/2021, the files were redistributed, which were certified as a "civil petition". On 11/05/2021, a certificate was issued with a change in the procedural class as "civil appeal" and redistribution due to dependency to Des. Paulo Domingues. The files were concluded for trial. On 12/27/2022, we signed a transaction with the Attorney's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of this object, committing ourselves to petition the case file requesting the withdrawal of the ongoing action and appeals. On 01/16/2023, a request was filed to withdraw all defenses and appeals linked to this action, as well as suspension of tax enforcement. Decision to suspend execution on 02/08/2023.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	In closing

i) Chance of loss	In closing
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Paulista's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in CPFL Paulista's accounting results in the amount of R\$ 229,532, which represents 0.58% of the Group's Consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution nº 0005997-98.2016.4.03.6105 – IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS.	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of Campinas/SP
b) Court instance	Not applicable
c) Date of initiation	03/28/2016
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Paulista
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 171,083
f) Key facts	Tax action filed by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service aiming 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 such expenses for the purpose of calculating amounts due as income tax. It turns out 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 Infraction Notices were inspected and drawn up against the deductibility taken by CPFL. After fruitless administrative discussion, the infraction notices were registered as active debt and filed. The purpose of the tax execution in question is the collection of various alleged debts. CPFL Paulista filed an embargo on execution. A sentence was handed down ordering the maintenance of the debt. Subsequently, CPFL Paulista appealed, filing an appeal, which was judged unfavorably to CPFL Paulista. An internal appeal was filed, 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 09/24/2021, the Special Appeal was rejected and CPFL filed, on 10/18/2021, an appeal in a special appeal. The Union presented a counter-minute and the case was sent to the STJ for judgment. On 12/27/2022, we signed a transaction with the Attorney's Office in order to end the judicial discussion of this object, committing ourselves to petition the case file requesting the withdrawal of the ongoing action and appeals. On 01/16/2023, a request was filed to withdraw all defenses and appeals linked to this action, as well as suspension of tax enforcement. Decision to suspend execution on 02/13/2023.

g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL
h) Stage of the process	In closing
i) Chance of loss	In closing
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Paulista'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\$ 171,083, which represents 0.43% of the Group's Consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **Pension Plan: CPFL Piratininga**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution nº 0014567-73.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.001019/2007-39) – IRPJ/CSLL (linked lawsuit nº 0013251-25.2016.4.03.6105).	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas/SP
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	08/12/2016
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Piratininga
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 260,143
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 resolve the deficit with the Vivest pension fund. The objection presented by the company was rejected. Therefore, CPFL Piratininga filed a voluntary appeal, which was rejected. CPFL Piratininga filed a special appeal, which was rejected. Once the discussion at the administrative level was concluded, CPFL Piratininga filed an Ordinary Action, aiming to cancel the judgment that took place at the administrative level. A partially valid lower court ruling was handed down to determine the return of the case 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 tax enforcement was determined until the Ordinary Action presented by CPFL Piratininga is judged. In this annulment action, CPFL Piratininga obtained a favorable sentence, but without granting the request for suspension of the debt's enforceability in this execution and without ordering costs, therefore CPFL Piratininga filed an appeal, as did the Treasury, but the latter seeks reform full sentence. CPFL Piratininga is currently awaiting the judgment of the Appeals and the request for relief to reactivate the suspension.

	We presented a petition to request the stay of the case until the end of ordinary action No. 0013251-25.2016.403.6105, a request that was accepted by the court. In 2023, the files remain on hold. As a request for anticipation of the effects of the guardianship was granted with the purpose of suspending the debt's enforceability and releasing the guarantee insurance, therefore, the Union appealed against this decision and we are awaiting a subpoena to file a counter draft.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment partially favorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal.
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Piratininga's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	In case of loss in court, the impact will be a cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Piratininga in the amount of R\$ 260,143, which represents 0.6% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended on 31 December. December 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **Tax Lawsuit IRPJ/CSLL – RGE**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution nº 5012003-49.2012.404.7107 – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Caxias do Sul
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	08/16/2012
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: RGE
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 667,899
f) Key facts	The National Treasury filed a tax action against the subsidiary RGE referring to alleged tax debts, related to triggering events that occurred in the period from 1999 to 2003, arising from: (1) excess amortization of goodwill; (2) excess depreciation of assets subject to revaluation; and (3) values related to the monetary update of the Variation Compensation Account for items in Parcel A ("CVA"), which were excluded from the IRPJ and CSLL calculation basis, previously discussed in administrative process no. 11080.009008/2004- 47. The subsidiary RGE offered guarantee insurance, interposing embargoes on execution, and the carrying out of an accounting examination was granted, the result of which was favorable to RGE. A sentence was handed down that partially upheld the case, exempting the credit only in relation to the issue of depreciation of assets, maintaining the issues relating to the amortization of the goodwill and the CVA account. We presented an Appeal to the TRF4. The Federal Union also filed an Appeal, against which we presented counterarguments. We await judgment on the appeals. In 2022, the tax foreclosure files remained suspended until the judgment of the tax foreclosure embargoes, which await judgment on the appeal. In December 2023, the Appeal was judged, which maintained the unfavorable sentence to RGE, in relation to the goodwill, as it understood that the accounting rule of the 30-year period for amortization prevails. Also,

	it was maintained partially in favor of RGE, in relation to the CVA account, as it was understood that the Selic on it should be taxed before the tariff adjustment. There was a reform of the sentence, to judge in an unfavorable manner to RGE, in relation to the new depreciation rate of the asset. As there was verbal agreement with the Judgment on the depreciation, although he did not prepare a dissenting vote, the Presiding Judge of the section understood that there was a difference of understanding on this point, determining the postponement of the trial. Thus, the trial will continue in another session – possibly in 2024.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment partially in favor of RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal Phase.
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	In the event of loss at the judicial level, cash would be disbursed and recorded in the accounting results of the subsidiary RGE in the amount of R\$667,899, which represents 1.7% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

Judicial Lawsuits

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Judicial Lawsuits nº5005918-76.2023.4.04.7102 (Execução Fiscal) and nº 5008415-63.2023.4.04.7102 (Embargoes on Tax Execution) – IRPJ / CSLL	
a) Court	Receita Federal do Brasil
b) Court instance	1st Instance (Judicial)
c) Date of initiation	06/13/2023
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Procuradoria da Fazenda Nacional Defendant: RGE SUL
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 251,397
f) Key facts	The Federal Revenue Office fined RGE for the allegedly undue exclusion of amounts from the adjusted IR and CSLL calculation base resulting from the acquisitions of RGE by CPFL Group Companies, relating to the base years 2007 to 2011, accumulated with late payment interest and fine aggravated by the alleged improper use of the goodwill paid in the acquisition of 67% of RGE by CPFL Paulista, due to the absence of economic or business reasons that led to the transfer of the goodwill to CPFL Serra, formerly Ipê Energia. A challenge to the debt was filed, which was partially accepted. CPFL's voluntary appeal was fully valid, to annul the assessment. The Treasury filed a special appeal relating 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 counter-reasons presented by RGE, the Special Appeal was granted, so that the files were returned to the original collegiate. In light of

	this decision, RGE filed a motion for clarification, which is awaiting judgment. The portion of the assessment that was not appealed 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 expiry 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 ex officio (75%) for this period. The Administrative Court maintained the collection of IR and CSLL for the years 2008 to 2011. As a result, the company will continue the discussion at the judicial level, the chance of success of which remains possible and RGE's claim will remain that there was business purpose and that the operation that resulted in the acquisition of RGE by CPFL was carried out legally. In June 2023, the company received Tax Execution No. 5005918-76.2023.4.04.7102, for the collection of IR and CSLL for the years 2008 to 2011. RGE filed an embargo on the tax execution it received under No. 5008415-63.2023. 4.04.7102 and awaiting judgment.
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 regarding IR and CSLL for the years 2008 to 2011, totaling R\$251,397.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE'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 accounting results of the subsidiary RGE in the amount of R\$ 251,397, which represents 0.6% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group operations.

- **ICMS Subvenção – RGE Sul**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuits ns.º 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010 (42238374) and 5000449-40.2022.8.21.0033 (42238382)	
a) Court	2nd Civil Court and 5th Civil Court of the Court of Justice of the State of Rio Grande do Sul
b) Court instance	2nd Judicial Instance and 1st Judicial Instance
c) Date of initiation	12/24/2018 and 12/26/2018
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul Defendant: RGE Sul
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 456,153
f) Key facts	The State Treasury of Rio Grande do Sul fined RGE Sul (and formerly RGE) on the grounds that the subsidized part of some electricity bills of consumers who have the tariff benefit should be included in the ICMS calculation base, from February /2013 to August/2018. In the assessment, the State Treasury disregards that the subsidy installments received by electrical energy distributors from the Federal Government are made as compensation for the total

	amount charged, due to the contractual imbalance resulting from the establishment of discounts for certain classes of consumers, as well as such as that the value of the accounts does not include the subsidized amount. At the administrative level, the appeals were judged partially valid, only to exclude the diminished values (January to November 2013), maintaining the assessment on the merits. In relation to Case No. 4,223,838-2, after the trial, we filed an Anticipatory Guarantee Action, offering an Insurance Policy, which was accepted. The State Treasury of RS filed Tax Execution 5000449-40.2022.8.21.0033, in April/2022, we opposed the Tax Execution Embargo. Judgment is awaited. In relation to Process no. 4.223.837-4, after receiving the administrative ruling, we filed an Anticipatory Guarantee Action, offering the Insurance Policy, which was accepted. The State Treasury of RS filed Tax Execution 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010, in January/2021, we filed motions against the Tax Execution, which were judged unfounded. We filed an appeal with the Court of Justice. Judgment is awaited.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Administrative decision partially favorable to RGE. At the judicial level, the Motions on Tax Execution, linked to Tax Execution 5022100-71.2020.8.21.0010, were dismissed as unfounded.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal Phase and Instructional Phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible.
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	With partial approval at the administrative level, there is still the possibility of judicial discussion. In the event of loss at the judicial level, cash would be disbursed and recorded in the accounting result in the amount of R\$ 456,153, which represents 1.15% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts in the Group's operations.

- Tax Lawsuit PIS e COFINS – CPFL Geração**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution nº 0019144-94.2016.4.03.6105 (10830.724951/2011-10)	
a) Court	5th Federal Court of Campinas/SP
b) Court instance	2nd Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/26/2011 (Infraction Notice)
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 430,302
f) Key facts	The subsidiary CPFL Geração received a tax assessment notice drawn up to collect the difference in the amounts collected as PIS and COFINS, from April 2007 to December 2010. CPFL Geração collected PIS and COFINS under the terms established by Law 9,718/98 (cumulative regime) and in the opinion of the inspectorate, the aforementioned contributions should have been collected in accordance with the terms established by Laws nº 10,833/03 and 10,637/02, there being, therefore, a divergence of interpretation

	regarding the framework of contracts signed prior to October 2003 at price predetermined. A decision was made by the 1st Instance 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. Once the discussion at the administrative level (Federal Revenue) was concluded, the Treasury filed a tax foreclosure against CPFL Geração. After the company presented the guarantee, the liability was suspended and we filed an embargo on execution. On 03/22/2018, a ruling was published with a favorable decision to the Company. The appeal filed by the Treasury is currently awaiting judgment. In 2023, EF remains suspended and we continue to await the judgment of the appeal in the tax enforcement embargo records.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment in favor of CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal Phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The 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\$430,302, which represents 1.1% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on operations of the Group.

- **Tax Lawsuit IRPJ/CSLL – CPFL Geração**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Execution 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) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Fazenda Nacional Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 548,940
f) Key facts	CPFL Geração was fined by the Federal Revenue Service of Brazil demanding tax credit resulting from infractions that were 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 challenge, the decision of which maintained the tax requirement. In view of this decision, we filed an appeal, which was also dismissed and the case 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 Tax Execution

	Embargo, which is awaiting judgment. In 2021, the Execution records were archived until the closure of the Tax Execution Embargoes, which were suspended, on 05/31/2021, due to the prejudice of administrative processes no. 10830.010761/2008-16. On 09/14/2022, there was an order granting the production of expert evidence. After presenting the questions, we approved the expert's fees and added the respective costs to the file. In 2023, after a protocol of manifestation regarding the expert report and the opinion of the technical assistants, the files of EEF 5012750-44.2020.4.03.6105 were concluded for decision.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	There are no decisions on the merits yet
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The 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 in court, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R\$ 548,940, which represents 1.4% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Tax Administrative Process 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) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Receita Federal do Brasil Defendant: CPFL Geração
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 446,862
f) Key facts	Infraction notices for the IRPJ and CSLL requirement, relating to the 2011 calendar year, combined with late payment interest and an ex-officio fine, for: (i) allegedly omitting non-operating revenues, due to the alleged absence of capital gains registration, for receiving a number of shares from ERSÁ Energias Renováveis S.A. ("ERSÁ") in a volume greater than the capital of SMITA Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. ("SMITA"), in addition to appropriating the difference between the accounting net equity and the fair value of SMITA, reverse acquired company; and (ii) have offset the negative CSLL calculation base in an amount greater than the existing balance. CPFL Geração filed an objection to the case, which was dismissed as unfounded. CPFL Geração filed a voluntary appeal, which is awaiting judgment. In 2023, we remain awaiting judgment on 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	The 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 in court, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of the subsidiary CPFL Geração in the amount of R\$ 446,862, which represents 1.12% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ended December 31 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **Non-deductibility of CSLL – CPFL Piratininga**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Writ of Mandamus nº 0002005-38.2002.4.03.6100 – CSLL	
a) Court	19th Federal Court of São Paulo
b) Court instance	Final Execution
c) Date of initiation	01/30/2002
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: CPFL Piratininga Defendant: Receita Federal do Brasil
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 188,525
f) Key facts	Writ of Mandamus with the aim of ensuring that CPFL Piratininga has the right to full deduction of the value of the Social Contribution on Profit (CSLL) from the Income Tax (IR) calculation base, referring to the base year of 2002 and the following, thus removing article 1 of Law No. 9,316/96. To suspend the enforceability of the disputed tax credit, CPFL Piratininga made a judicial deposit of the amounts relating to the periods from 2004 to 2015. The Writ of Mandamus request was dismissed, with the order being denied, on the grounds that article 1 of Law No. 9,136/96 is not unconstitutional. CPFL Piratininga filed an appeal, which was dismissed. CPFL Piratininga presented special and extraordinary appeals, which were denied. The case became final and the case was returned to the court of origin for compliance with the sentence. CPFL Piratininga presented to the court a report produced by independent auditors, together with a statement, in order to demonstrate that the conversion into income of the amount deposited could not be carried out based on the entirety of the judicial deposits, considering that the relative deposits for the periods from 2004 to 2015 were carried out based on the value determined under the real profit regime based on a monthly estimate. Consequently, the amount deposited would have exceeded the amount of Income Tax actually due for the year. The Union agreed with our request for withdrawal/conversion, in accordance with the percentages of the balance of the judicial deposit and a court order was issued in February/22 in which the Judge summons the CEF to report on compliance with the Official Letters. In 2023, the withdrawal of the judicial deposit by the Union is expected.

g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence to CPFL; judgments unfavorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Execution Phase
i) Chance of loss	Probable: R\$ 179,569 - Possible: R\$ 8,899 - Remote R\$ 57
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Piratininga'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\$ 188,525 made by the company to pay the required taxes, which represents 0.5% of the Group's Consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations. Group.

- **IRPJ/CSLL – Sul Geradora Participações S/A**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuit nº 0023094-29.2016.4.03.6100 (19515.001221/2004-65) – IRPJ/CSLL	
a) Court	9th Federal Court of São Paulo/SP
b) Court instance	1st Instance (judicial)
c) Date of initiation	10/28/2016
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Sul Geradora Participações S/A Defendant: União Federal
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 109,091
f) Key facts	Infraction notice that aims to obtain IRF amounts on the payment of interest arising from an export prepayment operation. The tax authorities allege that the company used the resources obtained in the operation to acquire credits against companies within the economic group itself and not to finance its exports. We filed an objection, which was dismissed as unfounded. We filed a voluntary appeal, which was deemed valid. The Federal Revenue filed a special appeal. Said appeal was granted, maintaining the assessment. After the discussion at the administrative level, the company filed an ordinary action seeking to cancel the debt. Currently, a sentence is awaited. In 2021, an expert examination was determined in the files. On 12/06/2021 we presented a petition requesting an extension of the deadline for 30 days to present the documentation requested by Mr. Expert. On 01/03/2022, we presented the documents required by the expert, who presented his report on 07/12/2022. After the deadline for the parties to express their opinion, the case must be finalized for dispatch.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	There are no decisions on the merits yet
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The 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 results of the subsidiary Sul Geradora in the amount of R\$ 109,091, which represents 0.3% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue for the

fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

- **IRFF Jantus - CPFL Renováveis**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Notice of Infraction (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) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Receita Federal do Brasil Defendant: CPFL Energias Renováveis
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 415,039
f) Key facts	This is a tax assessment notice for the collection of Income Tax withheld at Source due to capital gains allegedly received by individuals and legal entities on the sale of equity interests in the company Jantus SL ("Jantus"), based in Spain, to CPFL Energias Renováveis. The objection was presented and dismissed. In view of this decision, a voluntary appeal was filed, which is pending judgment. In 2021, we remain awaiting judgment on the voluntary appeal. In June 2023, the voluntary appeal was judged partially in favor of CPFL Energias Renováveis, to definitively cancel the corresponding 53% of the Infraction Notice. As a result, motions for clarification were filed, which are awaiting judgment, for subsequent filing of a special appeal.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Decision partially favorable to CPFL.
h) Stage of the process	Administrative appeal phase.
i) Chance of loss	Possible R\$ 196,263 and Remote R\$ 218,776
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The 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 in court, with the impact of cash disbursement and recording in the accounting result of CPFL Renováveis, corresponding to the value of R\$ 196,263 of Possível (since the values shown in the Remote are already considered definitively favorable to CPFL) , which represents 0.5% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

Civil Lawsuits

- **ABRADEE – ANEEL**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuit nº 0039494-18.2002.4.01.3400 (2002.34.00.039564-0)	
a) Court	3rd Federal Court of the Federal District
b) Court instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	12/12/2002
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: ABRADEE

	Defendant: ANEEL
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	At this time, it is not possible to estimate the values involved in the process.
f) Key facts	The subsidiaries CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE, as well as other Brazilian distribution companies, through ABRADÉE, are the authors of a lawsuit against ANEEL questioning the basis for the remuneration of concession assets since the first tariff review cycle. After the parties expressed their views on the expert report (which found the economic-financial imbalance alleged by ABRADÉE) and presented final arguments, a ruling was handed down dismissing the requests as unfounded. Currently, the case is awaiting judgment on the appeal filed by ABRADÉE.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence for the associates.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal Phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Subsidiaries' legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Possible payment of procedural costs and loss fees arbitrated by the court, as this is an active process. Any costs will be shared among ABRADÉE members (represented in the action).

- **State of Rio Grande do Sul**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuit nº 3709601-03.2005.8.21.0001	
a) Court	7th Finance Court
b) Court instance	1st instance
c) Date of initiation	02/22/2001
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Authors: Estado do Rio Grande do Sul and CEEE Defendants: RGE and others
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 506,142
f) Key facts	Declaratory action of administrative improbity filed by the State of RS and CEEE on 02/22/2001 discussing the process of corporate restructuring of CEEE for subsequent privatization, also featuring as defendants the State Secretary of Mines and Energy, the President of CEEE, the Financial Director of CEEE, the Administrative Director of CCODEE (RGE) and CENDEE (RGE Sul) and the accountants who signed the evaluation report. The discussion revolves around 3 points specifically in relation to RGE and RGE Sul, namely: 1) The evaluation and payment of the share capital of the assets/liabilities transferred to the new companies through "current account" accounting items (R\$ 26 million for RGE and R\$ 24 million for RGE SUL). 2) Payment of current account credits through the transfer of properties to RGE Sul and RGE. 3) The distribution of customer revenues in the concession areas of the new companies created from 08/12/1997, with CEEE claiming a 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 Response, are quite robust and counter all the allegations contained in the Initial. All other defenses presented also follow the same line in order to demonstrate that the operations carried out are perfectly legal. Some of the defendants presented accounting opinions to demonstrate the regularity of the procedures carried out in the accounting of CEEE and its subsidiaries, which contradict the report that underpins the Initial. However, only an impartial judicial examination will be able to elucidate the issues raised by the authors and defendants, including possible intent/guilt on the part of the defendants, illicit enrichment and loss to the treasury. Therefore, to date, there are no new elements in the case file capable of altering the assessment previously carried out; Process in the investigation phase (expertise). On 10/19/2021, the judge granted time for the parties to comment on the possible possibility of self-composition. The State positioned itself to have an interest in the composition, as long as there is full compensation for the damage. An internal memorandum was sent with considerations on possible developments in the reform of the administrative improbity law in the action. A petition was filed requesting an extension of the deadline for a statement on self-composition. Agreement not concluded. A decision was made to reorganize the process, which determined the subsequent assessment of preliminaries highlighted by RGE. Appeal filed by RGE. The appeal is awaiting judgment by the panel.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	There are no decisions on the merits yet
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in accounting results in the amount of R\$506,142, which represents 1.3% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations;

- **Order nº 288**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuits 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) Parts of the lawsuit	Authors: ANEEL and Distributors Defendant: RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A.
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 512,072
f) Key facts	On May 16, 2002, ANEEL published ANEEL Order No. 288, which introduced changes to certain marketing rules of the then existing Wholesale Energy Market – MAE. Such changes recognized the Company as a debtor in the

	short-term market. The Company filed an annulment action in relation to said Order (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 appeals for clarification filed by the Company, other market agents and ANEEL against the favorable decision on the merits of RGE South. Still at the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region, the defendant parties filed an appeal for infringing embargoes, seeking to modify the merits of the previous decision. The appeals await judgment. In relation to the same fact, there is also process 0002231-15.2003.4.01.3400 which attacks the illegalities of the market settlement method (Order 346). Therefore, the object of this demand (illegality of the procedure) is contained in the general object of process 0026448-59.2002.4.01.3400).
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Judgment in favor of RGE; unfavorable ruling to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Decision phase
i) Chance of loss	Remote
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE'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 gain, "AES Brasil" will receive the amounts resulting from the settlement of the amounts suspended by Order 288, considering that the parties have established that the outcome this action would be excluded from the AES Sul acquisition instrument.

- CPFL-T

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuit nº 2440311-28.2007.8.21.0001	
a) Court	10th Civil Court of Porto Alegre
b) Court instance	1st instance
c) Date of initiation	10/18/2007
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Authors: Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga, REPSOL SINOPEC Brasil S.A. and Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul Defendants: CPFL Transmissão and Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica – CEEE-G
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 231,753
f) Key facts	This is the settlement of a judgment by arbitration proposed by the successor companies of the author of action no. 2440311-28.2007.8.21.0001, in order to

	determine the value of the sentence set therein to the detriment of the State Electricity Generation and Transmission Company – CEEE-GT. At the time the action was filed and at the beginning of the settlement of the sentence, CEEE-GT was a mixed-capital company (a state-owned company, therefore), which had the State of Rio Grande do Sul as its majority shareholder. Because of this, he sponsored the gift made in his favor by the Rio Grande do Sul State Attorney's Office. During the settlement of the judgment, however, there was a partial split of the Defendant company (CEEE-GT), as part of a corporate reorganization process that aimed to segregate its assets, transferring generation activities to a new company, the Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica (CEEE-G), and maintaining transmission activities in CEEE-T – the new corporate name of CEEE-GT after the partial split. As the CNPJ of the former CEEE-GT was registered with CEEE-T, the electricity transmission company was registered in the EPROC (procedural system) and identified as the alleged debtor, even though the origin of the debt is, as stated above, not making financial contributions relating to unpaid subscriptions to TERMOGAÚCHA, an energy GENERATING company. Therefore, it is only natural that the debt in question is directed to the new company created from the split of CEEE-GT, namely, CEEE-G, Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica. CEEE-G expressed itself in the case through the Attorney General's Office of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where it presented questions and a technical assistant to monitor accounting expertise 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 defendant, so that CEEE-G would appear instead of CEEE-T. (Eproc Event 79). The expert accounting phase has been completed. Settled value.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence and unfavorable decision, keeping CPFL-T as the defendant.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Remote, because CEEE-G is responsible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within the Company's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact if CEEE-G does not make the payment due.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	The eventual loss of the process will have a financial impact on the Company, however, as it is a process with a remote chance of loss, that is, with less than a 50% probability of occurring, the Company did not record any provision in accordance with CPC 25.
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Civil Lawsuits – Environmental

- **Semesa X Apego**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Civil Lawsuit nº 0018587-42.2004.4.01.3500 (Environmental)	
a) Court	Federal Regional Court – 1st Region
b) Court instance	2nd Instance
c) Date of initiation	10/18/2004
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Authors: Associação dos Pescadores Esportivos do Estado de Goiás – APEGO and others Defendants: Semesa S.A, Estado de Goiás e Furnas – Centrais Elétricas S.A, IBAMA, Agência Goiana do Meio Ambiente and others companies.
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 613,733
f) Key facts	Action aimed at condemning the defendants in obligations to do, consisting of the adoption of remedial and mitigating measures for the environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric 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 Interlocutory Appeal No. 2006.01.00.029015-7 before the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region, in which on 10/13/2006, the reporting judge granted the suspension of part of the injunction, which conditioned the operation of the plant to the preparation of EIA-Rima. There was a favorable opinion from IBAMA, which supports the arguments of CPFL, VBC and FURNAS, that there is no need to prepare an EIA/RIMA and that the entrepreneurs are complying with the requirements for issuing the operating license. Afterwards, there was a ruling that dismissed the claim as unfounded in 2017 and released the defendants from having to prepare the EIA/RIMA. Currently, the appeal filed by APEGO at the second instance is awaiting judgment.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Favorable sentence
h) Stage of the process	Appeal Phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible (R\$ 52,734) – Remote (R\$ 560,999)
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The 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 environmental impacts and cash disbursement and recording in the Company's accounting results.
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- Environmental Lawsuit – Parque da Serra do Mar**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Public civil action 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) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: 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 values involved in the process.
f) Key facts	Public Environmental Civil Action filed by the Public Ministry of the State of São Paulo that questions the suppression of vegetation in the right-of-way of the 10 transmission lines located in the Serra do Mar State Park, under the argument that the suppressed vegetation would be characterized as being from the Atlantic Forest biome and that the suppression of vegetation would be in disagreement with the standards and technical recommendations considered appropriate by the Author. It is intended that CPFL Piratininga be obliged to: (i) not carry out clear cutting to maintain the right-of-way of the transmission lines subject to this action; (ii) promote the selective cutting of vegetation; (iii) obtain a deforestation license from CETESB and do not intervene in APPs, 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) provide permanent inspection of LT lanes. Process in the instructional phase and is in the expert evidence phase. A court decision on the technical report is awaited. Subpoena from the Public Ministry, which has not yet responded.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	There are no decisions on the merits yet.
h) Stage of the process	Instructional phase
i) Chance of loss	Possible
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Piratininga'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 allegedly caused.

- Rodovia das Colinas**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Lawsuit nº 0000933-68.2013.8.26.0114	
a) Court	6th Civil Court of Campinas – SP
b) Court instance	1st Instance (judicial) – Evidence phase
c) Date of initiation	01/17/2013
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Rodovia das Colinas S.A.

Defendant: Companhia Piratininga de Força e Luz	
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 299,640
f) Key facts	This is a collection action, proposed in January 2003, in which the Plaintiff requests payment of the amounts corresponding to all occupations of the highway right-of-way under the Colinas concession, which CPFL Piratininga was unsuccessful on the merits. In order to settle the sentence, considering that the amount involved in this action is inestimable, in May 2015, a judicial examination was granted. In October 2018, the expert added the report to the case, indicating a value of R\$20 million. We presented our objection – Judge ordered the expert to appear to provide clarifications. In January 2020, a new expert report was presented indicating a calculation of R\$135 million. On 03/12/2020 we presented a new challenge to the calculation with the help of FGV's advisory services. A deadline was opened for manifestation (03/2023), CPFL Piratininga presented requesting that new calculations be made, using the date of citation as a time frame, also excluding the correction by the IGP-M and also contesting the non-compliance with the reasonableness of the tariffs. The investigation is awaited.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence 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	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Piratininga's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Cash disbursement and recording in CPFL Piratininga's accounting results in the amount of R\$ 299,640, which represents 0.8% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

Labor Lawsuit

- **Outsourcing – RGE**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Public civil action nº 0020876-43.2015.5.04.0024	
a) Court	24th Labor Court of Porto Alegre
b) Court instance	3rd Instance (appeal)
c) Date of initiation	07/03/2015
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Ministério Público do Trabalho Defendant: RGE
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 365,506
f) Key facts	Public Civil Action, proposed by the Public Ministry of Labor, which requires the condemnation of RGE due to the use of illicit outsourcing of labor as it is part of the company's core activity. It requests, on a provisional basis, the anticipation of the effects of the

protection 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. Definitely, it requires confirmation of the anticipation of the effects of the protection in order not to use labor intermediation related to the defendant's core activity, under penalty of a fine of R\$50,000 per worker used. Sentence of the defendant to pay R\$150 million as collective moral damages. On 08/18/2015 the request for early protection made by the Public Prosecutor's Office was rejected.

On 02/01/2017, a sentence was published that judged the action to be valid 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 initial, under penalty of payment of a fine of R\$50,000 per worker used in these activities not directly hired as an employee, from 180 days after the decision becomes final. Furthermore, the company was ordered to publish in a national newspaper, within 15 days after the final judgment of this action, an extract of the conviction (dispositive part of the judgment), under penalty of a fine of R\$5,000 per day. In March 2018, the court issued a decision in the appeals presented by both parties, dismissing RGE's Ordinary Appeal and partially granting the Public Prosecutor's Ordinary Appeal, to sentence RGE to pay compensation for collective moral damage in the amount of R\$1 million. RGE filed a Motion for Clarification against the decision, which were not accepted by the court. Finally, in July 2018, RGE filed a Review Appeal, which was denied. We filed an Interlocutory Appeal for the Review Appeal, which is awaiting judgment.

A new Labor Reform law enacted on November 11, 2017 now allows the outsourcing activities that gave rise to the initial request. On 11/26/2019, a provision in the amount of R\$1 million was created, corresponding to the sentence for payment of compensation for moral damages, based on an opinion prepared by an external office.

g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence to RGE; judgments unfavorable to RGE.
h) Stage of the process	Appeal phase
i) Chance of loss	Probable: R\$ 1,552 – Remote: R\$ 363,954
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within RGE's legal contingencies or may generate a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of loss	Prohibition of outsourcing – insourcing of all labor involved in the operation, especially in the activities described, as well as payment of compensation and fines for illegal outsourcing.

- **CPFL Paulista - Sebastião José Ismael (Palmitos Pupunha)**

(Values in R\$ thousand)

Civil Lawsuit n.º 0001126-16.2001.8.26.0434	
a) Court	Single Court of Pedregulho
b) Court instance	Execution

c) Date of initiation	06/13/2001
d) Parts of the lawsuit	Author: Sebastião José Ismael Defendant: Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz
e) Values, assets, or rights involved	R\$ 290,056
f) Key facts	This is an action for compensation for material damages and loss of profits, resulting from improper cutting, which affected the irrigation system of the Plaintiff's farm, resulting in loss of production. Sentence that indicates part liquid and part to be settled. The net portion has already been paid by the company. The case is currently in the arbitration settlement phase, awaiting judgment from the Court of Justice on the decision that accepted an expert report determining the loss of profits. A rescission action was filed by CPFL Paulista (case no. 2035332-43.2013.8.26.0000) aiming to overturn the entire judgment mentioned above, which was dismissed as unfounded.
g) Summary of the rendered substantive decisions	Unfavorable sentence to CPFL; 2nd and 3rd instance rulings unfavorable to CPFL. In December 2023, there was a decision handed down by the TJSP in favor of CPFL Paulista, meaning ZERO SETTLEMENT as the Plaintiff was unable to prove the damages.
h) Stage of the process	Execution phase
i) Chance of loss	Probable R\$ 12,554 Possible R\$ 48,137 Remote R\$ 229,365
j) Reason for the relevance of the process	The amount involved is materially relevant within CPFL Paulista'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\$ 290,056, which represents 0.7% of the Group's consolidated Net Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023, without major impacts on the Group's operations.

4.5. Indicate the total provisioned amount, if any, for the processes described in item 4.4:

As of December 31, 2023, the total amount provisioned by the CPFL Group relating to the processes described in item 4.4 classified as probable loss was R\$193,675 thousand relating to tax and labor proceedings.

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
--

CPFL appeared as a passive party in an arbitration proceeding, of a civil nature, with an updated total value of R\$423,084 thousand. The prognosis for loss of this procedure was classified partly as probable and partly as possible. In 2023, CPFL was sentenced in the amount of approximately R\$450 million. CPFL filed a lawsuit to annul the arbitration award before the Common Court and, in November 2023, a court ruling was handed down in favor of CPFL for the purpose of annulling the arbitration award. The counterparty filed an appeal with the TJSP, at the same time CPFL presented counter-arguments and the case is pending the Court's assessment.

4.7. Describe other relevant contingencies not covered by the previous items

Processes Related to members of the Board of Directors

Mr. Antônio Kandir, independent member of our Board of Directors, is involved in proceedings 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 served 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 National Financial System Appeals Council ("CRSFN"). The effects of the aforementioned sentence are suspended until the appeal is judged.

Legal actions challenging Technical Notes No. 23/2003-SEM/ANEEL and 81/2003-SFF/ANEEL

In 2004, our commercialization subsidiary, CPFL Brasil, filed lawsuits seeking to annul the effects of the retroactive application of the criteria established in Technical Notes No. 23/2003-SEM/ANEEL and 81/2003-SFF/ANEEL and other acts, so that the prices of previously signed electricity purchase contracts remain governed by the resolutions of the National Electric Energy Agency ("ANEEL") that govern the so-called "normative value" at the time of signing the contracts.

CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga also have legal actions of the same nature being processed in the second instance.

The lawsuits filed by CPFL Brasil aim to remove the intervention promoted by ANEEL in the Electricity Purchase and Sale Agreement signed by CPFL Brasil, with ANEEL denying approval to the self-negotiation Agreement and demanding a reduction in the price contracted under the terms of the Notes Techniques No. 23/2003-SEM/ANEEL and 81/2003-SFF/ANEEL.

Currently, CPFL Brasil's legal proceedings have received a favorable decision, one of which is being processed in the second instance and the other in the Superior Courts.

After the final and unappealable decision is maintained, the execution of the sentence in these cases will be promoted before the first instance and will require the adoption of new administrative acts by ANEEL, when the Agency will be obliged to detail and substantiate the procedures it will observe to ensure compliance with what is determined by the Judiciary.

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 at the 140th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 29, 2009, duly updated in 2022 and available on the CPFL Energia website at <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/> ("Corporate Risk Management Policy").

All the main risks to which the Company is exposed are consolidated through the Risk Management Policy, represented in the Corporate Risk Map. The Risk Management Policy provides for models, indicators and limits of exposure to risks, approved by the Board of Directors, as well as details the treatment to be provided and necessary reports in case of extrapolation of risk references. Furthermore, it addresses the Company's risk management structure, defining roles and responsibilities.

b. the objectives and strategies of the risk management policy, 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:

- Failure to comply with the terms of concession contracts, authorizations or permissions;
- Impossibility of fully passing on the cost of purchasing electricity to the consumer and the need, to satisfy demand, to purchase or settle electricity in the short-term market, at higher or lower prices than those established in long-term contracts term;
- Exposure risks, in the energy commercialization business, arising from energy positions taken (bought or sold) and price variations in the spot market;
- Risks inherent to the construction, expansion and operation of facilities and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy;
- Adverse impact on the business development operation resulting from the failure to complete the proposed investment program within the expected schedule;
- Risk that the insurance policies contracted are not sufficient to fully cover losses arising from liability for any losses and damages arising from the inadequate provision of electrical energy services;
- Compromise of the ability to conduct operational activities and pay contracted financing due to the level of debt and debt service obligations;
- Adverse effect on the business and operational results of a shortage of electricity and the resulting rationing, as occurred in 2001 and 2002;
- Risk that the level of consumer default will adversely affect the business, operating results and/or financial situation;
- Increase in market interest rates and exchange rate risks;
- Regulatory risk;
- Increase in obligations and investments as a result of 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 Under/Overcontracting of Distributors: changes in demand forecasts and price expectations are regularly monitored by the Company. CPFL Group distributors make use of the regulatory mechanisms available to adjust contracts in order to maintain contracting levels within regulatory limits. Furthermore, CPFL Energia monitors any changes in regulation that may, in some way, impact this risk.

1.2. Market risk of generators: hydrological conditions, GSF levels and price expectations are regularly monitored by the Company. Protection against this risk is done through the purchase of energy to minimize balance sheet exposure.

1.3. Market risk of traders: the balance sheet positions of CPFL traders, market conditions and short, medium and long-term price expectations are regularly monitored. Prior to approval, all energy purchase and sale proposals are evaluated in relation to the risk limit.

2. Credit Risk:

For the distribution segment, whose market is dispersed, protection against credit risk is carried out through monitoring of default, which includes collection actions such as cutting off energy supply to defaulting customers, as well as denial, protests and customized charges. Regarding the Generation, Commercialization and Services segments, protection occurs through the requirement of financial guarantees and analysis of the score and risk of business partners, providing more security when making decisions.

3. Interest and Foreign Exchange Risk:

The Company and its subsidiaries monitor the risks of exchange rate variations, fluctuations in interest rates and price indices, and contract derivative instruments, always with the appropriate approvals from the relevant authorities. Regarding exchange rate risk, the exposure related to raising funds in foreign currency is covered by financial swap operations, which allowed the Company and its subsidiaries to exchange the original risks of the operation for the cost related to the variation in the CDI. Furthermore, the compensation mechanism – CVA protects the distribution subsidiaries from possible economic losses related to possible exchange rate variation in the purchase of electricity from Itaipu.

Regarding interest rate risk, subsidiaries have sought to increase the share of pre-indexed loans or other indexers. Additionally, the risk of rising interest rates can be partially offset by the concession's financial asset position indexed to the IPCA.

4. Regulatory Risk:

For risks related to the tariff review and adjustment processes inherent to the regulated market in which it operates, monitoring is carried out by all areas directly involved, in particular by the Vice-presidency of Regulated Operations, responsible for interactions with the Regulatory Agency.

5. Debt Acceleration Risk

The Management of the Company and its subsidiaries monitors debt acceleration and leverage rates systematically and constantly, so that the conditions are met. The monitoring results are periodically reported to the executive directors and the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Company and its subsidiaries have internal control policies that aim for a strict control environment to minimize exposure to risks related to the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

For more information about these risks, see item 4.1 of this Reference Form.

ii. the instruments used for risk protection

The Company considers as protection mechanisms for the risks described in item 4.1 of this Reference Form: (i) periodic monitoring of exposures against the limits approved by the Board of Directors; (ii) mitigation plans for treating the main exposures; and (iii) the periodic reporting of such information to the competent forums, namely, Company executives, Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Advisory Committees.

In this way, the Company's practice, defined in the Corporate Risk Management Policy, is to regularly monitor the risks to which it is exposed, evaluating the level of exposure and adopting mitigation measures in order to reduce risks whenever they approach or exceed established limits.

Monitoring of exposures is done through the use of indicators and/or models to simulate or project risk scenarios, based on the guidelines set out in the Corporate Risk Management Policy. Furthermore, 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, together with the Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Department and are subsequently reported to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Company permanently evaluates regulatory changes, environmental and market conditions, makes use of available regulatory mechanisms and monitors the performance of its operations in order to mitigate exposure to possible regulatory, operational, environmental and market risks.

Other protection instruments contracted by the Company and its subsidiaries are currency or interest rate swaps without any leverage component, margin clause, daily adjustments or periodic adjustments. Additionally, the Company and its subsidiaries do not carry out transactions involving derivatives of a speculative nature.

iii. organizational risk management structure

The CPFL Group's risk management, in accordance with the Corporate Risk Management Policy, is conducted by a structure that involves: (i) the Board of Directors, advised by the Audit Committee; (ii) the Executive Board; and (iii) the Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Department and the business areas; with the following duties, as below.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for guiding the conduct of business, observing, among others, the monitoring of business risks, exercised through the corporate risk management model adopted by the Company, deliberating on the risk limit methodologies recommended by the Executive Board, in addition to knowing the exposures and mitigation plans presented in case of possible exceeding of these limits. Additionally, it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to be aware of and monitor any weaknesses in controls and/or processes, as well as relevant regulatory compliance failures, following plans proposed by the Executive Board to remedy them.

The Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors are responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in implementing and reviewing the Corporate Risk Management Policy. In particular, the Audit Committee, playing its role as a technical body, is aware of (i) risk monitoring models, (ii) risk exposures and (iii) control levels (including their effectiveness), supporting the Board of Administration in carrying out its statutory role relating to risk management. This Committee is also responsible for guiding the Internal Audit work and preparing improvement proposals.

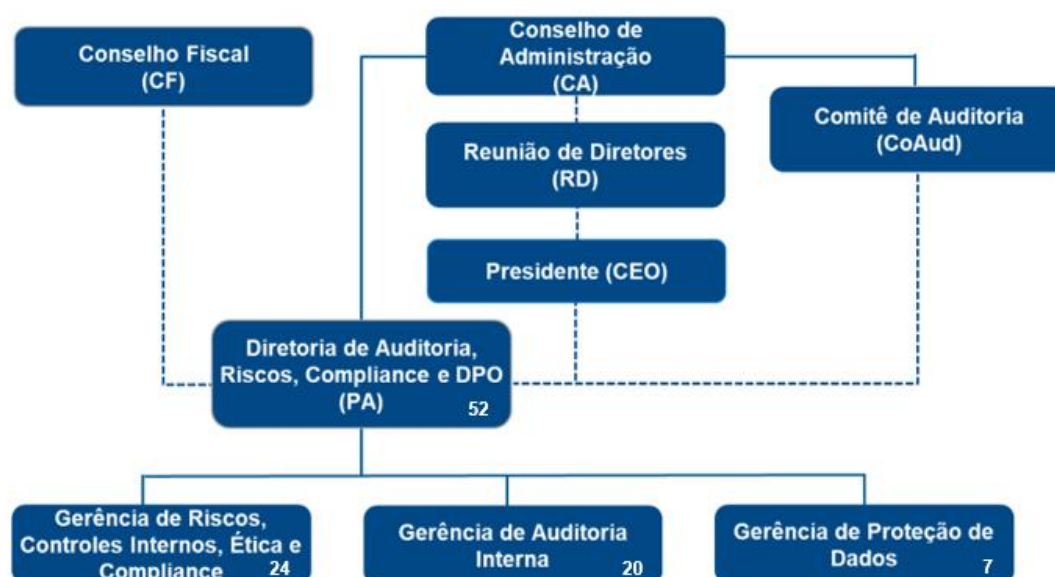
The Company's Executive Board is responsible for conducting business within the defined risk limits, and must take the necessary measures to prevent the Company's exposure to risks from exceeding the limits set by the Board of Directors, as well as reporting any exceedances and presenting mitigation actions to the Board of Directors.

The Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Department, which is subordinate to the Board of Directors, is responsible for coordinating the risk management process in the CPFL Group, developing and maintaining up-to-date Corporate Risk Management methodologies that involve identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting the risks to which the CPFL Group is exposed. In addition, it carries out both regular and ad hoc reviews to ensure the alignment of processes with CPFL Energia Management guidelines and strategies.

The business areas have primary responsibility for managing the risks inherent to their processes, and must conduct them within the defined exposure limits and implement mitigation plans for the main exposures.

The most relevant matters are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and other governance forums.

The organizational structures involved are represented in the figure below, as well as the number of employees involved in Internal Audit, Compliance, Internal Controls and Corporate Risk activities:



c. the adequacy of the operational structure and internal controls for verifying the effectiveness of the adopted policy

The Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Department, hierarchically subordinate to the Board of Directors, through the actions of the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance Department, continuously evaluates and monitors the functioning of internal controls with the aim of reducing exposing risks to acceptable levels and achieving the CPFL Group's strategic objectives with long-term value creation. Activities related to the assessment of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements include: (i) identification of the main business processes, controls and risks that influence the financial statements; (ii) self-assessment of the effectiveness of processes and controls; (iii) tests of the effectiveness of internal controls relevant to the financial statements, carried out using auditing techniques and standards; (iv) monitoring the implementation of action plans and improvements in internal controls; (v) discussion with executives and reporting to the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and other governance forums; and (vi) coordination of the ascending certification process, whose procedure for validating the results of internal controls over financial reports, carried out electronically, is initiated by managers and concluded by the Vice-President of Finance and Investor Relations and the Director President.

Assessments of the internal control environment are in accordance with CVM requirements and Novo Mercado - B3 best practices to ensure the accuracy of the Financial Statements.

We emphasize that the scope of our operations is not limited only to the processes and controls that impact the financial statements. The assessment scope also consists of important processes and controls for the business, aimed at anticipating risks and identifying improvements.

The Company understands that all bodies and procedures established by the CPFL Group are adequate to mitigate and control risks associated with business, always updating internal control procedures, in order to remain in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and established standards. by the market.

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

The Company's Management annually evaluates the effectiveness of internal controls based on the 2013 "Integrated Internal Control Framework" Framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission - COSO and concluded that internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2023 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 free from material distortion, regardless of whether caused by fraud or error. To fulfill this responsibility, the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance Management evaluates the internal control environment to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial information and the preparation of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the principles generally accepted accounting standards. Internal controls over the disclosure of financial information include policies and procedures that: (i) concern the maintenance of records that are reasonably detailed, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and the disposition of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that they are recorded as necessary to allow the preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that expenditures and expenses are being carried out 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 with respect to future periods is subject to the risk that controls may be inadequate due to changing conditions and that the degree of compliance with these procedures and policies may deteriorate.

The Company believes that the level of efficiency of the internal controls adopted to ensure the preparation of financial statements is adequate, it is constantly attentive to new technologies and has invested in its controls in order to increasingly improve them. If there are controls with ineffective results, actions are defined with the objective of correcting the root cause of the identified problems, in order to minimize or mitigate the materialization of associated risks. The Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance Management monitors the execution of actions by those responsible and makes sure that exceptions have been duly remedied.

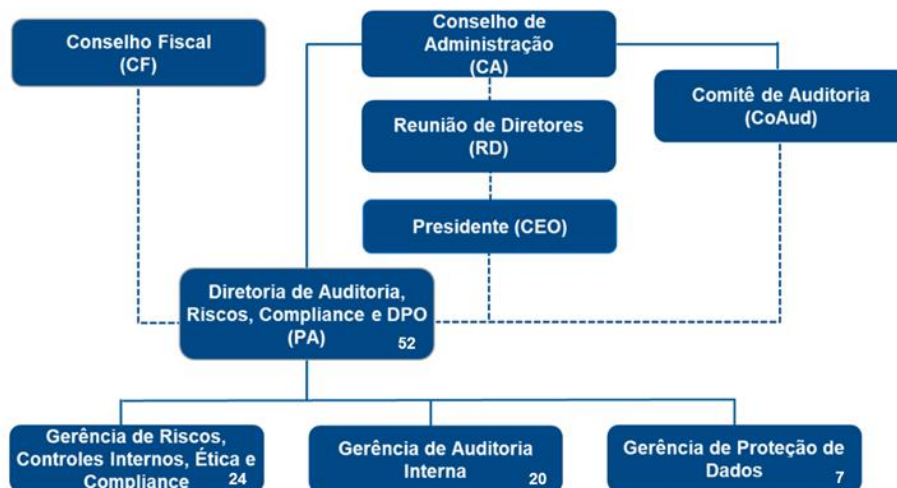
b. the organizational structures involved

The business areas have primary responsibility for ensuring that the documentation of business processes under their responsibility is updated whenever there are changes in control activities that could compromise their design and effectiveness.

The Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance Management is responsible for the annual assessment of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements.

The most relevant matters are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and other governance forums.

The related organizational structures are represented in the figure below, as well as the number of employees involved in Internal Audit, Compliance, Internal Controls and Corporate Risk 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

At the CPFL Group, the assessment of internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of financial statements is conducted through a structure that involves the Executive Board, the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, the Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Directorate and business areas. This management is regulated through internal controls at the entity level (Entity Level Controls) and by the Internal Controls Assessment Standard that describes the risk management model as well as the duties of each person responsible.

It is the responsibility of CPFL Energia's Board of Directors to be aware of significant deficiencies found in CPFL Energia's internal control environment and monitor the implementation of action plans, when applicable.

The Advisory Committees of the Board of Directors, in particular the Audit Committee, are responsible for advising the Board of Directors on the following topics: (i) supervision of activities in the area of internal controls; (ii) evaluation, monitoring and recommendation for correction or improvement of internal policies; and (iii) monitoring and controlling the quality of financial statements, internal controls, risk management and Compliance.

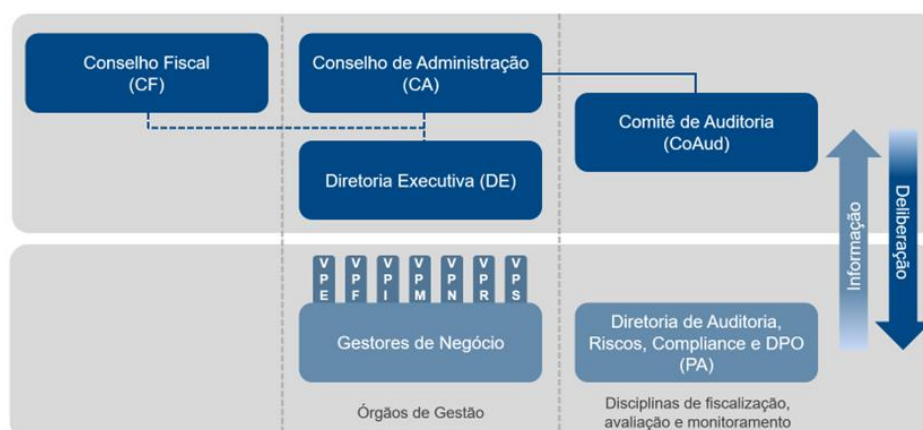
It is the responsibility of the CPFL Energia Audit Committee to certify that Management has the means to identify the risks regarding the preparation and disclosure of the financial statements to which the CPFL Group is exposed, to be aware of the reports of the Internal Audit and independent auditors, analyzing the their respective recommendations and opinions as well as monitoring the effectiveness of the control environment and recommending improvements, if necessary.

The Executive Board of CPFL Energia is responsible for:

- Approve the annual scope of internal control work, with regard to extension (selection of relevant processes and companies), deadlines, materiality, testing strategy;
- Periodically monitor the progress of work through presentations made at Board Meetings and reports issued by the Risk Management, Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance Management;
- Ensure the implementation of actions defined by the managers subordinate to them;
- Carry out ascending certification within the defined period; and
- Sponsor improvements in the internal control environment, always seeking a balance between the effectiveness of processes, controls and costs, as well as alignment with CPFL Energia's strategic objectives.

The Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Department carries out both regular and ad hoc reviews to ensure the alignment of processes with Management guidelines and strategies.

This governance can be illustrated by the figure below:



d. deficiencies and recommendations regarding internal controls present in the detailed report prepared and 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 independent auditors did not report significant deficiencies in their detailed report on internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

e. comments from the directors regarding the deficiencies identified in the detailed report prepared by the independent auditor and the corrective measures taken

The Detailed Report of Recommendations for Improving Internal Controls is issued by independent auditors for the CPFL Group business segments that are the scope of assessment. As for companies in the Distribution segment of the CPFL Group, this report is filed annually with the National Electric Energy Agency - ANEEL, the body that regulates the Brazilian electricity sector. The status of action plans is monitored by our Audit Committee, an independent body from Management and external audit.

The Company's Management is not aware of any facts or aspects that may indicate the presence of significant deficiencies in the internal controls over the preparation and disclosure of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. Even so, the other deficiencies identified are forwarded to the directors responsible for defining action plans. The Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Department monitors and verifies compliance with action plans 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 main organizational processes, in addition to internal controls that are periodically evaluated by the Internal Audit areas. It also monitors its main risk indicators arising from its Corporate Risk Matrix. Additionally, the Company has a robust Integrity Program consisting of 4 dimensions (guidelines, communication, evaluation and monitoring). Among them, we highlight some initiatives:

- **Codes of Ethical Conduct for the CPFL Group and for Suppliers:** ethical guidelines to be followed by employees and third parties with a direct relationship with the CPFL Group. To learn about the CPFL Group's Code of Conduct and Ethics, access the Company's investor relations website, using the link: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem= pt>. To learn about the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers, access the Company's institutional website, through the link: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/fornecedores/interesse-em-fornecer>
- **Ethics and Business Conduct Committee and Complaints Processing Committee:** the Executive Ethics and Business Conduct Committee ("COMET") is made up of 04 (four) members, 03 (three) from the Company's Executive Board, whatever the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Legal & Institutional Relations Vice-President Director and the Executive Vice-President Director, and 01 (one) external and independent member, and the Complaints Processing Committee ("CPD") is constituted by up to 4 (four) senior executives of the Company, defined by the Ethics Committee, one of them necessarily being the Director of Audit, Risks, Ethics and Compliance and Data Protection and 01 (one) external and independent member, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation Ethics Committee;
- **External Ethics Channel:** independent company specialized in receiving ethical records (complaints, queries and suggestions) and responsible for ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of information, the anonymity of users and independence throughout the process.
- **Standard for Relationship with Public Agents (GED 16.602):** establishes rules of conduct when involving employees and/or representatives of companies belonging to the holding company CPFL Energia S.A. and all its direct and indirect controlled companies ("CPFL Group") in activities with commercial purposes, negotiation or management of contracts that require a relationship with Public Administration, Public Agents or Political Agents. The relationship and interaction with any Public Agents or Political Agents must be ethical, transparent and based on good faith, respecting the rules that govern Public Administration and the values and guidelines established by the CPFL Group's Code of Ethical Conduct.
- **CPFL Energia's Anti-Corruption Policy (GED 16.027):** the Anti-Corruption Policy supplements, but does not replace, the Code of Ethical Conduct, with the objective of establishing the principles for preventing and combating corruption, bribery, money laundering and terrorist financing. This document is applicable to all employees, customers, suppliers and/or commercial partners and related parties of companies belonging to the CPFL Group that have the same management and governance model, and in other companies representatives will exercise their right to vote with the aim of to adopt a similar policy. Supported by the precepts of anti-corruption conduct, and also current 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) relationship with public authorities. To access the Anti-Corruption Policy, access the Company's investor relations website, through the link: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&language=pt>

In 2023, the CPFL Group Integrity Program received the certificate of maintenance of ISO 37001 (Anti-Bribery Management System) certification, attesting to the compliance, guidelines and high standard of governance and transparency with which the Company conducts its activities.

ii. the organizational structures involved in monitoring the 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, a regulation approved internally by the Board of Directors, and the Integrity Program Instruction provide for the management and implementation responsibilities of the Integrity Program by the Ethics and Compliance area (an area allocated to the Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO Directorate of the CPFL Group), and by the Compliance Officer, a role performed by the Director of Audit, Risks, Compliance and DPO, reporting directly and independently to the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Regulations of the Ethics Committee together with guideline no. 36 of the CPFL Group's Code of Ethical Conduct define the duties and responsibilities of the members of COMET and CPD, among which we highlight:

- a) the number of members will be defined by the CPFL Board of Directors;
- b) in accordance with the proposal of the Executive Board, approved by the Board of Directors, the Committee will be composed of Vice-President Directors and, at least, one member external to CPFL's professional staff, with a mandate of two years, with the possibility of reappointment. The internal auditor will participate as a listener to the Committee;
- c) the Committee will be headed by a president and a vice-president, who will be responsible for replacing the president in case of absence or impediment, both being appointed from among the CPFL professionals chosen to participate in the Committee;
- d) the Committee will decide on reports of violations of the Code and will provide guidance on the application of its rules through publicity campaigns, response to consultations 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 from the Committee; and
- f) CPFL Energia's Board of Directors will replace the Committee in its duties in cases of violation of the Code's guidelines committed by members of the Committee, the Executive Board or the Board of Directors.

iii. if the issuer has a formally approved code of ethics or conduct, indicating:

The CPFL Group's Code of Ethical Conduct is the guiding guide for the Integrity Program, which contains the ethical, integrity and transparency principles, values and commitments that must be observed without distinction by all employees in their activities, including members: (i) of the Board of Directors, (ii) the Advisory Boards and Committees, and (iii) the Executive Board, as well as other managers and related parties. It should also be noted that the aforementioned regulations went through an approval process that covers the highest executive body of the CPFL Group, including the RD (Board Meeting) and RCA (Board of Directors Meeting) agendas, and is available in an environment with wide and public access through the CPFL Group institutional website, through the link: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/listgroup.aspx?idCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&language=pt>

Furthermore, in 2023 the Code of Ethical Conduct for Suppliers was revised and republished - regulations derived from and subject to the CPFL Group Code of Ethical Conduct mentioned above, but which have a specific target for the public of suppliers and service providers, aiming to ensure the compatibility between the values of the

supply chain and those disseminated by the CPFL Group. Said regulations are available on the institutional website via the link: <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/fornecedores/interesse-em-fornecer>.

- **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 covers both internal employees and managers and the external public of suppliers and parties related to the CPFL Group, as provided for in guideline no. 13 "Responsibility for compliance with 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 Complaints Processing Committee aim to precisely monitor compliance with the CPFL Group's ethical guidelines at all levels based on a "tone at the top".

- **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 conduct that is not in line with or practiced in violation of the Code's guidelines. It is up to the Ethics and Business Conduct Committee, after analyzing the complaint investigation report, and deliberating on the origin of the complaint, to recommend the application of disciplinary measures to the employee reported, with the dosimetry of the disciplinary measure suggested by the Committee and application carried out in accordance with the procedures of the Disciplinary Measures and Damage Compensation regulations (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 a Board of Directors Meeting on April 20, 2023, and is available on the CPFL Group's institutional website in a publicly accessible location, through the link: <https://www.globocpfl.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 Ethics Channel is managed by an independent external company (Contato Seguro), contracted to receive ethical records (complaints, queries and suggestions), and is available 24 hours a day, every day of the week, through the links : <https://www.grupocpfl.com.br/institucional/canal-de-etica> and <https://www.contatoseguro.com.br/cpflenergia>, from email: eticacpfl@contatoseguro.com.br, from telephone 0800 601 8670, and the Contato Seguro app accessible both for Android devices via 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 to the submission of records by all stakeholders of CPFL Group 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 registration presented, as well as the anonymity of users, and assigns an identification number (protocol) that allows the user to monitor the status of the registration. Additionally, the CPFL Group prohibits any practice of retaliation against reports made in good faith, as provided for in the Code of Ethical Conduct, the Anti-Corruption Policy, the instructions of the Integrity Program and the Ethics Committee Rules, and reinforced on the website at that the Channel is publicized (link: <https://www.contatoseguro.com.br/cpflenergia>).

iv. the body responsible for investigating reports

The CPFL Group has COMET and CPD, which have the participation of members of senior management and the executive board, and which were implemented to manage the investigation and evaluation process of complaints 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 are no confirmed cases of this 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:

In relation to the last fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, there were no significant changes in the risks monitored by the Company in 2023, as well as in the Corporate Risk Management Policy.

5.5. Provide other information that the issuer considers relevant
--

There is no information that the Company deems relevant in relation to the previous items that has not been disclosed in the other items of this Reference Form.

6. Control and economic group**6.1. Identify the controlling shareholder or group of 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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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.					
Brasil	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.					
Brasil	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
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
OTHERS					
187,732,538	16.293%	0	0.000%	187,732,538	16.293%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					

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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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.					
Brasil	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
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	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%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					

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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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					
Ilhas Virgens Britâncias	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					
Ilhas Virgens Britâncias	11.823.389/0001-91	1	0.001%	0	0%
1	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	No	Legal Entity
Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	03/28/2017
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)

29,347,106,730	100.000%	0	0.000%	29,347,106,730	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					
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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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					
n/a	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
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)

1	10,000%	0	0.000%	1	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					
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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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					
Not Applicable	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
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)

1	100.000%	0	0.000%	1	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					
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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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	14.88%	100%	14.88%	No	Legal Entity
Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	02/28/2024
State Grid Overseas Investment, Ltd					

China	n/a	0	0.000%	76,049,728,210	66.04%
76,049,728,210	56.21%	56.21%	56.21%	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%
39,106,668,700	28.91%	28.91%	28.91%	No	Legal Entity
Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	n/a
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
20,132,519,765	14.88%	115,156,396,910	85.12%	135,288,916,675	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TOTAL					
20,132,519,765	100.000%	115,156,396,910	100.000%	135,289,916,675	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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	Total (Qnt.)	Total (%)
100	100.000%	0	0.000%	100	100.000%
OTHERS					
0	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.000%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					
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 shares (Unit)	Total shares %	% held in relation to their respective class or type	% held 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	02/28/2024
ON (Qnt.)	ON (%)	PN (Qnt.)	PN (%)	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%
TREASURY SHARES – Date of last amendment: 12/31/2023					
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 that act together or that represent the same interest, with participation equal to or greater than 5% of the same class or type of shares in the table presented in item 6.1 of this Reference Form.

6.3. In the form of a table, describe the capital distribution as determined in the last general shareholders' meeting:

Position as of April 26, 2024:

Date of the last shareholders' meeting / Date of the last amendment	04/26/2024
a) Number of individual shareholders (Units)	118,271
b) Number of corporate shareholders (Units)	5,294
c) Number of institutional investors (Units)	1,257

Outstanding Shares

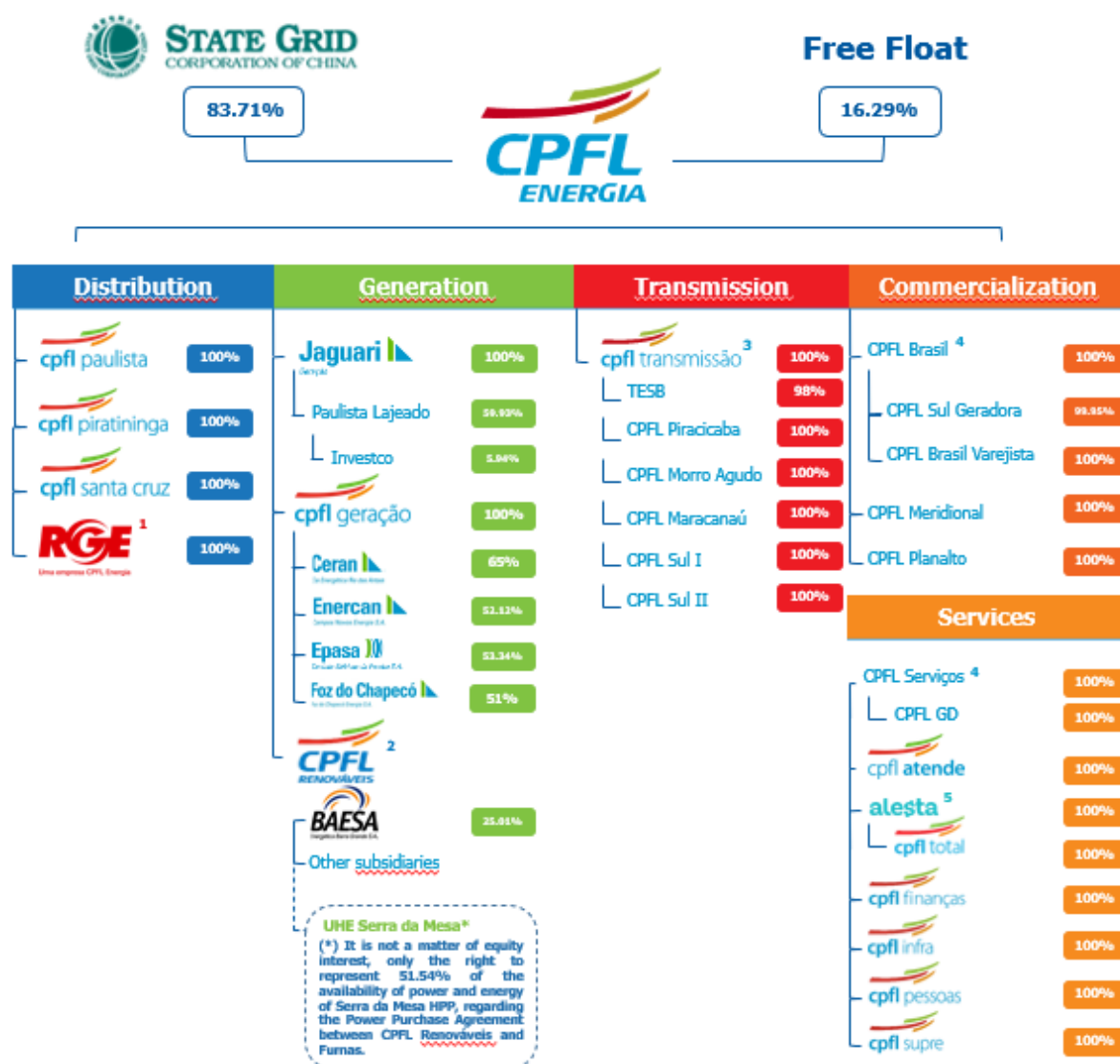
Outstanding shares correspond to all the Company's shares except those owned by the controller, related parties, Company administrators, and shares held in treasury.

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:

Company Name	CNPJ	Issuer's Participation
CPFL Paulista	33.050.196/0001-88	100.00%
CPFL Piratininga	04.172.213/0001-51	100.00%
RGE Sul (RGE)	02.016.440/0001-62	89.01%
CPFL Santa Cruz	53.859.112/0001-69	100.00%
CPFL Geração	03.953.509/0001-47	100.00%
CPFL Jaguarí Geração	07.137.154/0001-79	100.00%
CPFL Renováveis	08.439.659/0001-50	51.00%
CPFL Brasil	04.973.790/0001-42	100.00%
CPFL Serviços	58.635.517/0001-37	100.00%
CPFL Atende	09.606.475/0001-09	100.00%
CPFL Planalto	02.150.562/0001-47	100.00%
CPFL Infra	08.971.542/0001-13	100.00%
CPFL Telecom	12.116.119/0001-03	100.00%
Authi	21.114.494/0001-05	100.00%
CPFL Pessoas	34.050.376/0001-22	100.00%
CPFL Finanças	34.047.930/0001-12	100.00%
CPFL Supri	34.049.289/0001-55	100.00%
Alesta	38.316.293/0001-93	100.00%
Clion	04.785.914/0001-66	100.00%

6.5. Insert an organizational chart of the issuer's shareholders and the economic group to which it belongs, indicating:



Reference date: 04/29/2025

Notes:

- (1) RGE is controlled by CPFL Energia (89.0107%) and CPFL Brasil (10.9893%);
- (2) CPFL Renováveis is controlled by CPFL Energia (51%) and CPFL Geração (49%);
- (3) CPFL Transmissão is controlled by CPFL Brasil (100%);
- (4) CPFL Soluções = CPFL Brasil + CPFL Serviços;
- (5) Alesta is controlled by CPFL Energia (99.99%) and by CPFL Brasil (0.01%).

6.6. Provide any other information that the issuer considers relevant
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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 that the Company must observe in the nomination process for members of the Board of Directors, its Advisory Committees, and the Company's Executive Board, in alignment with best governance and market practices. The document is available on the Company's Investor Relations website via the following link: <https://ri.cpfl.com.br/Download.aspx?Arquivo=eih/7p4McSi83BrPfQFtxA==&IdCanal=QaOjWSkrceEfQT28iDpzLQ==&linguagem=pt>.

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 stipulate that, annually, the Chairman of the respective body, with the assistance of the Corporate Governance Secretariat, must send an evaluation questionnaire to its members to be filled out individually by the directors. The compiled results of this evaluation are subsequently shared with all Directors, with the aim of continually improving the performance of these bodies.

Additionally, in 2023, the same evaluation process was carried out with the members of the Advisory Committees of the Board of Directors and the members of the Executive Board with the objective of continuously improving the performance of these bodies.

The self-assessment covers five dimensions related to the bodies themselves, as applicable: (a) fulfillment of the mandate in accordance with the responsibilities and purpose/assignments of the body; (b) composition and structure, assessing whether the skill set of the body is adequate to fulfill its mission, as well as whether the committee structure is adequate to support the Board in its decision-making; (c) process and support structure, analyzing whether the processes and support structures available to the body effectively contribute to the success of the business; (d) dynamics and effectiveness, evaluating how the members function as a group in decision-making, and how they interact with each other and with other management levels effectively; and (e) how effective the body's contribution is regarding the issues it is involved in.

Regarding individual aspects of each member's contribution to the functioning of the collegiate body, the questionnaire includes: (a) questions about individual contributions, in which the questions and recommendations made by the members individually are analyzed; (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 considered 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.

The results and opportunities for improvement, when identified, are evaluated, 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 bodies. 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 members of the governance bodies receive a self-assessment questionnaire composed of statements that must be rated on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest score and 1 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 the weighted average is calculated. The scores are then classified into three levels: (i) Positive Points (weighted average equal to or greater than the equivalent of 7.5); (ii) Points of Attention (weighted average between the equivalent of 7.4 and 5); and (iii) Points for Improvement (weighted average below the equivalent of 5).

The criteria used in the self-assessment are strictly related to the analysis dimensions of the collegiate body and the individual members, as described in the above item (b.i).

iii. use of external consulting or advisory services

Not applicable, considering that there were no requests from the members in this regard for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

c. rules for identification and management of conflicts of interest

The Chairman of the Assembly must ensure compliance with the best corporate governance practices adopted by the Company, such as the IBGC Code of Best Practices and the Corporate Governance Guidelines. The IBGC Code of Best Practices stipulates that a shareholder who, for any reason, has a conflict of interest with that of the organization in a given resolution must:

- Immediately communicate the situation and refrain from participating in the discussion and voting on that matter;
- If representing third parties, only be authorized to vote if the power of attorney was granted by an unconflicted shareholder and explicitly specifies how the vote should be cast, and must refrain from participating in the discussion; and
- If the proxy holder also has a conflict or the power of attorney is not explicit regarding the vote to be cast, they should not be authorized to participate and vote, even if representing a third party.

Moreover, it highlights that a person who is not independent concerning the matter under discussion or resolution must promptly disclose their conflict of interest or personal interest. If they fail to do so, another person should disclose the conflict if they are aware of it. Once a conflict of interest related to a specific topic is identified, the involved person should withdraw, including physically, from the discussions and deliberations.

The Chairman of the Assembly must also ensure compliance with Article 115 of the Brazilian Corporations Law (Lei das S.A.), which emphasizes that shareholders must exercise their voting rights in the interest of the company and outlines restrictions and penalties for shareholders who act otherwise.

The Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, in addition to stipulating the abstention of any Board member from the part of the meeting where the real or potential conflict of interest is considered, also assign the duty to prevent and manage situations of particular conflicts of interest of the Administration members and employees to ensure that the Company's interest prevails over any other. This matter is also covered by the Internal Regulations of the Executive Board, which assigns this collegial decision-making body the duty to prevent and manage situations of conflicts of interest or differences of opinion, 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	5	0	0	1	0
Board of Directors - Alternate members	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Council – Effective members	0	1	0	0	2	0
Fiscal Council – Alternate members	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total Members	2	13	0	0	6	0

ii. total number of members, grouped by self-declared racial or ethnic identity

Administrative body	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Prefer not to answer	Not applicable
Directors	1	5	0	1	0	1	0
Board of Directors - Effective members	2	2	0	0	0	3	0
Board of Directors - Alternate members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Council – Effective members	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Fiscal Council – Alternate members	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total Members	3	7	0	1	0	10	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	4	4
Board of Directors - Effective members	0	1	5
Board of Directors - Alternate members	0	0	0
Fiscal Council – Effective members	0	1	0
Fiscal Council – Alternate members	0	0	0
Total Members	0	6	9

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 much as possible, that the composition of the body is appropriate to the size and needs of the Company, while also observing diversity in knowledge, experiences, and individuals such as people with disabilities, women, LGBTQIAP+ individuals, Black people, and people of different generations and nationalities. This approach aims to ensure that the Company benefits from different perspectives in an effective debate during the decision-making process.

Additionally, the Company has a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Standard, which aims to define the procedures and guidelines to be observed to ensure a work environment that increasingly represents the plurality of our society, in a manner appropriate to the segment, across all areas and levels of the organization. It also aims to guide the creation of an increasingly welcoming culture, where differences are not only respected but serve as catalysts for our ability to generate the energy that drives us, in alignment with best market practices.

f. role of the administrative bodies in assessing, managing, and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities

Achieving the Group's objectives involves various governance bodies, and annually, the Executive Board, the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee, and the Board of Directors monitor the implementation of the ESG 2030 Plan. This plan provides new guidelines and strategies to ensure we supply sustainable, accessible, and reliable energy at all times, making life safer, healthier, and more prosperous in the regions where we operate. Comprising 23 public commitments, the ESG 2030 Plan aims to drive the transition to a more sustainable, safe, and intelligent way of producing and consuming energy, maximizing our positive impacts on society. Notably, three commitments are directly related to Climate Change: 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 revenue targets from the sale of renewable energy certificates and carbon credits.

In addition to reporting to internal governance bodies, we annually disclose the monitoring of the commitments part of the ESG 2030 Plan in the Company's Annual Sustainability Report.

For more information on the CPFL Group's Annual Sustainability Report and its journey against climate change, visit the following links: <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:
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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 dismissible by the General Assembly, with a unified term of 2 (two) years, with re-election permitted. Among its members, there must be at least 2 (two) or 20% (twenty percent) of independent directors, whichever is greater, in line with the B3 Novo Mercado Rules and the Company's Bylaws. They must be expressly declared as such in the minutes of the General Assembly that elects them, with an independent director also considered to be one elected under the provisions of Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Brazilian Corporations Law (Lei das S.A.).

Among the members of the Board of Directors, a Chairman is elected at the first meeting following their election. The positions of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (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 whom 2 (two) are considered independent.

The Board of Directors is a collegiate deliberative body responsible for determining the strategic guidelines of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as protecting the corporate purpose and governance system. In addition to the Internal Regulations, its competencies and duties are provided for in the Brazilian Corporations Law (Lei das Sociedades por Ações), the Company's Bylaws, and the Corporate Governance Guidelines.

a. bodiess and permanent committees reporting to the board of directors

The Board of Directors is assisted, in accordance with the Internal Regulations of the Committees and Advisory Commissions to the Board of Directors of the Company ("Committee Regulations"), by 5 (five) committees: (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 Commissions to assist it.

According to the Committee 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 will not have an alternate member and must be composed of a majority of independent members, as defined by the Novo Mercado Rules. The term of the members is 2 (two) years, and the organization of the meetings, as well as the duties 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, with at least 1 (one) being an independent member of the Board of Directors and at least 1 (one) having recognized experience in corporate accounting matters. The term of the members is 2 (two) years, and the organization of the meetings, as well as their duties, are established in the Internal Regulations, available on the Company's IR website.

For more information, access the Internal Regulations of the Advisory Committees to 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 submitted for prior approval by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Company,

with auditors declaring their independence and the absence of any impediments to performing the contracted work.

At the 461st Meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 16, 2021, the Policy for Hiring Independent Auditors 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 is informed of critical issues related to ESG topics and practices through reports from its Advisory Committees, particularly 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	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Daobiao Chen	09/20/1968	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	2
239.983.548-40	Administrator	Chairman of the Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Yes	08/11/2022
Full member of the People Committee and full member of the Finance and Risk Committee		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
He holds a degree in Power Systems and Automation from Huazhong University of Science and Technology (1986-1990) and a master's degree in administration from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (2003-2005). He began his career in 1990 in the power sector of the State Grid Group (in the same sector as CPFL Energia) at Nanjing Electric Power Company, where he served as Deputy Director of Engineering and Director of the Operations Department (2004-2005) and Vice President (2005-2007). He was also Vice Chairman of Lianyungang Electric Power Company (2007-2008), Chairman of Huaian Electric Power Company (2008-2009) and Nantong Electric Power Company (2009-2011), Senior Vice Chairman of State Grid Shanghai Electric Power Company (2011-2015) and Deputy General Manager of the Construction Department of State Grid Corporation of China (2015-2016). In 2016, he was Vice Chairman of the Economic Information Sector for the Global Development and Cooperation Organization of Energy Interconnection, and then Vice Chairman of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. He was a director of CPFL Energia (2017-2018). He was also Chief Executive Officer of HK Electric Investments Limited and The Hongkong Electric Company (HEC) and Co-General Manager (Transmission and Distribution) of (HEC) (2018-2022). Declares that he/she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him/her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He/she further declares that he/she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Kedi Wang	07/26/1979	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	1
050.180.008-56	Accountant	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	11/07/2024
Vice President, Finance and Investor Relations Director		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Ms. Wang graduated from Suffolk University with a Master of Science in Accounting in 2006. She also holds a Master of Arts from Arizona State University and a Bachelor of Arts from Lanzhou University. Ms. Kedi began her career in public accounting. She worked at Miller Wachman LLP from 2006 to 2009 as a Senior Auditor. In 2009, she joined State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. as a Manager in the Finance Department. She worked at the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines from 2010 to 2013 as a Financial Advisor in the Treasury Department. From 2014 to 2021, Ms. Wang served in the Finance Department and from 2021 to 2024 in the Investment and Financing Department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., both in the role of Department Head. Ms. Wang holds charters from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and the American Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts (CFA). She has over 15 years of experience in public accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, treasury, tax management, as well as mergers and acquisitions. Ms. Wang has extensive knowledge and work experience in the utilities sector, having played a key role in the acquisition and operation of a variety of electric power investments and energy assets in Brazil, Australia, the Philippines, Italy, Portugal and Chile. She declares that she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified her from practicing professional or commercial activity. She further declares that she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Estrella	03/11/1974	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	4
037.234.097-09	Administrator	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	01/31/2019
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
He holds a degree in Business Administration from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) and an MBA in Finance from the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC-RJ). He worked at the Lafarge Group and at Light and Brasil Telecom. He has worked at the CPFL Energia Group since 2001, where he built a solid career, holding the positions of Economic and Financial Planning Manager, Investor Relations Director, Planning and Controllershship Director, and Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations. In early 2019, Gustavo took over as President of the CPFL Energia Group. One of the highlights of his management was leading the company's return to the capital markets in 2019, consolidating it as one of the largest companies in the distribution market in the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Paraná. In terms of sales, it is one of the leaders in the free market, and in the Generation segment, it is the third largest private agent in the country, with a portfolio based on clean and renewable sources. In 2020, he received the Equities Deal of the Year 2020 – Americas Award from The Banker, a division of the British newspaper Financial Times, due to the success of CPFL Energia's Re-IPO in 2019, which raised R\$3.7 billion through the sale of shares on the capital markets. He also led the delisting process of CPFL Renováveis. Gustavo is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CPFL Institute and a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, ABDIB-Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Base Industries and ONS-National Electric System Operator. In addition, as a spokesperson for SDG 3, he is an ambassador for the "Leadership with Impact" program, an initiative of the United Nations Global Compact (UN). Declares that he/she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him/her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He/she further declares that he/she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	1
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Independent Member of the Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Yes	04/26/2024
Full member of the Audit Committee and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Yes			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Certified by Experience (CCA+) Advisor by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC). Graduated in Business Administration from PUC-RJ, with an MBA in Business from INSEAD (France) and an MBA in Human Resources from FIA, with several extension courses and international certifications from Harvard, MIT, Kellogg, Tavistock Institute (UK), Wholebeing Institute, INSEAD, IoD (UK) and IBGC. Claudia has over 30 years of professional experience, having been CEO and held C-Level positions in Finance, Performance Management (TQC), Human Resources, Sustainability, Marketing, Strategic Planning, M&A and New Business Development, in the following companies: AmBev (17 years), GPA (4 years), Via (1 year), Votorantim Cimentos (3 years), FNAC (1 year) and Grupo NC/EMS (2 years). For 11 years, he has served on Boards of Directors and Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors (Audit Committee, Strategy Committee and Head of the People, Innovation and Sustainability Committees) in companies such as Tupy, Even, Totvs and Arezzo&Co. He is currently an independent member of the following Boards of Directors: Camil Alimentos, BP SP (Beneficência Portuguesa SP) and Grupo Cassol. None of these companies are part of the CPFL Energia economic group, nor are they controlled by a shareholder holding more than 5% of CPFL Energia's shares. Claudia contributes to Value Creation through her experience in ESG (energy transition, climate change, community engagement, and social responsibility and governance practices), Innovation and Business Ecosystems, Diversification and Partnerships, Customer Experience, Global Expansion and Alignment, Leadership and Team Development, Mental Health, Cultural Transformation, Business Turnaround, M&A and Acquisition Integration, Definition of KPIs/OKRs, and Incentive/Compensation Systems. She declares that she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil, and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. She also declares that she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws, and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	7
146.229.631-91	Engineer	ndependent Member of the Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Yes	02/16/2017
Full member of the Audit Committee and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Yes			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo (USP), Master in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and PhD in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP). He was Minister of State for Planning and Budget, Federal Deputy, President of the National Council for Privatization, Brazilian Governor at the IDB, Special Secretary for Economic Policy, President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). Currently, he serves on the boards of directors of the companies (i) CSU Cadsystem, a high-technology services company (since 2014); (ii) Coimex Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., an investment management company (since 2017); (iii) Vibra Agroindustrial S.A., a poultry company (since 2015); (iv) AEGEA Saneamento e Participações S.A., a sanitation company (since 2014); (v) MRV Engenharia e Participações S.A., a construction company (since 2018); and (vi) INTER & CO, INC, a company in the financial sector (since 2023). None of these companies are part of the CPFL Energia economic group, nor are they controlled by a shareholder holding more than 5% of CPFL Energia's common shares. Mr. Antonio Kandir is also a member of the Related Parties Committee and the Audit Committee of CPFL Energia. As Minister of Planning and Budget, he developed expertise in matters related to climate change, socio-environmental issues and innovation. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. It also declares that it meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Yumeng Zhao	08/28/1973	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	2
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	09/16/2021
Not applicable		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
G degree in Electromagnetic Instruments and Measurement from Huazhong University of Science and Technology in 1994. He holds a Master's 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 Electric Power Sector of State Grid Group. He held the position of Head of the 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 President of State Grid International Development Co. Ltd. In addition, he was a member of the Board of Directors and Director of CPFL Energia from 2017 to 2020. Currently, Yumeng Zhao 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. During his MBA at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Mr. Yumeng Zhao took courses related to energy risk management and innovation. During his master's degree at Hefei University of Technology, he took courses related to innovation and emerging technologies. During his professional experience at Xuancheng Power Supply Company, Chuzhou Electric Power Company and CPFL Energia, he dedicated himself to the practice and implementation of emerging technologies. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing professional or commercial activity. He further declares that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Yusheng Wang	05/16/1976	Board of Directors	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2027	0
065.610.287-08	Engineer	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		No			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Mr. Yusheng Wang has been the Vice President of State Grid Brazil Holding since 2021. He is a senior engineer with a postgraduate degree in Power Systems Engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China. He has extensive experience in managing and leading HVAC, HVDC and UHVDC operations and maintenance. He joined State Grid Brazil Holding in 2019 as Chief Engineer and headed the UHV Operation and Maintenance Department, leading the operation of XRTE. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, and to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. It also declares that it meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Fiscal Council

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Rafael Alves Rodrigues	07/26/1973	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	1
166.309.958-80	Administrator	Full Member	04/29/2025	No	04/26/2024
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Partner and co-manager of Evolve Capital. With over 15 years of experience investing in listed and privately held companies, Rafael has invested in over 80 companies in Brazil, and has solid knowledge of accounting, valuation and business structuring. He has served on several Boards of Directors and Fiscal Councils, adopting a collaborative activist approach with portfolio companies, with the main objective of generating value for shareholders. Rafael has held the positions of Director of Variable Income, Director of the Executive Committee and Private Equity at Rio Bravo Investimentos, in addition to having been Director of Investments at Banco Inter. Graduated in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EAESP/FGV) in 2002 and has held the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) certification since 2011. Declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing any professional or commercial activity. He further declares that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Bruno Varella	02/05/1980	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	0
298.182.348-55	Administrator	Alternate Member	04/29/2025	No	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Bruno holds a degree in business administration from Ibmecc-SP, now Insper, in 2002. He has approximately 20 years of experience in corporate finance and business valuation, having worked in consulting, financial boutiques, investment banks, brokerages and is currently a founding partner of Solana Capital. Between 2005 and 2008, Bruno worked as a Corporate Finance analyst at companies such as Vertice Finance, KPMG Corporate Finance and Banco Fator, the latter with a greater focus on advisory for corporate mergers and acquisitions. He also worked between 2007 and 2013 as a sellside analyst for the investment banks Bradesco BBI for the oil and gas and agribusiness sectors and for the Swiss bank UBS. Since 2013, he has been an analyst and equity fund manager at Solana Capital, being responsible for investments in the sectors of electricity and sanitation, banking, telecommunications and technology, agribusiness and fuel distribution, analyzing investments both in Brazil and Latin America. Declares that he/she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him/her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He/she further declares that he/she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Kebing Zhou	02/02/1982	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	0
239.918.888-82	Administrator	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Mr. Kebing Zhou has gained work experience in financial management and has been the CFO of CPFL Renováveis S.A. for over 3 years since January 2017 and the CFO of Chilquinta Energía S.A. since November 2021. He currently holds the position of FD Director of SGBH and CFO of GATE. He has excellent management skills and very solid work experience with financial management. He expanded his management experience by working as a CFO in several companies. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and to a final conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. It also declares that it meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Ruijuan Li	09/16/1983	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	3
065.511.207-33	Accountant	Alternate Member	04/29/2025	Yes	04/30/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Accounting from Changsha University of Science & Technology (2002-2006). Graduated in MBA from West Texas A&M University (2020-2022). Served as Marketing Supervisor (2006-2010), Administrative Specialist (2010-2012) and Engineering Infrastructure Accountant (2012-2017) for State Grid Gu Yuan Electric Power Company. From 2017 to 2018, she was a Specialist in the Audit Department of State Grid International Development Limited. Since 2019, she has been the Budget Supervisor and Tax Supervisor in the Finance and Asset Department of State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2022, she has been the Deputy Director of the Finance and Asset Department of State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2022, she has been the Deputy Director and General Division Manager of the Project Management Department of State Grid Brazil Holding. Declares that he/she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him/her from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He/she further declares that he/she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Vinícius Nishioka	10/08/1976	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	3
025.099.447-03	Accountant	Full Member	04/29/2025	Yes	07/27/2020
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Bachelor of Science in Accounting from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and Law from Gama Filho University, with specialization from the Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Research Institute Foundation (FIPECAFI) and MBA in Business Management from IBMEC-RJ. Professor of MBA in Business Management with emphasis on the Electric Sector - IBMEC-RJ (2020-2021). Experience in finance, taxes, capital markets, planning and budgeting, accounting and auditing, with experience in multinational companies such as KPMG and CARGILL. Solid knowledge of the Brazilian electricity sector acquired in over 25 years of experience, having participated in important projects at ANEEL (support for inspection in tariff review processes, prior approval, analysis of tariff recomposition and variation of items of “Parcel A” during the energy rationing period), as well as in several energy companies, such as: LIGHT, TAESA, ENEL, ENDESA, EDF, Grupo ELETROBRÁS, ENERGISA, CEMIG, CPFL and NEOENERGIA. In 2016, he joined the State Grid group to structure and lead the financial department in the construction of the 800kV Ultra High Voltage Bipole in Direct Current (Xingu Rio Transmissora de Energia). At the end of the project, he began working as Deputy Financial Director at State Grid Brazil Holding and, since 2021, he has been Deputy Director of Strategic Planning and Business Development. Among the activities in the State Grid group, highlights include leadership in relevant topics such as the business plan for the Xingu Rio bipole project, raising funds of over R\$5 billion to finance said project and preparing the group's strategic plan with a relevant ESG approach, detailed in a specific chapter and containing several related initiatives. Declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, and to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing any professional or commercial activity. Declares, further, that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Luiz Cláudio Gomes do Nascimento	04/15/1973	Fiscal Council	04/29/2025	Until AGM 2026	3
001.408.237-35	Administrator	Alternate Member	04/29/2025	Yes	04/30/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Business Administration from Cândido Mendes University (1995). Post-graduated in Finance - Economic Engineering and Industrial Management from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ (1997). Master in Business Administration from IBMEC (2001). Business Management - COPPEAD - UFRJ (2013). Mr. Luiz Cláudio has over 25 years of financial experience in the banking, services and industrial sectors, working in the Treasury, Financial Planning, Controllership and Accounting areas, as well as significant experience in asset and debt management: loans, investments, foreign exchange, guarantees, insurance, foreign exchange and commodities hedging, accounts payable, collections, debt collection and analysis of credit transactions. He was a Senior Financial Analyst at Banco Boavista InterAtlântico S.A. from 1994 to 2000. He served as Treasury and Finance Coordinator at TNL Contax S/A from 2001 to 2006. He worked as Financial Manager at Nexan Ficap S/A from 2007 to 2009. He worked as Treasury and Finance Manager at Eneva S/A from 2010 to 2015. He then served as General Financial Manager and then Deputy Financial Director of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A., from 2015 to 2018. He served as Financial Director at Othon Group S.A. in 2018, returning to Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A. in 2019. Mr. Luiz Cláudio Gomes do Nascimento is currently a full member of the Fiscal Council of Belo Monte Transmissora de Energia S.A. has been working as Investment and Finance Manager at State Grid Brazil Holding S.A. since 2019. He declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, and to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity. He also declares that he meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Executive Board

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Estrella	03/11/1974	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	4
037.234.097-09	Administrator	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	05/14/2025	Yes	05/09/2019
Member of the Board of Directors		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
He holds a degree in Business Administration from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ) and an MBA in Finance from the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC-RJ). He worked at the Lafarge Group and at Light and Brasil Telecom. He has worked at the CPFL Energia Group since 2001, where he built a solid career, holding the positions of Economic and Financial Planning Manager, Investor Relations Director, Planning and Controllershship Director, and Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations. In early 2019, Gustavo took over as President of the CPFL Energia Group. One of the highlights of his management was leading the company's return to the capital markets in 2019, consolidating it as one of the largest companies in the distribution market in the states of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Paraná. In terms of sales, it is one of the leaders in the free market, and in the Generation segment, it is the third largest private agent in the country, with a portfolio based on clean and renewable sources. In 2020, he received the Equities Deal of the Year 2020 – Americas Award from The Banker, a division of the British newspaper Financial Times, due to the success of CPFL Energia's Re-IPO in 2019, which raised R\$3.7 billion through the sale of shares on the capital markets. He also led the delisting process of CPFL Renováveis. Gustavo is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CPFL Institute and a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia, ABDIB-Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Base Industries and ONS-National Electric System Operator. In addition, as a spokesperson for SDG 3, he is an ambassador for the "Leadership with Impact" program, an initiative of the United Nations Global Compact (UN). Declares that he has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance and to a final conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified him from practicing a professional or commercial activity.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Kedi Wang	07/26/1979	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
050.180.008-56	Accountant	Vice President and Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Ms. Wang graduated from Suffolk University with a Master of Science in Accounting in 2006. She also holds a Master of Arts from Arizona State University and a Bachelor of Arts from Lanzhou University. Ms. Kedi began her career in public accounting. She worked at Miller Wachman LLP from 2006 to 2009 as a Senior Auditor. In 2009, she joined State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. as a Manager in the Finance Department. She worked at the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines from 2010 to 2013 as a Financial Advisor in the Treasury Department. From 2014 to 2021, Ms. Wang served in the Finance Department and from 2021 to 2024 in the Investment and Financing Department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., both in the role of Department Head. Ms. Wang holds charters from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and the American Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts (CFA). She has over 15 years of experience in public accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, treasury, tax management, as well as mergers and acquisitions. Ms. Wang has extensive knowledge and work experience in the utilities sector, having played a key role in the acquisition and operation of a variety of electric power investments and energy assets in Brazil, Australia, the Philippines, Italy, Portugal and Chile. She declares that she has not been subject, in the last 5 years, to a criminal conviction, to a conviction in an administrative proceeding by the CVM, the Central Bank of Brazil and/or the Superintendence of Private Insurance, or to a final and binding conviction, in the judicial or administrative sphere, that has suspended or disqualified her from practicing professional or commercial activity. She further declares that she meets the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulation, in the Company's Bylaws and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Huang Futao	02/28/1971	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
239.777.588-37	Engineer	Vice President of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence	05/14/2025	Yes	05/13/2021
Interim Executive Vice President		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated from Beijing Electric Power College (currently Beijing Jiaotong University) with a degree in Power System Communication Engineering and a Master's degree in Electric Power Systems and Automation from Shandong University. He started his career at State Grid Group in 1992. In 2003, he became the Manager of the Marketing Department of Shandong Nuclear Power Engineering Co. Ltd in Shenzhen; Chief Engineer of Renewable Energy Company of Shandong Luneng Group Co., Ltd. in 2010; Vice President of Shenzhen Energia International Trade Co., Ltd. in 2015; Director of Australia Office of Shandong Luneng Group Co., Ltd. in 2016; and Director and Vice President of CPFL Renováveis in 2017. As of 2020, Mr. Futao Huang became Vice President of Strategy and accumulated the Executive Vice Presidency of CPFL Energia, Vice President of SGBP, member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Geração, CPFL Renováveis and Instituto CPFL.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Huang Futao	02/28/1971	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	Not applicable
239.777.588-37	Engineer	Interim Executive Vice President	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Vice President of Strategy, Innovation, and Business Excellence		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Luis Henrique Ferreira Pinto	03/26/1961	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	6
029.352.408-47	Electrical Engineer	Vice President of Regulated Operations	05/14/2025	Yes	05/06/2015
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Electrical Engineering from the Barretos School of Engineering. He completed a postgraduate degree in Electrical Power System Engineering at the Federal University of Itajubá (UNIFEI) and in Electrical Engineering at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP); and two specializations, including an MBA in Business Management and an MBA in Financial Management, Controllershship and Auditing, at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation - FGV. At the Company, he held several positions, such as: Operations Planning Engineer; Transmission Services Division Manager; CPFL Electrical System Planning Division Manager; CPFL Operations Control Department Manager at CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga; RGE Executive Director; RGE CEO; CPFL Paulista and CPFL Piratininga CEO. In May 2015, he was elected Vice President of Regulated Operations at CPFL Energia, responsible for the Group's Distribution business and Chairman of the Boards of Directors of CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE. Throughout his career, he was: CPFL's representative in the Coordinating Group for the Interconnected Operation of the Southern/Southeastern Electricity System of Brazil - GCOI/GTPO/ELETROBRAS; Participated in defining the configuration of companies for the privatization of the Distribution Sector in the State of São Paulo; Responsible for the integration and operational restructuring of the distributor CPFL Piratininga (2001); Representative of the distributors CPFL Paulista, CPFL Piratininga and RGE in the working group for the Offering of Shares of CPFL Energia, on the São Paulo and New York Stock Exchanges (Initial Public Offering - IPO); Coordinator of the Technical Losses Group at the Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Distributors (ABRADEE); Professor of the Course on Technical Losses in the Electricity Sector at the COGI Foundation; Led the integration and restructuring of the distributor RGE (2006) and RGE Sul (2016); He headed the distribution companies CPFL Santa Cruz, CPFL Jaguariúna, CPFL Sul Paulista, CPFL Mococa and CPFL Leste Paulista (2017) and the two distributors RGE and RGE Sul in 2018; Member of the Board of Directors of ABRADEE (Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Distributors) since 2017; was a Member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Transmissão; Member of the Board of Directors of the CPFL Institute, acting in the deliberation of social and cultural actions; Coordinated the application of new integrated technology in the Operation Centers of CPFL distributors for control, operation and dispatch and coordinates the application of smart meters in CPFL distributors. He also participated in specific studies for the adequacy and resilience of electrical networks, preparation of logistics in the face of climate change, planning of electrical networks, construction of new substations and transmission lines considering environmental and socioeconomic effects.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Pinto Gachineiro	04/29/1971	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	4
247.699.058-23	Lawyer	Vice President, Legal and Institutional Relations Director	05/14/2025	Yes	05/09/2019
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Law from the University of São Paulo in 1993, he holds an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 2007. He worked as a Lawyer at Bardella S/A Indústrias Mecânicas from 1995 to 1997 and at Promon Eletrônica from 1997 to 1999. He was Legal Manager at Stiefel Laboratories in 1999, Legal Director at AT&T Brazil from 1999 to 2003 and Legal Director at Elucid (Grupo Rede) in 2003. At Global Village Telecom (GVT), he worked from 2003 to 2008 as Legal Director, from 2008 to 2012 as Vice President of Legal and HR (interim) and from 2012 to 2015 as Vice President of Legal and Institutional Relations. After the acquisition of GVT by Telefonica Group, he served as Vice President of Corporate Affairs at Telefonica Brasil S/A (Vivo) from 2015 to 2017. He was elected Vice President of Legal and Institutional Relations at CPFL Energia in 2017 and Vice President of the Board of Directors of Instituto CPFL. In 2018, he assumed the position of member of the Advisory Board of ABDIB.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Flavio Henrique Ribeiro	06/02/1979	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
276.489.428-79	Administrator	Vice President of Business Management	05/14/2025	Yes	05/09/2019
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Executive with 27 years of experience in areas such as Digital, IT, Infrastructure, Logistics Operator, Facilities/Utilities, Business Operations, Engineering, BPO, Shared Services Center and HR. Career developed in countries such as Chile, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil. Currently responsible for developing and executing the strategy of all areas of IT, Digital, Shared Services Center, as well as for maintaining the operation and governance of all these areas and processes. Also responsible for monitoring and managing through KPIs and controls 24/7 all critical operations of the CPFL Group's businesses. Knowledge and management of all systems, subsystems and processes of all areas of Business Support, change and implementation of processes, development and implementation of strategy of all respective areas, implementation of key performance indicators (KPIs) and BSC for the entire company and group. He also has expertise in digitalization, automation and implementation of 100% of customer service and employee cloud platforms, end-to-end development and implementation of Fintech, Customer Experience and electronic payment solutions (credit card, PIX, etc.). Definition of medium and long-term strategy for the entire CPFL Group fleet focused on electrifying the fleet and setting up the network of electric charging stations for the entire group, with the goal of having part of the operational fleet electrified by 2030. Definition and selection of suppliers with sustainability criteria and definition of a score for each of the partners. Definition of the strategic plan for new buildings, substations and advanced stations with a 100% sustainable concept for the entire group (all new constructions from 2021 onwards already carry the 100% sustainable seal). Work with technology partners such as Microsoft, seeking sustainable data center and server solutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Vitor Fagali de Souza	04/13/1977	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
260.735.068-99	Administrator	Vice President of Business Development	05/14/2025	Yes	05/13/2021
Interim Vice President of Market Operations		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Business Administration from PUCCAMP and MBA in Finance from FGV and CFA Charterholder from the CFA Institute. Participated in the executive programs of Singularity University and Ohio University. Certified investment analyst by CVM / APIMEC (CNPI) and Independent Advisor by IBGC. Executive with over 20 years of experience in the financial area and in the electricity sector. He joined CPFL Energia in 2003, was elected Vice President of Business Development in January 2020, served as Director of Planning and Control from 2013 to December 2019, and previously held different positions in the areas of investment analysis, investor relations and financial planning. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Vivest (a closed-end private pension entity) between 2018 and 2020. He participated in important 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 respective public offering in 2018, in addition to the implementation of the Zero-Based Budget. He began 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		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Vitor Fagali de Souza	04/13/1977	Executive Board	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	Not applicable
260.735.068-99	Administrator	Interim Vice President of Market Operations	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Vice President of Business Development		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
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	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Zhao Yumeng	28/08/1973	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors / Alternate Member of the People Committee / Alternate Member of the Finance and Risk Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Rafael Lazzaretti	11/30/1983	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
312.219.028-14	Engineer	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Rafael worked at the consulting firm Roland Berger from 2006 to 2009 as a strategy consultant. He was responsible for the execution of several projects in the financial services and energy sectors, focusing on strategic planning, process review and organizational restructuring. Since 2009 at CPFL Energia, Rafael has served in different management positions. Until 2013, he was Strategy Manager, coordinating and preparing the Strategic Plan of CPFL's holding company and its businesses, as well as its implementation through projects and the breakdown of the short-term goals of the company's executives. Rafael also served as Innovation Manager, leading the company's main innovation and R&D projects (such as Solar Roofs, Electric Mobility, Storage and CPFL Inova, the company's open innovation and startup outreach program), and as Strategy and Innovation Director, being responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the Strategic Plan, and the Group's innovation and energy efficiency projects, as well as energy risk management. Rafael is currently the Commercial Director of CPFL Distributors, responsible for all customer relationships, including customer service and experience (with digitalization actions), billing, default management and commercial loss management. Rafael is also a member of the Fiscal Council of the CPFL Institute and was a member of the Human Resources Management Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia S.A., from May 12, 2022 to May 11, 2023.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Jiyong Chai	06/12/1985	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.885.748-48	Electrical Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Has experience working in education and the energy industry. His career began at Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST) in 2007, where he served as a professor, responsible for teaching and student affairs. Then, he joined SGCC Hubei Power Company in 2012, where he worked at the Institute of Economics and Technology and the corporate governance department, holding the positions of power system planning engineer, energy and economic analyst, senior management secretary and deputy director of the corporate governance department respectively. Mainly focused on power system planning, power grid development analysis, distribution system construction investment research, comprehensive service and administration. He joined CPFL Energia in 2017, working in the departments of Corporate Governance, Communication, Internal Audit, Procurement and Business Development.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Jun Qi	11/18/1972	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
900.741.938-21	Economist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Economics from Tianjin University of Finance and Economics. He has worked in different entities and organizations, such as Deputy Advisor of the Business Development and Strategy Department of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd, from January 2020 to March 2022, Head of the Business Development Department of REN (Redes Energéticas Nacionais, Portugal) from May 2012 to December 2019. In April 2022, assumed the position of Deputy Commercial Executive Director of RGE Sul Distribuidora de Energia S.A.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Renato Povia	05/12/1986	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
349.960.218-02	Economist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Economics from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and with 3 specializations in innovation (HSM, IDEO-U and Stanford). He began his professional career in strategic consulting (Roland Berger 2009-2011), transferred to CPFL Energia where he worked as Internal Consultant (2012-2014), Strategy Manager (2014-2017), Innovation Manager (2017-2020), Director of Strategy and Innovation (2020-2023) and HR Director, a position he has held since March 2023.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Zhang Kaihang	01/26/1988	Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
242.793.188-83,	Engineer	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Electrical Engineering and Automation from Hohai University (2006-2009). Obtained the degree of Engineer in Information Microelectronics and Automation from Polytech'Lille in France (2009-2011) and a Master’s degree in Electric Power Systems and Automation from Hohai University (2021-2023). Began a career in the electric power sector at State Grid, Jiangsu Electric Power Company (2013-2017). Familiar with electric network protection systems and founded a proprietary media platform for electric power knowledge with more than 70,000 followers. Joined State Grid International Development Co. Ltd. in 2017 and began working in the Operations Department of State Grid Brazil Holding. Since 2018, has worked at CPFL Energia, initially as an advisor to the Operation and Maintenance Department of CPFL Renováveis (2018-2022). Subsequently appointed as advisor to the Strategic Planning Directorate and the New Business Development Directorate of CPFL Energia (2022-2024). In 2024, elected as an alternate member of the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee. Also declares compliance with the independence criteria established in Law 6,404/76, in the Novo Mercado Regulations, in the Company’s Bylaws, and in the CVM Resolutions.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

People Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Daobiao Chen	09/20/1968	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.983.548-40	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Chairman of the Board of Directors Full member of the Finance and Risk Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Zhang Li	06/11/1983	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
239.777.658-84	Automation Technology Specialist	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/13/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
From 2012 to 2016, served as Human Resources Manager at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company, overseeing employee management, long-term workforce planning, staffing, talent development and evaluation, compensation and rewards, labor-relations management, and the design of the company’s organizational and salary structure. From 2011 to 2012, worked as Training Assistant at State Grid Shaanxi Electric Power Company, supporting day-to-day administration, including assessing employee needs and improving the training plan.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Gustavo Henrique De Aguiar Sablewski	08/06/1980	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
285.123.398-02	Lawyer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Gustavo Sablewski is the Legal Director of CPFL Energia S.A., holds a law degree from PUC-Campinas, a postgraduate certificate in Tax Law from the OAB School of Advocacy, and an MBA in Business Management in Taxation and Accounting from the Fluminense Federal University (UFF). Served as Strategic Legal Manager for 12 years in energy-sector companies and has been a speaker at events organized by AMCHAM/RJ, IBC Brasil, among others. Worked as Strategic Legal Manager at CPFL Energia from 2014 to 2017 and was appointed Legal Director in May 2017. None of the entities mentioned belong to the Company’s economic group or are controlled by shareholders of the Company who hold, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of any class or type of the Company’s securities. Gustavo Sablewski has not, in the past five years, been subject to any criminal conviction, any conviction in an administrative proceeding before the CVM, or any final conviction, judicial or administrative, that has suspended or disqualified the exercise of any professional or commercial activity, and is not considered a politically exposed person under Annex A of CVM Resolution No. 50/2021.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Yumeng Zhao	08/28/1973	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors / Full member of the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee / Alternate member of the Finance Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Hong Zha	03/22/1990	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
901.182.268-43	Lawyer	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	11/10/2022
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Law from Changchun Normal University, China, and earned a Master’s in Law from the University of Bologna, Italy. From 2015 to 2018, provided legal advice on IPO processes for Chinese companies and handled domestic and international M&A transactions at the Grandall law firm. Since 2018, has advised State Grid on international operations, conducted compliance reviews for key decisions of State Grid International Development, and offered legal support for the overseas asset management of SGID’s Internal Council. Joined CPFL in 2022, working in the Corporate Governance and Human Resources Management departments.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Rodolfo Nardez Sirol	09/15/1969	People Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
526.633.880-68	Oceanographer and Animal Scientist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Mr. Rodolfo Nardez Sirol began a career in the energy sector in 2001 as Environmental Manager at Duke Energy. Joined CPFL Energia as Environmental Manager in 2010 and became Environmental Director in 2011. In 2016, the Sustainability Directorate was created, expanding the remit to include social and sustainability strategy. In 2018, the Directorate’s scope grew further with the addition of Institutional Relations affairs and processes. Holds a degree in Oceanography from the Federal University of Rio Grande, a master’s and a PhD in Animal Science from the Federal University of Viçosa, and two MBAs—Strategy and People Management—both from Fundação Getulio Vargas. Completed a post-MBA in Innovation at HSM in 2014 and the Prince of Wales’s Business & Sustainability Programme at the University of Cambridge in 2017. Since 2013 has served on the boards of ENERCAN, CERAN, and Foz do Chapecó. Former President of Fundação COGE and former Chairman of the Board of the Brazilian Global Compact Network. Experience in ESG includes topics such as Energy Risk Management, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gases, Socio-environmental Issues, Water-related Safety, Innovation, and Emerging Technologies.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Finance and Risk Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Daobiao Chen	09/20/1968	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.983.548-40	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Chairman of the Board of Directors Full member of the People Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Mingzhi Han	05/05/1984	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	0
240.791.968-81	Financier	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Holds a degree in Accounting and a Master’s in Professional Accounting and Commerce from the University of Sydney, Australia. Worked as an accountant at State Grid from 2009 to 2017, responsible for financial reporting and executive performance analysis at subsidiaries in Brazil and Australia. Joined the CPFL group in 2017 as Director of CPFL Brasil and, in 2019, was elected Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Officer of CPFL Piratininga.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Carlos Victor Pereira Sicard Cyrino	11/12/1979	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
218.684.308-04	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in Engineering from the University of São Paulo (USP) in 2003 and holds an MBA in Corporate Finance from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) in 2009. In 2011, participated in a trainee program at CPFL, where also earned certification as Six Sigma Master Black Belt. Mr. Cyrino has over 15 years of experience in Treasury. Joined CPFL as an intern in 2003 in the Finance Department, holding various positions from Financial Analyst to Coordinator of Operations Desk and Capital Markets. In 2015, was appointed Treasury Manager, overseeing Corporate Insurance, Credit Analysis, Collections, Accounts Payable, Cash Flow Management, and Financial Contracts. In 2019, assumed the role of Investor Relations Director, currently held, responsible for all interaction with local and international markets, educating and updating investors on the company's performance and long-term strategy, ensuring control, transparency, agility, and competitiveness to deliver expected returns to shareholders in the short, medium, and long term. During this period, participated in CPFL Energia’s Re-IPO, which raised R\$ 3.7 billion through share sales in the capital market. Also actively involved in the privatization process of CPFL Renováveis. Cyrino has been a key figure in CPFL Energia’s inclusion in sustainability indices in the local and global financial markets, such as ISE B3, ICO², IDIVERSA, MSCI, and FTSE4Good. He is also a full member of the Fiscal Council of Foz do Chapecó and a full member of CPFL Energia’s Finance and Risk Management Committee. Responsible for presenting CPFL’s ESG events to the capital market and local and international analysts.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Yumeng Zhao	08/28/1973	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.708-88	Administrator	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Member of the Board of Directors / Alternate Member of the People Committee / Full Member of the Strategy, Growth, Innovation, and ESG Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Xie Chen	01/26/1991	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	0
901.266.268-04	Accountant	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	Not applicable
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Holds a Master's degree in Accounting from the University of International Business and Economics. From 2019 to 2022, worked as an accountant at State Grid International Development Co., Ltd., responsible for financial reporting and financial analysis. In 2022, joined the CPFL Group, working in the Accounting and Tax Department, continuing to apply expertise in financial reporting, tax compliance, and corporate financial analysis.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Daniel Fleury Van Der Molen	10/07/1985	Finance and Risk Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
340.412.428-60	Economist	Alternate Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Executive with extensive experience in the Brazilian energy sector, having worked both in the industry (CPFL Energia and CPFL Renováveis) and in the investment boutique segment (Estateer and Horizon). Throughout the career, successfully led various M&A projects, as well as created business units and developed multiple projects related to power generation (hydroelectric, wind, and solar), transmission, distribution, and other related areas. In these roles, was responsible for overseeing all project phases, from prospecting and due diligence to financing, valuation, negotiation, and merger/acquisition integration. Academically, holds a degree in Economics from the University of São Paulo (USP), completed specializations at Harvard (USA) and the University of Groningen (Netherlands), and earned an Executive MBA from IESE Business School.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Related Parties Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Liu Yunwei	07/24/1969	Related Parties Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
239.777.718-50	Lawyer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Graduated in International Law from Jilin University School of Law in 1991, China, where completed a Master's degree in Law in 2001. Served as legal consultant for Jilin Nobel Electric Power Industry Group Company, providing legal opinions on company matters. Also worked as legal director at State Grid’s Jilin Province Electric Power Company Limited, managing all legal issues, including those related to electric sector regulations and M&A. Additionally, was a legal process specialist at State Grid Corporation of China and member of the State Grid Lawyers’ Supervision and Management Committee. Throughout the career, participated in the acquisition of the Filipino concessionaire National Transmission Corporation. Since 2019, holds the position of Vice President at State Grid Brazil Power Participações S/A.					
Type of Conviction			Description of Conviction		
N/A			N/A		

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Related Parties Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Independent member of the Board of Directors and full member of the Audit Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Related Parties Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Independent member of the Board of Directors and standing member of the Audit Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Audit Committee

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Ricardo Florence dos Santos	12/26/1955	Audit Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
812.578.998-72	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	11/10/2021
Not applicable		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
Mr. Ricardo Florence dos Santos served as an independent member of the Board of Directors of Movida Aluguel de Carros S.A. from 2016 to 2023. He has been a member of the Fiscal Council of Marfrig since 2020 and of the Advisory Boards of ATMO and BENCORP. At MOVIDA, he holds the position of member of the Statutory Audit Committee. He was Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Marfrig Global Foods S.A. between 2013 and 2016, Statutory Director of Investor Relations from 2007 to 2014, and a member of the Fiscal Councils of CPFL Energia and its subsidiary CEEE-T from 2017 to 2022. He is a chemical engineer graduated from the Polytechnic School of USP and holds a degree in Business Administration from Mackenzie University, with an MBA in Strategy and Finance from IBMEC-SP. Previously, he worked for 16 years at Grupo Pão de Açúcar (1984–2000) in various roles including Strategic Planning Director, Finance Director, and Statutory Director of Investor Relations. He was also responsible for the Investor Relations areas at UOL Inc. (Grupo Folha de São Paulo, 2000–2001) and Brasil Telecom (2005–2007). He participated in several IPOs, mergers, acquisitions, and asset sales in the companies where he worked. He served on the Boards of Directors of Grupo Pão de Açúcar (1995–1999), UOL – Grupo Folha (2001), and IBRI – Brazilian Institute of Investor Relations (1998–2001 and 2014–2019), where he was also executive president from 2010 to 2013. Additionally, he was a member of the Advisory Boards of Dentalcorp S.A. (2002–2006) and Granol (2020–2023). He has also been involved in integrating companies into ecosystems that combine purpose with profitability and in approving greenhouse gas reduction targets, driving the transition toward a low-carbon economy under the SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative).					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Antonio Kandir	05/02/1953	Audit Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	3
146.229.631-91	Engineer	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/12/2022
Independent member of the Board of Directors and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

Name	Date of birth	Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Number of consecutive terms
CPF or passport number	Profession	Elective position held	Date of possession	Whether elected by the controller or not	Start date of consecutive terms
Other positions and functions held in the Company		If they are an independent member, pursuant to the specific regulation applicable to the matter			
Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares	03/23/1968	Audit Committee	05/14/2025	2 years – until new election by GM	1
005.639.287-78	Administrator	Full Member	05/14/2025	Yes	05/14/2025
Independent member of the Board of Directors and full member of the Related Parties Committee		Not applicable			
Professional experience / Statement of any convictions / Independence criteria					
See 7.3.					
Type of Conviction		Description of Conviction			
N/A		N/A			

7.5. 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, considering that there is no marital relationship, common-law partnership, or kinship up to the second degree between (a) the Company's managers; (b) the Company's managers and the managers of the Company's direct or indirect subsidiaries; (c) the Company's managers or their direct or indirect subsidiaries, and the direct or indirect controllers of the Company; (d) the Company's managers and the managers of the Company's direct or indirect controlling companies.

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			
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			

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

The Company maintains a civil liability insurance policy for statutory directors, board members, and fiscal council members (Directors & Officers Liability Insurance; "D&O") with Chubb Seguros Brasil S.A., with an insured amount of R\$ 150,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty million Reais), covering usual market conditions. The net cost of the insurance is R\$ 350,222.22 (three hundred and fifty thousand, two hundred and twenty-two Reais and twenty-two centavos).

The term of the contracted D&O insurance runs until 09/30/2024, and the covered risks include protection of the personal assets of the directors if they are held liable for harmful acts caused to third parties arising from the management of the companies in the CPFL Energia S.A. Group. The coverage extends to all companies in which the Company holds a participation of more than 50% (fifty percent).

Additionally, "Coverage C" was contracted for insurance indemnities arising from claims within the capital markets, filed against the Company, with a deductible of R\$ 200,000.00 (two hundred thousand Reais) for the capital markets. There is no coverage for capital market claims in the USA and Canada.

Coverages "A" and "B" contracted do not have a deductible.

7.8. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

General Meeting of the Company

The Company presents below, in relation to the general meetings held in the last three fiscal years, (i) the date of the meeting; and (ii) the quorum of attendance. Additionally, no general meetings were convened on a second call.

Event	Data	Quorum
AEGM	04/29/2022	90.82% on AGM 91.33% on EGM
AEGM	04/28/2023	92.77% on AGM 92.97% on EGM
AEGM	04/26/2024	93.10% on AGM 93.15% on EGM

Training programs for members of the Board of Directors, Committees, Management, and Fiscal Council

The CPFL Group has currently implemented a Continuing Education program for its Executives, which includes members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and Executive Board. This program aims to ensure the best governance practices by the aforementioned bodies and to discuss topics related to the duties and responsibilities of the CPFL Group's managers.

Information on the Company's Governance regarding matters impacting third parties at Board of Directors meetings.

The Vice President of Investor Relations is present at the Board of Directors' meetings, except in exceptional circumstances, and is available to respond to any questions from the Directors.

Corporate Governance Practices

CPFL Energia adopts differentiated corporate governance practices aligned with the best practices in Brazil and abroad, based on the basic principles of Integrity, Transparency, Fairness, Accountability, and Sustainability, in accordance with the IBGC Code of Best Corporate Governance Practices.

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines gather and consolidate a set of interaction mechanisms between shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committees and Commissions of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Executive Board.

Through these Guidelines, CPFL Energia presents its corporate governance model, which guides its actions and the practices adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, observing the respective Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines are approved by the Board of Directors and, together with the Bylaws, the Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Internal Regulations of the Fiscal Council, the Internal Regulations of the Committees and Advisory Commissions to the Board of Directors, the Internal Regulations of the Audit Committee, the existing policies, and those to be issued on governance matters, such as Securities Trading, Disclosure of Acts and Material Facts, Risk Management, Anti-Corruption, and the Code of Ethical Conduct, outline the set of governance practices adopted by CPFL Energia.

The Company implemented this model in 2003 and redesigned it in 2017 to adapt its corporate governance structure to the current business environment and decision-making process, considering our new corporate structure. In October 2019, the Board of Directors approved an update to its Corporate Governance Guidelines concerning their application to its subsidiaries and affiliates. Additionally, in October 2021, the Board of Directors approved the implementation of the Audit Committee and its Internal Regulations.

In 2023, the Company celebrated 19 years since its IPO on B3. With over 100 years of operation in Brazil, the Company has shares listed on B3's Novo Mercado, a differentiated listing segment that brings together companies adhering to the best corporate governance practices.

All CPFL shares are common shares, meaning they confer voting rights, and shareholders are assured a 100% Tag Along in case of a change in control.

Supplementary information related to item 7.3

In compliance with the Novo Mercado Rules and Article 140, Paragraph 2, of the Brazilian Corporations Law (Lei das S.A.), which require the filling of at least 2 (two) or 20% (twenty percent) of the Board of Directors' positions with independent directors, whichever is greater, the controlling shareholders jointly nominated Mr. Antonio Kandir and Ms. Claudia Elisa de Pinho Soares to occupy the positions of independent members of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meetings held on April 28, 2023, and April 26, 2024, respectively. The Company informs that to determine the independence of the Director, it uses the criteria expressed in the Novo Mercado Rules, as defined in Article 17 and Article 7 of Annex K of CVM Resolution No. 80, dated March 29, 2022.

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 components are based on the principles of ensuring internal equity and external competitiveness, based on meritocracy, in addition to the motivation, recognition and retention of professionals and, finally, allowing for effective, transparent human resources management aligned with business strategy and market practices. The variable compensation of the statutory officers is based on goals contracted in accordance with the Company's Strategic Planning.

CPFL Energia's People Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors ("BoD"), verifies the adherence of the fixed and variable compensation plans to the Company's strategic plan, as well as evaluates the fulfillment of the contracted goals in the short and long term.

The Corporate Governance Guidelines were approved by the Board of Directors, with the last update approved on December 16th, 2021.

This 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 compensation of the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, the Audit Committee and the Board of Executive Officers is made by 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 compensation of the members of the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, Audit Committee and Board of Executive Officers is defined based on the results of market research conducted by an independent company. Individual compensation proposals are submitted to the People Committee for discussion 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 compensation policy is periodically evaluated by the Board of Directors at the time of defining the overall compensation, 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:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is composed of 7 members, (i) 2 internal directors and 3 external directors, who are not remunerated for their functions as directors; and (ii) 2 independent directors, who are compensated in accordance with market standards.

The members of the Board of Directors receive fixed monthly fees. With the exception of members of the Board of Directors who also hold a position on the Audit Committee, no member of the Board of Directors receives additional compensation for their duties as a member of the advisory Committees 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. The members of the Fiscal Council receive fixed monthly fees.

Board of Executive Officers

The members of the Board of Executive Officers, in addition to the fixed compensation received monthly, are entitled to (i) benefits; (ii) short-term incentives; and (iii) long-term incentives.

With respect to variable compensation, (i) direct and indirect benefits (medical care, dental care, life insurance, meal vouchers) are intended to align market practices and provide executive retention; (ii) the main objective of short-term incentives is to direct the behavior of executives to improve the Company's business strategy and achieve results; and (iii) the long-term incentives are aimed at creating a long-term vision and commitment, aligning the interests of the Company's statutory officers with the shareholders as a whole, and rewarding the generation of results and value creation in a sustainable manner.

The variable compensation of the statutory officers is based on targets contracted in accordance with the Company's Strategic Planning, and includes targets related to the company's ESG performance.

Audit Committee

The CoA shall be composed of 3 members appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and elected by the Board of Directors, at least 1 of whom shall be an independent member of the Board of Directors, as defined in the Novo Mercado Regulations, and at least 1 shall have recognized experience in corporate accounting matters, pursuant to the applicable regulations of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM").

Advisory Committees

The advisory committees of the Company's Board of Directors, namely, the People Committee and the Related Parties Committee, are composed of some members of the Board of Directors, and no additional compensation is paid for the performance of this function.

- **its objectives and alignment with the issuer's short, medium and long-term interests**

The compensation is aligned with the Company's interests, as it is based on criteria linked to the Company's economic and financial performance previously defined. The People Committee contributes to the verification of the alignment of compensation with the Company's interests.

The Company's compensation policy seeks to encourage employees to seek the best profitability from the investments and projects developed by the Company, in order to align their interests with those of the Company through the following perspectives:

- (i) in the short term: salaries and benefits package compatible with the market;
- (ii) in the medium term: payment of profit sharing and bonuses of the Company, in accordance with the fulfillment of pre-established goals; and
- (iii) in the long run: long-term bonus program implemented as of 2017, paid in cash and linked to the Company's average performance in the 3 fiscal years following each concession.

- **its proportion in total compensation in the last 3 fiscal years**

2023	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
Fixed fees	100.0%	100.0%	32.9%
Benefits (includes post-employment benefits)	-	-	6.5%
Other	-	-	0.0%
Short-term incentives	-	-	29.8%
Long-term incentives	-	-	30.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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%

- **its calculation and adjustment methodology**

The members of the Company's Board of Directors and Fiscal Council receive fixed monthly fees. Alternate directors do not receive an honorarium, except in the event that they replace the incumbent director to whom they are attached.

The adjustment of the compensation 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 the statutory officers, as well as any adjustment, is based on market research carried out periodically by specialized consulting firms. These market surveys were carried out by Willis Towers Watson Consulting Ltda. For more information on the variable compensation proposal.

- **main performance indicators taken into account therein, including, where applicable, indicators linked to ESG issues**

The compensation 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 Board of Executive Officers, the Company evaluates performance through a set of goals defined annually and which follows the following structure: CPFL Energia Corporate (e.g., EBITDA, Net Income, OPEX, among others), Specific Goals (EBITDA of business units, CAPEX,

specific projects, operational indicators, among others) and, finally, People Management and Sustainability Goals (e.g., turnover, performance in the annual goals of the ESG 2030 Plan, 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. In addition, there is a bonus related to performance in employee safety indicators (e.g. Frequency rate of lost-time accidents).

As for the long-term variable compensation, the Board of Directors will define the bonus according to the Company's average performance in the 3 fiscal years following each concession.

The Board of Directors relies on the advice of the People Committee to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Board of Executive Officers in relation to the achievement of its annual goals.

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 unpaid 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 compensated by the Company who perform another function in the group or are appointed and compensated by the controlling shareholder. Part of the members of the Board of Executive Officers receive a portion of their compensation in proportion 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 compensation or benefit linked to the occurrence of a certain corporate event.

As for the statutory officers, 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 the working conditions analogous 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 2021				
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
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	8.00	18.00
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 RECOGNIZED IN FISCAL YEAR 2023				
a. Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executives Officers	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
c. Number of remunerated members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Fixed annual compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	831,275.20	359,028.68	8,785,110.09	9,975,413.97
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	0.00	1,038,720.66	1,038,720.66
Compensation for membership in committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of other fixed compensations				
d.ii. Variable compensation				
Bonus	0.00	0.00	7,977,650.43	7,977,650.43
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	8,227,902.86	8,227,902.86
Description of other variable compensations			Others refer to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	0.00	0.00	698,411.54	698,411.54
d.iv. Benefits upon termination of office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d.v. Share-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
Note	The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Board of Executive Officers were calculated in line with the provisions of the Circular Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP.			
e. Compensation by each Body	831,275.20	359,028.68	26,727,795.58	
f. Total compensation for the Bodies				27,918,099.46

TOTAL REMUNERATION EXPECTED FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR 2024				
a. Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executives Officers	Total
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
c. Number of remunerated members	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.00
d.i. Fixed annual compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	880,471.02	380,276.38	9,693,681.38	10,954,428.78
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	0.00	767,933.35	767,933.35
Compensation for membership in committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Description of other fixed compensations				
d.ii. Variable compensation				
Bonus	0.00	0.00	8,000,953.34	8,000,953.34
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	5,830,585.81	5,830,585.81
Description of other variable compensations			Others refer to LTI.	
d.iii. Post-employment benefits	0.00	0.00	879,194.36	879,194.36
d.iv. Benefits upon termination of office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d.v. Share-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
Note	The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Board of Executive Officers were calculated in line with the provisions of the Circular Letter/Annual-2023-CVM/SEP.			
e. Compensation by each Body	880,471.02	380,276.38	25,172,348.24	
f. Total compensation for the Bodies				26,433,095.64

(1) Amounts consider remuneration for the period from May 2024 to April 2025, to be approved at the AEGM of April, 2024.

(2) Amount considering the approval of the number of directors at the AEGM of April, 2024.

(3) Amount considering the approval of the amendment to the Bylaws at the AEGM of April, 2024.

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, 2021 ⁽¹⁾				
	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
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

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	8.00	18.00
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

The amount of remuneration does not include all charges and provisions for compliance with the accrual basis.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 2023				
	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executives Officers	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
Number of remunerated members	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	5,983,238	5,983,238
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	11,966,476	11,966,476
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets are met	n/a	n/a	7,977,650	7,977,650
iv. Value actually recognized in the result of the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	7,977,650	7,977,650
Profit sharing				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets are met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iv. Value actually recognized in the result of the fiscal year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The amount of remuneration does not include all charges and provisions for compliance with the accrual basis.

VARIABLE COMPENSATION PLANNED - FISCAL YEAR 2024				
	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executives Officers	Total
Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00	18.00
Number of remunerated members	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Bonus				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	6,000,715.01	6,000,715.01
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	12,001,430.01	12,001,430.01
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets are met	n/a	n/a	8,000,953.34	8,000,953.34
Profit sharing				
i. Minimum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ii. Maximum amount set forth in the compensation plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
iii. Amount set forth in the compensation plan, if targets are met	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) The remuneration amount does not include all charges and provisions to comply with the accrual basis.

(2) Amounts consider remuneration for the period from May 2024 to April 2025, to be approved at the AEGM of April, 2024.

(3) Amount considering the approval of the number of directors at the AEGM of April, 2024.

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**
- b. approval date and responsible body**
- c. maximum number of shares covered**
- d. maximum number of options to be granted**
- e. stock purchase conditions**
- f. criteria for setting the acquisition or exercise price**
- g. criteria for setting the acquisition or exercise term**
- h. form of liquidation**
- i. restrictions on the transfer of shares**
- j. criteria and events that, when verified, will cause the suspension, alteration or extinction of the plan**
- k. effects of the departure of the manager from the issuer's bodies on his rights provided for in the share-based compensation plan**

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based compensation plan in the form of stock options.

8.5. 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:

Given 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:

Given that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the effective delivery of shares, this item does not apply.

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:

Given 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**
- 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**
- c. method used and assumptions made to incorporate the expected effects of early exercise**
- d. way of determining the expected volatility**
- e. whether any other feature of the option was incorporated in the measurement of its fair value**

Not applicable, given that CPFL Energia does not have a share-based remuneration plan in the form of share purchase options.

8.13. Inform the number of shares, quotas and other securities convertible into shares or quotas, issued, in Brazil or abroad, by the issuer, its direct or indirect 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

Considering that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the effective delivery of shares, this item does not apply.

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	8.00	
c. Number of paid members	5.0	0.0
d. Plan name	PGBL Bradesco	PGBL Brasil Prev
e. Number of directors who meet the conditions to retire	-	-
f. Conditions for early retirement	None	None
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\$ 3,186,031.12	R\$ 0.00
h. Total accumulated value of contributions made during the last fiscal year, discounting the portion related to contributions made directly by managers*	R\$ 785,493.09	R\$ 0.00
i. Is there a possibility of early redemption and what are the conditions?	Amount referring to the portion of the beneficiary may be redeemed at any moment, however, redemption of the company's portion follows the provisions set forth in agreement (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 2021 FISCAL YEAR			
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00
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	The values informed in this item correspond to all the remuneration installments presented in item 8.2. 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. Value of the lowest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function in the Statutory Board of Directors. Value of the lowest individual remuneration considers an active member for 8 months on the Board of Directors. Value of the lowest individual remuneration considers active member for 4 months in the Fiscal Council body. 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. 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.		

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2022 FISCAL YEAR			
a. Body	Administrative Council	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00
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	The values informed in this item correspond to all the remuneration installments presented in item 8.2. 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. 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.
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TOTAL REMUNERATION RECOGNIZED FOR THE 2023 FISCAL YEAR			
a. Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executive Officers
b. Total number of members	7.00	3.00	8.00
c. Number of remunerated members	2.00	2.00	6.00
d. value of the highest individual remuneration	415,637.60	155,948.32	9,198,524.94
e. value of the lowest individual remuneration	415,637.60	83,009.22	249,205.42
f. average value of individual remuneration	415,637.60	179,514.34	4,454,632.60
g. comments	The values reported in this item correspond to all remuneration installments presented in item 8.2. Value of the highest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of performance of the function for the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, and the Board of Executive Officers. Value of the lowest annual remuneration corresponds to 12 months of exercise of the function for the Board of Directors and the Board of Executive Officers, Value of the lowest individual remuneration considers active member for 5 months in the Fiscal Council body. It should be noted that some of the Company's directors receive remuneration from controlled companies, therefore the value of the lowest remuneration presented does not consider the amounts disclosed in item 8.19 of this Reference Form.		

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

Given that the long-term incentive plan does not provide for the effective delivery of shares, this item does not apply.

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 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%	-

FISCAL YEAR 2023			
Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Statutory Board of Executive Officers
Percentage of total compensation	100%	100%	-

FISCAL YEAR 2024 (Planned)			
Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executive Officers
Percentage of total compensation	100%	100%	-

Values consider remuneration for the period from May 2024 to April 2025, approved at the 2024 AEGM.

Value considering the approval of the number of directors at the 2024 AEGM.

Value considering the approval of the amendment to the Bylaws at the 2024 AEGM.

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 was no payment of any remuneration, in the last three fiscal years, to members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council or the Board of Directors for any reason other than the role 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

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	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-	-

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	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executive Officers	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct or indirect controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	3,964	3,964
Companies under shared control	-	-	-	-

Remuneration as an honorarium.

2023 FINANCIAL YEAR - REMUNERATION RECEIVED DUE TO HOLDING THE POSITION AT THE ISSUER				
Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executive Officers	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct or indirect controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under shared control	-	-	-	-

FISCAL YEAR 2024 ⁽¹⁾ - OTHER REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED, SPECIFYING WHAT TITLE THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO				
Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executive Officers	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct or indirect controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	3,372	3,372
Companies under shared control	-	-	-	-

Remuneration as an honorarium.

2024 FINANCIAL YEAR - REMUNERATION RECEIVED DUE TO HOLDING THE POSITION AT THE ISSUER				
Body	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Board of Executive Officers	Total
	<i>(In R\$ thousand)</i>			
Direct or indirect controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under shared control	-	-	-	-

8.20. Provide other information that the issuer deems relevant

The number of members of the Company's Board of Directors, Fiscal Council and Statutory Board were calculated as detailed in the spreadsheets below for each fiscal year:

[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 the annual financial statements, limited review of the quarterly financial information, and audit of the annual regulatory financial statements.
Total amount of remuneration of independent auditors segregated by service	The total amount of remuneration for the independent auditors was R\$ 5,339 thousand for the corporate audit, quarterly reviews, and regulatory audit for the year ended 12/31/2023, and R\$ 2,313 thousand for other services.
Justification for replacement	There was no replacement of the independent auditors.
Reason presented by the auditor in case of disagreement with the issuer's justification	There was no replacement of the independent auditors.
Technical 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 CEP: 05.001-100 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 for hiring independent audit services aim to ensure that there is no conflict of interest, loss of independence, or objectivity on the part of these service providers. To this end, specific procedures have been established for hiring these services, including:

- (i) The Fiscal Council's authority to provide an opinion to the Board of Directors regarding the hiring, replacement, and remuneration of the independent auditors, as well as to express an opinion on the hiring of independent auditors for services other than those pre-approved by the Board of Directors; and
- (ii) The Board of Directors' authority to deliberate on the selection or dismissal of the Company's external auditors.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes (PwC) was hired by CPFL Energia to provide external audit services related to the examination of the Company's financial statements.

Regarding the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, in addition to auditing the corporate and regulatory financial statements and reviewing the quarterly information, PwC also provided the following services:

Nature	Hiring	Duration
Ensuring financial covenants	04/01/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024
Tax compliance services - Tax Accounting Bookkeeping (ECF)	04/01/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024
Revision of the Accounting ECD	04/01/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024
Software license and technical support services	05/17/2023	24 months
RCP Audit (Asset Control Report)	04/01/2022	Years from 2022 to 2024

We contracted a total of R\$ 2,313 thousand for the services described above, which amounts to approximately 43% of the external audit fees for the corporate, regulatory financial statements, and the review of the quarterly information for the fiscal year 2023 for the Company and its subsidiaries.

The hiring of independent auditors, as per the Bylaws, is recommended by the Fiscal Council, and it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to deliberate on the selection or dismissal of the independent auditors. As provided by CVM Resolution 162/22, PwC declared to the Management that, due to the scope and processes executed, 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
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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	210	745	0	0	0
Non-Leadership	3,139	12,113	0	0	0
Total	3,349	12,858	0	0	0

Number of employees by color and race declaration:

	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Others	Prefer not to answer
Leadership	33	725	26	145	0	0	26
Non-Leadership	193	9,498	1,221	4,097	2	0	241
Total	226	10,223	1,247	4,242	2	0	267

Number of employees by position and age group

	Under 30 years	From 30 to 50 years	Over 50 years
Leadership	39	756	160
Non-Leadership	3,601	10,272	1,379
Total Employees	3,640	11,028	1,539

Number of employees by position and geographic location:

	North	North East	Midwest	Southeast	South	Outside
Leadership	0	3	1	736	215	0
Non-Leadership	0	21	9	10,773	4,449	0
Total	0	24	10	11,509	4,664	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	3	21	0	0	0
Midwest	1	9	0	0	0
Southeast	2,636	8,873	0	0	0
South	709	3,955	0	0	0
Outside	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,349	12,858	0	0	0

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	10	3	11	0	0	0
Midwest	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Southeast	210	6,686	1,000	3,443	0	0	170
South	16	3,522	244	783	2	0	97
Outside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	226	10,223	1,247	4,242	2	0	267

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	3	19	2
Midwest	0	8	2
Southeast	2,821	7,545	1,143
South	816	3,456	392
Outside	0	0	0
Total Employees	3,640	11,028	1,539

b. number of outsourced workers (total and by groups, based on the activity performed and geographic location)

Our companies outsource some activities inherent to the concession of public electricity service and other activities through a service provision contract measured in units per activity. Therefore, there is no control over the individuals involved or the quantitative control of man-hours (Mh).

c. turnover rate

The turnover rate was 16.7% in 2023.

10.2. Comment on any relevant changes that occurred in relation to the figures disclosed in item 10.1 above

There were no significant changes in relation to the numbers disclosed in the previous item that are not aligned with the Company's way of conducting business.

10.3. Describe the remuneration policies and practices of the issuer's employees, informing:

a. salary policy and variable compensation

Salaries are determined according to job evaluations aligned with the market based on periodic salary surveys. Salary increases are capped at 15% per year, and increases due to promotions (moving to a higher-rated position) are capped at 25%. Both processes cannot occur within less than 12 months. Exceptions to these rules are submitted for approval by the area Director or Vice President.

In compliance with legislation and the Company's remuneration policy, employees are eligible for the profit-sharing program. The values, indicators, and targets are established in collective bargaining agreements ("PLR") for each company in the Group. The renewal of these PLR agreements follows a specific schedule considering the validity of each agreement.

b. benefits policy

The benefits offered to our employees are aligned with the best practices in the labor market and comply with labor legislation. These benefits include:

- ✓ Medical and Hospital Assistance for the employee and dependents
- ✓ Dental Assistance for the employee and dependents
- ✓ Private Pension Plan (except for the Service Center, CPFL Atende, and CPFL Total)
- ✓ Profit Sharing, according to collective bargaining agreements signed by each company with their respective unions
- ✓ Meal and/or Food Allowance
- ✓ Daycare Allowance
- ✓ Transportation Allowance and/or Chartered Bus (available in localities with the service)
- ✓ Life Insurance (100% CPFL Group)
- ✓ Corporate Card (Directors and Executives)
- ✓ Service Anniversary Recognition
- ✓ End-of-Year Programs (toys and school supplies for eligible dependents)
- ✓ Christmas Bonus
- ✓ Parking at Headquarters and Regional Offices (subject to availability)
- ✓ Vehicle – (Directors and above)
- ✓ Medical Check-Up – (Managers and above)
- ✓ Annual Flu Vaccination Campaign
- ✓ Vacation Bonus (except CPFL Serviços, Service Center, CPFL Total, and Authi)
- ✓ Transfer Policy
- ✓ Professional Requalification (except CPFL Serviços, CPFL Atende, Service Center, CPFL Total)
- ✓ Payroll Loan
- ✓ Quality of Life Programs: "Fale Comigo" Program (Psychosocial Support), Workplace Gymnastics (major locations), Gympass Program (national gym and sports network), Running Group, Sports Workshops (Campinas Headquarters), participation in Sesi Games, Futsal Championship (Campinas Headquarters), "Agita" Walk, World Day Against Sedentary Lifestyle Celebration (major 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 stock-based compensation plans for non-executive 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

In the fiscal year ended 2023, the ratio between the total annual remuneration of the highest-paid individual in the Company and the median total annual remuneration of all employees is 137.53 times.

Amounts in R\$

Highest Individual Remuneration	Median Individual Remuneration	Ratio between Remunerations
R\$ 9,198,524.00	R\$ 66,884.00	137.53 times
Clarification		
n/a		

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 addressing their demands. The collective agreements made with these union entities represent the fundamental instrument governing labor relations, and their provisions will be fully complied with during their validity period.

The Group considers mutual respect between the parties and transparency in procedures essential for the healthy development of relations with the Unions, ensuring total impartiality regardless of the union entity. The Group believes it maintains good relations with the unions representing its employees, as evidenced by the fact that there have been no strikes materially affecting the Group's operations in the last 31 years. Over the last five fiscal years, mobilizations have occurred as part of the natural negotiation process, which have not caused material harm to the Company or compromised the essentiality of its service provision.

The Group guarantees its employees the right to free union association in accordance with Article 8 of the Federal Constitution.

Currently, the Group has collective agreements with the following unions:

1. STIEEC - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores na Indústria de Energia Elétrica de Campinas
2. SEESP - Sindicato dos Engenheiros no Estado de São Paulo
3. SINTEC - Sindicato dos Técnicos Industriais de Nível Médio do Estado de São Paulo
4. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nos Serviços de Fiação, Tração, Luz e Força de Araraquara
5. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos Empregados na Geração, Transmissão e Distribuição de Eletricidade no Município de Bauru
6. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos Empregados na Geração, Transmissão e Distribuição de Eletricidade no Município de Ribeirão Preto
7. SINDLUZ - Sindicato dos Empregados na Geração, Transmissão e Distribuição de Eletricidade no Município de São José do Rio Preto
8. SINTIUS - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias Urbanas de Santos, Baixada Santista, Litoral Sul e Vale do Ribeira
9. STIEESP - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores na Indústria de Energia Elétrica de São Paulo
10. SINDIPAUC (STIEHI) - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores na Indústria de Energia Hidroelétrica de Ipaussu
11. SINDERGEL - Sindicato dos Empregados nas Empresas de Geração, Transmissão e Distribuição de Eletricidade no Município de Mococa
12. SINDSUL - Sindicato dos Eletricitários do Sul de Minas Gerais
13. SENERGISUL - Sindicato dos Assalariados Ativos, Aposentados e Pensionistas, nas Empresas Geradoras, Transmissoras, Distribuidoras ou Afins de Energia Elétrica no Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, e Assistidos por Fundações de Seguridade Privadas, Originadas no Setor Elétrico
14. SENGE - Sindicato dos Engenheiros no Rio Grande do Sul
15. SINTEC RS - Sindicato dos Técnicos Industriais de Nível Médio do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul
16. SEAAC - Sindicato dos Empregados e Empresas de Assessoramento de Campinas
17. SEMAPI-RS - Sindicato dos Empregados em Empresas de Assessoramento, Perícias, Informações e Pesquisas e de Fundações Estaduais
18. SINTETEL - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Telecomunicações Operadoras de Mesas Telefônicas do Estado de São Paulo
19. SCNT-MOC - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Mococa e Região
20. STICMS - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Salto e Região

21. STCOMCIR - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Itapetininga e Região
22. SCOTRUC - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Bauru e Região
23. SITRACOM - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Marília e Região
24. SINDSOR - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Sorocaba e Região
25. STCOMBTU - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Botucatu e Região
26. SINTICOM - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Campinas e Região
27. STICM - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Jundiaí e Região
28. STICOMPI - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Piracicaba e Região
29. CTFRANCA - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Franca e Região
30. CTJAU - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Jaú
31. CTPiraju - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Piraju
32. CTRibeirão - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Ribeirão Preto
33. CtRioPRE - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de São José do Rio Preto
34. SINDARAC - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Araçatuba e Região
35. STICMA - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Araraquara e Região
36. STRICOMO - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Construção do Mobiliário e Montagem Industrial de Ourinhos e Região
37. FETICOM - Federação dos Trabalhadores da Construção e do Mobiliário do Estado de São Paulo
38. FSCM - Federação dos Trabalhadores na Indústria da Construção, do Mobiliário, e da Madeira da CUT do Estado de São Paulo
39. CTITAPEV - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias da Construção e do Mobiliário de Itapevi
40. SITRACOV - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores e Condutores de Veículos Rodoviários de Santa Maria - RS
41. SENALBA - Sindicato dos Empregados em Entidades Culturais, Recreativas, de Assistência Social, de Orientação e Formação Profissional no Estado de São Paulo
42. SINDELETRO - Sindicato dos Eletricistas do Ceará
43. SINTERN - Sindicato dos Eletricistas do 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 about human resources has been 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 Deliberation No. 94/22, is the accounting rule that addresses the necessary disclosures about Related Parties in the notes to the financial statements. Additionally, in compliance with CVM rules, CPFL Energia must disclose information to the market about contracts entered into with related parties that exceed the limit established by the Regulation.

The Company conducts transactions with related parties during the normal course of its operations and activities. These transactions mainly fall into the following categories:

- **Purchase and sale of energy and charges:** Refers to electricity bought or sold by distribution, commercialization, and generation subsidiaries through short or long-term contracts and TUSD. Such operations, when carried out in the free market, are conducted under conditions we consider similar to market conditions at the time of negotiation, according to internal policies previously established by our management. When carried out in the Regulated Market, the prices practiced are defined through mechanisms established by the regulatory authority.
- **Intangible assets, Property, Plant and Equipment, Materials, and Services:** Refers to the purchase of equipment, cables, and other materials for use in distribution and generation activities, and the contracting of services such as construction consulting and information technology. Before carrying out such transactions, quotes are obtained from at least three companies to ensure that prices, deadlines, and other commercial conditions are those practiced in the market. The financial viability of each operation is also analyzed in comparison to similar market operations, thus verifying the commutativity of the operations.

In compliance with the requirements mentioned above and preserving its commitment to defending and creating 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 governing such transactions, approved at the 461st Board of Directors Meeting on 12/16/2021, which came into effect on 12/17/2021. This policy can be accessed at: CPFL Related Parties Policy.

The Company's Bylaws provide, in Article 16, item "n," that contracts entered into by the Company with shareholders or with persons controlled by or associated with them, directly or indirectly, with a value exceeding R\$ 17,412,342.24 (seventeen million, four hundred twelve thousand, three hundred forty-two reais and twenty-four centavos), are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

To assist the Board of Directors on matters related to the Company, its subsidiaries, and affiliates, the Related Parties Committee was created, a consultative body composed of three members, of which two 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 process for selecting suppliers and service providers for carrying out works, acquiring inputs, and services;
- (ii) Evaluation of the process of concluding purchase and/or sale contracts for energy; 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:

- a. Name of related parties:
- b. Relationship of the parties with the issuer:
- c. Date of the transaction:
- d. Object of the contract:
- e. Whether the issuer is a creditor or debtor:
- f. Amount involved in the transaction:
- g. Balance:
- h. Amount corresponding to the related party's interest in the transaction, if it can be determined:
- i. Related guarantees and insurance:
- j. Duration:
- k. Conditions of termination or extinction:
- l. Nature and reasons for the operation:
- m. Interest rate charged, if applicable:

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

n. Measures taken to address conflicts of interest

The Company's Related Parties Policy establishes the procedures to be followed by the CPFL Group, as well as by its employees, administrators, and shareholders, in situations where there is a potential conflict of interest, ensuring the primacy of the Company's interests. Additionally, ANEEL promotes mechanisms that ensure that transactions between related parties involving concessionaires, permit holders, or authorized electric energy providers are conducted without inhibiting competition and under strictly commutative conditions, as well as establishing general rules for contracting between related parties. It is worth noting that contracts between related parties, in which at least one of the parties is regulated by ANEEL, are submitted for ANEEL's due approval. This entire administrative process is public, with the respective orders being published in the Official Gazette to demonstrate that the operations complied fully with ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 948, dated November 16, 2021, evidencing that they were carried out in accordance with market conditions, ensuring economic and financial commutativity.

o. Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or adequate compensatory payment

Transactions with related parties carried out by the Company are conducted at market prices, terms, and rates or from previous Company negotiations, as well as in compliance with applicable regulations and standards, aiming to ensure strictly commutative conditions and adequate compensatory payment for such transactions. Thus, the Company understands that the operations listed in item 11.2 of this Reference Form have a strictly commutative nature and observed the necessary approvals from the competent bodies. Finally, the Company clarifies that such transactions were also reflected in its financial statements.

11.3. Provide any other information that the issuer deems relevant.

Below are details regarding transactions which, based on materiality criteria and according to accounting standards, are not individually disclosed in the Company's Financial Statements:

Valores expressos em R\$ / mil

	Consolidated							
	Assets		Liabilities		Revenue		Expenses	
	12/31/2023	12/31/2022	12/31/2023	12/31/2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Other Financial Operations								
Entity under common control	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-
Purchase and Sale of Energy and Charges								
Entity under common control	-	6	25	-	308	57	411,947	360,946
Joint Ventures and Others (CPFL Energia Consolidated)	-	3,915	94,211	152,944	601	38,337	957,628	1,296,344
Intangible Assets, Fixed Assets, Materials and Provision of Services								
Entity under common control	12,567	-	11,639	20,363	12,618	-	9,153	82,620
Joint Ventures and Others (CPFL Energia Consolidated)	98	230	-	-	5,518	4,568	46	-
Dividends and Interest on Equity								
Joint Ventures and Others (CPFL Energia Consolidated)	7,502	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. Capital stock and securities**12.1. Prepare a table containing the following information about the capital stock:**

- a) Issued capital, separated by class and type
- b) Subscribed capital, separated by class and type
- c) Paid-in capital, separated by class and type
- d) Deadline for payment of the capital not yet paid-in, separated by class and type
- e) Authorized capital, informing the remaining limit for new issuances, in quantity of shares or capital value
- f) Convertible securities and conditions for conversion

Date of Authorization or Approval	Capital Value (BRL)	Payment Deadline	Number of Common Shares (Units)	Number of Preferred Shares (Units)	Total Number of Shares (Units)
a) Issued Capital					
06/27/2019	9,435,625,759.75	Not Applicable	1,152,254,440	0	1,152,254,440
b) Subscribed Capital					
06/27/2019	9,435,625,759.75	Not Applicable	1,152,254,440	0	1,152,254,440
c) Paid-in Capital					
04/28/2006	9,435,625,759.75	Not Applicable	1,152,254,440	0	1,152,254,440
e) Authorized Capital					
04/30/2021	0	Not Applicable	365,660,306	0	365,660,306
f) Bonds convertible into shares					
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.2. Foreign issuers must describe the rights of each class and type of issued shares, as well as the rules of their home country and the country where the shares are held in custody, regarding:

Not applicable, considering that the Company is headquartered 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, considering that the Company does not have other securities issued in Brazil that are not shares and 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, considering that the Company does not have any other securities issued in Brazil that are not shares and that have not matured or been redeemed.

12.5. Indicate the Brazilian markets where the issuer's securities are traded.

The common shares (CPFE3) of CPFL Energia are listed for trading on B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão under the ticker symbol "CPFE3".

12.6. In relation to each class and type of securities traded in foreign markets, indicate:

Not applicable, considering that the Company no longer has securities listed for trading in foreign markets.

12.7. Describe securities issued abroad, when relevant, indicating if applicable:
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Not applicable, considering that no securities were 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 there were no public offerings of the Company's securities 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

Not applicable.

c. if there were deviations, the reasons for such deviations

Not applicable.

12.9. Provide other information that the issuer considers relevant.
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There is no other relevant information regarding this item 12.

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

13.2. Individual Statement by the Director of Investor Relations

KEDI WANG, Chinese, married, holder of RNM identity card no. B1880596 and registered with the CPF under no. 050.180.008-56, with office 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 of Finance and Investor Relations of CPFL Energia S.A., a publicly held company registered as capital in category “A” with the CVM, headquartered in the city of Campinas, State of São Paulo, at Rua Jorge Figueiredo Corrêa, no. 1,632, part, Jardim Professora Tarcília, CEP 13087-397, registered with the CNPJ/MF under no. 02.429.144/0001-93 certifies that:

- (a) reviewed the information that was updated on the reference form after the date of your appointment
- (b) all information that was updated on the form in the form of item “a” above complies with the provisions of CVM Resolution No. 80, in particular articles 15 to 20.

Kedi Wang

Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations