Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/11/2026, 05:39 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ BRL

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Partially privately owned and partially state owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Founded in 1952, Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais (Cemig) operates in electricity generation, transmission, commercialization, and distribution, as well as in distributed generation (via Cemig SIM) and natural gas distribution (Gasmig). The group is composed of the holding company Cemig, its wholly-owned subsidiaries Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. (Cemig GT) and Cemig Distribuição S.A. (Cemig D), with 84 companies, 44 consortia, and operations in 774 municipalities in 25 Brazilian states and the Federal District. Cemig is a publicly traded, mixed-capital company controlled by the Government of the State of Minas Gerais (51%), with shares listed on the B3 (São Paulo) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). In 2025, Cemig reported a net income of R$ 4.9 billion (down 31.18% from 2024) and record investments of R$ 6.6 billion. As a recognized sustainability leader, Cemig was included for the 26th consecutive year in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World), remaining the only electric utility outside Europe to do so since 1999. The company also appears in the B3 Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE), the Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2), and remained in the CDP Climate Change 2025 A List, scoring the maximum in 10 of the 16 evaluated criteria. In 2025, Cemig's total GHG emissions amounted to approximately 6.29 million tCO_2e. Scope 3 emissions represented 93.82% of the total, mainly from upstream fuel- and energy-related activities (65%) and the use of sold products and services (19%). Scope 2 emissions, comprising 5.6% of the total, were related to transmission and distribution losses (99.5%), while Scope 1 emissions made up only 0.6%, primarily from land use change (55%) and SF_6 leakage (24%). The company voluntarily offset 39,000 tCO_2e of its Scope 1 emissions through UNFCCC-certified CERs. Cemig has published its independently verified GHG inventory annually since 2007 and launched its Climate Action Plan in 2024. The plan is aligned with frameworks such as CDP, TPT, and ACT, and defines specific decarbonization levers to align

operations with a 1.5°C trajectory. The company has committed to achieving climate neutrality by 2040, with intermediate targets such as full Scope 1 compensation by 2026 and limited offsetting of residual emissions in line with SBTi guidance. Cemig is focusing on implementing and monitoring the decarbonization pathways defined in its Climate Action Plan, which include electrification of its fleet, operational efficiency, and emissions reduction in supply chains. In 2025, Cemig developed a leadership initiative aimed at promoting decarbonization and defossilization agendas, encompassing initiatives both within and outside the organization. The company will also enhance its scenario analysis processes and update the Climate Action Plan every three years. In parallel, Cemig is working to meet the commitments outlined in its 2025–2029 Sustainability Plan, including actions on circular economy, energy efficiency, social equity, and biodiversity protection. [Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

42751283000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BRCMIGACNOR6

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CMIG4 (PN)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900ZT0AVI5W1VFB58

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CIG (NYSE)

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CMIG3 (ON)

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

254900W703PXLDSEM056
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

☑ Distribution

☑ Electricity generation

☑ Transmission

Other divisions

☑ Gas storage, transmission and distribution

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Coal - Brown

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Ocean thermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4434.22

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

12560.21

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

12216.09

(1.16.1.5) Comment

In 2025, Cemig reported 4,434.22 MW of installed hydroelectric capacity and 12,216.09 GWh of net hydroelectric generation.

Onshore wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

70.8

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

222.44

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

218.64

(1.16.1.5) Comment

In 2025, Cemig reported 70.80 MW of installed wind capacity and 218.64 GWh of net wind generation. The reported wind operations correspond to onshore wind farms.

Offshore wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

168.92

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

342.56

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

341.75

(1.16.1.5) Comment

In 2025, Cemig reported 168.92 MW of installed solar capacity and 341.75 GWh of net solar generation.

Wave

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Tidal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

426

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

598

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

594

(1.16.1.5) Comment

“Other renewables” refers to the power generation by Cemig SIM, a Cemig Group company that operates in the remote solar power generation segment, with the goal of expanding access to clean and affordable energy and actively contributing to the global energy transition.

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Cemig's generation portfolio does not include this type of energy source.

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

5099.94

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

13723.21

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

13370.48

(1.16.1.5) Comment

The total gross and net electricity generation corresponds to the sum of all generation sources reported by Cemig, including hydropower, wind, solar, and Cemig SIM generation classified under “Other renewable”.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Cemig applies a structured and risk-based approach to supplier registration, qualification, and monitoring. Before any engagement, suppliers undergo a rigorous onboarding process that defines minimum documentation and compliance requirements. Those offering the best ESG performance are prioritized, as ESG criteria are incorporated into procurement and contract awarding decisions. Suppliers considered part of ESG risk groups are subject to additional requirements, including site visits and technical assessments, such as the Industrial Technical Evaluation (ATI) for material suppliers and the Contractor Technical Evaluation (ATE) for service providers. Cemig categorizes suppliers by risk level (low, medium, or high), based on potential or actual environmental, social, and governance impacts identified during onboarding or ongoing monitoring. The Company launched, in 2025, the Sustainable Supply Chain Project, with the goal of strengthening the integration of

sustainability criteria into procurement and contract management processes, promoting supplier alignment with ESG best practices. As part of the initiative, the "Sustainable Supply Chain" Working Group was created, a methodology was developed to identify and prioritize ESG risks among critical suppliers, and an ESG maturity assessment was conducted; the results of these efforts will inform the continuous improvement of procurement processes, supply chain engagement, and the definition of future sustainability requirements. As of 2025, 114 suppliers were classified as high-risk for environmental, social, financial, or governance issues. Cemig monitors and mitigates these risks through performance indicators, second-party assessments, internal and external audits, reporting channels, and technical visits. Corrective action plans are implemented when necessary. In 2025, 19 suppliers received support to improve compliance, while non-conforming suppliers may be excluded from Cemig's registry. All procurement staff are trained on their role in fulfilling Cemig's sustainability strategy, and in 2025, 100% of new suppliers were selected based on social criteria. In 2025, Cemig initiated 20 administrative proceedings, and contracts with 5 suppliers were terminated as a result of punitive administrative proceedings. ESG oversight in the value chain is shared between the Procurement and Logistics Department and the Strategy, Sustainability and Innovation Department.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Cemig adopts a short-term horizon of up to one year to enable agile and effective responses to immediate environmental and operational risks and opportunities. This horizon is primarily linked to the company's Annual Budget, which undergoes regular review by the Executive Board. The results of this review are directly reflected in all plans, projections, activities, strategies, investments, and expenses across Cemig and its controlled entities. This ensures alignment between short-term climate risks and opportunities and immediate decision-making processes, allowing for rapid adaptation and resource allocation consistent with the company's financial planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon supports the development of the Multi-Year Business Plan, which spans five years and reflects the premises of Cemig's Long-Term Strategy. This horizon is critical to setting interim goals that bridge short-term actions and long-term vision. It includes strategic planning elements such as investment levels, business opportunities, profitability targets, and expected returns. Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated at this stage to guide medium-term capital allocation and performance monitoring. This allows the company to proactively adjust strategies and prioritize investments that enhance climate resilience and align with evolving regulatory and market expectations.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long-term horizon reflects Cemig's foundational Strategic Plan, which sets out overarching objectives, vision, mission, and corporate values to be pursued over a 5-10 year period. This timeframe is essential for aligning the company's strategic direction with global climate goals, including its Net Zero target by 2040 and emissions reduction milestones. Long-term climate risks, such as chronic water scarcity and regulatory shifts, are assessed in scenario analyses and incorporated into long-term investments in renewable energy, innovation, and network resilience. This alignment ensures that long-term financial planning, asset portfolio strategy, and corporate commitments are resilient to environmental risks and support sustainable value creation.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Databases
☑ Regional government databases, please specify

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heat wave
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Cemig has implemented a structured and integrated Corporate Risk Management process, established in 2003 and continuously improved to align with its Master Plan and Strategic Planning. Guided by the Corporate Risk Management and Internal Controls Policy (most recently updated in 2025 and approved by the Board of Directors), the process is anchored in internationally recognized practices, including ISO 31000:2018, and adopts the Precautionary Principle. The company operates under the "Three Lines Model," ensuring a clear delineation of responsibilities: operational areas are accountable for managing risks directly related to their activities (first line), the Compliance and Risk Management departments provide technical support and ensure methodological consistency (second line), and the Internal Audit performs independent assessments (third line). The risk management process covers environmental issues related to climate and water resources, and it begins at the planning phase, in which strategic drivers are reviewed and aligned with the corporate risk matrix. In the identification phase, each department maps risks related to its operational and strategic context, informed by internal consultation and market analysis, and in dialogue with external stakeholders such as customers, investors, regulators, suppliers, local communities, NGOs, and employees. Risks considered include physical (e.g., droughts, floods, wildfires), transitional (e.g., carbon pricing, legislation changes, reputational threats), and systemic (e.g., technological failure, regulatory non-compliance). During the analysis phase, risks are assessed according to their probability of occurrence and maximum impact, using a qualitative approach and incorporating environmental and reputational dimensions. These assessments feed into a 6x6 risk matrix, which guides the prioritization of the company's Top Risks. The matrix is reviewed annually and submitted to governance bodies, including the Executive Board and the Board of Directors. In the treatment phase, existing controls are evaluated and action plans are defined for each prioritized risk. Responsibility for implementation and monitoring lies with the respective business areas, with periodic progress reporting. This enables timely responses to material risks and enhances resilience. Examples of responses include the implementation of fire prevention systems, diversification of the energy matrix to mitigate hydrological risks, and modernization of infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events. Finally, in the monitoring phase, the Risk Management Department reviews updates and oversees progress, while maintaining a dedicated Climate Risk Database with georeferenced information on vulnerabilities. This institutional framework ensures that risk and opportunity management is embedded across all levels of the organization and supports informed decision-making, regulatory compliance, and long-term value creation. Among the Top Risks mapped in the last revision of the matrix (2025), the following stand out in the environment and climate theme: (1) Inadequate response to climate-related risks; (2) Risk of negative spillover from exclusion from ESG ratings and the company's inadequate human rights practices; (3) Risk of non-compliance with environmental obligations linked to the authorizing acts; (4) Risk of environmental accidents in Generation and Transmission assets.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Cemig assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities as an integrated part of its corporate risk identification, assessment and management processes. The assessment jointly considers environmental factors and their potential operational, strategic and financial implications,

enabling the Company to identify relationships between dependencies on natural resources, impacts arising from its activities, risks resulting from these relationships and opportunities associated with response strategies. A relevant example is the interconnection between climate change, water resources and electricity generation. The high share of hydropower generation makes water availability a relevant dependency for Cemig's operational continuity. The Company assesses water scarcity scenarios associated with climate change, monitors precipitation patterns and reservoir levels, and analyzes the potential effects of changes in hydrological conditions on generation capacity. Reduced water availability may decrease hydropower generation and result in financial impacts, demonstrating how an environmental dependency may translate into climate-related and operational risk. Based on this integrated assessment, Cemig implements responses including improvements in weather forecasting and hydrometeorological monitoring, optimization of reservoir operations, participation in the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE), and diversification of its generation portfolio through complementary renewable sources, particularly solar power. In 2025, Cemig SIM invested approximately R$361 million in new solar assets, reinforcing the expansion of renewable and decentralized energy solutions. The assessment of environmental interconnections was further expanded in 2025 with the completion of Cemig's assessment of impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services and the application of the LEAP approach. The process jointly assessed interactions between assets and nature, their impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. Relevant findings included dependence on flow regulation and other ecosystem services, the potential reduction in water availability for hydropower assets, and the effects of chronic climate change on asset integrity and efficiency. These results are used to prioritize risks and opportunities and inform strategies aimed at mitigating impacts and reducing environmental dependencies.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Cemig identifies priority locations across its direct operations and upstream value chain through an integrated assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities and sensitivity. In its direct operations, this process is structured using the LEAP – Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare – approach developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In 2025, the Company completed its Assessment of Impacts and Dependencies on Ecosystem Services, using the ENCORE tool and primary, secondary and modeled data to assess the interaction of its assets with nature. In the upstream value chain, identification and prioritization consider ESG risks associated with suppliers, the nature of purchased materials and services, and potential environmental impacts associated with the supply chain. During the Locate phase applied to direct operations, impact drivers such as waste, effluents, water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, built-up areas and rights-of-way were assessed together with ecological sensitivity criteria, including presence in priority biomes and ecoregions, proximity to sensitive areas, critical habitats, threatened species, water stress and interfaces with Indigenous and Quilombola territories. ENCORE-based heatmaps and spatial analyses were used to assess the interaction of assets with these environmental criteria. The direct operations assessment mapped 468 assets. Prioritization resulted from the intersection between the Impact and Dependency Materiality Index and the Ecological Sensitivity Index. As a result, four assets were identified as priority locations, with one classified as very high priority and three as high priority. These assets comprise three hydropower plants located in Minas Gerais and one wind farm located in Ceará, covering approximately 230,022 hectares. The material impacts identified are mainly associated with freshwater ecosystems at hydropower plants and terrestrial ecosystems. The Evaluate phase complemented this analysis by assessing dependencies on ecosystem services, particularly those related to soil, climate and water. Relevant dependencies include flow regulation, soil retention, erosion control, moderation of climate extremes and habitat maintenance. The risk assessment considered, among other factors, reductions in water availability and flow rates for hydropower assets, loss of hydrological regulation, increased flood risk and chronic climate impacts on asset integrity and efficiency. These results, together with the assessment and prioritization of ESG risks in the supply chain, support the definition of management, mitigation and resilience measures and the development of Cemig's Biodiversity Action Plan.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

RAS_2025_paginas_132-135_TNFD_LEAP.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Cemig uses both quantitative and qualitative definitions to determine when a risk may have a substantive effect on the Company. The assessment is integrated into the corporate risk management process established by the Corporate Risk Management and Internal Controls Policy, aligned with ISO 31000:2018 and COSO guidelines. The process covers strategic and operational risks and is coordinated by the Risk Management and Internal Controls Department. Quantitatively, Cemig

considers the potential financial effect of a risk, including impacts on revenue and other financial dimensions. For the purpose of this disclosure, a threshold of [confirm percentage range] of revenue is considered as a quantitative reference for identifying substantive effects. This financial criterion is not used in isolation. Qualitatively, each risk is assessed based on its probability of materialization and the maximum impact that its occurrence could have on the Company. The impact assessment considers different dimensions, including financial, image and reputation, environment and life, compliance, and operational continuity. The combination of probability and the worst-case impact results in the corporate 6x6 risk matrix and guides risk prioritization. Therefore, a risk may be considered substantive not only because of its financial effect, but also when it may result in relevant consequences across other corporate dimensions. The Risk Matrix is reviewed in connection with the Strategic Planning process and submitted to the Company's governance bodies. In 2025, Cemig reviewed and approved its 2025/2026 Top Risks Matrix and updated its Corporate Risk Management and Internal Controls Policy and Risk Appetite Statement. Top Risks are classified annually.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Cemig uses both quantitative and qualitative criteria to determine when an opportunity may have a substantive effect on the Company. Opportunities are assessed as an integrated part of the strategic planning, sustainability, and risk and opportunity management processes, considering their potential contribution to value creation and to the Company's financial and strategic performance. Quantitatively, the assessment considers potential positive effects on revenue and other financial metrics. For the purpose of this disclosure, a threshold of [confirm percentage range] increase in revenue is considered as a quantitative reference for identifying substantive effects. This criterion is complemented by a qualitative assessment of the strategic relevance of the opportunity. Qualitatively, Cemig assesses potential effects on revenues, costs, access to capital, reputation, regulatory requirements and changes in energy demand profiles, considering short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The analysis also considers the likelihood of materialization and the potential contribution of the opportunity to the Company's strategic objectives. Opportunities prioritized by the Company include the expansion of renewable generation, development of low-carbon energy solutions, technological innovation and renewable energy certificates. These opportunities are assessed in connection with technological and sectoral trends, market conditions, the decarbonization agenda and investment allocation decisions.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Cemig identifies and classifies potential water pollutants considering the substances used in its operational activities, the characteristics of the effluents generated and the results of its water quality monitoring programs. Substances with potential contamination risks associated with operations include insulating fluids and oils, including situations involving Ascarel/PCBs, lubricating oils, greases and fuels. The presence of oil in waters associated with hydropower facilities is recognized as one of the main potential water pollution risks arising from contamination or leakage events. The identification and management of these potential pollutants are supported by corporate procedures, including Service Instruction IS-62, which establishes minimum requirements for environmental adequacy and compliance, as well as specific procedures for insulating oils, lubricating oils and greases, and environmental emergency preparedness and response. Incidents involving contamination or leakage are recorded and consolidated in Environmental Incident Reports, enabling their tracking and the assessment of the effectiveness of response measures. The classification and monitoring of water body quality consider physical, chemical and biological parameters and their comparison against

standards established by applicable environmental legislation, including CONAMA Resolution No. 357/2005. As a summary indicator, Cemig uses the Water Quality Index (WQI), which comprises nine parameters: dissolved oxygen, thermotolerant coliforms, pH, biochemical oxygen demand, nitrate, total phosphorus, water temperature, turbidity and total solids. The results enable the Company to track changes in water quality over time and identify priority or sensitive areas. Effluents generated by operations are also periodically monitored. Analyses verify compliance with discharge standards established under CONAMA Resolution No. 430/2011 and COPAM/CERH-MG Normative Resolution No. 08/2022. When deviations or non-conformities in monitored parameters are identified, Cemig investigates their causes, reviews operational procedures and implements mitigation measures, as well as notifying the relevant environmental authorities where applicable. Preventive management also includes periodic equipment maintenance, oil-water separator systems, containment structures and environmental requirements applicable to suppliers and service providers.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The main petroleum-derived hydrocarbons associated with Cemig's operations are: Mineral insulating oils: fluids used to insulate, cool and protect components of electrical equipment, representing the main insulating medium used in transformers and other electrical equipment; Lubricating oils and greases: fluids used to lubricate, cool, clean, seal, transmit power and reduce equipment wear, including applications in generation systems and transmission and distribution equipment; Aviation kerosene, diesel and gasoline: fuels used in operational and support activities. In 2025, Cemig reported consumption of all three fuels across its operations. These hydrocarbons may reach soil and water bodies as a result of spills or leaks, equipment failures or defects, accidents, inadequate storage or transportation, handling and preventive or corrective maintenance activities, or improper disposal. Cemig identifies the presence of oil in waters associated with hydropower facilities as its main potential negative water pollution risk. The release of these substances into water bodies may compromise water quality and adversely affect aquatic ecosystems, including through the formation of an oily surface layer that can interfere with oxygen exchange and affect aquatic organisms.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☑ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Cemig identifies oil and petroleum-derived hydrocarbons as a key potential water pollution risk, particularly at hydroelectric facilities. Prevention and response are governed by internal service instructions, environmental standards and site-specific Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), including IS-62 and PAE-AT-0004 for mineral oil leaks or spills. Controls include preventive equipment maintenance, inspection of storage and containment structures, oily drainage management, oil-water separator systems and emergency response procedures. Any contamination or leakage incident is recorded in an Environmental Occurrence Report (ROA), enabling investigation of causes, corrective action and follow-up. Procedure effectiveness is assessed against EAP requirements and through monitoring of effluents and water quality. Discharges are assessed for compliance with CONAMA Resolution 430/2011 and COPAM/CERH-MG Joint Normative Resolution 08/2022. When deviations or non-compliances are identified, Cemig investigates their causes, reviews operational procedures and implements mitigation and corrective measures. These controls are designed to reduce the likelihood of pollutants reaching water bodies and to minimize potential impacts on aquatic ecosystems and human health.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The occurrence of intense rainfall in a short period of time, accompanied by windstorms and lightning, can cause physical damage to the facilities that transport and distribute energy, leading to unavailability and an increase in Cemig's costs because of reimbursement to consumers for interruptions in the energy supply. These phenomena are increasingly associated with the effects of an unfavorable microclimate, typical of large urban centers. This type of event can push indicators measuring the quality of energy supply to critical levels. Exceeding the limits for the SAIDI (DEC: Equivalent Interruption Duration per Consumer Unit) and SAIFI (FEC: Equivalent Interruption Frequency per Consumer Unit) indicators creates a risk for the company. Failure to meet the regulatory targets for the quality indicators for two consecutive years or the fifth year in a row may result in Aneel initiating a process to revoke the concession, implying the risk of losing the concession. To assess the effectiveness of the actions and initiatives undertaken in relation to energy quality, Cemig uses the DEC and FEC indicators as parameters. In 2025, approximately BRL 127 million was paid out in compensation to Cemig D's clients for violations of the individual electricity supply continuity indicators (DIC, FIC, DMIC and DICRI), according to ANEEL data.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

The company has an investment plan for the modernization and expansion of the electricity distribution system, called the Distribution Development Plan (PDD), which prioritizes the investments to be made by the Distributor, referring to the Regulatory Remuneration Base (BRR), and the respective prudent management of resources in the current tariff cycle. The aim is to increase the availability of electricity continuously, with quality, safety and in the quantity required by clients, promoting social and economic development in Cemig D's concession area. In 2025, BRL 2.041 billion were invested in Cemig D. For the 2023–2027 investment cycle, the currently approved PDD totals BRL 21.9 billion for structuring investments with a strong modernization and digitalization of assets, promoting improvements in the quality of energy supply and the efficiency of operating processes. The PDD consists of projects linked to the electric power system, associated with the expansion, reinforcement, renovation, and renewal of Cemig D's assets, such as substations and distribution lines. The plan is divided into macro-projects that group together the various projects of the same nature. The investments in the PDD that mitigate climate risks in the short and medium term are focused on improving the quality of electricity supply, with emphasis on the following actions: automation of network equipment, replacement of obsolete meters, installation of new meters with intelligent solutions, such as remote reading, disconnection and reconnection, investments in telecommunications and the environment, as well as maintenance and operation actions on distribution lines and networks, such as tree pruning and inspections, to reduce the time it takes to restore power in the event of incidents.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

126880000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The impacts of this risk are significant, including severe damage to electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, which may lead to interruptions in power supply to consumers, affecting the DEC (Equivalent Duration of Interruption per Consumer Unit) and FEC (Equivalent Frequency of Interruption per Consumer Unit) indicators. There are substantial costs associated with repairing damaged infrastructure and compensating customers. In 2025, these compensation payments totaled BRL 126.8 million. DIC/FIC/DMIC compensation refers to amounts that distribution companies must automatically pay to consumers when these quality limits are not met. However, it should be noted that this amount is not limited to compensation for power outages, but also includes compensation resulting from delays in works.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2041000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Total investment in Cemig Distribuição reached BRL 2.041 billion in 2025, aimed at modernizing its operations and increasing resilience to climate-related and operational challenges. As a result, regulatory loss limits and the DEC and FEC quality indicators were met, with a reduction of approximately 1.84 hours in the reported FEC indicator.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Cemig has verified that events such as storms, with the potential to damage installations and consequently interrupt service provision, can occur more frequently and with greater intensity in certain regions of the country, according to scenario analysis studies. This risk was considered a priority in the definition of the Distributor Development Plan (PDD). TASK: At first, actions were listed that could have an impact on improving service provision by mitigating potential damage from intense weather events. Based on this identification, a budget projection was made for the 2023-2027 cycle. ACTION: In 2025, Cemig invested BRL 2.041 billion in the expansion of substations, implementation of new substations, reclosers, smart meters, among other actions that allow Cemig to offer a better-quality service with fewer interruptions and with a reduced response time should they occur. For the next cycle, in addition to investments on these fronts, investments are also planned in underground networks, conversion of the single-phase system to a three-phase system, and in a zero-voltage network, among others. RESULT: The discontinuity in energy supply, measured by the SAIDI and SAIFI indicators, is expected to be reduced, consequently reducing the burden on the company.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Paraiba Do Sul

☑ Rio Doce

☑ Rio Grande

☑ Sao Francisco

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Paraibuna, Rio Sapucaí

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Periods of drought can reduce reservoir levels and limit the company's hydroelectric generation capacity, requiring Cemig to purchase electricity in the short-term market to meet demand. The challenge is that price projections for this market are highly volatile and not always captured with precision in advance modeling. As a result, the company may be forced to acquire energy at higher-than-expected prices, generating additional costs that cannot be passed on to consumers. This risk may directly affect Cemig's financial performance through unexpected increases in operating expenses and reduced profitability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduced hydroelectric availability due to drought can lead to the need to purchase electricity on the short-term market. Given the volatility and unpredictability of market prices, this may result in costs above the company's projections, creating financial losses that cannot be transferred to end consumers through tariffs. While Cemig incorporates hydrological variability into its pricing and risk models, the inherent uncertainty of climate conditions means that these tools cannot fully mitigate the financial exposure. Consequently, the company's cash flow may be negatively impacted in years of low rainfall, reducing profitability and increasing operational risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

345482600

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

950077150

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated financial effect considers scenarios of reduced hydropower generation leading to the purchase of electricity on the short-term market. The minimum impact is projected at approximately 4% of the trading segment's net revenue, corresponding to BRL 345 million, estimated for 2026. Under more adverse conditions of prolonged drought and significantly higher market prices, the maximum impact could reach up to 11% of net revenue, equivalent to approximately BRL 950 million projected for 2028. The calculation used 2025 net revenue (BRL 8,637,065,000.00) as the reference parameter. The inability to pass these additional costs on to consumers increases Cemig's exposure to financial losses within this projected range.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1390497675.47

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In terms of modeling and predictive analysis, costs associated with hydrological studies (BRL 1,400,711.72), meteorology (BRL 1,175,521.88), and a dedicated team of five meteorologists and two technicians (BRL 2,714,136.06) totaled BRL 5,290,369.66 in 2024. In 2025, personnel costs included two engineers for hydrological studies (BRL 705,325.31), three meteorologists (BRL 1,086,554.56), and a team of five engineers and two technicians for hydrometeorological monitoring infrastructure O&M (BRL 2,485,426.00), totaling BRL 4,277,305.87. Renewable and decentralized generation investments, which could offset long-term hydro losses from hydrological variability, totaled BRL 628.93 million in 2024: 63% to Cemig SIM (BRL 393.6 million) and 5% to solar (BRL 31.99 million). In 2025, allocated CAPEX totaled BRL 752 million: 71.5% to Cemig SIM (BRL 538 million) and 1.4% to solar (BRL 10.4 million), including refurbishment, maintenance and expansion.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Cemig faces the risk of reduced hydroelectric generation capacity during droughts, which forces the company to purchase electricity in the short-term market at potentially volatile and high prices. TASK: To reduce financial exposure, Cemig integrates hydrological and climate variability into its energy price modeling, seeking to forecast possible drought scenarios and their impact on market prices. ACTION: The company has developed predictive models that incorporate drought-related variables into price projections, in addition to maintaining diversified generation sources (solar, wind, thermoelectric) to reduce dependence on hydropower. It also conducts continuous monitoring of hydrological conditions to anticipate risks and adjust procurement strategies. In terms of predictive modeling and analysis, from 2024 to 2025, Cemig invests in hydrological studies (BRL 2,106,037.03), meteorology (BRL 2,262,076.44) and maintains a dedicated team of five meteorologists and two technicians (BRL 5,199,562.00), totaling BRL 9,567,675.47. Furthermore, from 2024 to 2025, the company allocated BRL 1,380,930,000 in Capex for renewable and decentralized generation. Of this total, BRL 931,600,000.00 was allocated to Cemig SIM, and 42,390,000.00 to solar power. The remaining Capex

was allocated to hydro and wind energy investments, which were primarily related to maintenance, with no new investments forecast over the next five years. RESULTS: While uncertainty remains regarding extreme climate events and energy market price volatility, these measures help mitigate Cemig's financial exposure to drought scenarios. The combination of predictive modeling, specialized monitoring, and diversification of the energy matrix strengthens the company's resilience, reduces dependency on hydro generation, and contributes to financial stability even in adverse hydrological conditions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Adverse hydrological conditions may reduce hydroelectric generation and increase exposure to higher spot electricity prices (PLD), increasing CEMIG D's power purchase costs and potentially creating imbalances in its cash flows. The exposure is particularly relevant because the distributor's power purchase expenses are linked to the PLD and the MRE adjustment factor, including impacts associated with Physical Guarantee quotas, Itaipu quotas and hydrological risk. Although the Flag Account (CCRBT) provides a mechanism to partially offset higher energy purchase costs through tariff adjustments to captive customers, under highly adverse conditions the mechanism may not be sufficient to fully compensate distributors. In 2025, yellow, red 1 and red 2 tariff flags were applied in several months, reflecting increased energy purchase costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

0

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Use of the Flag Account (CCRBT) to partially offset increases in power purchase costs through tariff adjustments.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The main mitigation measures adopted by the company have been identified, but their associated costs have not been quantified.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Adverse hydrological conditions can reduce hydroelectric generation and increase spot electricity prices (PLD), resulting in higher power purchase costs and potential pressure on CEMIG D's cash flows. To mitigate this exposure, CEMIG D uses the Flag Account (CCRBT), which collects additional funds from captive customers through tariff adjustments based on the electricity system's supply conditions. The tariff flag methodology is reviewed annually. In 2025, yellow, red 1 and red 2 flags were applied in different months, reflecting increased energy purchase costs and supporting the recovery of these additional costs through tariffs. As a result, the Flag Account reached a positive balance of R$817 million at the end of 2025. The mechanism helps mitigate the financial impact of adverse hydrological conditions, although highly adverse conditions may still result in residual impacts on the distributor's cash position.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Company's electricity generation activities are exposed to hydrological variability, particularly through its dependence on hydroelectric generation. Adverse hydrological conditions, including reduced rainfall and prolonged droughts, can decrease water inflows to reservoirs and reduce hydroelectric generation. This exposure is particularly relevant in Brazil's Southeast region, including the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, where droughts and water scarcity have occurred in the past. The risk may be more pronounced during the dry season, from April to September, and may affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. Although the Brazilian electricity system has complementary thermal generation, growing wind and solar generation capacity and reservoirs designed to store water across wet and dry periods, these mechanisms may not fully offset the impacts of prolonged hydrological shortages.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Adverse hydrological conditions and prolonged droughts can reduce the Company's hydroelectric generation, negatively affecting its operational performance and financial results. Lower water availability may limit generation capacity, increase the need for alternative and potentially more costly energy sources, and adversely affect the Company's profitability and financial condition.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :Diversification of the electricity generation portfolio through complementary thermoelectric, wind and photovoltaic solar generation, reducing dependence on hydroelectric generation during periods of adverse hydrological conditions.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The main mitigation measures adopted by the company have been identified, but their associated costs have not been quantified.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Company's electricity generation activities are exposed to hydrological variability, as hydroelectric generation depends on rainfall and water availability. To reduce the potential impacts of prolonged hydrological shortages on its operations and financial performance, the Company diversifies its generation portfolio through thermoelectric, wind and photovoltaic solar generation, complemented by water storage reservoirs that help manage seasonal and interannual variability in water availability. These measures reduce the Company's dependence on hydroelectric generation and increase the resilience of its electricity generation portfolio during periods of adverse hydrological conditions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Paraiba Do Sul

☑ Rio Doce

☑ Rio Grande

☑ Sao Francisco

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Paraibuna, Rio Sapucaí

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

CEMIG's operation of hydroelectric reservoirs may affect downstream communities and customers that depend on water resources for human consumption, irrigation, fishing, recreation and other uses. During severe droughts, competition for water between electricity generation and other uses may increase, potentially affecting local communities and increasing conflicts with water users. Changes in reservoir levels and flows may also affect activities and conditions in areas surrounding CEMIG's hydroelectric facilities. This exposure is particularly relevant given CEMIG's dependence on hydropower, with 32 hydroelectric plants representing 94.87% of its installed capacity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

During severe droughts, increased competition for water among electricity generation, human consumption, irrigation and other uses can create conflicts with downstream communities and water users. These conflicts may constrain reservoir operations, increase stakeholder and regulatory pressures, and negatively affect the Company's operations, reputation and financial performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with local communities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The main mitigation measures adopted by the company have been identified, but their associated costs have not been quantified.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

During severe droughts, increased competition for water among electricity generation, human consumption, irrigation and other uses can create conflicts with downstream communities and water users. CEMIG's response is to reconcile reservoir operations with the multiple uses of water and maintain dialogue with affected stakeholders. The Company monitors and forecasts reservoir levels and hydrological conditions and engages with public authorities, civil society and water users. Through its Proximidade Program, CEMIG holds public meetings addressing operational, climatic, environmental and safety issues, receives comments and complaints from affected populations, and maintains partnerships with local community leaders, public entities, local media and other stakeholders. These actions support the identification and management of community concerns and competing demands for water and contribute to the management of potential conflicts associated with reservoir operations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Paraiba Do Sul

☑ Rio Doce

☑ Rio Grande

☑ Sao Francisco

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Paraibuna, Rio Sapucaí

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

CEMIG D's power purchase expenses are strongly linked to the Differences Settlement Price (PLD), Physical Guarantee quotas, Itaipu quotas, and the MRE adjustment factor. Adverse hydrological conditions and reduced rainfall may lead to lower hydroelectric generation by upstream suppliers, resulting in higher prices in the short-term electricity market. This dynamic increases the cost of procuring the distributor's essential energy input and may temporarily create imbalances in its cash flows and short-term liquidity position.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

0

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The main mitigation measures adopted by the company have been identified, but their associated costs have not been quantified.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

CEMIG D power purchase expenses for resale are strongly linked to the Differences Settlement Price (PLD) and the adjustment factor of the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE/GSF). Droughts or insufficient rainfall across hydrographic basins reduce hydroelectric generation by upstream suppliers and trigger significant increases in spot market prices, potentially creating short-term cash flow imbalances and liquidity pressures for the distributor. In response to the environmental risk of drought and volatility in upstream energy procurement costs, CEMIG D implemented operational and regulatory mechanisms to transfer and mitigate financial risks, stabilize its cash flow, and preserve the economic and financial balance of its concession. The company's response strategy focused on the use of regulatory instruments and continuous supply management: Tariff Flag System (Conta Bandeira / CCRBT): Use of the Centralized Tariff Flag Resources Account to manage additional amounts collected from captive customers based on the monthly assessment of electricity system conditions by ONS and ANEEL. In 2025, surcharges were applied in most months, including the yellow flag in May and December, red flag level 1 in June, July, October and November, and red flag level 2 in August and September. Regulatory Neutrality (CVA Account): Recognition and subsequent recovery of variations in non-manageable costs under Parcel A, including power purchase costs, through the CVA Account, with recovery through the subsequent tariff cycle. Monitoring and Contracting Strategy: Continuous monitoring of reservoir

levels and energy balances, combined with participation in regulated market auctions, to optimize the long-term supply portfolio. These regulatory and operational response mechanisms effectively protected the company's liquidity position and cash flow against spikes in short-term market prices.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

126880000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

2041000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Approximately 32.7% of Cemig's total investments in 2025 were allocated to Cemig Distribution, which is directly exposed to physical climate risks, such as storms and extreme weather events. These investments include infrastructure upgrades, such as substations, reclosers, smart meters, and grid expansion, all of which are essential to improving service reliability and mitigating the impact of weather-related outages. This figure reflects the company's strong emphasis on climate resilience in its investment strategy.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The identified drought risk did not have a financial impact on revenue in 2025. However, it remains under strategic monitoring to anticipate and mitigate potential short- and medium-term impacts, projected at approximately 4% of the trading segment's net revenue, corresponding to BRL 345 million, estimated for 2026. Under more adverse conditions of prolonged drought and significantly higher market prices, the maximum impact could reach up to 11% of net revenue, equivalent to approximately BRL 950 million projected for 2028.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Rio Parnaiba

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Emborcação Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the Paranaíba River Basin, has a water stress level of 12%. Cemig, which fully controls this plant, continuously monitors the basin, as it is one of the company’s most important operations in terms of power generation. The company conducts drought studies to anticipate and mitigate potential long-term impacts.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil
☑ Other, please specify :Rio Araguari

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Nova Ponte Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the Araguari River Basin, has a water stress level of 17%. Although there is currently no significant water stress, Cemig, which controls this operation, continuously monitors the area to ensure that any potential risks are identified and effectively addressed, particularly given the importance of the plant to the company’s portfolio.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Jequitinhonha

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Nova Ponte Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the Jequitinhonha River Basin, has a water stress level of 6%. Given its relevance to the business due to its generation capacity, although the area is not subject to significant water stress, Cemig conducts ongoing drought studies and monitors regional water indicators to identify potential drought-related risks.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Sao Francisco

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In line with the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Três Marias Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the São Francisco River Basin, has a water stress level of 10%. Given its relevance to the business due to its generation capacity, although the area is not subject to significant water stress, Cemig conducts ongoing drought studies and monitors regional water indicators to identify potential drought-related risks.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Santo Antônio and Guanhães

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Salto Grande Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the Santo Antônio and Guanhães River Basin, has a water stress level of 14%. Given its relevance to the business due to its generation capacity, although the area is not subject to significant water stress, Cemig conducts ongoing drought studies in the region and monitors water indicators to identify potential risks to its operations.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Preto

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Queimado Hydroelectric Power Plant, located on the Rio Preto, has a water stress level of 15%. This operation is fully controlled by Cemig and is significant in terms of generation capacity. Although there is no severe water scarcity, Cemig continuously adopts monitoring and preventive practices to identify and mitigate potential drought-related risks.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Piracicaba

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Sá Carvalho Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the Piracicaba River Basin, has a water stress level of 8%. Although

water risk is low, Cemig, which fully controls the operation, continues to monitor regional indicators, ensuring an appropriate response to any changes in climate conditions.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Itabapoana

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In line with the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Rosal Hydroelectric Power Plant, located in the Itabapoana River Basin, has a water stress level of 14%. Cemig, which controls the operation, conducts ongoing studies to ensure that potential droughts do not compromise its operations.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

British Indian Ocean Territory

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Grande

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the definitions of the UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter, Cemig GT does not operate hydroelectric power plants in water-stressed areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Itutinga and Camargos Hydroelectric Power Plants, both located in the Rio Grande Basin, have a water stress level of 21%. Given their relevance to the business, although the area is not subject to significant water stress, Cemig conducts ongoing studies to assess drought risks and monitor regional water indicators.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No, Cemig was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations during the reporting year.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In December 2024, Brazil enacted Law No. 15,042, which established the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), providing the regulatory framework for a national carbon market. The SBCE aims to reduce GHG emissions and foster low-carbon innovation, in line with international best practices. The regulatory phase is ongoing, with implementation expected within 12 to 24 months. Cemig closely monitors developments related to the SBCE and other potential carbon pricing

instruments. Cemig closely monitors developments related to the SBCE and other potential carbon pricing instruments through its participation in CEBDS's Climate Thematic Chamber (CT Clima) and through its engagement with electricity sector associations, including Abradee, Abeólica, and Instituto Acende, to remain informed and aligned with evolving climate policies.. As part of its preparations, since 2019 Cemig has applied an internal carbon price of USD 20.00/tCO_2e (BRL 102/tCO_2e) when assessing the feasibility of new power generation projects. This measure supports long-term investment decisions aligned with anticipated regulatory requirements.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Participation in carbon market

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Compliance with regulatory requirements and the emergence of new international agreements could create opportunities for Cemig, since the company's predominantly renewable and low-carbon energy matrix means that it is prepared for a scenario in which carbon credits are sold. At the end of 2025, considering its subsidiaries, the company operated 70 power plants, including 32 hydroelectric, 37 solar, and 2 wind power plants, with a total installed capacity of 4,800 MW. The establishment of a cap-and-trade emissions trading market in Brazil, similar to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), for example, could enable Cemig to position itself as a significant supplier of emission reduction certificates. This opportunity could lead to increased revenue for Cemig.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The company's diversified and predominantly renewable energy matrix allows Cemig to exploit the opportunities of trading carbon credits in regulated and voluntary markets. This potential offers a positive prospect of additional revenue, which could improve Cemig's financial performance over time. On a medium-term horizon, the positive impact on Cemig's cash flow and financial position could be amplified as demand for emission reduction certificates increases, driven by international commitments to decarbonization targets, such as those established in the Paris Agreement. In addition, the company's ability to generate certificates from multiple sources, such as hydroelectric, wind and solar power, positions it as a robust player in the carbon market, potentially consolidating its position as a supplier of high-quality credits. These earnings opportunities, when combined with Cemig's strategic investments in renewable generation and technological innovation, can improve the company's financial performance and attractiveness in the eyes of investors and other stakeholders.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

139516.85

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

50650682.5

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Cemig has the potential to generate credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) from the Guanhães Energia, Cachoeirão SHP, Santo Antônio HPP, and Paracambi SHP projects. However, in all cases, Cemig does not have operational control and, therefore, credit management is not exclusively under the company's responsibility, requiring coordination with its partners. On an annual basis, Guanhães Energia has the potential to generate 44,488 credits, of which 49% corresponds to Cemig; Cachoeirão SHP has the potential to generate 34,059 credits, of which 49% corresponds to Cemig; and Paracambi HPP has the potential to generate 33,993 credits, of which 49% corresponds to Cemig. The financial impact was calculated based on the possibility of these credits being traded at prices ranging from

USD 0.46 per credit (considering the current minimum price observed globally) to USD 167.00 per credit (considering the maximum price), using an exchange rate of BRL 5.50/USD. Therefore, Cemig's total share of credits corresponds to: [(44,488 credits × 49%) + (34,059 credits × 49%) + (33,993 credits × 49%)] = 55,145 credits. Accordingly, the minimum value would be: 55,145 × USD 0.46/credit × BRL 5.50/USD = BRL 139,516.85. The maximum value would be: 55,145 × USD 167.00/credit × BRL 5.50/USD = BRL 50,650,682.50.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4331250

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost for Cemig to pursue the sale of carbon credits consists primarily of costs associated with project development and project monitoring under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). These costs can vary significantly depending on the type of project, geographic location, and audit and validation requirements established by the certifying authorities. During the initial phase, which includes project preparation, validation, and registration, costs generally range from USD 80,000 to USD 230,000. This wide variation is influenced by the project's complexity, size, and specific approval and documentation requirements. Once the project enters the operational phase, which includes activities such as monitoring, verification, certification, and the issuance of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), costs become more manageable. In the first year of operation, costs range from USD 20,000 to USD 35,000, while in subsequent years they decrease to between USD 15,000 and USD 25,000 per year. The estimated average cost per project is calculated as follows: Total Average Cost = Initial Phase Cost + Operational Phase Costs. Over the first five years, the total cost would be approximately USD 262,500. In Brazilian reais, this would be equivalent to BRL 1,443,750.00 per project, using an exchange rate of BRL 5.50 per USD. Assuming the same average costs for the three projects (Guanhães Energia, Cachoeirão SHP, and Paracambi SHP), the total investment would amount to BRL 4,331,250.00.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: Cemig has identified an opportunity to generate additional revenue through the sale of carbon credits, in line with the CDM emissions market. The company has a stake in projects that can generate 55,145 credits annually, corresponding to the portion applicable to Cemig. TASK: The task has been to develop a strategy for registering projects as CDMs, ensuring that emissions are correctly monitored and validated, and guaranteeing the issue of carbon credit certificates. ACTION: Cemig has registered the projects adhering to the CDM, guaranteeing the monitoring and verification stages that make it possible to issue carbon credits. RESULT: By adopting this strategy, Cemig was able to generate 57,000 credits in 2024. Projects like these have the potential to generate new revenue and strengthen the company's position in the carbon market, in line with the strategic objectives of energy transition and sustainability. Now the company will be considering the next steps and feasibility of carrying out this project in line with its strategy.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Shift to decentralized energy generation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Paraiba Do Sul

☑ Rio Doce

☑ Rio Grande

☑ Sao Francisco

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Paraibuna, Rio Sapucaí

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In a context in which Cemig is seeking to reduce its dependence on water resources while at the same time making greater corporate investments in energy efficiency with a view to reducing energy consumption and, consequently, GHG emissions, the subsidiary Cemig SIM - focused on solar energy - will possibly see an increase in demand for its services, including the implementation of projects to use LED lighting, cogeneration, distributed generation and other energy solution services. In this context, Cemig SIM may also see an increase in demand for consultancy services to implement an Energy Management System based on ISO 50001. Through its projects, Cemig SIM is making it possible to expand the market for new Distributed Generation clients, as well as reducing the need to inject energy into the electricity system by selling electricity. The energy generated by Cemig SIM's plants, as well as its energy efficiency projects, not only saves energy,

but also reduces the need to inject energy into the electricity system, making them demand-side management projects. With the creation of the company, Cemig SIM now has 54,000 solar energy consumer units per subscription.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In 2025, Cemig SIM reached a milestone of 54,000 consumer units supplied through its solar subscription model, representing a 63.6% increase compared to 2024. The company invested approximately BRL 361 million to expand its distributed generation capacity, in alignment with Cemig's Strategic Planning. This growth not only drives revenue but also supports the decarbonization of Minas Gerais' energy matrix by offering clean energy solutions to residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The solar energy generated by Cemig SIM continues to avoid significant CO_2 emissions, contributing to the company's environmental goals. With strategic investments planned between 2026 and 2027 and continued innovation in its business model, Cemig SIM is positioned for strong and sustained growth in the coming years.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

60417000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2025, Cemig SIM's annual result was BRL 60,417,000.00. The amount is subject to change upon completion of the audit. The increased demand for services related to solar energy, energy efficiency, and consulting for the implementation of Energy Management Systems based on ISO 50001 had a significant positive impact on the company's financial health.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1070000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, BRL 212 million was allocated to the development of new photovoltaic power plants. In 2024, investments reached BRL 342 million, contributing to Cemig SIM reaching 33,000 consumer units and establishing itself as one of Brazil's largest providers of subscription-based solar energy. In 2025, the company invested approximately BRL 361 million in the acquisition and development of photovoltaic solar power plants, expanding its presence in the segment and reaching the milestone of 54,000 consumer units served through subscription-based solar energy. In line with Cemig's Strategic Plan, Cemig SIM continues to pursue the expansion of its installed capacity through the prospecting and development of new projects. For the 2026–2027 period, approximately BRL 155 million in investments are planned for the distributed generation segment.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: Cemig identified a strategic opportunity to strengthen its presence in the distributed generation and energy efficiency market through Cemig SIM, targeting the growing demand for solar energy, ISO 50001-based energy management systems, and sustainability consulting services. By 2022, Cemig SIM had 4,000 consumer units and set ambitious goals to expand its market share and installed capacity. TASK: The task was to scale up Cemig SIM's operations to meet increasing demand for decentralized solar generation while securing long-term revenue growth. This involved enhancing service infrastructure, expanding the customer base, and maintaining leadership in Brazil's subscription-based clean energy segment. ACTION: Cemig SIM adopted a multi-year expansion plan: (1) Infrastructure investments: In 2023, R$212 million were allocated to new photovoltaic generation plants. In 2024, the company invested BRL 342 million reaching 33,000 consumer units, becoming one of the largest subscription-based solar providers in Brazil. In 2025, the company invested approximately BRL 361 million in the acquisition and development of photovoltaic solar power plants, expanding its presence in the segment and reaching the milestone of 54,000 consumer units served through subscription-based solar energy.(2) Client acquisition and partnerships: Through marketing campaigns and commercial strategies, Cemig SIM expanded its residential, commercial, and industrial client portfolio. (3) Strategic planning for continued growth: Aligned with Cemig's Strategic Plan, the company will invest an additional BRL 155 million between 2026 and 2027 to develop new solar projects and increase installed capacity. RESULT: By 2026, Cemig SIM will not only have avoided CO_2 emissions but also generated substantial economic returns. The company is now positioned as a key player in Brazil's clean energy transition and aims to further increase revenue and environmental impact through its upcoming investments.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

352552

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount reflects the average operational cost in 2025 for monitoring, verification, certification, and issuance of credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Based on the project's cost parameters, the subsequent years of operation range from US$ 15,639 to US$ 26,065 per project, with an average of US$ 20,852. For three projects, this amounts to US$ 62,556, converted at an exchange rate of R$ 5.64/USD, resulting in R$ 352,552. The proportion was estimated in relation to Cemig's total operating costs.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

361000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount corresponds to the investment in the expansion of Cemig SIM in 2025 (BRL 361 million). Cemig's total CAPEX in 2025 was BRL 6.25 billion across the Distribution, Generation, Transmission, Gas, and Cemig SIM segments. The proportion was calculated by dividing the specific investment in Cemig SIM by the company's total CAPEX for the year.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Cemig has a publicly available Nomination and Eligibility Policy, complemented by its Policy on Valuing Diversity and Inclusion. For the Board of Directors, the Nomination and Eligibility Policy establishes that nominations should seek greater diversity in gender, age group, creed, professional experience, cultural and educational background, race and ethnicity, in order to ensure different and complementary perspectives in discussions and decision-making. The composition of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board is reviewed annually by the Board itself, with the objective of gradually increasing diversity, and specific targets may be established. The policy also covers nominations to the Audit Committee, the Executive Board and the Fiscal Council.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

cemig-2023-08-31-PoliticaDiversidade.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other, please specify **:Analysis and orientation of the main action plans**

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Director of Innovation and Sustainability, equivalent to the Chief Sustainability Officer, holds the highest direct responsibility for Cemig's climate change agenda and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, who, in turn, reports to the Board of Directors. The Department coordinates processes related to corporate sustainability, climate change, social responsibility and innovation, including the development of guidelines, technical standards, projects, indicators, targets and strategic initiatives aligned with corporate planning and sector regulations. On a monthly basis, the Director reports to the CEO and the Board of Directors on the

progress of the Company's main ESG actions, including, where relevant, climate commitments, corporate indicators and initiatives associated with the energy transition. At Board level, climate oversight is supported by the Risk Committee and the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee. The Risk Committee advises the Board on the identification, assessment and treatment of corporate risks, including physical and transition climate risks. The Innovation and Energy Transition Committee, composed of four independent Board members, meets ordinarily every month and advises the Board on matters related to innovation, the energy transition, emissions mitigation, climate change adaptation and new technologies. In 2025, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors approved the 2025/2026 Top Risks Matrix, following its review by the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee. The priority environmental risks included Cemig's potential failure to adequately address physical and transition risks related to climate change. During the same year, the Board approved the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, which integrates the energy transition, renewable generation expansion, innovation, digitalization and asset resilience into the corporate strategy. Through the approval of the annual budget, business plan and major investments, the Board guides the allocation of resources for the implementation of the climate strategy and monitors the associated commitments, indicators and initiatives. The variable remuneration of the Executive Board is conditional upon the achievement of annual targets established by the Board of Directors and incorporates ESG objectives, including the total distribution losses indicator, which is the performance indicator most directly related to GHG emissions reduction for both executives and employees, as well as performance in sustainability indices. Within the Innovation and Sustainability Department, the ISUSTENT indicator assesses the Company's performance in the DJSI, ISE B3 and CDP. In 2025, leadership performance and engagement in decarbonization and fossil-fuel phase-out initiatives were also linked to the Profit-Sharing Program, strengthening the alignment between incentives and Cemig's energy-transition strategy.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Vice Presidency of Generation and Transmission, equivalent to the Chief Operating Officer, has executive responsibility for managing the water resources associated with Cemig's power generation activities. This responsibility includes monitoring hydrological conditions, reservoir levels, weather forecasts, water availability, and risks that may affect power generation, asset safety, and operational continuity. These assessments support decisions related to operational planning, risk management, financial planning, investment decisions, and diversification of the generation portfolio.The significance of this issue is associated with the high share of hydropower in the Company's generation mix. In 2025, hydropower accounted for 91.37% of Cemig's net electricity generation, equivalent to 12,216.09 GWh out of a total of 13,370.48 GWh. Although Cemig's generation mix is entirely renewable, its predominance of hydropower makes water availability a critical factor for the Company's operational continuity and financial performance. Cemig continuously monitors precipitation patterns, reservoir levels, and water scarcity scenarios associated with climate change. The assessments consider short-, medium-, and long-term horizons and support the identification of the most exposed assets, the definition of mitigation measures, reservoir management, and the evaluation of investments in other renewable sources, gradually reducing dependence on hydropower generation. At Board level, oversight is supported by the Risk Committee and the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee. The Risk Committee advises the Board on the assessment of the Company's main corporate risks, including those associated with hydrological variability and climate change. The Innovation and Energy Transition Committee, composed of four independent Board members and meeting ordinarily every month, supports the Board in assessing the energy transition, technological innovation, and diversification of the generation mix. These governance bodies enable water-related issues to be considered in the corporate strategy, annual budgets, major investments, action plans, and the assessment of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. In 2025, the Company also maintained a structured water-risk monitoring process, including hydrological and climate modeling, monitoring of reservoir conditions, and assessment of the potential effects of water scarcity on generation capacity and exposure to the short-term electricity market. This information supports the activities of the Vice Presidency of Generation and Transmission and is reported to higher governance bodies through strategic planning, risk management, and operational performance monitoring processes.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Executive Board of the Vice-Presidency for Generation and Transmission and the Vice-Presidency for Distribution

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The assessment identified four assets with priority biodiversity impacts: one hydropower plant classified as very high priority, and two hydropower plants and one wind power plant classified as high priority. These assets cover approximately 230,022 hectares and have environmental programs related to watershed restoration, erosion control, restoration of degraded areas and Permanent Preservation Areas, water quality and limnological monitoring, and terrestrial and semi-aquatic fauna.

The responsible Vice-Presidencies use these assessments to guide operational planning, environmental actions, monitoring and restoration programs, and resource allocation. In 2025, the Company carried out planting activities across 97.74 hectares and maintenance across 1,693.34 hectares associated with generation, transmission and distribution assets, planting 108,810 native seedlings. At Board level, oversight is exercised through the approval of annual budgets, investment projects and corporate plans, considering requirements for biodiversity impact prevention, mitigation, restoration and compensation. The Vice-Presidency for Generation and Transmission and the Vice-Presidency for Distribution, both reporting directly to the CEO, have executive accountability for biodiversity matters within their operations. Their responsibilities include defining and validating guidelines and actions and approving technical standards and normative instructions for environmental and biodiversity management, in accordance with corporate policies, strategic guidelines and regulations. Potential impacts include changes in hydrological dynamics, vegetation removal, land occupation, habitat fragmentation and effects on fauna, flora and water resources. Cemig applies the mitigation hierarchy, prioritizing avoidance, minimization, restoration or rehabilitation and, finally, compensation for residual impacts. The Company's Environmental and Biodiversity Policies establish the pursuit of no net biodiversity loss, attention to ecologically sensitive areas and environmental criteria in the value chain, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In 2025, Cemig applied the TNFD LEAP approach to assess 468 generation and transmission assets. The Board also monitors the ESG Plan, including the commitment to plant and maintain more than one million native seedlings by 2028. By the end of 2025, 638,514 seedlings had been planted. Additional biodiversity targets and indicators remain under development as part of the Biodiversity Action Plan.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Director of Innovation and Sustainability, equivalent to the Chief Sustainability Officer, holds the highest direct management-level responsibility for Cemig's climate change agenda and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. The position is responsible for developing and coordinating corporate sustainability and climate change guidelines, technical standards, policies, indicators, targets and strategic initiatives, as well as for integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into corporate planning and decision-making. The position also coordinates the preparation of the Company's greenhouse gas inventory, climate-related disclosures and actions associated with climate mitigation, adaptation and the energy transition. The Director coordinates the implementation and periodic review of Cemig's Climate Action Plan, which establishes the measures and decarbonization levers intended to guide the Company's assets, operations and business model toward its climate commitments. On a monthly basis, the Director reports to the CEO and the Board of Directors on the progress of the Company's main ESG actions, including

climate commitments, indicators, physical and transition risks and strategic energy-transition initiatives, when relevant. In 2025, the position supported the integration of climate-related matters into the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan and the 2025/2026 Top Risks Matrix. The latter includes the risk that Cemig's operations may not be adequately adapted to the physical and transition risks associated with climate change, for which mitigation and adaptation measures are periodically monitored.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Risk Monitoring Committee advises the Executive Board on the implementation of Cemig's corporate risk management responsibilities, including the identification, assessment, prioritization and monitoring of risks and the recommendation of mitigation and adaptation measures. Its responsibilities include discussing strategic and operational matters associated with the corporate risk management process, monitoring changes in the business environment and risk matrix, and

recommending guidelines, controls and priority action plans for approval by the Executive Board. Water dependencies and risks are incorporated into this process because water availability is considered a critical factor for the operational continuity of Cemig's hydropower activities. The assessment covers water availability, precipitation and reservoir conditions, potential water scarcity, changes in hydrological regimes and the effects of extreme events on generation and ecosystems. The Company applies an integrated process aligned with corporate risk management to identify, assess and manage these dependencies and impacts. The Committee periodically monitors priority risks, the implementation of the corresponding action plans and the assignment of the areas responsible for each response.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Vice Presidency of Generation and Transmission and Vice Presidency of Distribution

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice-Presidency for Generation and Transmission and the Vice-Presidency for Distribution, both of which report directly to Cemig's Chief Executive Officer, share the highest executive responsibility for biodiversity-related matters within their respective operations. Their responsibilities include defining and validating biodiversity-related guidelines and actions, approving applicable technical standards and normative instructions and integrating environmental requirements into the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of generation, transmission and distribution assets. These Vice-Presidencies oversee the management of dependencies and impacts associated with changes in land and water use, vegetation removal, habitat fragmentation, changes in hydrological dynamics and potential effects on terrestrial and aquatic fauna and flora. Their activities are guided by Cemig's Environmental and Biodiversity Policies and by the mitigation hierarchy, which prioritizes avoidance, followed by minimization, restoration or rehabilitation and, where necessary, compensation for residual impacts. In 2025, Cemig applied the TNFD LEAP approach to 468 generation, transmission and distribution assets, identifying four assets with priority biodiversity impacts. The results support the responsible Vice-Presidencies in prioritizing environmental programs, restoring degraded areas and Permanent Preservation Areas, controlling erosion and monitoring water quality, fauna and flora. During the year, Cemig conducted planting activities across 97.74 hectares and maintenance activities across 1,693.34 hectares, with 108,810 native seedlings planted.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Environment/Sustainability Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Department coordinates the technical identification and assessment of Cemig's biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, working with the Vice-Presidencies for Generation and Transmission and Distribution and the technical areas responsible for environmental management. Its responsibilities include consolidating corporate methodologies, indicators and environmental information and supporting the integration of biodiversity considerations into risk management, strategic planning and operational decision-making. In 2025, the area coordinated the application of the TNFD LEAP approach across 468 assets and supported the identification of four assets with priority impacts, 14 priority nature-related risks and six strategic opportunities. This work also supported the preparation of Cemig's Biodiversity Action Plan, which establishes a no-net-loss ambition for 2040 and includes ten objectives, 34 targets and 90 SMART actions organized across five thematic areas. The Department periodically monitors priority assessments and action plans and provides technical information to the responsible executive areas and governance bodies.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice-Presidency for Generation and Transmission, equivalent to the Chief Operating Officer, holds the highest executive responsibility for managing water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities associated with Cemig's power generation activities and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. The Vice-Presidency and its technical teams continuously monitor precipitation, hydrological conditions, reservoir storage levels, weather forecasts and future water availability. These assessments support generation planning, reservoir operations, risk management, asset safety, financial planning and investment decisions. Water availability is a critical operational dependency because hydropower accounted for 91.37% of Cemig's net electricity generation in 2025. The most relevant water-related indicators and information are reported weekly to the Executive Board and monthly to the Board of Directors, enabling senior governance bodies to monitor hydrological conditions, potential operational impacts and the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Risk Monitoring Committee advises the Executive Board on corporate risk management, including the identification, assessment, prioritization and monitoring of risks and the recommendation of mitigation measures. Its responsibilities include monitoring Cemig's business environment and corporate risk matrix, discussing strategic and operational risk matters and recommending priority actions, controls and procedures for approval by the Executive Board. Climate-related physical and transition risks are incorporated into Cemig's corporate risk management process. In 2025, the 2025/2026 Top Risks Matrix included the risk that Cemig's operations may not be adequately adapted to physical and transition risks associated with climate change. The risk reflects the potential insufficiency or ineffectiveness of mitigation and adaptation measures and the possible consequences for assets, business continuity, financial performance and corporate reputation. The Committee monitors the implementation of the respective action plans and the allocation of responsibility for each response. The reported frequency reflects recurrent internal monitoring.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

Cemig promotes climate and water resource management through targets tied to employee variable remuneration (PLR). Since 2021, PLR incorporates corporate indicators (25%) and area-specific indicators (75%), including the Duration of Interruption per Consumer Unit, which reflects the company's adaptability to climate

events. Water use efficiency for electricity generation and the hydroelectric conversion rate influence PLR, alongside ISUSTENT, which assesses Cemig's participation in Sustainability Ratings (ISE B3, CDP, DJSI, and the Carbon Efficient Index). Remuneration for the CEO and Executive Board is linked to company results and individual targets set by the Board. ESG indicators promote sustainable growth, including scores on DJSI, GHG emissions reduction, implementation of Cemig's Code of Conduct, compliance with SOx Internal Controls and with the Action Plan on Non-Conformities indicated by the Internal Audit.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

Cemig promotes climate and water resource management through targets tied to employee variable remuneration (PLR). Since 2021, PLR incorporates corporate indicators (25%) and area-specific indicators (75%); also included are the electricity supply quality indicators, such as SAIDI (the Equivalent Duration of Interruption per Consumer Unit - DEC), whose performance depends, among other factors, on the company's adaptive capacity in the face of climatic events that can impact the energy supply. Water use efficiency for electricity generation and the hydroelectric conversion rate influence the PLR in the energy planning department. Another relevant indicator in the incentive policy is ISUSTENT, which measures Cemig's participation in the main sustainability ratings. Performance in the CDP Water Security is also a factor that contributes to incentives, directly reflecting the company's performance in water resource management.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Strategy, Sustainability and Innovation Department as well as the Sustainability Management (DSI/SE), have as one of their main tasks the continued participation in the main market indices, sustaining a good performance over the years. In order to stimulate and reward the search for better performance, Cemig has defined performance in the indices as a factor in the company's profit sharing (PLR). In addition, like the rest of the company, the CSO and Sustainability Management also have a stake in the incentives associated with improving energy efficiency.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Cemig has made several environmental commitments that are complementary and help to strengthen and guide its goals in terms of climate, water resources and biodiversity. Participation in the main market indices is one of these strategies that contributes to the transparency of continuity and proper monitoring of indicators

that attest not only to the company's financial health but also to its concern with the ESG agenda. By ensuring visibility of its results through various reports and evaluations on a consistent and periodic basis, Cemig seeks to ensure the maintenance and evolution of best practices. The same is true of energy efficiency, which is at the heart of the company's services, resulting in customer satisfaction and improved use of resources. Therefore, the incentives linked to these indicators work as a reward for the success achieved in the initiatives established in the company's planning and as a stimulus for the short-, medium- and long-term goals to continue to be achieved.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Profit share

☑ Other, please specify :Bonus linked to the Amount of Energy Impacted by the Physical Guarantee Reduction Mechanism

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Cemig has made several environmental commitments that are complementary and help to strengthen and guide its goals in terms of climate, water resources and biodiversity. Participation in the main market indices is one of these strategies that contributes to the transparency of continuity and proper monitoring of indicators that attest not only to the company's financial health but also to its concern with the ESG agenda. By making its results visible through reports and evaluations on a consistent and periodic basis, Cemig ensures that best practices are maintained and evolve. The same is true of the Amount of Energy Impacted by the Physical Guarantee Reduction Mechanism indicator. Therefore, the incentives linked to these indicators work as a reward for the success achieved in the initiatives established in the company's planning and as a stimulus for the short-, medium- and long-term goals to continue to be achieved.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In Brazil, the energy guaranteed by the National Interconnected System (SIN) is a key milestone in national supply. Since 2023, Cemig has prioritized efficiency indicators in the use of water for electricity generation, such as the Hydraulic Conversion Rate (TCH) and the Hydroelectric Plant Availability Factor (FID). These indicators are fundamental for maximizing water resources and reducing the environmental footprint of electricity generation. The TCH, applied to small power plants operated by Cemig GT, reflects operational efficiency by measuring plant availability in relation to inflows over 60 months. Performance in this indicator can affect up to 10% of the variable remuneration of the Generation and Transmission Director, aligning interests with sustainability objectives. In addition, the profit-sharing target was set at 5,776 MWh, reinforcing the commitment to efficiency and sustainable generation. Cemig also uses the ISUSTENT indicator, which evaluates sustainability performance and includes commitments to responsible management and supplier engagement. ISUSTENT has a 5% weight in the Profit Sharing (PLR) of the Communication and Sustainability Board, encouraging practices that favor climate transition. Variable Remuneration of leadership, including the CEO and Executive Board, is linked to corporate results and individual targets set by the Board of Directors, in line with the company's strategy. In 2023, in addition to financial and business indicators, ESG-related indicators were incorporated to reflect strategic challenges and sustainable growth. These include: score in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions aligned with the Net Zero commitment, implementation index of Cemig's Code of Conduct, % compliance with SOx Internal Controls, and % compliance with the Action Plan on Non-Conformities identified by Internal Audit. These incentives promote operational efficiency and ensure that environmental targets are met, contributing directly to Cemig's sustainability and climate transition strategy. For 2024, KPIs linked to variable compensation (Profit Sharing Program – PLR) remain the same as in 2023. According to current policy, sustainability indicators are reviewed annually.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Profit share

☑ Other, please specify :Bonus linked to the Amount of Energy Impacted by the Physical Guarantee Reduction Mechanism

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Implementation of water-related community project

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Cemig has made several environmental commitments that are complementary and help to strengthen and guide its goals in terms of climate, water resources and biodiversity. Participation in the main market indices is one of these strategies that contributes to the transparency of continuity and proper monitoring of indicators that attest not only to the company's financial health but also to its concern with the ESG agenda. By giving visibility to its results through various reports and evaluations on a consistent and periodic basis, Cemig ensures that best practices are maintained and evolve. The same is true of the Amount of Energy Impacted by

the Physical Guarantee Reduction Mechanism indicator. Therefore, the incentives linked to these indicators work as a reward for the success achieved in the initiatives established in the company's planning and as a stimulus for the short, medium, and long-term goals to continue to be achieved.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In Brazil, the energy guaranteed by the National Interconnected System (SIN) is a key milestone in national supply. Since 2023, Cemig has prioritized efficiency indicators in the use of water for electricity generation, such as the Hydraulic Conversion Rate (TCH) and the Hydroelectric Plant Availability Factor (FID). These indicators are fundamental for maximizing water resources and reducing the environmental footprint of electricity generation. The TCH, applied to small power plants operated by Cemig GT, reflects operational efficiency by measuring plant availability in relation to inflows over 60 months. Performance in this indicator can affect up to 10% of the variable remuneration of the Generation and Transmission Director, aligning interests with sustainability objectives. In addition, the profit-sharing target was set at 5,776 MWh, reinforcing the commitment to efficiency and sustainable generation. Cemig also uses the ISUSTENT indicator, which evaluates sustainability performance and includes commitments to responsible management and supplier engagement. ISUSTENT has a 5% weight in the Profit Sharing (PLR) of the Communication and Sustainability Board, encouraging practices that favor climate transition. Variable Remuneration of leadership, including the CEO and Executive Board, is linked to corporate results and individual targets set by the Board of Directors, in line with the company's strategy. In 2023, in addition to financial and business indicators, ESG-related indicators were incorporated to reflect strategic challenges and sustainable growth. These include: score in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions aligned with the Net Zero commitment, implementation index of Cemig's Code of Conduct, % compliance with SOx Internal Controls, and % compliance with the Action Plan on Non-Conformities identified by Internal Audit. These incentives promote operational efficiency and ensure that environmental targets are met, contributing directly to Cemig's sustainability and climate transition strategy. For 2024, KPIs linked to variable compensation (Profit Sharing Program – PLR) remain the same as in 2023. According to current policy, sustainability indicators are reviewed annually.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As part of the benefits provided by the organization for achieving satisfactory results in the main market indices, which attest to the quality of Cemig's work on the operational and sustainability fronts, in addition to the financial reward, lunch is also held with the Senior Management. This benefit is aimed at greater interaction between the leaders of the initiatives and alignment for the next cycle.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The financial incentives of Cemig's Chief Operating Officer (COO) position are directly aligned with our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. Remuneration for this position is linked to the company's performance in relation to sustainability indices, with a particular focus on water-related factors, such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) and the CDP's water security questionnaire. This ensures that sustainability goals are integrated with operational and financial goals.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Given the scale of Cemig's operations in supplying electricity efficiently and sustainably to Brazilians, the company is committed to protecting the environment and its natural resources, acting with social responsibility, and adopting best governance practices. Cemig integrates environmental issues into its decision-making process, in all projects, processes and activities related to expansion (due diligence of new businesses, mergers and acquisitions), operation and maintenance of assets, services and partnerships. Cemig's Environmental Policy defines the principles that guide its activities in all dimensions, aligned with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, in order to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, mainly SDG 6 (Drinking water and sanitation); SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy), SDG 12 (Ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns); SDG 13 (Action against global climate change) and SDG 15 (Life on land). This Policy applies to Cemig, Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. - Cemig GT, Cemig Distribuição S.A. - Cemig D and their wholly owned subsidiaries and serves as a guideline for all companies in which Cemig has a stake.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commit to addressing climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, offset deforestation, and foster investments in clean energy, smart grids, energy efficiency, and electric mobility.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

cemig-enviromental-policy-no-02-01-1992-1.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Cemig's Biodiversity Policy covers the Company's own operations and guides the management of biodiversity-related impacts and dependencies associated with generation, transmission and distribution assets. The policy considers impacts on fauna, flora, water resources, land use, habitats and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems from preliminary studies and project planning through construction, operation and maintenance. The commitments include pursuing no net loss of biodiversity, applying the mitigation hierarchy, protecting ecologically sensitive areas, promoting environmental restoration and education and supporting research and the production of technical and scientific knowledge. The mitigation hierarchy prioritizes avoidance, followed by minimization, restoration or rehabilitation and, finally, compensation for residual impacts. The policy also covers the upstream value chain through the incorporation of environmental criteria into contractual clauses, supplier selection and qualification processes and mechanisms that encourage suppliers and service providers to adopt improved socio-environmental

practices. The commitments are aligned with the 2050 Goals and 2030 Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and contribute to SDG 15 on Life on Land. This Policy applies to Cemig, Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. - Cemig GT, Cemig Distribuição S.A. - Cemig D and their wholly owned subsidiaries and serves as a guideline for all companies in which Cemig has a s

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land Protection)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

no-02-17-cemig-biodiversity-policy-1.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :Índice de Carbono Eficiente ICO2 (B3)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

Cemig is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and participates in initiatives conducted by its Brazil Network that support the integration of the climate agenda into business strategy. These initiatives include the Climate Action Platform, which Cemig joined in 2020 and which mobilizes organizations to contribute to a resilient, carbon-neutral, socially just and inclusive economy. Cemig has also participated in the Net Zero Ambition Movement since 2022, an initiative that supports companies in establishing science-based climate commitments aligned with the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goal 13. Through these initiatives, Cemig integrates climate considerations into its corporate strategy, strengthens its decarbonization commitments and increases the transparency of its environmental actions and results. Cemig has also been a constituent of B3’s Carbon Efficient Index, ICO2, since 2011. Participation in the index reinforces the Company’s commitment to measuring and transparently disclosing its greenhouse gas emissions and to preparing its businesses for a low-carbon economic environment. Cemig maintained its participation in the ICO2 throughout the 2025 reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

climate-positons-lobbying-2026.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

InfluenceMap / LobbyMap – CEMIG (Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais). LobbyMap does not publicly provide a specific registration number assigned to Cemig. For organizational identification purposes, Cemig reports its unique Brazilian legal entity identifier, CNPJ 17.155.730/0001-64.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Cemig has a governance framework to ensure that its external engagement activities are aligned with its environmental commitments, transition plan, and the objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. As its operations are concentrated in Brazil, engagement occurs mainly at the national level, both directly with policy makers and indirectly through industry associations and other organizations. Cemig's public statements are validated by the Sustainability area, which also reviews

positions disclosed by organizations in which the Company participates. Membership in new organizations is subject to a due diligence process involving Sustainability, Risk and Compliance, considering public positions, advocacy activities, institutional documents and environmental commitments. Cemig periodically monitors the advocacy activities and positions of its associations and assesses their alignment with the Paris Agreement, the 1.5°C goal and other applicable environmental commitments. Any identified misalignment is communicated to the relevant organization and may be escalated internally. In cases of material and persistent misalignment, Cemig may restrict or discontinue its participation. The process is overseen by the Sustainability and Innovation Executive Board, with Sustainability and Compliance responsible for due diligence and controls, the Executive Board responsible for approving public targets and commitments, and the Board of Directors providing overall oversight. As part of its transparency practices, Cemig is also assessed by InfluenceMap/LobbyMap regarding its climate policy engagement.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Law No. 15,042, of December 11, 2024, which establishes the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE).

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)
☑ Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

102600

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Cemig actively engages in initiatives aimed at influencing public policies and strategic guidelines that promote a cleaner and more inclusive economy. The company advocates for the establishment of a regulated carbon market in Brazil and supports the advancement of sustainable development practices. In 2024, Cemig became a member of the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) and joined the Climate, Energy and Sustainable Finance Thematic Chamber. Through this participation, Cemig took part in more than five meetings (1st Regular Meeting – March 2025 2nd Regular Meeting – April 2026 Energy CT Regular Meeting – June 2025 Electricity Sector Coalition Regular Meeting – October 2025 3rd Climate CT Regular Meeting – October 2025) that addressed critical topics such as the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, carbon market regulation, the development of the National Climate Plan, and the development of Brazil’s new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

UN Global Compact – Net-Zero Ambition Movement

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – methane

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

172920

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Cemig participates in meetings and seeks to influence other players in pursuing the net-zero commitment. By joining the Net-Zero Ambition Movement, Cemig committed to publishing an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and reducing GHG emissions in accordance with the criteria of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :UN Global Compact (Climate Action Platform)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The UN Global Compact aims to align companies’ strategies and operations with the principles of corporate social responsibility and sustainability, including climate- and water-related issues. It is currently one of the world’s largest corporate sustainability initiatives, comprising more than 80 networks across more than 159 countries, including Brazil. The principles of the UN Global Compact guide all relationships established through the company’s activities and are described in Cemig’s Social Responsibility Handbook. In 2009, Cemig signed a letter of commitment to the UN Global Compact, publicly reinforcing its commitment. In December 2021, Cemig joined the SDG Ambition Program, coordinated by the UN Global Compact and scheduled to last six months. This initiative included activities and topics such as the Climate Accelerator, the Advisory Committee, the CEO Roundtable, Benchmarking Meetings, and initiatives focused on Communication and Visibility.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

172920

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cemig participates in meetings and seeks to influence other stakeholders in pursuing the net-zero commitment. By joining the Net-Zero Ambition Movement, Cemig committed to publishing an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and reducing GHG emissions in accordance with the criteria of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :ABRAGE - Associação Brasileira das Empresas Geradoras de Energia Elétrica

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Cemig's position is consistent with ABRAGE's role in representing electricity generation companies and promoting the exchange of technical, regulatory and institutional information. Cemig's participation enables the Company to contribute to discussions on energy security, renewable generation expansion, the energy transition and the development of the electricity sector's regulatory framework.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

307260.6

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2025, Cemig provided R$307,260.60 to ABRAGE in annual membership fees. The funding supports the association's technical and institutional activities and its participation in regulatory discussions that may affect electricity generation and the transition to a lower-carbon energy mix.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :APINE (Associação Brasileira de Produtores Independentes de Eletricidade)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Cemig's position is consistent with APINE's role in representing independent power producers and discussing regulatory, commercial and institutional conditions for the generation sector. Cemig's participation contributes to technical knowledge exchange and to discussions on generation expansion, market competitiveness and the energy transition.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

435518.79

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2025, Cemig provided R$435,518.79 to APINE in annual membership fees. The funding supports the association's technical and institutional activities, including its engagement with public authorities and regulators on policies and rules applicable to power generation

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :ABRADEE (Associação Brasileira de Distribuidores de Energia Elétrica)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ABRADEE aims to represent its members in legal and non-legal contexts to defend their interests. This work involves: supporting members in technical, commercial, economic, financial, legal, political, and institutional areas; encouraging mutual collaboration among members; conducting studies of interest to the membership; preparing studies and proposals aimed at resolving problems, in accordance with its assigned responsibilities, regarding issues related to members' activities; and promoting training sessions and seminars on topics of interest. With the increase in micro and mini distributed generation (DG) connections, the discussion surrounding Normative Resolution 482/2012 has become increasingly important, especially regarding the tariff impacts on consumers without DG and the benefits of this model for the electric system.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1401393.48

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The Vice President of Distribution serves on ABRADEE's Board of Directors. Several Cemig employees participate in various working groups, with a focus on energy efficiency and social and environmental responsibility. Cemig pays an annual fee to ABRADEE, as determined at the institution's general shareholders' meeting, in accordance with its articles of incorporation. In 2025, Cemig provided R$1,401,393.48 to ABRADEE in annual membership fees. The funding supports studies, technical working groups, training and institutional activities that may contribute to the development and improvement of policies and regulations applicable to electricity distribution

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :ABRATE (Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Transmissão de Energia Elétrica)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Cemig's position is consistent with ABRATE's role in representing transmission companies and promoting the sustainability, development and attractiveness of the transmission sector. Strengthening and expanding transmission infrastructure is relevant to the integration of new renewable sources, electricity-system security and the energy transition.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

312797.19

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2025, Cemig provided R$312,797.19 to ABRATE in annual membership fees. The funding supports studies, regulatory discussions and institutional activities related to electricity transmission and the sustainable development of transmission infrastructure.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :ABRACEEL (Associação Brasileira de Comerciantes de Energia)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Cemig's position is consistent with ABRACEEL's role in discussions on the free energy market, competition, security of supply and the development of energy and carbon markets. Cemig's participation enables the Company to monitor and prepare technical contributions on policies and regulations that may influence renewable-energy trading and the development of lower-carbon solutions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

95859.72

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2025, Cemig provided R$95,856.72 to ABRACEEL in annual membership fees. The funding supports the association's technical and institutional activities and its engagement with public authorities and regulatory bodies

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :ABRAGEL (Associação Brasileira de Geração de Energia Limpa)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Cemig's position is consistent with ABRAGEL's role in representing clean-energy generators, particularly small and medium-sized hydropower facilities, and discussing technical, institutional and regulatory matters related to renewable generation. The association contributes to dialogue with authorities and other stakeholders on the sustainable development of electricity generation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

251820

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2025, Cemig provided R$251,820.00 to ABRAGEL in annual membership fees. The funding supports the association's technical and institutional activities and its participation in discussions that may facilitate renewable-generation expansion and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :CEBDS - Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) is a nonprofit organization that brings together leading companies committed to promoting sustainable development in Brazil. Its main objective is to foster dialogue and collective action on key environmental, social, and governance issues, representing its members before public authorities, national and international organizations, and civil society. CEBDS acts as a representative, technical, and advisory body, providing expertise and solutions to advance sustainability and climate-related agendas. In 2024, Cemig became a member of CEBDS and participated in the Thematic Chamber on Climate, Energy, and Sustainable Finance, taking part in more than five meetings that addressed topics such as the Brazilian sustainable taxonomy, the carbon market, the National Climate Plan, and the development of Brazil's new NDC.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

97200

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The purpose of this contribution is to support the Council's initiatives in advancing sustainable development and climate-related agendas in Brazil. Through this engagement, Cemig can participate in thematic chambers, working groups, and policy dialogues that address critical environmental issues, such as carbon market regulation, the Brazilian sustainable taxonomy, and the National Climate Plan. By supporting the CEBDS, Cemig strengthens its ability to influence and contribute to the development of public policies and strategic guidelines that promote the transition to a low-carbon and more inclusive economy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Full report

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

ras-2025-en.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The 2025 Annual Sustainability Report consolidates Cemig's main financial, operational, environmental, social and governance information for the reporting year. The report was prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards, including the Electric Utilities Sector Supplement, the SASB indicators and the IFRS Foundation's Integrated Reporting Framework. The report includes information on climate change, water resources and biodiversity, covering governance, strategy, risk and opportunity management, environmental dependencies and impacts, value chain engagement, environmental policies, greenhouse gas emissions targets and figures, water withdrawal, consumption and discharge figures, and biodiversity-related indicators. The GRI and SASB content indexes included in the appendices enable stakeholders to locate the disclosures and indicators presented throughout the report.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ DDP

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP) study focused on Brazil simulates two greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenarios for the country through 2050: one aligned with a deep decarbonization trajectory (Deep Decarbonization Scenario - DDS) and the other reflecting current policies (Current Policies Scenario - CPS). These scenarios provide a framework for analyzing economic and sectoral indicators of a decarbonization path aligned with the overarching goal of the Paris Agreement (net-zero GHG emissions by 2050). In relation to the energy sector, under the Deep Decarbonization Scenarios (DDS), Brazil's energy generation reaches nearly net-zero emissions by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the DDP scenario applied to Brazil, considering strong decarbonization of the country's economy, the main sources to expand energy generation are hydropower, wind, and solar photovoltaics. Carbon pricing and the rapid technological development of renewable energy (especially batteries, solar, and wind) are the key international enablers of the DDS scenario. Using this scenario, an assessment of Cemig's decarbonization curve was conducted through the ACT (Assessing low-Carbon Transition) tool, developed by ADEME (French Ecological Transition Agency). Through this tool, it was possible to assess that Cemig's decarbonization strategy is progressing, but additional efforts are needed to address some sources of emissions.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis conducted by Cemig through the WWF Water Risk Filter (WRF) is grounded in a set of standardized assumptions and modeling frameworks aligned with international climate risk methodologies. The WRF offers three distinct scenario pathways—Optimistic, Current Trend, and Pessimistic—covering both 2030 and 2050 timeframes. These scenarios are based on combinations of IPCC AR5 Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), ensuring alignment with TCFD recommendations. Key assumptions include projected changes in climate variables (e.g., precipitation, temperature), water demand, and governance conditions across river basins. The tool integrates socioeconomic developments (e.g., population growth, land use) with hydrological data to simulate possible futures. Uncertainties are inherent due to the complexity of climate modeling and the dynamic nature of water-related challenges. These include limitations in the spatial resolution of global models, assumptions about future water governance, infrastructure development, and the reliability of socioeconomic projections. Additionally, the scenarios assume certain levels of mitigation or adaptation efforts, which may not fully materialize. Constraints include the reliance on globally averaged datasets that may not capture local-scale hydrological specificities, and the fact that the WRF does not incorporate organization-specific operational data unless integrated manually. Furthermore, the static nature of input assumptions (e.g., land use or demand patterns) may not reflect rapid changes occurring at the regional or basin level. Despite these limitations, the WWF WRF remains a robust and widely used tool to support long-term water risk assessments, particularly when integrated with company-level data and expert validation.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig has selected to apply the WWF Water Risk Filter scenarios to better understand the evolution of water risk in the Minas Gerais region, where most of its hydroelectric assets are concentrated. According to the tool, current levels of water stress in the region are classified as low to medium-low. However, specific hydroelectric plants such as Emborcação, Nova Ponte, and Queimado have been identified as more vulnerable to water stress conditions. The choice to use the WRF tool is aligned with the company's risk management strategy and reflects observed patterns of increasing consumptive water use, as evidenced by recent reviews of guaranteed energy (ROGF). For example, in the Second Ordinary Review of Guaranteed Energy (2022), higher upstream water use projections (based on 2023 data) contributed to a measurable reduction in guaranteed energy for several hydroelectric plants, in some cases reaching the 5% regulatory limit. The scenario selected allows Cemig to capture the likely continuation of these trends in the short term (until 2025), considering factors such as population growth, economic activity in upstream basins, and regulatory water allocation frameworks. The current trend scenario represents a realistic and relevant basis for planning and assessing water-related risks in the operational and financial performance of hydroelectric assets.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (notably RCP2.6, RCP3.0, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to understand the range of physical risks and their potential implications for hydroelectric generation and long-term asset resilience. This choice reflects a strategic intent to inform both mitigation efforts and adaptation planning across operational and concession-related decision-making. The RCP2.6 scenario was selected to represent the best-case outlook, where radiative forcing peaks at 2.6 W/m², with global CO_2 concentrations stabilizing around 490 ppm followed by a decline. This scenario projects a global temperature increase between 0.3°C and 1.7°C by 2100. However, its realization depends on rapid, coordinated global emissions reductions and atmospheric carbon removal,

conditions considered unlikely under current trends. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This allows the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in climate conditions, while also aligning its scenario methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (notably RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to understand the range of physical risks and their potential implications for hydroelectric generation and long-term asset resilience. This choice reflects a strategic intent to inform both mitigation efforts and adaptation planning across operational and concession-related decision-making. The RCP4.5 scenario represents a stabilization scenario, where radiative forcing levels off at 4.5 W/m² by 2100. Under this scenario, global CO_2 concentrations are expected to stabilize around 650 ppm, and average global temperatures may rise up to 3.4°C. It assumes implementation of some climate policies and technologies but not to the extent required for full decarbonization, making it a commonly used intermediate pathway in risk assessments. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This allows the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in climate conditions, while also aligning its scenario methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (notably RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to understand the range of physical risks and their potential implications for hydroelectric generation and long-term asset resilience. This choice reflects a strategic intent to inform both mitigation efforts and adaptation planning across operational and concession-related decision-making. The RCP8.5 scenario represents the most pessimistic trajectory, assuming high population growth, continued fossil fuel dependence, and limited technological advancement in decarbonization. Radiative forcing reaches 8.5 W/m² by 2100, leading to temperature increases above 4°C. This scenario also projects high sea level rise, with more frequent and intense extreme weather events. It provides an important benchmark to evaluate physical risks under severe climate change conditions. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This allows the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in climate conditions, while also aligning its scenario methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (notably RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to understand the range of physical risks and their potential implications for hydroelectric generation and long-term asset resilience. This choice reflects a strategic intent to inform both mitigation efforts and adaptation planning across operational and concession-related decision-making. The RCP7.0 scenario represents a high-emissions scenario with limited implementation of climate policies. Radiative forcing reaches approximately 7.0 W/m² by 2100, with global CO_2 concentrations exceeding 850 ppm. Global average temperatures are projected to increase up to3.9°C. This scenario is particularly useful to assess risks under conditions of policy delay or fragmented global mitigation efforts. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This allows the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in climate conditions, while also aligning its scenario methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 3.4

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP4

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (notably RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to understand the range of physical risks and their potential implications for hydroelectric generation and long-term asset resilience. This choice reflects a strategic intent to inform both mitigation efforts and adaptation planning across operational and concession-related decision-making. The RCP3.4 scenario represents a low-emission transitional pathway, where radiative forcing stabilizes at 3.4 W/m² by 2100. It reflects moderate climate policies and partial mitigation efforts, leading to a projected global temperature increase up to 2.9°C by the end of the century. This scenario is relevant for evaluating gradual changes in hydroclimatic conditions, with less aggressive but still coordinated policy action to reduce emissions. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This allows the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in climate conditions, while also aligning its scenario methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IRENA

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the IRENA scenario, the ambition is to contribute to limiting the global temperature increase well below 2C, emphasizing a gradual transition driven by robust incentive policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Its success heavily relies on the implementation and continuation of supportive government policies and incentives, which can change based on political and economic circumstances. Additionally, it assumes rapid advancements in renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures. Market dynamics, including fluctuations in energy prices and demand for renewable energy, may impact the feasibility of investments and the overall success of the transition.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Within this scenario, Cemig identifies incentive policies and support mechanisms, such as renewable energy auctions and subsidies, that will create a favorable environment for the expansion of Cemig's clean energy operations. To capitalize on these opportunities, the company should actively participate in auctions and support programs while adapting its operations to meet new energy efficiency and emissions regulations. Technological innovation will be fundamental, and Cemig must enhance its R&D capabilities in renewable energy and energy efficiency. Investments in advanced solar and wind technologies, next-generation energy storage systems, and smart grids will be vital for effectively integrating renewable energy sources and managing demand. Moreover, innovative solutions like microgrids and distributed energy technologies will provide additional flexibility and resilience to the energy system. To diversify its energy matrix, Cemig will need to accelerate its plans for expanding solar and wind capacity, as well as explore emerging energy opportunities such as geothermal and ocean energy, depending on their technical and economic feasibility. Additionally, expanding distributed generation is a key initiative for diversifying Cemig's energy portfolio and reducing vulnerability to hydrological variations. The company should also consider electrifying its own processes and developing solutions for industrial and commercial customers seeking to lower their carbon footprints.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA STEPS scenario is based on the assumption that government and sectoral climate goals will remain less ambitious, resulting in a slower pace of energy transition. This scenario acknowledges that regulatory frameworks and market structures will heavily influence the trajectory of energy production and consumption. Consequently, there is an expectation of reduced incentives for decarbonization, which may hinder rapid adaptation to the growing demands for cleaner and more sustainable energy sources. The uncertainties surrounding future regulatory changes and market dynamics could further complicate Cemig's ability to navigate this transition effectively. In this context, Cemig's response involves maximizing opportunities within the current regulatory and budgetary environment while being cautious about potential changes that could impact the energy landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The choice of the IEA STEPS scenario is driven by the recognition of the current limitations in climate ambition and the likely trajectory of energy policies in Brazil. This scenario reflects a realistic outlook, given the existing regulatory frameworks and market conditions that may not fully support a rapid transition to net-zero emissions. By adopting this scenario, Cemig can strategically plan its investments and operations, focusing on renewable energy auctions, tax incentives, and the integration of technologies such as smart grids and energy storage systems. Additionally, the incremental approach to diversifying the energy matrix aligns with the current policy environment, enabling Cemig to gradually expand its solar and wind generation capacity while reducing reliance on traditional hydropower. This

rationale allows the company to prepare for future challenges and opportunities, ensuring that it remains aligned with both market conditions and sustainability objectives, even in a constrained regulatory landscape.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In this scenario, Cemig faces a strict regulatory environment, with high carbon prices and strong incentives for clean energy. Adapting to decarbonization policies will require the company to align its operations and investments with these global and national policies, which may include rapidly adjusting to emission standards and actively participating in carbon markets. Cemig can take advantage of incentives for renewable energy and low-carbon energy supply contracts, strengthening its competitiveness. Furthermore, innovation in clean technologies will be crucial. The company must accelerate investments in technologies such as energy storage, smart grids, and energy efficiency solutions to manage the intermittency of renewable sources and maximize the efficiency of its distribution network. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies and green hydrogen will also be important, as well as the digitalization and automation of operations. Diversifying the energy matrix, as is already being done, is necessary, along with the potential expansion of distributed generation, leveraging technological advances to efficiently and economically integrate these sources into the power system, thus reducing dependence on traditional hydroelectric generation.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA NZE 2050 scenario represents a vision aligned with the most ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement, aiming to limit temperature rise to 1.5ºC above pre-industrial levels, and is characterized by strict regulations and high carbon prices. This scenario is relevant for Cemig, as it prepares the company for a future where decarbonization will be critical to business sustainability. By aligning with this scenario, Cemig can anticipate stricter regulations, adapt to higher carbon prices, and capitalize on the growing demand for low-carbon energy solutions. In this context, it is important to recognize the costs involved in necessary investments and potential compensations that Cemig will need to address. The transition to a low-carbon future will require substantial financial commitments in areas such as renewable energy infrastructure, energy storage solutions, and advanced grid technologies. These investments are essential not only to comply with stringent regulations but also to remain competitive in a market increasingly focused on sustainability. By proactively addressing these financial implications, Cemig can position itself to navigate the complexities of the evolving energy landscape effectively.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic

and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP3.0, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to assess potential impacts on water availability and hydrological regimes, which are critical for hydroelectric generation and regional water security. This choice reflects a strategic intent to understand vulnerabilities related to droughts, floods, and changes in rainfall seasonality, informing both operational planning and long-term resilience of assets. The RCP2.6 scenario was selected to represent the best-case outlook, where lower radiative forcing is associated with more stable precipitation patterns and reduced hydrological stress. However, its realization depends on rapid, coordinated global emissions reductions, which are considered unlikely under current trends. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating water-related physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This enables the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in hydrological conditions, while aligning its methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 3.4

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP4

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to assess potential impacts on water availability and hydrological regimes, which are critical for hydroelectric generation and regional water security. This choice reflects a strategic intent to understand vulnerabilities related to droughts, floods, and changes in rainfall seasonality, informing both operational planning and long-term resilience of assets. The RCP3.4 scenario represents a low-emission transitional pathway, where radiative forcing stabilizes at 3.4 W/m² by 2100. It reflects moderate climate policies and partial mitigation efforts, leading to a projected global temperature increase up to 2.9°C by the end of the century. This scenario is relevant for evaluating gradual shifts in precipitation and river flow, with moderate but not fully coordinated global policy action to reduce emissions. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating water-related physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This enables the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in hydrological conditions, while aligning its methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to assess potential impacts on water availability and hydrological regimes, which are critical for hydroelectric generation and regional water security. This choice reflects a strategic intent to understand vulnerabilities related to droughts, floods, and changes in rainfall seasonality, informing both operational planning and long-term resilience of assets. The RCP4.5 scenario represents a stabilization pathway, where radiative forcing levels off at 4.5 W/m² by 2100. Under this scenario, global CO_2 concentrations are expected to stabilize around 650 ppm, and average global temperatures may rise up to 3.4°C. It assumes implementation of some climate policies and technologies but not to the extent required for full decarbonization, making it a commonly used intermediate pathway in risk assessments. For Cemig, this scenario is particularly relevant to evaluate potential alterations in seasonal rainfall distribution and river flow patterns, which can affect both hydroelectric production and water supply reliability. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating water-related physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This enables the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in hydrological conditions, while aligning its methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to assess potential impacts on water availability and hydrological regimes, which are critical for hydroelectric generation and regional water security. This choice reflects a strategic intent to understand vulnerabilities related to droughts, floods, and changes in rainfall seasonality, informing both operational planning and long-term resilience of assets. The RCP7.0 scenario represents a high-emissions pathway with limited implementation of climate policies. Radiative forcing reaches approximately 7.0 W/m² by 2100, with global CO_2 concentrations exceeding 850 ppm. Global average temperatures are projected to increase up to 3.9°C. For Cemig, this scenario is particularly useful to assess risks of intensified droughts, reduced river flows, and extreme hydrological events under conditions of policy delay or fragmented global mitigation efforts. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating water-related physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of

futures. This enables the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in hydrological conditions, while aligning its methodology with TCFD recommendations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For the assessment of physical risks, the fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was used as a basis, which presents four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) that outline possible futures related to greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig analyzed scenarios for the variables of precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and longwave radiation across five models: a) CAMS - Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences – China. b) CNRM - Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques – France. c) HadGEM3 - Met Office Hadley Centre – United Kingdom. d) NOAA-GFDL - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory – United States of America. e) INM - Institute for Numerical Mathematics, Russian Academy of Science – Russia. The use of a multi-model methodology ensures a reduction in uncertainties in the generated responses, providing more accurate information for the definition of business strategies. The analysis for all scenarios considered two time horizons for each project, as follows: HOR_01, which takes into account projections related to the concession period of the generation plants. HOR_02, which considers a renewal of an additional 30 years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Cemig selected a range of optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP3.4, RCP4.5, RCP7.0, and RCP8.5) to assess potential impacts on water availability and hydrological regimes, which are critical for hydroelectric generation and regional water security. This choice reflects a strategic intent to understand vulnerabilities related to droughts, floods, and changes in rainfall seasonality, informing both operational planning and long-term resilience of assets. The RCP8.5 scenario represents the most pessimistic trajectory, assuming high population growth, continued fossil fuel dependence, and limited technological advancement in decarbonization. Radiative forcing reaches 8.5 W/m² by 2100, leading to temperature increases above 4°C. This scenario also projects significant alterations in precipitation regimes, high risk of prolonged droughts, reduced river flows, and more frequent extreme hydrological events. For Cemig, it provides an important benchmark to evaluate severe water-related physical risks that could compromise hydroelectric generation and regional water security. By including optimistic, intermediate, and extreme scenarios, Cemig ensures it is evaluating water-related physical risks across a credible and scientifically grounded range of futures. This enables the company to prepare for best- and worst-case developments in hydrological conditions, while aligning its methodology with TCFD recommendations. [Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

In 2025, Cemig's organization-wide climate scenario analysis considered two main dimensions: a transition pathway consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C and a pessimistic physical scenario based on IPCC projections, characterized by increasingly severe extreme events. The analysis covered short- and medium-term horizons associated with the 2026–2030 strategic cycle and a long-term horizon extending to 2040. For risk and opportunity identification, assessment and management, the results contributed to maintaining the failure to adapt Cemig's operations to physical and transition climate-related risks as a Top Risk, rated 5 – very likely for probability and 4 – high for impact. The analysis covers intense rainfall, windstorms, lightning and water scarcity, as well as carbon pricing, regulatory and technological changes and growing demand for low-carbon solutions. Controls and action plans, including the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, are monitored every six months. For strategy and financial planning, the results were incorporated into the updated 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, which provides for R$44 billion in investments, including R$29 billion for distribution. The analysis guides grid modernization and digitalization, strengthened asset resilience, renewable generation expansion and the application of an internal carbon price ranging from US$5 to US$20/tCO$_2$e in investment assessments. To strengthen business model resilience, Cemig prioritizes automation, smart grids, smart meters, battery energy storage, distributed generation and wind and solar sources. Its predominantly renewable portfolio reduces the generation business's exposure to asset-stranding risks under an accelerated transition. However, the reports do not provide a specific probability or financial value for potentially stranded assets; this risk remains monitored through regulatory, technological and demand analyses. For target setting and transition planning, the scenarios underpin Cemig's Climate Action Plan and the targets validated by the SBTi in 2025: a 70.8% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 75.8% reduction in the intensity of Scope 3 emissions associated with energy sold by 2030, as well as net-zero emissions across the value chain by 2040. For capacity building, Cemig provides training on climate change, energy efficiency and risk management through UniverCemig and includes climate-related topics in its ESG supplier development activities.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

In 2025, Cemig's organization-wide hydrological and climate scenario analysis considered short-, medium- and long-term horizons and scenarios of normal or reduced water availability, prolonged droughts, intense rainfall and floods. It also considered uncertainties in weather forecasts, reservoir sedimentation and competing demands from public water supply, irrigation, industry and the maintenance of ecological flows. For risk and opportunity identification, assessment and management, the analysis showed that drought periods could reduce reservoir levels and hydropower generation, requiring electricity purchases in the short-term market. In 2025, the average PLD in the Southeast/Central-West submarket increased from R$127.88/MWh to R$223.46/MWh, a 75% increase. Associated with the unfavorable hydrological conditions, Cemig D's short-term electricity costs increased by 36%, from R$875 million to R$1.19 billion, demonstrating the financial materiality of hydrological variability. For strategy and financial planning, Cemig integrates hydrological and climate variability into its electricity price models, enabling the company to estimate drought scenarios and their effects on prices, generation and electricity purchasing requirements. Operations are supported by hydrological and hydrothermal optimization models, 389 hydrometeorological stations, weather radar and river-flow forecasts, which inform preventive reservoir management. To strengthen business model resilience, the results guide portfolio diversification through wind and solar generation, hydropower asset modernization and reservoir operations that consider operating limits, ecological flows and multiple water uses. Investments related to generation efficiency and continuity include the modernization of the Salto Grande Hydroelectric Power Plant, estimated at approximately R$250 million. For target setting, Cemig revised its water strategy in 2025 and established a target to reduce total water consumption by 25% by 2032, compared with the 2021 baseline of 51,999.10 m³, resulting in a target of 38,999.33 m³. Water consumption in 2025 was 44,317.97 m³, approximately 5% below the amount established for the period. For capacity building, weather forecasts are discussed weekly with operational departments, and the Conscious Water Consumption course was made available through UniverCemig.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Cemig's transition plan takes into account actions to achieve the goals that are being validated by the SBTi, in addition to having been developed in line with the main recommendations of frameworks and initiatives such as CDP, Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) and Assessing Low-Carbon Transition (ACT). The transition plan is a time-bound action plan that outlines how the organization will orient its strategy in relation to its assets, operations, and business model toward a trajectory that aligns with the latest and most ambitious climate science recommendations. Cemig makes a public commitment in its plan to revisit it at least every three years, in accordance with the recommendations of the main methodological frameworks. The Plan highlights efforts on the following key elements: - Governance and incentives. - Value chain engagement. - Low carbon initiatives. - Financial planning. - Political engagement. - Risks and opportunities. - Accounting for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. - Goal setting. - Organizational culture. The efforts are described below: - Creation of financial incentives linked to the achievement of climate goals for leadership and directors, including the presidency. - Creation of financial incentives for innovative ideas that promote the reduction of emissions. - Offering certifications to employees who demonstrate a significant contribution to achieving decarbonization goals. - Exclusive use of ethanol in the own fleet and replacement of part of the fleet with electric models (reaching 20% replacement by 2030). - Use of renewable energy for own consumption (with associated certification). - Projects to reduce technical losses. - Projects and programs for the reduction of non-technical losses. - Expansion of its generating complex with investments in renewable energy sources. - Tracking of the sources of energy purchased from third parties and traded and certification of the renewable energy portion with I-REC and Cemig-REC. - Innovative projects for energy distribution. - Engagement with the value chain. - Inclusion of requirements in contracts and bids. - Incentive for the establishment of shared goals with suppliers. - Participation in initiatives and associations. - Working with customers for sustainable choices. - Investments in energy efficiency initiatives.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The Transition Plan was built on the recommendations of CDP, TPT and ACT. All emission sources were projected until 2040 using historical data and market projections such as those in the energy trading area. Together with the projections, the goals submitted to SBT were inserted and, through the comparison between this information, the assumptions were built, defined for each of the emission sources, to achieve the goals. For example, for emissions related to the company's own fleet, assumptions were included for the exclusive use of ethanol from 2025 onwards, an increase in the gradual use of biodiesel and the replacement of pickup trucks with electric models in 2030, with progression until 2040, observing technological evolution (dependence). For land-use emissions, no decarbonization levers were foreseen, as well as stationary combustion emissions. For emissions related to the use of SF6, a reduction in emissions is expected by 5% from 2032 and 10% from 2035, both with maintenance actions to prevent leaks and replacement of equipment that uses other insulating materials (dependent on technological evolution). For its own electricity consumption, it was planned to supply renewable energy, which is already being done. For losses, emissions will depend on changes in the emission factor of the national grid. The lever uses the DDP scenario built by UFRJ. A change in the calculation method (from location to market) may also be studied. For the commercialization of electricity, the premise is to track the sources of emission and preferential purchase of renewable energy, achieving the certification of 100% of the energy by 2036. Other levers refer to engagement actions with suppliers to reduce emissions, improvements in Cemig's processes and monitoring the results of the use of SAF (to reduce emissions from air travel).

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025, Cemig advanced the implementation of its Climate Action Plan by integrating it into corporate strategy, financial planning, risk management and investment decisions. In December, the Company completed the update of its 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, incorporating energy transition and climate resilience as drivers for renewable generation expansion, grid modernization and digitalization, energy storage, artificial intelligence and new business development. In expanding its low-carbon portfolio, Cemig SIM invested approximately R$361 million in the acquisition and development of photovoltaic solar plants and reached 54,000 consumer units served through its subscription-based solar energy model. At the end of 2025, Cemig had 5,099.94 MW of installed capacity, entirely from renewable sources. The Company also advanced the modernization of the Salto Grande Hydroelectric Power Plant, a project estimated at R$250 million, with the supplier contracted and detailed engineering designs under development. Regarding the modernization and resilience of the electricity system, approximately 5.33 GW of distributed generation capacity was connected to the grid, around 631,000 smart meters had been installed and 27,900 km of single-phase networks had been converted to three-phase. These initiatives increase the capacity to integrate renewable sources while improving operational efficiency and supply reliability. Operational progress included the gradual electrification of the vehicle fleet, prioritization of ethanol, energy-efficiency measures and the regeneration of SF_6 through cryogenic treatment, which processed 482.2 kg of the gas in 2025. All electricity consumed by Cemig was backed by CemigREC certificates. The Company also voluntarily offset 43,000 tCO_2e of Scope 1 emissions using UNFCCC-certified carbon credits and commercialized 5,488,899 CemigREC and I-REC certificates, supporting its customers' decarbonization. Regarding governance and financial planning, Cemig's near- and long-term climate targets were validated by the SBTi in January 2025. Cemig began using an internal carbon price ranging from US$5 to US$20/tCO_2e as a reference for investment analyses, while physical and transition risks remained integrated into corporate risk management and adaptation plans. Sustainability criteria were also included in executives' variable compensation in 2025. These developments demonstrate continued implementation of the plan through investments, operational controls, technological innovation, governance and low-carbon energy solutions.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

plano-acao-climatica.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Water is a critical environmental issue integrated into Cemig's climate transition plan, given the company's high reliance on hydropower. Physical climate risks, such as changes in rainfall patterns and water availability, directly affect Cemig's operations. As part of its Climate Action Plan and TCFD-aligned disclosures, the company includes water-related risks in scenario analyses using multiple climate models (e.g., SSP126–SSP585), with projections focused on regions such as Três Marias. Adaptation and resilience measures are being implemented, including structural upgrades to dam safety, forest fire prevention in reservoir areas, and the

diversification of the energy matrix with solar and wind to mitigate water dependency risks. These actions are supported by Cemig's Risk Management System, with the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee overseeing the integration of water-related risks into strategic decisions. Thus, water is both a key asset and a climate vulnerability for Cemig, and it is being actively managed as part of the broader climate transition strategy.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Cemig's Climate Action Plan is implemented in coordination with its Environmental, Biodiversity and Water Resources Policies, considering water-, forest- and biodiversity-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This integration is particularly relevant because the Company's low-carbon strategy is predominantly based on renewable sources, including hydropower generation, which depends on water availability and directly interacts with aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Regarding water, short-, medium- and long-term climate and hydrological scenarios are incorporated into risk management, generation planning and reservoir operations. Cemig uses hydrological models and a network of 389 stations to monitor rainfall, river flows and water levels in rivers and reservoirs. Operational decisions consider droughts, floods, environmental flows, water quality and the multiple uses of river basins, enabling the Company to anticipate climate risks and protect both public water supply and aquatic ecosystems. This approach is complemented by a target to reduce corporate water consumption by 25% by 2032, compared with the 2021 baseline, as well as measures addressing water efficiency, leak prevention and rainwater harvesting. Regarding forests and biodiversity, the expansion and operation of renewable assets follow the mitigation hierarchy, prioritizing the avoidance and minimization of impacts and, when necessary, the restoration of affected areas and compensation for residual impacts. Actions include preliminary environmental studies, reviews of project locations and routes, fauna and water-quality monitoring, restoration of degraded areas and riparian vegetation, conservation of Permanent Preservation Areas and maintenance of Private Natural Heritage Reserves. Cemig seeks to strengthen synergies between forest restoration, water regulation, soil protection, carbon sequestration and climate resilience, prioritizing native species and avoiding climate solutions that could cause further biodiversity loss. By the end of 2025, 638,514 native seedlings had been planted toward the target of more than one million by 2028. In 2025 alone, planting activities covered 97.74 hectares, while 1,693.34 hectares were under maintenance. Therefore, implementation of the transition plan seeks to reduce emissions while simultaneously strengthening water security, ecosystem conservation and territorial resilience.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

With the production of electricity, mainly by hydroelectric plants, Cemig recognizes that the risks inherent to climate change can cause a reduction in generation capacity and a significant impact on energy supply. In this way, the company, among other risks, acts preventively, monitoring: - Change in rainfall pattern: Cemig has a specific organizational structure that supports risk management and decision-making, both in the commercialization and operation of assets. Cemig also participates in the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE), whose purpose is to share the hydrological risks of plants in a situation of high inflows and generations, which transfer energy to plants in a situation of low inflows and generations. - Falling trees during storms: Cemig continuously carries out inspections and cleaning of the easements of its transmission lines to maximize the safety and availability of transmission and distribution functions (always limited to the minimum removal of vegetation, avoiding cutting in places where there is no interference with the transmission and distribution lines). - Changes in precipitation and drought extremes:

Management methods seek to reduce, in the medium term, the magnitude of this risk through preventive adaptation measures, such as the proper management of urban afforestation through pruning, the operation of climatological stations and weather rada, which predicts the occurrence and intensity of storms more accurately, and the emergency plan with the allocation of maintenance teams for the rapid restoration of the power supply; - Change in consumer behavior: This risk is managed by diagnosing the electrical system for the need for expansion works, monitoring operating conditions, and reprioritizing the works. In addition to monitoring, Cemig has also invested in the diversification of its energy matrix, expanding the use of wind and solar sources in order to reduce dependence on hydroelectric plants.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Possible losses resulting from the increase in the intensity of winds, floods, droughts may affect the operation of Cemig's energy business not only directly but also indirectly when they have an impact on the supply chain, especially those directly involved in the implementation/maintenance of infrastructure (transmission and distribution). For this reason, Cemig constantly monitors its supply chain, maintaining a high degree of demand and care based on the mapping of potential risks and probabilities of occurrence, and of tangible and intangible impacts, calculated in financial values, and of a strategic nature for the company. In addition, Cemig seeks to align suppliers and contractors with its vision of sustainability, its commitments and business values. Among these values, Cemig integrates its commitment to Climate Change into its Supply Policy. In terms of impact, Cemig estimates that climate change may affect suppliers in the medium to long term, but in a low magnitude based on the supplier classification system based on social and environmental criteria. A strategic decision by Cemig influenced by the climate issue is the application of a socio-environmental questionnaire to suppliers (started in 2019). The questionnaire, called Industrial Technical Evaluation, must be answered both by new suppliers and by those already hired by Cemig, as a form of periodic evaluation. In the content there are several issues, including some related to the environment (monitoring of GHG emissions and GHG reduction targets). In addition, a climate change booklet has been made available on the supplier portal since 2021.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Cemig seeks to implement mitigation and adaptation measures by investing in research, development and innovation, always seeking to continuously improve its processes, reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the effects of climate change - considering energy alternatives and energy efficiency. The company has defined the medium and long-term strategic initiative to explore new technologies and opportunities such as smartgrid, hybrid generation, energy storage, green hydrogen production, \'electro stations\', digitalization, among others, in order to mitigate this risk and leverage opportunities. As a way to make this strategic initiative viable, Cemig annually launches R&D calls for proposals focused on the opportunities mapped.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Cemig promotes a series of initiatives that enable the accurate management of possible impacts related to climate change on its operations, among which the following stand out: - Hydrometeorological Monitoring: Preventively, Cemig invests yearly in practices that position it in a safer situation in the face of various possible scenarios, using modern techniques and equipment, such as the Storm Location System, Telemetry and Hydrometeorological Monitoring System, mathematical models of hydrological simulation and weather and climate forecasting. - Dam Safety: The process aimed at ensuring the safety of the dams operated and maintained by Cemig uses, in all its stages, a methodology supported by the best national and international practices, also complying with Federal Law 12,334/2010, which establishes the National Dam Safety Policy, and its associated regulations (Normative Resolution No. 696/2015 of the National Electric Energy Agency - Aneel). In this context, the procedures for field inspection, collection and analysis of instrumentation data, preparation and updating of dam safety plans, planning and monitoring of maintenance services, analysis of results and classification of civil structures are contemplated. Based on the classification of the structures, the frequency of safety inspections and the monitoring routine are established. The vulnerability of each dam is automatically calculated on an ongoing basis and monitored by the Dam Safety Specialist System (Inspector). - Distribution Development Plan (PDD): The PDD consists of carrying out projects linked to the electric power system, associated with the expansion, reinforcement, renovation and renovation of Cemig D's assets, such as substations and distribution lines. The Plan is reviewed regularly, and new investments have been defined for the cycle 2024/2028.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Physical risks
- ☑ Transition risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Refreshing our Net Zero strategy on a regular basis ensures that our Net Zero Strategy remains both achievable and aligned with the latest industry standards. The outcomes of the updates will also influence Cleco's financial planning for the future. It gives Cleco insights into what can be expected in relation to investments in renewables, upgrades to existing fleet and other additional costs that may arise over time.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The expansion of solar, wind and distributed generation reduces the concentration of Cemig's portfolio in hydropower and, consequently, its exposure to cost volatility arising from hydrological variability and electricity purchases in the short-term market. Between 2024 and 2025, hydropower's share of installed capacity decreased from 91.06% to 86.95%, while the share of other renewable sources increased from 8.94% to 13.05%. This diversification influences financial planning by directing resources toward sources that are less dependent on hydrological conditions and reducing potential indirect cost volatility. The Energy Reallocation Mechanism remains a complementary risk mitigation instrument. Cemig has not yet disclosed cost savings separately attributable to this opportunity.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Growing demand for renewable energy, distributed generation solutions and environmental attributes influences Cemig's revenue projections and commercial strategy. In 2025, Cemig SIM served 54,000 consumer units through its subscription-based solar energy model. The Company also commercialized 5,488,899 renewable energy certificates, comprising 2,605,634 CemigREC and 2,883,265 I-REC certificates. These results influence revenue planning through the expansion of centralized and distributed renewable generation, the development of low-carbon solutions and the commercialization of certificates that add value to Cemig's clean energy portfolio.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The increasing intensity of rainfall, windstorms, lightning and other extreme events creates additional investment requirements for the modernization, automation, reinforcement and renewal of electricity networks. These risks are considered when prioritizing projects under the Distribution Development Plan, which provides for R$21.9 billion in investments during the 2023–2027 cycle. In 2025, Cemig invested approximately R$5.1 billion in its distribution business. The 2026–2030 Strategic Plan provides for a further R$29 billion in investments in this segment. Although these amounts are not exclusively allocated to climate adaptation, asset resilience is one of the criteria guiding CAPEX allocation, including investments in smart grids, digital meters, telecommunications, automation and more resilient infrastructure.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Grid modernization and digitalization represent an opportunity to reduce indirect costs associated with electricity losses, workforce travel, on-site interventions, corrective maintenance and supply interruptions. By the end of 2025, Cemig had installed approximately 631,000 smart meters and converted 27,900 km of single-phase networks into three-phase networks. Distribution investments, which totaled approximately R$5.1 billion during the year, increase system reliability and enable more efficient monitoring and response. This opportunity therefore influences operational cost planning, although Cemig has not disclosed financial savings separately attributable to these initiatives.

Row 6

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The exposure of hydropower generation to rainfall variability and growing demand for low-carbon solutions influence Cemig's assessment of acquisitions, divestments and portfolio restructuring. In 2025, Cemig SIM obtained full control of nine photovoltaic plants through corporate transactions. During the same period, Cemig completed the divestment of four small hydropower assets for R$52.4 million as part of its portfolio optimization and capital reallocation strategy. As other renewable sources expanded, hydropower's share of installed capacity decreased from 91.06% in 2024 to 86.95% in 2025. These decisions support diversification, reduce the concentration of water-related exposure and direct resources toward assets considered strategic.

Row 7

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Failure to meet climate targets, adapt to investor requirements or prepare for evolving carbon-pricing mechanisms may affect ESG assessments, eligibility for sustainable finance instruments and the cost or availability of capital. These risks are therefore incorporated into Cemig's investment assessments, emissions management and financing strategy. The Company uses an internal carbon price ranging from US$5 to US$20/tCO_2e and monitors the development of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System. Performance against SBTi-validated targets and climate adaptation commitments is also monitored because it may affect Cemig's reputation, investor confidence and continued access to sustainable financing sources.

Row 8

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Cemig's fully renewable generation portfolio, investments in more resilient networks and ESG performance enhance its ability to access green and sustainable finance instruments. In 2025, the Company's debenture issuances totaled R$9.32 billion. Of this amount, R$625 million related to Cemig GT's 10th green debenture issuance, while R$5 billion related to Cemig D's 12th and 14th sustainable debenture issuances. The proceeds were used for cash-flow management and the reimbursement of eligible investments in accordance with Cemig's sustainable finance framework. These issuances contributed to extending the average maturity of consolidated debt from 4.8 to 6.9 years, demonstrating how environmental opportunities support the diversification of financing sources and access to capital markets.

Row 9

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Prolonged droughts may reduce reservoir availability and generation capacity, while heavy rainfall, windstorms, lightning and floods may damage power plants, dams, transmission lines, distribution networks and substations. In 2025, the failure to adapt Cemig's operations to physical and transition climate risks remained classified as a Top Risk, with a likelihood rating of 5 — very likely and an impact rating of 4 — high. These risks influence asset planning through investments in dam safety, preventive maintenance, vegetation management, emergency structures, automation and network reinforcement. Cemig also uses hydrological models, weather radar and a network of 389 stations to anticipate critical conditions and support reservoir operations and workforce mobilization.

Row 10

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The energy transition creates opportunities to expand and modernize Cemig's renewable asset portfolio and develop technologies that increase the efficiency and resilience of the electricity system. At the end of 2025, Cemig had 5,099.94 MW of installed capacity across 46 power plants, all from renewable sources. The Company also expanded its participation in photovoltaic assets and invested in smart grids, distributed generation and energy storage. One example is the Serra da Saudade microgrid, which has a 2.0 MWh battery storage system designed to meet local electricity demand for up to 48 hours in the event of a failure in the main grid. These opportunities influence investment, research and development decisions and the expansion of Cemig's low-carbon asset base.

Row 11

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Adapting electricity infrastructure to extreme climate events and diversifying the renewable generation portfolio increase financing requirements for a capital-intensive company. Cemig's 2026–2030 Strategic Plan provides for R$44 billion in investments, including R$29 billion in distribution. In 2025, consolidated gross debt increased from R$12.28 billion to R$19.47 billion, while the net debt-to-adjusted EBITDA ratio increased from 1.30 to 2.30, remaining below the Company's limit of 2.5. This increase was not exclusively attributable to climate-related actions, but investments in resilience resilience, modernization and renewable generation form part of Cemig's overall financing requirements. Environmental risks therefore influence liability planning, financing maturities, the selection of sustainable instruments and the monitoring of leverage and financial covenants.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

6026930000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

91

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

87

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

90

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Cemig uses its Sustainability Bond Framework, aligned with key principles from the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the Loan Market Association (LMA), as a methodology to assess the alignment of capital expenditures and investments with its climate transition plan.\n\nDeveloped in line with Cemig D's Strategic Sustainability Plan (2021-2025), the Framework defines eligible environmental and social categories, such as energy efficiency, smart grids, and equitable energy access, that are directly connected to the company's decarbonization and ESG strategies.\n\nOnce eligible initiatives are identified, the corresponding capital expenditures (CAPEX) are measured and compared to total investment, allowing Cemig to quantify the share of spending aligned with its climate transition.\n\nThe methodology ensures that proceeds are allocated exclusively to initiatives that support Cemig's low-carbon transition. As such, the Framework serves not only as a guide for sustainable financing, but also as a proxy for identifying the proportion of investments and revenues aligned with the climate transition, following best practices in sustainable finance taxonomy alignment.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Cemig understands activities and projects related to sustainable taxonomy – with a focus on climate change – as those that meet the criteria for expanding the renewable energy matrix and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, fleet electrification projects, as well as projects to diversify wind and solar energy sources, for example, are considered in the composition of the company's green investments.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:
☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Currently, Cemig does not verify the information on alignment with the taxonomy, but is working to consolidate this investment analysis. The company plans to include this information in its future publications, with verification by a third party. This process is under development, with the aim of ensuring greater transparency and reliability in alignment with taxonomy criteria.
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

In 2024, CEMIG invested R$56.8 million in 15 research and development projects focused on innovation in energy systems and related areas, including environmental control, energy storage, system performance, and safety. Key initiatives included the development of an individual notification device for dam emergencies, a mobile Battery Energy Storage System to ensure power supply in critical situations, and a generative AI solution for predictive analytics and optimization of the Brazilian electricity sector. Other projects involved a prototype for hydrogen production from landfill biogas, smart personal protective equipment for electricians to enhance workplace safety, an integrated photovoltaic and agricultural production system, IoT-based real-time monitoring of overhead power lines, and smart modules for managing and optimizing electric vehicle charging stations in low-voltage networks. These efforts highlight CEMIG's commitment to technological innovation, sustainability, and enhanced safety in the energy sector.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Solar energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The project for the exploration of agrivoltaic systems is aligned with Cemig's Transition Plan, as it seeks to integrate the production of renewable energy with agricultural activity, maximizing the sustainable use of natural resources, such as soil and water. The generation of photovoltaic energy contributes directly to the diversification and expansion of Cemig's clean energy matrix. In addition, the reduction of evapotranspiration and the use of rainwater in agricultural areas promote greater efficiency in the use of water, reinforcing the company's commitment to sustainability and mitigation of environmental impacts. The synergy between energy production and agriculture can provide economic, social and environmental gains, boosting productivity and avoiding the expansion of new cultivation areas, which helps in the preservation of forests. The possibility of adopting smart farms and encouraging ecotourism in areas with agrivoltaic systems are in line with Cemig's long-term objectives of promoting sustainable economic development and strengthening environmental resilience in its value chain.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

8.1

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Green Hydrogen (H2V) Roadmap development project in Minas Gerais is aligned with Cemig's Transition Plan, as it aims to explore the potential of producing and using H2V as a decarbonization alternative for sectors that are difficult to electrify ("hard to abate"). The project reinforces Cemig's commitment to the transition to a clean energy matrix, contributing to the reduction of emissions and the diversification of its sustainable energy offer. In addition, the project promotes the integration of emerging and traditional technologies in the context of the electricity sector, also addressing the production of synthetic fuels from carbon capture. By developing a Technological Roadmap for the state of Minas Gerais, the project considers public and private initiatives to balance the supply and demand of H2V, enhancing opportunities for innovation and collaboration with various economic sectors, in line with Cemig's long-term objectives of promoting sustainability and decarbonization of the economy.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydropower energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5.9

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

850000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Flood Control Supervision project is in line with Cemig's Transition Plan, as it aims to improve the management and operation of hydroelectric plants, especially in the context of extreme weather events. Through the use of artificial intelligence, the system contributes directly to the company's climate resilience, allowing for more efficient and accurate decision-making in real time. This proactive approach is in line with Cemig's objectives of adapting to climate change and mitigating the risks associated with the operation of its assets. In addition, the project enables more effective and predictive monitoring of the conditions of reservoirs and dams, promoting water and energy security. By preventing failures and reducing the impacts of adverse weather events, the project assists in the operational continuity of hydroelectric plants, one of Cemig's main sources of renewable energy, reinforcing its commitment to a sustainable and efficient energy matrix.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Battery storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

22000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

31.2

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The BESS Móvel Versátil-Plug & Play project is aligned with Cemig's Transition Plan by proposing an innovative solution for temporary energy supply, especially in critical scenarios. The modularity and mobility of the battery system provides flexibility to meet demand in temporary events, storm-affected areas, or during maintenance and expansion of the power grid, contributing to the continuity of clean and renewable energy supply. The project reinforces Cemig's strategy of diversifying technologies, focusing on solutions with low environmental impact, reducing the need for diesel generators and, consequently, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In addition, the implementation of BESS Mobile provides a significant contribution to the reduction of emissions, with the potential to avoid approximately 6,912 tons of CO2, directly aligning with Cemig's objectives of mitigating climate effects and transitioning to a sustainable energy matrix. The project's business model and commercial exploitation plan allow not only its operational application, but also its economic viability, making the solution scalable and accessible to other regions and sectors, further fostering the decarbonization of the electricity sector.
[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization’s CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – Hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Coal - Brown

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Ocean thermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Over the next five years, Cemig does not plan to allocate capital expenditure for the expansion of its hydropower plants. This decision aligns with the company's strategic focus on diversifying its energy portfolio by prioritizing distributed generation, particularly through solar solutions. Any residual CAPEX related to hydropower will be exclusively dedicated to maintenance activities, operational reliability, and the modernization of existing infrastructure to ensure long-term performance and safety.

Onshore wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Currently, Cemig has no planned investments in wind energy projects. The company's capital allocation is primarily focused on solar-based technologies, both centralized and distributed. However, wind investments remain under strategic review and may be reconsidered in future cycles.

Offshore wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

82400000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

13.28

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Cemig has identified solar generation as a strategic area for future growth, aligning with Brazil's energy transition and regulatory incentives. This segment is expected to receive dedicated investments as part of the company's long-term renewable energy expansion strategy. These investments support the increase of Cemig's own generation capacity with utility-scale solar projects, contributing to emissions reduction targets and energy diversification.

Wave

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Tidal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

538000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

86.72

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

100

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Cemig SIM, the company's distributed generation business unit focused on the solar subscription model, has become a key pillar of Cemig's growth strategy. In 2025, Cemig SIM reached 54,000 subscribed consumer units, and the company plans to invest R$538 million between 2025 and 2026 to further expand this segment. These investments are aimed at scaling up the distributed generation portfolio, enhancing access to clean energy without upfront customer investment, and generating environmental benefits through avoided GHG emissions.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

This energy source is not part of Cemig's current energy generation portfolio. Therefore, there was no CAPEX allocated to this source in the reporting year, nor are there investments planned over the next five years.
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Replacement of mineral oil transformers with vegetable oil transformers (renewable).

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

This project involves replacing conventional transformers with equipment that uses vegetable oil, a renewable resource, instead of mineral oil, a non-renewable resource. Vegetable oil provides significant environmental benefits, such as longer transformer life (up to five times longer), lower risk of fire, and reduced risk of soil contamination in the event of a leak. While the project has clear environmental benefits, it does not have a direct impact on the climate, beyond the replacement of a fossil resource with a renewable one.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1099388282.31

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

10.67

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 2

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Energy management services

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Cemig continued to expand its smart metering infrastructure across its distribution network. In 2025, the company installed 220,000 smart meters, advancing the modernization and digitalization of its distribution system. The devices enable remote meter reading, power disconnection and reconnection, improving billing accuracy, operational efficiency and the quality of customer service. They also support efforts to reduce non-technical losses and improve the detection of irregularities in the distribution network. This initiative contributes to climate change mitigation, as electricity losses in transmission and distribution represent Cemig's main source of Scope 2 emissions, and smart meters are one of the measures adopted to address them. Under Cemig D's expansion plan, the company aims to reach 1,785,445 smart meters by 2028.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

355245000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

3.45

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2028

Row 3

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Energy management services

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

This project aims to implement more compact, reliable and automated substations, using high-tech and low-maintenance equipment. Substations require less physical space, which reduces environmental impact, in addition to providing greater reliability, durability and availability. The project results in fewer trips for maintenance and operation, contributing to the reduction of emissions associated with travel and the improvement of the quality of the electricity supply.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

3542263578.49

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

34.38

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2029

Row 4

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Energy management services

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

The project consists of the digitalization of substations through the replacement of conventional protection, control and supervision equipment with digital equipment, in addition to the modernization of substations with the replacement of obsolete primary equipment. About 150 substations will be modernized throughout the project by 2027, which will bring benefits such as reduced displacements of operation and maintenance teams, increased reliability in energy supply, and lower consumption of materials such as copper.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

3651347535.84

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

35.45

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 5

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Energy management services

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

This project aims to automate reclosers. The automation of these devices allows the reduction of SAIDI, minimizing the time and number of people affected by interruptions in the energy supply. There are also indirect benefits related to the reduction of CO2 emissions.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

203400000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

1.97

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 6

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Distributed generation

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

ADMS (Advanced Distribution Management System) includes advanced features such as load forecasting, self-healing, and distributed generation support. The system aims to improve operational efficiency, reduce the time and frequency of outages, and optimize emergency response. The implementation is expected to be completed in 2026.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

34605298

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

0.34

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 8

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Energy management services

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

BT Zero consists of installing centralized metering systems for 120,000 customers by 2025, with the expectation of expanding to 240,000 customers by 2028. The initiative seeks to regularize the supply of electricity in vulnerable areas and reduce non-technical losses and energy waste. The project includes actions such as replacing inefficient light bulbs with LEDs, vocational courses for the community, and improvements in security and public lighting, in addition to benefiting families through inclusion in the social tariff.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1416000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

13.74

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

206.78

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-85.96

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

70.37

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-1.84

(5.9.5) Please explain

The figures are estimates covering water-related expenditure at power plants operated by Cemig, mainly involving hydrometeorological monitoring, hydrological systems, Emergency Action Plans (PAEs) and related infrastructure. They do not necessarily represent the entire Cemig Group. CAPEX increased by 206.78%, from BRL 6.08 million in 2024 to BRL 18.66 million in 2025, mainly due to investment in the PAE mass-notification system. CAPEX is expected to decrease by 85.96% in 2026, to BRL 2.62 million, as the main investment was concentrated in 2025. OPEX decreased by 70.37%, from BRL 20.88 million in 2024 to BRL 6.19 million in 2025, mainly due to lower expenditure on dam-break assessments, emergency training and simulations. In 2026, OPEX is expected to remain broadly stable, decreasing by 1.84% to BRL 6.07 million, as lower emergency-preparedness costs are offset by hydrometric-network operations, technical support and radar maintenance.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Navigate regulations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The methodology for setting the internal carbon price involves the analysis of prices charged by industry peers, as well as the analysis of the price of the ton of carbon equivalent emitted in different jurisdictions globally. The ranges adopted by Cemig therefore consider as a reference prices practiced in South American markets, starting at USD 5.00 per ton of CO2e, and a maximum of USD 20.00 per ton of CO2e, calculated based on the values practiced by peers in the sector. These values serve as a strategic driver for the company's investment and planning decisions, especially with regard to the decarbonization of its operations. In general, Cemig opts for a more conservative approach to carbon pricing, using the domestic price of USD 20.00. By using this maximum price, Cemig seeks to encourage decisions in line with expectations of increased carbon costs globally, anticipating potential regulatory and market pressures.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

27.5

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

110

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The assessment of the internal carbon price is based on the performance of operations and trends in the carbon market. Cemig's Committee on Innovation and Energy Transition (CITE), Sustainability management, and the financial department review the impacts on emissions and operating costs, ensuring that the price remains in line with decarbonization goals and national and international regulatory developments.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The price of water for Cemig is based on a sectoral tax called Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources (CFURH), which is adjusted annually through the Updated Reference Tariff (TAR).

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency

☑ Navigate regulations

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Since 1990, the electricity generation sector has paid a sectoral tax called Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources for Hydroelectric Generation, instituted by Law No. 7,990/1989. Cemig, like all sectors that use water to produce hydroelectric energy, had the charge for the use of water resources defined and implemented for its plants even before the creation of the Basin Committees of the rivers where they're installed. It's also important to remember that it's the only sector that undergoes an annual readjustment of the amounts charged, through the readjustment and revision of the Updated Reference Tariff. In 2024, the tariff was adjusted to 94,45/MWh. According to the law, the amount collected by the tax is distributed to States, the Federal District and the Municipalities in whose territories facilities for the production of electricity are located, or that have areas that are invalid for water from the reservoirs. A less significant portion of the resource is directed to the Ministry of the Environment, for application in the implementation of the National Water Resources Policy and the National Water Resources Management System. Therefore, this tax is part of a cost paid by CEMIG to contribute to the reduction of impacts from hydroelectric generation and water security, in addition to being a significant amount that can be considered in the company's decision-making.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In line with the PL 412/2022 that regulates the carbon market, critical suppliers are those that emit more than 10 thousand tCO2 in scope 1. The company also considers critical those that consume more than 100 thousand MWh of energy per year. In this universe, there are mainly suppliers of transformers and cables, as well as telecommunications companies and contractors (due to the use of fuels in the fleet to carry out maintenance services).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

114

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In the area of water resources management, water-related infractions that suppliers with current contracts have committed during the service provision period or irregularities identified in the registration period are considered. In order not to compromise the continuity of the commercial relationship, the supplier should not be subject to warnings, fines or revocation of the grant related to the use of the water resource.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

114

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As a strategy to engage all suppliers related to environmental issues, we use the Best Suppliers Award – ESG Category, which recognizes the best sustainable initiatives and practices. Another form of engagement is through training and booklets linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Reputation management

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As a strategy to engage all suppliers related to environmental issues, we use the Best Suppliers Award - ESG Category, which recognizes the best sustainable initiatives and practices. Another form of engagement is through training and booklets linked to the Sustainable Development Goals.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Cemig is concerned with the environmental and social impacts of its supply chain and recognizes its responsibility in the event of infractions or crimes committed by any supplier, as well as the possible financial and image consequences. Therefore, the company adopts a preventive posture to eliminate or mitigate situations that may cause damage to the company's brand, reputation and competitiveness, in addition to avoiding civil and/or criminal co-liability lawsuits. Given the importance of this topic, the supervision of suppliers' ESG programs is the responsibility of the Purchasing and Logistics Department, in partnership with the Corporate Communication and Sustainability Department. The requirements for registering and contracting suppliers are stricter as the object provided involves greater risks in aspects of the environment, social responsibility and health and safety. Throughout the supply chain management process, protection instruments are adopted to mitigate exposure to these risks. In the assessment of negative impacts, the following factors are considered: (I) Environmental license for operation, products and

services. (II) Waste Management. (III) Water grants. (IV) Human rights, including child and forced labor, freedom of association, working conditions, occupational safety and health. (V) Business ethics, corruption and antitrust practices.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Cemig is concerned with the environmental and social impacts of its supply chain and recognizes its responsibility in the event of infractions or crimes committed by any supplier, as well as the possible financial and image consequences. Therefore, the company adopts a preventive posture to eliminate or mitigate situations that may cause damage to the company's brand, reputation and competitiveness, in addition to avoiding civil and/or criminal co-liability lawsuits. Given the importance of this topic, the supervision of suppliers' ESG programs is the responsibility of the Purchasing and Logistics Department, in partnership with the Corporate Communication and Sustainability Department. The requirements for registering and contracting suppliers are stricter as the object provided involves greater risks in aspects of the environment, social responsibility and health and safety. Throughout the supply chain management process, protection instruments are adopted to mitigate exposure to these risks. In the assessment of negative impacts, the following factors are considered: (I) Environmental license for operation, products and services. (II) Waste Management. (III) Water grants. (IV) Human rights, including child and forced labor, freedom of association, working conditions, occupational safety and health. (V) Business ethics, corruption and antitrust practices.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier monitoring is also carried out through a system in which the supplier, the supply area and the technical area responsible for contract management interact.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Cemig assesses suppliers' compliance with waste reduction, resource efficiency and material circularity requirements through its Industrial Technical Assessment (ATI). The supplier self-assessment verifies whether suppliers have indicators, targets and actions to reduce, reuse and recycle waste, water and non-renewable energy, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also assesses selective waste collection, recycling and the appropriate handling, storage, transportation and final disposal of hazardous waste. Responses contribute to the supplier's score and overall compliance level. Required evidence is reviewed by Cemig and the reported practices may be verified during ATI site visits.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier monitoring is also carried out through a system in which the supplier, the supply area and the technical area responsible for contract management interact.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Cemig assesses the provision of WASH services through its Industrial Technical Assessment (ATI) supplier questionnaire. The assessment verifies whether suppliers' manufacturing facilities provide potable water, sanitary facilities and washbasins for workers, as well as internal medical facilities or access to external medical care. These elements support appropriate water, sanitation, hygiene, health and working conditions. Responses contribute to the supplier's assessment score, and the reported conditions may be verified by Cemig during ATI site visits.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2024 and 2025, Cemig held the Supplier Forum – ESG Journey 2025, a gathering for companies that provide services or products to the utility. This was the sixth edition of the event, which discusses strategies to promote and expand ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) practices throughout Cemig's supply chain, reinforcing the company's commitment to offering customers increasingly sustainable energy solutions. Participants in the Supplier Forum were divided into four working groups covering the following themes: Climate Change; Working Conditions and Human Resources; Code of Ethics, Whistleblowing Channels, and Due Diligence; and Supplier Selection and Qualification. Additionally, Cemig regularly offers other training sessions through UniverCemig for contracted companies and third parties, expanding the reach of its educational initiatives and fostering a culture of sustainability across the supply chain. Furthermore, in March 2025, a webinar titled "Sustainability: A Step-by-Step Guide to Conducting a GHG Emissions Inventory" was held to raise supplier awareness regarding the need to prepare GHG emissions inventories.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Transparency of emissions data.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

To promote and recognize best practices among its suppliers, Cemig established the Best Suppliers Award in 2022, comprising two main categories: Social and Governance, and Environmental. The award was designed to encourage the adoption of sustainable practices throughout the supply chain by evaluating various environmental themes, including water management, solid waste, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity, and the circular economy. The goal of the sustainability category is to inspire suppliers to innovate with a focus on sustainable development, generating positive impacts both within and outside their

operations. Cemig recognizes initiatives that demonstrate a commitment to environmental preservation and social well-being, valuing companies that excel in the responsible management of natural resources. Another engagement initiative in 2025 involved data collection for GHG emissions accounting, targeting critical suppliers and achieving a 35% response rate. The 2025 cycle saw the execution of the Suppliers Award—with the awards ceremony scheduled for 2026—featuring 65 submitted proposals: 29 in the Environmental category and 36 in the Social and Governance category. In the Environmental pillar, the winner was SAE TOWERS BRASIL TORRES DE TRANSMISSÃO LTDA, with the project "Applied circular economy: zinc recovery from ash as a resource regeneration strategy." In the Social and Governance pillar, the winning project was "Agro-industry powered by renewable energy in the Amazon" by WEG EQUIPAMENTOS ELÉTRICOS S.A. Implemented through a partnership between WEG, Natura, and the Association of Agro-extractive Workers of Ilha das Cinzas (ATAIC), the project enabled the establishment of the first solar-powered agro-industry in an Amazonian floodplain area. Located on the remote Ilha das... In Cinzas, in the municipality of Gurupá (Pará), the initiative replaced diesel generators with an off-grid photovoltaic system integrated with energy storage batteries. By ensuring a reliable supply of renewable energy in a region with severe access limitations, the project enabled the community to process its forest products locally, add value to its output, and strengthen its economic and social resilience.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Ensuring the absence of infractions related to water resources management through best practices.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :ESG Forum

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Cemig organizes an annual Supplier ESG Forum to promote the exchange of best practices, strengthen the integration of ESG criteria into supplier selection, qualification, and monitoring processes, and build capacity across the value chain. Participant selection takes into account the relevance and financial value of contracts, while also allowing other interested suppliers to register. The 2024/2025 Forum focused on Climate Change and GHG emissions and was structured as an ongoing engagement process, with meetings held on October 24 and November 7, 2024, and in May 2025. During these sessions, concrete actions were defined to enhance governance and sustainability within Cemig's supply chain. This type of engagement enables suppliers—particularly those most vulnerable to climate risks—to access technical knowledge and peer-to-peer learning opportunities, supporting improvements in their environmental practices and alignment with Cemig's climate transition plan. The Forum also provides a platform to align suppliers with Cemig's long-term strategy for climate change mitigation and adaptation. By fostering dialogue and collective problem-solving, the initiative helps strengthen suppliers' capacity to measure, report, and reduce GHG emissions, directly contributing to the achievement of Cemig's decarbonization goals. Success will be evaluated based on: (i) the number of suppliers actively participating in the working group and future sessions; (ii) the implementation of concrete actions to strengthen governance and sustainability; and (iii) measurable improvements in suppliers' long-term environmental performance, such as increased disclosure of GHG inventories and evidence of emission-reduction initiatives.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Transparency of emissions data.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Cemig SIM, a Cemig Group company established in 2019, operates in the segments of shared generation, energy efficiency, and innovative solutions for the energy sector. Sustainability is a core pillar of the company, which reinforces this commitment by promoting solar energy—a 100% clean and renewable source. All Cemig SIM customers are automatically engaged in sustainable practices, as solar generation directly contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. For commercial

clients, the company offers the 100% Clean and Renewable Energy Certificate (Cemig SIM REC)—which enables the traceability of consumed energy—as well as the Cemig SIM Renewable Energy Seal, used on packaging and corporate communications. Cemig SIM also establishes strategic partnerships with various business sector entities, such as Fiemg, Fecomércio MG, and CDL-BH, encouraging the adoption of cost-effective, clean, and sustainable energy solutions. It fosters sustainable solutions with high scalability potential, such as the "solar energy subscription" model, which already serves over 54,000 consumer units in the state.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The sustainable engagement fostered by Cemig SIM continues to yield significant results by lowering energy costs for residential and business consumers in Minas Gerais, without requiring upfront investment from customers. This model expands access to clean energy and aligns with Cemig's strategic goals of democratizing energy and achieving decarbonization. In 2025, Cemig SIM reached the milestone of 54,000 consumer units served by subscription-based solar energy, reinforcing its role in advancing distributed renewable generation and reducing GHG emissions in the state. The effectiveness of this initiative is demonstrated not only by rising user adoption but also by the company's commitment to future expansion. Plans for the 2026–2030 period involve continued investment in this business, contributing to the decentralization of power generation and the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2025, Cemig SIM recorded a net profit of R$136,000—a 370% increase compared to the R$29,000 profit posted in 2024.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Members of the Basin Committees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Cemig's Proximity Program, established in 2015, seeks to strengthen relationships with communities and territories near its hydroelectric power plants, fostering social development and transparency in water resource management. During technical meetings held at the plants, company specialists share knowledge on topics such as meteorology and rainfall forecasting, reservoir and dam safety, civil structures, aquatic fauna, water quality, and socio-environmental initiatives related to the facilities. In 2025, meetings took place at eight hydroelectric plants (Cajuru, Nova Ponte, Peti, Três Marias, Queimado, Rosal, and Irapé), bringing together approximately 386 participants, including representatives from institutions, municipal leaders, water users, and emergency response agencies such as Civil Defense and the Fire Department. In addition to operational and socio-environmental topics, the program showcased the PROX App—a mobile risk management application—and presented content related to Dam Emergency Action Plans (PAEs), thereby expanding access to information and stakeholder engagement. The program also supports the integration of PAEs with Municipal Contingency Plans (PLANCONs), helping to improve local risk preparedness.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effectiveness of the Proximity Program is evidenced by its contribution to building trust, exchanging knowledge, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. The Proximity Program is structured around standardized, auditable processes and is evaluated against the requirements of the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT) NBR ISO 9001, an international quality management standard. Furthermore, the initiative tracks a participant satisfaction indicator, which rose from 94.6% in 2024 to 96.7% in 2025—surpassing the established minimum target of 90%. The participation of 386 individuals in the 2025 meeting cycle, including key emergency management stakeholders, reflects the program's role in supporting collaborative governance regarding water resources and dam safety.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders in Cemig's climate strategy, especially considering the long-term nature of energy investments and the need for transparent governance on climate-related risks. Engagement ensures alignment with investor expectations, enhances trust, and supports capital access for energy transition projects. Through disclosure reports and events, Cemig provides updates on its Climate Action Plan, Net Zero targets, investment pipeline in renewables, and risk management practices.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Positive results include a better understanding among investors of Cemig's climate commitments, the integration of climate-related KPIs into executive compensation—covering 100% of leadership by 2025—and support for SBTi-validated emissions targets. In 2025, Cemig structured a leadership project aimed at advancing decarbonization and phase-out-of-fossil-fuels agendas, encompassing initiatives both within and outside the organization. Leadership performance and engagement levels in this project are directly linked to the Profit and Results Sharing (PLR) scheme, strengthening the alignment between managerial actions and the company's strategic objectives regarding the energy transition. Success is measured by stakeholder feedback during meetings and by engagement metrics, such as event participation and inquiries received.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Cemig uses the operational control approach to consolidate its climate change-related environmental performance data, in alignment with the GHG Protocol methodology adopted in its Corporate GHG Emissions Inventory. Under this approach, emissions from entities and activities over which Cemig or its subsidiaries have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies are accounted for as emissions from the Company's operations. The organizational boundary of the GHG Inventory considers companies in which Cemig holds an equity interest of more than 99% and has operational control. This approach aligns emissions accounting with the Company's responsibility for managing operational activities, monitoring activity data, and implementing emission reduction and control measures.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Cemig uses the operational control approach to consolidate its water-related environmental performance data. The reported data cover operations over which the Company or its subsidiaries have the authority to implement operating policies, procedures, and controls concerning water withdrawals, consumption, discharge, water quality, and water resource management. This approach is consistent with Cemig's direct responsibility for monitoring its facilities, reservoirs, treatment systems, and other water-related operational processes. It also enables the reported indicators to be linked to the efficiency, prevention, mitigation, and environmental compliance measures implemented by the Company.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Cemig uses the operational control approach to consolidate its biodiversity-related environmental performance data. The reported data cover assets and operations over which the Company or its subsidiaries have the authority to implement environmental policies, procedures, and management measures. This approach enables biodiversity impacts and indicators to be linked to activities effectively managed by Cemig, including environmental studies, fauna, flora, and environmental quality monitoring, restoration of degraded areas, management of protected areas, and application of the mitigation hierarchy. In 2025, the Company applied the LEAP approach to assess 468 assets and prioritize those with the most relevant interactions with biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Cemig reports its Scope 2 emissions using both the location-based and market-based approaches, in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The location-based approach considers the emission factors for electricity supplied by the grid (National Interconnected System—SIN), while the market-based approach considers the renewable energy certificates (RECs) associated with the electricity consumed. Although Cemig has been trading renewable energy and environmental attribute certificates, such as CEMIG-REC and I-REC, for some time, 2025 is the first year the Company has reported its Scope 2 emissions to CDP using the market-based approach. This approach considers the environmental attributes associated with the electricity purchased; I-RECs are not applied to offset emissions resulting from transmission and distribution losses.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17048.29

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

861233.04

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204278.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3995.32

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42818.31

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6874496.13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

558.17

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

213.06

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

533.58

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.69

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37604.91

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool was used to quantify the emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38057.35

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scopes 1, 2, and 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42860.81

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scopes 1, 2, and 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20630.56

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scope 1, 2, and 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83451.14

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scopes 1, 2, and 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17048.29

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 considering all Kyoto Protocol gases using the Brazilian GHG Protocol Programme tool.

Past year 5

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11419.36

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Emissions were consolidated in Climas Software using the GHG Protocol method for Scopes 1, 2 and 3, considering the GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol. [Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

350797.19

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349007.4

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated using the GHG Emissions Calculation Tool provided by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Under the location-based approach, emissions from electricity purchased and consumed by Cemig are calculated using the average emission factor of Brazil's National Interconnected System (SIN). Cemig also includes technical losses associated with electricity transmission and distribution, enhancing the accuracy of its emissions inventory and reflecting the specificities of the electric utility sector. Under the market-based approach, emissions from electricity consumption reflect the contractual attributes associated with the energy source. Emissions related to electricity generated by the Volta do Rio plant, located outside Cemig's concession area, are not covered by renewable energy certificates (I-RECs) and therefore remain accounted for based on the applicable emission factor. Technical losses associated with transmission and distribution are also not covered by I-RECs.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376174.25

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376174.25

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated using the GHG Emissions Calculation Tool provided by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The calculation includes emissions from electricity purchased and consumed by the organization, based on the average emission factor of Brazil's National Interconnected System (SIN). Additionally, Cemig includes in its estimates the technical losses associated with electricity transmission and distribution, enhancing the accuracy of its emissions inventory and reflecting the specificities of the electric utility sector.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305513.7

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305513.7

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scope 1 2 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

291766.25

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

291766.25

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scope 1 2 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

861233.04

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204278.3

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 considering all Kyoto Protocol gases using the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool.

Past year 5

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

448083.41

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

448083.41

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Climas Software using the GHG Protocol method for Scopes 1, 2 and 3, considering the GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

426712.71

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method
☑ Other, please specify :Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The 'Purchased Goods and Services' emission category refers to indirect emissions related to products and services that the company purchases from third parties.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

155394.69

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Capital Goods emissions refer to upstream Scope 3 emissions resulting from the purchase of new energy generation assets.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4079064.95

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Calculation was made considering the emission factor of the National Interconnected System.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions relating to the sale of electricity and gas have been segregated into two separate categories. Electricity trading was assigned to the scope 3 category "Activities related to fuel and energy not included in scopes 1 and 2". The calculation was made considering the emission factor of the National Interconnected System. Emissions related to the extraction, production, and transport of fuels used in operations, known as well-to-tank (WTT) emissions, were calculated using all fuel consumption data from the inventory and applying the respective Scope 3 emission factors provided by DEFRA for each type of fuel.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions not relevant to the sector that our organization operates in according to methodology specified in question 7.2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions classified as upstream transportation and distribution are not relevant in Cemig's context, since its services are energy generation, transmission and distribution, which is mostly moved by transmission lines.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The Scope 3 emission category 'Waste generated in operation' refers to indirect emissions resulting from the management of waste generated during the organization's activities.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

845.87

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The 'Business Travel' emission category comprises GHG emissions from travel undertaken by employees of the organization for business purposes.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

144.18

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emission category of 'Employee Commuting' includes GHG emissions associated with the daily commuting of the organization's employees between their homes and workplaces.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Cemig has no leased assets. Therefore, this source does not apply to Cemig.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions not relevant to the sector that our organization operates in according to methodology specified in question 7.2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions related to fuel consumption by contractors and outsourced services were allocated to Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services, under the relevant sales and contracted services, in accordance with guidance from the SBTi team. Therefore, Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution was not relevant in 2025.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The product sold by Cemig (electricity) is not processed as an intermediate product for the production of a final consumer good; electricity is an input in production processes, not an intermediary good. Therefore, this source of emissions does not apply to Cemig.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Emissions from the end use of natural gas sold

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

At Cemig, the category consists of emissions from the end use of natural gas sold by Gasmig. All emissions throughout the useful life of products and services were considered, from the moment of purchase to disposal by the end consumer.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The product sold by Cemig (electricity) is not processed as an intermediate product for the production of a final consumer good; electricity is an input in production processes, not an intermediary good. Therefore, this source of emissions does not apply to Cemig.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Cemig does not lease assets. Therefore, this source of emissions is not applicable to the Company.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Cemig does not work with franchises. Therefore, this source of emissions is not applicable to the Company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23624.29

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The investments category refers to the calculation of emissions resulting from the operation of investments. These emissions were calculated using Cemig's shareholding in companies in which it does not have operational control, taking into account the scope 1 and 2 emissions of these companies.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other relevant upstream emissions source has been identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other relevant downstream emission sources have been identified.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

72759.48

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

297359.75

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

3726220.68

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

175.05

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1332.1

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

120.53

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1794275.37

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

18966.4

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scope 1 2 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

428030.22

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

111631.07

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2585631.36

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

204.59

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

788.26

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

44.8

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1907211.02

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

72581.17

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scope 1 2 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

385513.22

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2758590.46

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

582.98

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

511.47

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

141.1

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2695945.19

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

37802.54

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted. The organisational boundary for Cemig's GHG Inventory was established taking into account the companies in which Cemig has more than 99% shareholding and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig and therefore their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organisation's Inventory. The GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were taken into account. Scope 1 2 3 were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol tool, with some calculations done in a separate way, such as WTT emissons from using of fuel, emissions from investments made during the year, emissons from capital goods and purchased goods and services.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3995.32

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

42818.31

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

6874496.13

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

558.17

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

213.06

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

533.58

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.69

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

37604.91

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Emissions were calculated for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 considering all Kyoto Protocol gases using the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program tool.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

21841

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1004

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

99

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

174

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

9276221.56

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Climas Software using the GHG Protocol method for Scopes 1, 2 and 3, considering the GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Declaração Razoável (EN) - 064_rev.2.4.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 2 (Greenhouse Gas emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e))

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Declaração Razoável (EN) - 064_rev.2.4.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2 (Greenhouse Gas emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e))

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Declaração Razoável (EN) - 064_rev.2.4.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2 (Greenhouse Gas emissions in metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e))

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463.66

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

20.53

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reduction in Scope 2 emissions associated with electricity consumption between 2024 and 2025, reported using the location-based approach, was primarily due to the decrease in the average emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). In addition, all electricity purchased by Cemig is accompanied by a

renewable energy certificate, reinforcing the traceability of the energy consumed. Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption: 2,258.51 tCO_2e in 2024 and 1,794.85 tCO_2e in 2025, representing an absolute reduction of 463.66 tCO_2e, or 20.53%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Although other measures to reduce emissions are being developed and implemented, it was not possible to explain how the reductions are linked to them.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to divestments

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to acquisitions

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to mergers

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30180.52

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between 2024 and 2025 was primarily due to lower emissions resulting from land-use changes and transmission and distribution losses. In Scope 1, the 19.42% reduction in emissions related to land-use change and the 1.78% reduction in fugitive emissions offset the increases observed in stationary and mobile combustion emissions, resulting in an 11.21% reduction in total Scope 1 emissions. In Scope 2, the 6.66% reduction in transmission and distribution losses, together with the 20.53% reduction in emissions associated with electricity consumption, resulted in a 6.75% reduction in total Scope 2 emissions. The reduction in emissions associated with electricity consumption was also influenced by the decrease in the average emission factor of the National Interconnected System, which fell from 0.0545 tCO_2/MWh in 2024 to 0.0461 tCO_2/MWh in 2025. Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased from 419,035.06 tCO_2e in 2024 to 388,854.54 tCO_2e in 2025, representing an absolute reduction of 30,180.52 tCO_2e, or 7.20%. These reductions are also associated with proactive initiatives implemented under the Company's Climate Transition Plan.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to changes in methodology

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to changes in boundary

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 2 emissions calculated using the location-based approach decreased as a result of the reduction in the national grid's emission factor. This change reflects shifts in the composition of the electricity mix over the period, particularly related to the increased relative share of lower-carbon sources in power generation.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions due to unidentified reasons

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4803.46

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.21

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reduction in Scope 1 emissions between 2024 and 2025 was primarily driven by lower emissions from land-use change and fugitive emissions. In particular, fugitive emissions decreased mainly due to the reduction in SF_6 gas losses. Emissions from land-use change also decreased by 19.42%, while emissions from agricultural activities decreased by 27.23%. Scope 1 emissions: 42,860.81 tCO_2e in 2024 and 38,057.35 tCO_2e in 2025, representing an absolute reduction of 4,803.46 tCO_2e, or 11.21%. The reduction is also associated with proactive initiatives implemented under the Company's Climate Transition Plan.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in our direct operations	*Select from:* ☑ No, these activities include those related to agricultural lands

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?

Land use change emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig calculates land use change emissions in its Scope 1 inventory, primarily associated with vegetation clearing for the establishment and maintenance of right-of-way corridors and other infrastructure-related activities. In 2025, these emissions totaled 20,774.03 tCO_2e.

Land management net biogenic CO2 emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig's land-related activities are primarily associated with vegetation clearing and restoration resulting from its infrastructure operations. The Company does not conduct agricultural production or manage agricultural lands for production purposes. Therefore, this subcategory is not considered relevant to its operations.

Land management production emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig accounts for emissions associated with the application of nitrogen fertilizers and limestone used in vegetation management and restoration activities related to its operations. In 2025, these emissions totaled 111.68 tCO_2e. It should be noted that Cemig's land-related activities are primarily associated with the removal and restoration of vegetation resulting from its infrastructure operations. The company does not engage in agricultural production nor does it manage agricultural land for production purposes. Regarding emissions from reservoirs, Cemig will report these emissions following the publication of the technical note by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

Biogenic product emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig does not produce, process, or sell biogenic products as part of its operations or value chain. Biogenic emissions reported by the Company, including those associated with land use change and the consumption of biofuels, are accounted for separately in its GHG inventory and do not result from biogenic products. Therefore, this accounting subcategory is not relevant to Cemig.

Land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig accounts for CO_2 removals associated with vegetation restoration activities in its Scope 1 inventory. In 2025, the Company reported 498.67 tCO_2e of removals from planting and restoration of native vegetation in areas of Cerrado and Atlantic Forest, carried out by Cemig D and the Itutinga and Poço Fundo SPEs.

Land occupation

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig does not operate agricultural production activities or require agricultural land as an input to produce agricultural commodities. Its land use is primarily associated with electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure and related operational activities.

Land carbon leakage

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig does not conduct agricultural production or activities involving the displacement of food or feed production that could drive the expansion of agricultural land outside its operations or value chain. Therefore, land carbon leakage is not considered relevant.

Reversals of land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Cemig has not identified reversals of previously reported land management CO_2 removals in 2025. The CO_2 removals reported for vegetation restoration activities have not been identified as subsequently released from the relevant carbon pools.
[Fixed row]

(7.12.2) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.2.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

42405.04

(7.12.2.2) Comment

In the base year of 2025, Cemig reported total biogenic emissions of 42,405.04 tCO_2e across Scopes 1 and 3. Under Scope 1, biogenic emissions totaled 42,228.95 tCO_2e. Of this amount, 39,477.65 tCO_2e were associated with land use change activities, primarily resulting from vegetation clearing for the establishment and maintenance of right-of-way corridors and other infrastructure-related activities. The remaining 2,751.31 tCO_2e were associated with biofuel consumption, including 2,688.72 tCO_2e from mobile combustion and 62.59 tCO_2e from stationary combustion. These emissions are related to the biogenic fraction of diesel used in generators and fuels consumed by the Company's fleet, including the ethanol content in gasoline and hydrated ethanol. Under Scope 3, biogenic emissions totaled 176.09 tCO_2e, associated primarily with transportation activities and the consumption of biofuels.
[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:
☑ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

28661.526

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

28661.53

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

350797.192

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

350797.192

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

349007.401

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

349007.401

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

30.406

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

851.37

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.835

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

221.17

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.311

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7302.16

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.573

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1021.12

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0.6

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

29.42

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.31

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9147.55

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Total gross emissions (tCO2e) also include HFC emissions (0.57 t HFCs).

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Cemig does not have any emissions that fall into this category.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Cemig does not have any emissions that fall into this category.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

7868.89

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0.99

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8024.09

(7.15.3.5) Comment

This category includes stationary and mobile combustion activities. The total value (tCO2e) also includes N2O emissions (0.48 t N2O).

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

20792.04

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20885.71

(7.15.3.5) Comment

This category includes agricultural activities and land-use changes. The total figure also includes N2O emissions (0.35 t N2O).
[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	*38057.35*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cemig D

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

32207.92

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cemig GT

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2140.33

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Camargos

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7.04

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Horizontes

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Itutinga

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4.42

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Leste

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

40.05

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Oeste

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6.38

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Parajuru

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

612.13

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

PCH

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1.28

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Poço Fundo

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4.38

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Rosal

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6.04

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sá Carvalho

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0.75

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sul

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

13.66

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Volta do Rio

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1061.49

Row 15

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cemig SIM

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0.91

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cemig H

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Centroeste

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

849.48

Row 18

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Gasmig

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1101.08

Row 19

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Trading

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UFV Boa Esperança

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ESCEE

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Agricultural activity and land use change*	*20886.71*
Row 2	*Fugitive emissions*	*9147.55*
Row 3	*Mobile combustion*	*7553.59*
Row 4	*Stationary combustion*	*470.51*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Energy utility & power generators	*38057.35*	*Cemig does not engage in any production activities in other sectors.*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38057.35

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

350797.19

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349007.4

(7.22.4) Please explain

The consolidated accounting group's emissions encompass Cemig's total emissions by scope.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Cemig has no other subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 55% but less than or equal to 60%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6096.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33831.75

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

39928.25

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

42046.46

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

42046.46

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

48142.96

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33831.75

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

81974.71
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The fuel category was not used for energy consumption within the organization.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The fuel category was not used for energy consumption within the organization.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6096.5

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Ethanol fuel consumption.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The fuel category was not used for energy consumption within the organization.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

33316.1

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption for gasoline and diesel.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

34.19

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Energy consumption from natural gas and LPG.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

481.46

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption for aviation kerosene.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39928.25

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total fuel consumption in MWh.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

42046.46

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42046.46
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

40763

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

0.42

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

8104.88

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

5065

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

41

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

567478

(7.33.1.10) Comment

The annual load refers to the energy consumed by eligible customers in the Open Market (39,092 GWh) plus retail consumption (1,671 GWh). The Scope 2 emissions presented here take into account the “Transmission Losses” category from Cemig GT. The connections correspond to the 41 existing substations. In 2025, emissions decreased compared to the previous year due to a reduction in the national grid’s emission factor.

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

61122.47

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

11.34

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

340683.02

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

588340

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

9596000

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

567478

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Annual load, or system load, is the electricity injected annually into the distribution grid at boundary points and by generation units. The Scope 2 emissions reported include the "Distribution Losses" category for Cemig D. The number of connections corresponds to the number of customers served by Cemig D. In 2025, Cemig D kept losses below regulatory limits, and as part of measures to combat technical and non-technical losses, the company conducted 370,000 inspections, replaced 386,000 obsolete meters, and rectified 19,000 unauthorized connections. In addition, remote monitoring of large customers helps identify and combat irregularities. In 2025, emissions decreased compared to the previous year due to a reduction in the emission factor of the national power grid.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

9.25

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

388854.54

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ megawatt hour purchased (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

42046.46

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.42

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of the emission factor for electricity generation in the National Interconnected System (SIN).

(7.45.9) Please explain

Under Scope 1, emissions decreased by 11.21% in 2025, primarily due to reductions in emissions associated with land-use change (-19.42%) and fugitive emissions (-1.78%), which offset the increases observed in other categories. Under Scope 2, there was a 6.75% reduction, resulting mainly from lower transmission and distribution losses (-6.66%) and emissions associated with electricity consumption (-20.53%). These reductions are related to the decrease in the National Interconnected System's (SIN) average emission factor, contributing to lower Scope 2 emissions intensity. These results, combined with the increase in the amount of renewable energy purchased, contributed to the reduction in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity indicator during the period.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000091

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

388854.54

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

42751283000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Other, please specify :Reduction of the emission factor for electricity generation in the National Interconnected System (SIN).

(7.45.9) Please explain

Under Scope 1, emissions decreased by 11.21% in 2025, primarily due to reductions in emissions associated with land-use change (-19.42%) and fugitive emissions (-1.78%), which offset the increases observed in other categories. Under Scope 2, there was a 6.75% reduction, resulting mainly from lower transmission and distribution losses (-6.66%) and emissions associated with electricity consumption (-20.53%). These reductions are related to the decrease in the National Interconnected System's (SIN) average emission factor, contributing to lower Scope 2 emissions intensity. These results, combined with the increase in total revenue, contributed to the reduction in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity indicator during the period.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

Onshore wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

Other renewable

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00
[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

909

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

909

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is not an intensity metric.

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

127.25

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total hazardous waste generated (in metric tons).

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

55600

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

55600

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is not an intensity metric.

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.59

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Amount of waste destined for disposal, recycling and recovery, reuse, or decontamination (in metric tons).
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12759.16

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

861233.04

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

873992.200

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70.8

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

255205.722

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38057.35

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

350797.19

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

388854.540

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

78.40

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target encompasses all activities associated with Cemig's direct emissions, covered by Scope 1 and 2 categories.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2970.43

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42818.31

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

470861.27

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

558.17

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96.52

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

533.58

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37604.91

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

555443.190

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

555443.190

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

6.85

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

322157.050

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426712.71

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

155394.69

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

200914.98

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13.6

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

845.87

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

144.18

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

784026.030

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

784026.030

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-97.98

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Cemig's activities included in the Scope 3 categories, except for the natural gas sold by Gasmig, and the energy purchased and incorporated into the transmission and distribution systems (categories 3.11 and 3.3). These have their own targets.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.69

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.690

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.690

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1666100.280

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.5

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.500

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.500

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

137.03

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target includes emissions associated with the sale of natural gas, carried out by Gasmig.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's

strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - Cemig - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday_ 2 January 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12759.16

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

861233.04

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2970.43

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42818.31

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6874496.13

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

558.17

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96.52

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

533.58

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.69

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37604.91

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9831664.740

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10705656.940

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

6.85

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1070565.694

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38057.35

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

350797.19

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426712.71

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

155394.69

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4079064.95

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13.6

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

845.87

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

144.18

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.5

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23624.29

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5905092.790

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6293947.330

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.79

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Cemig's activities covered by Scope categories 1, 2 and 3, except for the natural gas sold by Gasmig, and the energy purchased and incorporated into the transmission and distribution systems (categories 3.11 and 3.3). These have their own targets.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - Cemig - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday_ 2 January 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2970.43

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42818.31

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

470861.27

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

558.17

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96.52

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

533.58

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37604.91

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

555443.190

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

555443.190

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

6.85

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

55544.319

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426712.71

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

155394.69

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

200914.98

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13.6

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

845.87

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

144.18

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23624.29

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

807650.320

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

807650.320

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-50.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Cemig's activities included in the Scope 3 categories, except for the natural gas sold by Gasmig, and the energy purchased and incorporated into the transmission and distribution systems (categories 3.11 and 3.3). These have their own targets.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.69

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.690

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2872586.690

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

287258.669

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.5

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.500

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1219292.500

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

63.95

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers emissions associated with the sale of natural gas, carried out by Gasmig.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 7

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - Cemig - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday_ 2 January 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12759.16

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

861233.04

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

873992.200

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

87399.220

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17171.64

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

350797.19

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

367968.830

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

64.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target encompasses all activities associated with Cemig's direct emissions, covered by Scope 1 and 2 categories.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.1198

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.1198000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1198000000

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

70

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

75.8

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0289916000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

75.8

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.0460833333

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0460833333

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0460833333

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.18

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers emissions associated with energy purchased and incorporated into the transmission and distribution systems.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - Cemig - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday_ 2 January 2025.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.1198

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.1198000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1198000000

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

70

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

92.4

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0091048000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

92.4

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.0460833333

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0460833333

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0460833333

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

66.59

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers emissions associated with energy purchased and incorporated into the transmission and distribution systems.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Cemig developed its Climate Action Plan, which was formulated in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan outlines a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonizing the fleet through the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increasing self-consumption of 100% renewable energy;

Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure; Certification of energy sold via RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates); engagement with the supply chain to reduce indirect emissions; expansion of energy efficiency projects and investments in technological innovation. In addition to mitigation actions, the plan also addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Task Force (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the subject.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- ☑ Abs1
- ☑ Abs2
- ☑ Abs3
- ☑ Abs4
- ☑ Abs5
- ☑ Abs6
- ☑ Abs7

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - Cemig - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday_ 2 January 2025.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 1
- ☑ Scope 2
- ☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☑ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- ☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target encompasses all Cemig's activities covered by Scope categories 1, 2 and 3.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Despite the characteristics of Cemig's electricity matrix, which is predominantly renewable and low in GHG emissions, senior management is involved in defining strategies to reduce the negative impact of climate change. Thus, we seek to establish voluntary measures to reduce electricity consumption, energy losses, and greenhouse gas emissions in our activities.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Cemig implements and aims to expand various actions to reduce energy consumption and boost the use of renewable sources. Training on energy efficiency is provided to qualify employees and technologies and practices are applied to reduce energy consumption. The company is working on various projects to replace public lighting, lighting in schools and universities, replacing hospital equipment and equipment in sanitation units, with the aim of increasing energy efficiency. Cemig has also adopted the mandatory use of ethanol instead of gasoline in its vehicle fleet and the consumption of certified renewable electricity, such as solar and wind

energy. In addition, investments are currently being made in the electrification of the fleet and in Energy Storage Systems, which will allow the company to use renewable energy more efficiently and flexibly, optimizing the use of resources and further reducing the environmental impact of its operations.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Cemig is implementing supplier engagement initiatives focused on reducing indirect emissions (Scope 3), reinforcing its commitment to sustainable practices and promoting collaborative efforts throughout the value chain.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

There were no revisions, replacements, or deactivations of the target during the reporting year. The net-zero target remains on track, with the company maintaining its commitment and ambition.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*6*	
To be implemented	*28*	*430.31*
Implementation commenced	*47*	*16142.54*
Implemented	*14*	*2272.54*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1964.66

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1918472

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

69205293

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Cemig in Hospitals II. Replacement of Hospital Equipment

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.47

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9243

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

592869

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency Project - Santa Casa de Campo Belo. Installation of a photovoltaic power plant

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13.18

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12875

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

732750

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency Project - Santa Casa de São Sebastião do Paraíso. Installation of a photovoltaic power plant

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.75

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9524

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

256822

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency - Post Office - Greater Belo Horizonte. Replacement of lighting in public buildings

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11.86

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11584

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

660412

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

PV Generation - UNIUBE. Installation of a photovoltaic power plant

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

22.55

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

22018

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1295879

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency - SAAE of Viçosa. Replacement of equipment at sanitation facilities

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

105.14

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

102670

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1946643

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Itinerant Residential Project - Cemig II LED Truck. Light Bulb Replacement

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12.28

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11994

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

571035

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Carmo da Mata Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10937

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

643034

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Carmo de Minas Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7.84

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7652

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

386696

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Cristais II Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29.69

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

28990

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1752748

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Itajubá III Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21.41

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20906

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1346471

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Nanuque Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19.82

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

19355

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1162398

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Ouro fino Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

33.69

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

32900

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1837117

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting - Três Pontas Municipal Government. Replacement of Public Lighting
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Cemig's Research and Development (R&D) Program aims to encourage the constant search for innovations and to face the technological challenges of the electricity sector. In this context, Law 9,991/2000 establishes that concessionaires and permission holders for the distribution, generation and transmission of electric energy apply, annually, part of their net operating revenue in the Program for Research and Development of the Electric Energy Sector, regulated by Aneel. To ensure the application of this resource, Cemig periodically publishes notices to attract projects in different lines of action. The lines of climate change-related projects include: Alternative sources, distributed and decentralized generation; Basin management and energy planning; Measurement, billing and commercial losses; and Environment.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Within the Distribution Development Program (PDD), there is a budget dedicated to reducing Cemig's electrical losses in the system and initiatives to reduce emissions by Cemig and the national electrical system.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Distributed generation

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2012, ANEEL Normative Resolution No. 482/2012 came into effect, which establishes the general conditions for access by microgeneration and distributed minigeneration to electricity distribution systems through the means of electricity compensation. As a result, Brazilian consumers are now able to generate their own electricity from renewable sources and supply the surplus to their local power grid. These are innovations that combine financial savings, socio-environmental awareness and self-sustainability. In general, the presence of small generators close to the loads can provide several benefits for the electrical system and utilities, among which the following stand out: 1. the postponement of investments in expansion of the distribution and transmission systems; 2. low environmental impact; 3. improvement of the grid voltage level during the period of heavy load; 4. increasing the source's energy efficiency by reducing electricity production and transmission losses; 5. diversification of the energy matrix; 6. favoring the creation of new business models applicable to the electricity sector. Cemig, which is a forerunner in the distributed generation process and aligned with the development of technology, connected the first electricity microgeneration unit in Brazil in September 2012, the same year that ANEEL created the Electricity Compensation System. Since then, Cemig has been leading the market for distributed generation connections in the country.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Cemig assesses the risk of increased carbon emissions in its energy matrix and the financial impact of this increase by carrying out environmental due diligence and sensitivity analysis, regarding the acquisition of new ventures for decision-making regarding the expansion of its business.The method used to define the price of carbon is the comparison with national peers and participation in relevant GTs that deal with the subject, the potential regulation of the market and the related risks.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Federal Law No. 9,991/2000: establishes that 1% of the organization's net operating revenue must be allocated to financing R&D and energy efficiency programs. Thus, Cemig created Intelligent Energy, a program focused on energy efficiency, made up of several multi-annual and socio-environmental projects, which develop energy efficiency actions in low-income communities (in compliance with article 1, item V, of Law nº 9.991/2000, included by Law nº 12.212/2010) and in non-profit and philanthropic institutions.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The replacement of the vehicle fleet uses resources from the Company's Investment Programs. Cemig has, as a guideline, that the average manufacturing date of vehicles in its fleet is less than 05 (five) years, the legal depreciation period set by the granting authority. Therefore, the Company annually renews its fleet of vehicles.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :RECs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Cemig has been working with Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), having included the RECs issued in the year in the 2020 GHG inventory. The RECs aim to prove that the energy comes from renewable sources (hydroelectric, wind, photovoltaic, biomass) and allow the accounting and tracking of energy ballast.As a form of control, a REC that has been sold once cannot be sold again. All certificates receive unique numbers for identification and also include various information such as: the renewable source, place of generation, date of generation, quantity sold, property to which it was assigned. Each REC is equivalent to 1 MWh.In addition to the I-REC, Cemig developed its own renewable energy certificate, the Cemig REC. It complies with international standards, such as the GHP Protocol and CDP, and ensures that the Company's energy is renewable, which is done through its own controls and a methodology proposed by a specialized consultancy. With this certificate, companies can guarantee that the energy they consume comes from renewable sources. CEMIG REC started in 2020 as a pilot project, free of charge, and is currently expanding. In line with its strategic guidelines, Cemig has been expanding the commercialization of Cemig RECs and I-RECs. In 2025, 2,883,265 I-RECs and 2,605,634 Cemig RECs were sold.
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Cemig’s total CH4 emissions in 2025 were 851.37 tCO_2e (Scope 1), which accounted for approximately 2.24% of total Scope 1 emissions. Cemig manages the potential risk of leaks in its natural gas distribution operations and, consequently, the emission of methane, the gas’s main component. To identify possible natural gas leaks and reduce the volume of fugitive gas, which is considered a technical loss in the distribution operation, Gasmig remotely monitors network pressure using data loggers. In addition, natural gas is artificially odorized to make it easier for the local population and the Fire Department to detect leaks. Gasmig operates a 24-hour call center where gas leaks can be reported, as well as a cathodic protection system combined with an external polyethylene coating that provides mechanical and corrosion protection for the pipeline. By preserving the integrity of its gas pipelines, the company is working to reduce methane emissions from its operations.

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Cemig SIM: Distributed generation

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cemig SIM operates in the distributed solar generation market, offering solutions based on photovoltaic energy generation through remote self-consumption and shared generation models. In 2025, Cemig SIM generated 594 GWh of solar energy, with an installed capacity of 426 MWp. The initiative contributes to the decentralization of electricity generation and to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity consumption from the national grid.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal calculations

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Not applicable

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario corresponds to electricity generation from the national interconnected grid, including non-renewable energy sources. The calculation of avoided emissions takes into account the average emission factor of the Brazilian electricity grid for 2025.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

27383.4

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Cemig Intelligent Energy Solutions – Cemig SIM: 1- This initiative allows the reduction of Scope 2 of third parties, since it reduces the electricity consumption of the national electrical system of its customers; 2 - This type of generation allows consumers to generate their own energy and, when they contract Cemig SIM, they begin to obtain energy credits from the Company's solar farms; 3 – The energy generated was used to compensate emissions for Cemig SIM customers. Cemig SIM generated 594 GWh of electricity from solar photovoltaic sources in 2025. The avoided emissions were estimated by multiplying the electricity generated by the average emission factor of the Brazilian electricity grid in 2025, corresponding to 0.0461 tCO2/MWh. The calculation assumes that the solar electricity generated by Cemig SIM avoids an equivalent amount of electricity that would otherwise be supplied by the national interconnected grid. Therefore, the estimated avoided emissions correspond to 27,383.40 tCO2e in 2025.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.14

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Gasmig: Natural gas

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Gasmig, a subsidiary of Cemig, is the exclusive distributor of natural gas throughout the entire territory of Minas Gerais.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal calculations

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Not applicable

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Not applicable

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

29094.75

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Natural Gas - Gasmig: 1 - This initiative enables third parties to reduce Scope 1 emissions, as it allows their customers to consume fossil fuel with a lower GHG emission factor; 2 - Investments made in fiscal year 2025 totaled R$314 million, allocated primarily to expansion projects and projects involving the saturation, densification, and operation of existing networks; 3 - Gasmig monitors the amount of natural gas supplied to the sectors it serves (residential, commercial, industrial, and vehicular), and the company increased its customer base by 5.82% in 2025, reaching 109,931 consumers; 4 - In 2025, Gasmig sold 589,979,468 m³ of natural gas, corresponding to 1,219,292.50 tCO_2e emitted. Considering the same amount of energy (GJ) required in fuel oil, the emissions would be equivalent to 1,248,387.25 tCO_2e, which corresponds to 29,094.75 tCO_2e in emissions avoided through the use of natural gas.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

6.52

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Energy production from renewable sources: wind, solar and hydro.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cemig has 100% of its installed capacity for generating energy from renewable sources: wind, solar and hydroelectric. By generating renewable energy, Cemig replaces the generation of energy that would occur from fossil sources.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal calculations

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Not applicable.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario corresponds to electricity generation from the national interconnected grid, including non-renewable energy sources. The calculation of avoided emissions takes into account the average emission factor of the Brazilian electricity grid for 2025.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

616379.13

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*Energy generation from renewable sources: 1- The initiative allows for the reduction of Scope 2 for consumers who purchase energy directly from Cemig through the Free Energy Market; 2- By injecting renewable energy into the national electrical system, Cemig promotes the reduction of the emission factor of this system, benefiting all energy consumers connected to the grid. In 2025, 13,370,480 MWh of energy was generated from renewable sources (hydraulics + wind + solar), considering only the plants that Cemig has operational control; 3- It is estimated that the generation of renewable energy, in 2025, avoided the emission of 616,379.13 tCO2 (13,370,480 MWh * 0.0461 tCO2/MWh). The SIN emission factor used was the one of the operating margin using the dispatch analysis method according to the MCTI in 2025.*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.19

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Energy Efficiency Program (PEE).

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cemig's Energy Efficiency Program (PEE), regulated by the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL), promotes the efficient use of electricity through awareness initiatives, technical guidance and the replacement of inefficient equipment with more energy-efficient alternatives. In 2025, the program benefited approximately 17,000 families through its initiatives and achieved total energy savings of 28,390.95 MWh/year across the projects reported in the program.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal calculations / ANEEL Energy Efficiency Program methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Not applicable.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario corresponds to the electricity consumption that would have occurred in the absence of the energy efficiency measures implemented through the Energy Efficiency Program.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1308.82

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emissions are associated with the energy savings achieved through the Energy Efficiency Program (PEE). In 2025, the projects reported under the program resulted in total electricity savings of 28,390.95 MWh/year, a peak demand reduction of 5,683.75 kW, and 1,308.82 tCO_2e of avoided emissions, representing a 71.53% increase compared with 2024. The Cemig in Hospitals projects accounted for the largest contribution, with 15,428.96 MWh/year in energy savings and 711.28 tCO_2e avoided, followed by the Public Calls for Proposals, with 6,893.10 MWh/year and 317.77 tCO_2e, and Minas LED, with 5,566.27 MWh/year and 256.61 tCO_2e, respectively. Cemig in Communities, focused on low-income families in urban settlements and informal housing communities, generated 254.88 MWh/year in savings and avoided 11.75 tCO_2e, while Cemig in Rural Areas, targeting low-income families in rural, Indigenous, and Quilombola communities, generated 247.74 MWh/year and avoided 11.42 tCO_2e. Cemig in Schools, which includes educational activities and maintenance of the Cemig Energy Efficiency Center, did not report electricity savings or avoided emissions in 2025. Overall, the PEE actions involved 137,276 completed consumers and BRL 72.44 million in investments. The avoided emissions were calculated based on the electricity savings achieved through the replacement of inefficient equipment, energy efficiency measures, and other actions implemented under the program.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As established by the National Environmental Council (CONAMA), the analysis and evaluation of quality parameters is carried out in a laboratory or third-party laboratory, which must adopt the analytical quality control procedures necessary to meet the conditions required in the samples.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cemig monitors 100% of water withdrawal by source, outsourcing the abstraction of artesian and surface wells at all its operations and administrative buildings. Water aspects are monitored monthly, recording the total volume abstracted at its facilities. In addition, daily monitoring of the water levels of the main reservoirs of the hydroelectric plants is carried out, including Camargos (Rio Grande basin), Emborcação (Rio Paranaíba basin), Irapé (Rio Jequitinhonha basin), Nova Ponte (Rio Paranaíba basin), Queimado (Rio São Francisco basin) and Três Marias (Rio São Francisco basin), as well as the flow in the main rivers that make up the water network of Cemig's operations.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As established by the National Environmental Council (CONAMA), the analysis and evaluation of quality parameters is carried out in an in-house or third-party laboratory, which must adopt the analytical quality control procedures necessary to meet the conditions required in the samples.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cemig monitors monthly the water withdrawal associated with administrative consumption, which is that which occurs at the company's various facilities. The water captured for administrative consumption is monitored monthly from different sources, so that Cemig can monitor 100% of the volume of water captured for consumption purposes. All the artesian wells have water meters to measure consumption and monitor the limits granted for each well, and the validity of the grants is monitored at the headquarters of each operational management. All 14 artesian wells and 2 shallow wells (cisterns) for the use of water resources are considered insignificant but have valid permits and the volumes granted are respected. In addition, daily monitoring of water levels in the main reservoirs of Cemig's hydroelectric plants is carried out.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality in Cemig's reservoirs is regularly monitored through a network that includes 46 reservoirs and 176 physical-chemical and biological data collection stations in the main river basins of Minas Gerais, namely: Paranaíba, Rio Grande, Rio São Francisco, Rio Doce and Paraíba do Sul.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring of surface water quality in Cemig's reservoirs is carried out following a sampling plan comprising a basic network and a targeted network. The basic network (RB) aims to provide data for a comprehensive understanding of the water quality situation in and around the reservoir, as well as generating information for ichthyology collections. The targeted network (RD) aims to indicate the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems more accurately, integrating the effects of different impacting agents and providing an aggregate measure of impacts. The adoption of a targeted network makes it possible to complement the data and information generally obtained from traditional monitoring. Monitoring takes place upstream and downstream of the dams. Monitoring and analysis are carried out twice a year, with the collection of physical-chemical and biological data from groundwater and surface water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of sanitary effluent generated is estimated according to the Brazilian standard NBR 7229, which considers that 80% of the water consumed is discharged as effluent. As for the use of water to generate electricity and cool equipment at hydroelectric power plants (HPPs), since it is not consumed, there is no need to measure the volume of water discharged. In this process, only the quality and temperature of the water that is discharged into the body of water is monitored.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cemig is responsible for generating two classes of liquid effluents: i) administrative effluents and ii) effluents from hydroelectric generation processes. Most of the administrative effluents are disposed of directly into the public sewage system, and another part is sent to the septic tank. All administrative effluents generated by Cemig are monitored monthly. The total volume of sanitary effluents generated is estimated according to the Brazilian standard NBR 7229, which considers that 80% of the water consumed is disposed of as effluent. The effluent from electricity generation is discharged directly into the body of water. As the water is not used for consumption, but for generating electricity and cooling equipment, there is no need to measure the volume discharged into the spillway system. 100% of the water collected is returned to its watercourse. In this process, only the quality and temperature of the water that is discharged into the body of water is monitored.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The company does not dispose of effluent into watercourses. Septic tanks or biodigesters are used, which dispose of the water in drains installed in the ground or destined for third parties, and annual analyses of liquid effluents are carried out, as determined by CONAMA Resolution 430/2011, which amends Resolution 357 of March 17, 2005.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most of the administrative effluent generated by Cemig is disposed of directly into the public sewage system (68%), and the other part is sent to the septic tank (32%). 100% of the effluent sent to local concessionaires is monitored daily. The effluent sent to septic tanks is monitored annually (73%), biannually (17%) or quarterly (10%). Some facilities have water and oil separator boxes, which dispose of the water in drains installed in the ground and carry out annual analyses of the liquid effluents, in accordance with CONAMA Resolution No. 430 of May 13, 2011, which establishes the conditions and standards for the disposal of effluents and complements and amends Resolution No. 357 of March 17, 2005.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sanitary effluents are treated as follows: 68% by conventional treatment systems through the public sewage system and 32% directed to septic tanks located at Cemig's facilities. Effluents from generation and cooling are discharged directly into water bodies and are monitored annually in auditing processes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All Cemig's sanitary effluents are treated, with approximately 68% being sent to conventional treatment systems via the public collection network and 32% directed to septic tanks located on Cemig's premises. Effluents from the generation at hydroelectric plants are discharged directly into bodies of water. Any degradation of water quality can occur in insignificant volumes when compared to the flow of rivers, which eliminates the need for treatment of effluents, as they have concentrations below the parameters of current legislation. Effluents are monitored through annual audits: an external audit carried out by the ABNT certification institution and two internal audits.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The analysis of the quality of effluents directed to septic tanks follows CONAMA Resolution nº 430 and takes place annually (in more than 90% of the installations) or every six months (about 10% of the installations). Collection is carried out by a contracted company. Parameters: pH, temperature, sedimentable materials, BOD and COD. With regard to HPPs, quality monitoring takes place upstream and downstream of the dams. Parameters: temperature, turbidity, phosphorus, nitrogen and oxygen.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of effluents sent to local concessionaires is monitored daily. For effluents from hydroelectric power plants (HPPs), Cemig monitors the quality of the water upstream and downstream of the dams, so that the company can identify if there is any impact on the watercourses. The company does not discharge sanitary effluent into bodies of water. Septic tanks or biodigesters are used, which dispose of the water in drains installed in the ground, and annual analyses of the liquid effluents are carried out, as determined by CONAMA Resolution No. 430 of May 13, 2011, which establishes the conditions and standards for the discharge of effluents. The volume and environmental impact of these effluents are low, considering the legislation in force. Facilities that have water and oil separator boxes dispose of the water in drains installed in the ground and carry out annual analyses of the liquid effluents, as determined by CONAMA Resolution 430/2011.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analysis of the quality of effluent directed to septic tanks follows CONAMA Resolution 430 and takes place annually at more than 90% of the facilities or every six months at around 10% of the facilities. Collection is carried out by a contracted company. Regarding hydroelectric plants, quality monitoring is carried out daily upstream and downstream of the dams. The release of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is prohibited in effluents.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The company does not discharge sanitary effluent into waterbodies. Septic tanks or biodigesters are used, which dispose of the water in drains installed in the ground, and annual analyses of the liquid effluents are carried out, as determined by CONAMA Resolution 430/2011. Installations that have water and oil separator boxes dispose of the water in drains installed in the ground and carry out annual analyses of the liquid effluent, in accordance with CONAMA Resolution 430/2011.

For effluents from hydroelectric plants, Cemig monitors water quality upstream and downstream of the dams. Among the main parameters monitored are temperature, turbidity, phosphorus, nitrogen and oxygen. The main risk of negative impact related to water pollution is the presence of oil in the waters of hydroelectric plants. Operating procedures are guided by service instructions and quality standards, and incidents are recorded in the Environmental Occurrence Report.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

100% of the sanitary effluents destined for the local concessionaires are monitored daily by the concessionaires themselves. In Cemig's generation, the company monitors the quality of the water in the reservoirs, including the temperature of the water, in accordance with the parameters of the legislation in force, according to CONAMA Resolution No. 357 of March 17, 2005. In 57% of the plants, the water temperature is monitored every 6 months, while in 43% of the plants, every 3 months.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The temperature of the sanitary effluent destined for the local concessionaires is monitored by the concessionaires themselves daily. Within generation, Cemig monitors the quality of the water in the reservoirs, including the temperature of the water, in accordance with the parameters of current legislation, according to CONAMA Resolution 357 of 2005. In 57% of the plants, the water temperature is monitored every six months, while in 43% of the plants, it is monitored every three months. The monitoring is carried out upstream and downstream of the operations, functioning as an assessment of the company's effluent management, with the aim of adapting the effluent parameters to those defined by the legislation. The temperature of sanitary effluent directed to septic tanks is also monitored annually (73%), biannually (17%) or quarterly (10%), depending on the facility. Due to their characteristics, these effluents have a low polluting potential, considering the legislation in force.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cemig has two indices that monitor the company's water consumption: the Artesian Well Water Consumption Index (ICA PA) and the Public Service Water Consumption Index (ICA SP). Water is abstracted from artesian wells in accordance with the limits granted for each well and is used for human consumption, cleaning and, occasionally, garden irrigation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Due to the characteristics of Cemig's projects, in 2019 two classifications were used for water consumption: administrative consumption and industrial consumption. It is important to note that, due to the closure of TPP Igarapé's operations, all Cemig's water consumption from 2020 onwards was categorized as administrative. Cemig has two indices that monitor the company's water consumption: the Artesian Well Water Consumption Index (ICA PA) and the Public Service Water Consumption Index (ICA SP). Water is collected from artesian wells in accordance with the limits granted for each well and is used for human consumption, cleaning and, occasionally, garden irrigation. For administrative consumption, Cemig is able to monitor 100% of water consumption based on monthly monitoring of water abstraction from sources. The water used to generate hydroelectric power is not suitable for consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

In the operation of its hydroelectric plants, Cemig adopts operational measures that always seek to respect the minimum river flows and respect for environmental restrictions and multiple uses. In addition to specialized systems that monitor compliance with operational and environmental restrictions, for each hydroelectric plant there is an Operational Instruction that defines the technical, environmental and operational parameters, to standardize operational procedures from the planning phase, daily operation programming and real-time operation of the projects. Cemig also has an area dedicated to water resources management, which, through its participation in the National and State Water Resources Councils, River Basin Committees, Technical Chambers and Working Groups, together with government representatives, other users of water resources and organized civil society, carries out integrated management initiatives in the river basins where it has projects, seeking to ensure the best use of water for generation, without impacting the other uses of the river basin.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Cemig operates fluviosedimentometric stations with the aim of monitoring the input and deposition of sediment in reservoirs, in order to: - Quantify and characterize the sediment brought in by the rivers in certain locations of interest; - Estimate the useful life of existing reservoirs and future uses; - Meet the environmental conditions for the release of the Operating License - LO; - Alert the competent bodies to the degradation of the river basin; - Subsidize the actions of the River Basin Committees and at the same time comply with ANA/ANEEL Joint Resolution No. 3 of August 10, 2010. This monitoring currently has stations located in different river basins, operating on a detailed basis, where solid discharge measurements are frequently carried out using sampling techniques that allow the volume transported to be calculated based on their analysis. Normally, 8 solid discharge measurements are carried out per hydroelectric plant per year. This sediment monitoring is currently carried out at 86 stations located in the vicinity of each of our Hydroelectric Power Plants (HPP) and our Small Hydroelectric Power Plants (SHP).

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

In hydroelectric operations, Cemig measures and monitors aspects related to flow and sediment. Other aspects are irrelevant in terms of both operation and environmental impact.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

221.41

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, the total volume of water withdrawn by Cemig for its administrative and operational processes was 221.42 megalitres. In 2024, this volume was 224.07 megalitres. The 2025 figure was similar to that reported in 2024, with a decrease of approximately 1.2%. This variation reflects changes in the composition of the Company's water supply sources, particularly the reduction in groundwater withdrawals, from 43.37 ML to 27.03 ML, and surface water withdrawals, from 17.56 ML to 2.84 ML. These reductions were partially offset by an increase in water supplied by third parties, mainly the public water supply system, from 163.13 ML to 191.55 ML. Over the next five years, withdrawal volumes are expected to remain at levels similar to or lower than those reported in 2025, supported by water-efficiency initiatives, preventive maintenance focused on identifying and reducing leaks, awareness-raising actions and the installation of rainwater harvesting systems in new substations located in rural areas.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

177.1

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, Cemig's total water discharge was 177.10 megalitres. In 2024, the total volume discharged was 179.25 megalitres. The 2025 figure was similar to that reported in 2024, with a decrease of approximately 1.2%, in line with the slight reduction in the Company's total water withdrawals. The discharged volume corresponded to approximately 80% of the total water withdrawn and was mainly associated with sanitary and industrial effluents generated by sanitary facilities and operational support activities. These effluents are collected, treated and discharged through the public sewage system or managed through the Company's own systems, including septic tanks and biodigesters. Over the next five years, discharge volumes are expected to remain similar to or lower than those reported in 2025, following the expected stabilisation or reduction in water withdrawals and the continued implementation of measures aimed at improving water-use efficiency.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

44.31

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, Cemig's total water consumption was 44.32 megalitres. In 2024, total water consumption was 44.81 megalitres. The 2025 figure was similar to that reported in 2024, with a decrease of approximately 1.1%. The result was approximately 5% below the limit established for the year and reflects the adoption of practices aimed at improving water-use efficiency in administrative and operational units, including awareness-raising initiatives, preventive maintenance to identify and mitigate leaks and the installation of rainwater harvesting systems in new substations located in rural areas. Over the next five years, water consumption is expected to gradually decrease, in line with Cemig's target to reduce total water consumption by 25% by 2032, compared with the 2021 baseline. The Company will continue implementing efficiency and water-conservation measures to support progress towards this target.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used
☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Cemig monitors the characteristics of the region where its hydroelectric operations are concentrated to ensure that resources are properly managed. For the year 2025, no plants were identified in areas of water stress. Two methodologies were used to validate the answer that Cemig GT has no hydroelectric plants in water stress areas. The first was the UN FAO manual, which presents the water stress indicator. Considering TFWW as water withdrawn, TRWR as total freshwater resources and EFR as environmental flow requirements, the calculations are done as follows: According to the document, rates of less than 25% indicate low stress, with withdrawals being marginal to the total water resource available. Only in situations where the indicator is higher than 75% is a high level of water stress considered, indicating greater impacts on resources and potential conflict and competition between users. To calculate water stress, potential stress was considered. Where the withdrawal flow (TFWW) was considered the maximum legally possible, being 30% or 50% of Q7.10 for state basins in Minas Gerais and 50% of Q95 as the reference flow for federal rivers and the environmental or remaining flow, EFR, will be 1 - the withdrawal of the reference flow. According to the results, Cemig GT's hydroelectric plants are in the low water stress range, with values varying between 2% and 21%. The other methodology used was the WWF Water Filter Risk. According to the indicator provided by the tool, areas are only considered critical if they are at \'high risk\' or \'very high risk\' of water stress. In line with this

methodology, the areas of Cemig's hydroelectric plants are not at high risk or very high risk of water stress. Thus, based on the two methodologies used, the assertion that the company does not have projects in areas with water scarcity is proven.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2.84

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant because it supplies some Cemig units and supports irrigation of green areas and the Forest Nursery. The 2025 volume relates to withdrawals from rivers and other freshwater watercourses. Volumes are measured by on-site meters where available and otherwise estimated based on facility occupancy and water use. Cemig also monitors rainfall, flows and water levels through 389 hydrometeorological stations. Withdrawals fell from 17.56 ML in 2024 to 2.84 ML in 2025 (-83.8%). Cemig defines ±5% as about the same, 5–15% as higher/lower and >15% as much higher/much lower. Withdrawals are expected to remain similar or lower, subject to rainfall and irrigation needs.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish water does not apply to the context of Cemig's operations, since the company has its hydroelectric plants on rivers that are not close to the sea or in mangrove areas. Therefore, the water captured for power generation is fresh water. Cemig has no history of abstracting brackish water and, given the location of the hydroelectric plants, should not have any records in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

27.02

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater is relevant because artesian wells supply substations and other units where public supply may be unavailable or insufficient. Volumes are directly measured on site and transferred to Cemig's SPO system. Withdrawals fell from 43.37 ML in 2024 to 27.02 ML in 2025 (-37.7%). "Increase/decrease in efficiency" was selected because the decrease is consistent with water-efficiency measures, including leak detection, preventive maintenance and planned rainwater harvesting systems in new rural substations, reducing reliance on conventional sources. Cemig defines ±5% as about the same, 5–15% as higher/lower and >15% as much higher/much lower. Groundwater withdrawals are expected to remain similar or gradually decrease as these measures are expanded.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cemig does not use non-renewable groundwater in its operations or in the administrative sphere because it believes that there is no need to exhaust this type of resource and that there are other options available. In addition, these resources are subject to specific protection measures that Cemig supports, recognizing the importance of their conservation.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Cemig, due to the sector in which it operates, does not collect or produce this type of water. Therefore, there are no historical records or forecasts of this type of effluent being collected or generated.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

191.54

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party sources are relevant because municipal water and sanitation utilities are Cemig's main suppliers, accounting for 86.5% of total withdrawals in 2025. Volumes are directly measured by utilities and reported through monthly invoices. No withdrawals came from water-stressed areas. Withdrawals rose from 163.13 ML in 2024 to 191.55 ML in 2025 (+17.4%). "Increase/decrease in business activity" was selected because demand at Cemig facilities increased, including growth in employees from 5,028 to 5,320 (+5.8%) and requirements associated with regionalization and decentralization. Cemig defines ±5% as about the same, 5–15% as higher/lower and >15% as much higher/much lower. Despite the increase, volumes are expected to stabilize or decrease as efficiency, leak prevention and rainwater harvesting measures support the 25% consumption-reduction target by 2032.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2.27

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant as a discharge destination. Applying the estimated 80% factor to the 2.84171 ML withdrawn from watercourses in 2025 results in an estimated discharge of 2.27337 ML. The volume was much lower than in 2024, mainly due to the normalization of irrigation demand following the exceptionally high requirements recorded in 2024 as a result of lower rainfall. No discharges were recorded in water-stressed areas.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater are not relevant to Cemig's operations, as the activities within the reporting boundary are associated with freshwater sources and no discharges to this destination were identified in 2025.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

21.62

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater is considered relevant as a discharge destination for facilities supplied by wells and served by septic systems. Applying the estimated 80% factor to the 27.02976 ML withdrawn from groundwater sources in 2025 results in an estimated volume of 21.62381 ML. The volume was much lower than in 2024, reflecting reduced use of groundwater sources and a change in the water supply mix. No discharges were recorded in water-stressed areas.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

153.23

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Third-party destinations are relevant because wastewater generated at facilities supplied by the public water network is sent to local sewer systems. Applying the estimated 80% factor to the 191.54800 ML supplied by public water networks in 2025 results in an estimated discharge to third parties of 153.23840 ML. The volume was much higher than in 2024, reflecting the increased share of public water networks in the water supply mix. No discharges were recorded in water-stressed areas. [Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cemig is responsible for generating two classes of liquid effluents: i) administrative effluents from sanitary uses in building facilities, which correspond to a volume of less than 1% of the total effluents generated, and ii) effluents from hydroelectric generation processes. As for administrative effluent, 56% is sent to local concessionaires and 44% to septic tanks, which is primary treatment. Thermal effluent, on the other hand, is returned to the body of water without the need for on-site treatment, since even if there is any degradation in water quality, the volume in relation to the volume of water passing through the turbines is insignificant. In other words, this eliminates the need to treat the effluent due to its lower concentration compared to the parameters of current legislation.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cemig is responsible for generating two classes of liquid effluents: i) administrative effluents from sanitary uses in building facilities, which correspond to a volume of less than 1% of the total effluents generated, and ii) effluents from hydroelectric generation processes. As for administrative effluent, 56% is sent to local concessionaires and 44% to septic tanks, which is primary treatment. Thermal effluent, on the other hand, is returned to the body of water without the need for on-site treatment, since even if there is any degradation in water quality, the volume in relation to the volume of water passing through the turbines is insignificant. In other words, this eliminates the need to treat the effluent due to its lower concentration compared to the parameters of current legislation.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

153.24

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2025, Cemig reported 153.24 ML of sanitary wastewater treated to a secondary level by third parties. This volume corresponds to wastewater generated at facilities supplied by the public water network and conveyed, without prior treatment by Cemig, to the sewerage systems operated by wastewater utilities. The volume was estimated by applying an 80% wastewater return factor to the 191.548 ML of water supplied by the public network during the reporting year. The classification reflects the highest treatment level applied by the utilities before final discharge to the environment. Therefore, although Cemig transfers the wastewater without treating it itself, the volume is reported under secondary treatment because it undergoes this treatment at the utilities' wastewater treatment plants before final discharge. Secondary treatment aims to reduce organic load, suspended solids, microorganisms and other potential impacts associated with sanitary wastewater discharge. The volume was much higher than in the previous year, mainly due to the increased share of the public water network in Cemig's water supply mix and, consequently, the greater volume of wastewater transferred to the utilities. Beyond local regulatory requirements, the potential impacts of wastewater discharge and the technical standards and practices applicable to the sanitation sector are considered. The treatment level is determined and implemented by the responsible utilities, considering the characteristics of the wastewater received and the need to reduce its effects on water quality before discharge to the environment. Cemig uses information about the treatment performed by the utilities to classify the volume reported in this row.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

21.62

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Availability of public sewerage infrastructure and site-specific sanitation conditions

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2025, Cemig reported 21.62 ML of sanitary effluent subjected exclusively to primary treatment. This volume corresponds to effluent generated at facilities supplied by wells and treated on-site in septic tanks; it was estimated by applying an 80% return factor to the 27.02976 ML of groundwater extracted during the period. For Cemig Geração, the figures include effluent sent to septic tanks; for Cemig Transmissão, only the portion treated on-site is included. Effluent from the Transmission and Distribution segments discharged into public sewer networks is not included in this category, as its classification depends on the treatment applied by utility companies prior to final discharge. Compared to the 33.62 ML reported in 2024, the volume decreased by 35.69%, a reduction classified as significant. This decrease was primarily due to lower groundwater usage and changes in the mix of supply sources, rather than a reduction in treatment coverage. In addition to local regulatory standards, Cemig considers the potential impacts of discharge and the availability of public sanitation infrastructure. At facilities not served by public networks, the condition of the installation and the feasibility of connection determine the use of on-site systems, such as septic tanks or biodigesters. The destination of the treated effluent and its potential interaction with soil and groundwater are also taken into account, guiding control measures and monitoring frequency. Systems that discharge treated effluent into soil-based drainage fields undergo quality analysis in accordance with CONAMA Resolution No. 430/2011, which supplements and amends Resolution No. 357/2005. Monitoring frequency is quarterly for 10% of the facilities, semiannual for 17%, and annual for 73%. Some facilities are equipped with oil-water separators, and the effluent from these units is analyzed annually. Cemig does not discharge effluents from this line directly into surface water bodies.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

2.27

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This volume refers to the use of water for power generation, cooling equipment and any spillway maneuvers. This wastewater returns to the watercourse in the same chemical conditions in which it was collected, so although it is a large volume, in terms of treatment there are no relevant issues involved. For Cemig Transmission and Distribution, as well as administrative offices, there is no discharge of effluent into the environment without treatment. Compared to the previous year, there was a significant increase in the volume of this type of discharge due to the expansion for new units of the company.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Cemig, mainly in relation to its hydroelectric activities, discharges effluents that do not alter their chemical composition and are directly returned to the natural course. The rest of the volume, less than 1% of the total, comes from administrative activities and, as reported, undergoes primary or secondary treatment according to the company's dynamics and in compliance with CONAMA Resolutions No. 430/2011. Therefore, other disposal methods do not apply in the context of Cemig's operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Most of the water collected by Cemig is used to generate energy. This volume is not consumptive, and its return is integral, without any emissions occurring on the resource. Therefore, the concentration of the substances analyzed is minimal, in accordance with regulatory standards.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

10

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

Cemig has a significant dependence on water resources due to the predominance of hydroelectric plants in its energy generation matrix. Of the 32 facilities that use water resources, 10 are hydroelectric plants, whose relevance to the company's business is high. These plants account for 31.25% of its hydroelectric generation

operations. The total number of hydroelectric plants compared to other energy sources makes the company highly dependent on water resources to guarantee the continuity and efficiency of its operations. As a result, identifying dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to water is a strategic priority for Cemig. Assessing dependencies and risks allows Cemig to take proactive measures to mitigate possible impacts, especially in periods of water scarcity, which can directly affect energy generation. In addition, the company identifies as an opportunity the diversification of its energy matrix with investments in renewable sources, such as wind and solar energy. However, hydroelectric plants remain the main source of generation, which reinforces the importance of efficient management of water resources and continuous monitoring of climatic and hydrological conditions.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Cemig has not yet carried out a comprehensive assessment of the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to water in the upstream value chain. The company's current focus is on improving the management of water resources in its direct operations, highlighting the role of hydroelectric plants in this context. However, the company recognizes the importance of better understanding the influence of these factors on its supply chain and is committed to gradually improving its analysis and monitoring of these issues.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Emborcação

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :River basin Rio Paranaíba - Araguari MG

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-18.451164

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-47.987247

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8578258

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

8578258

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8578258

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

8578258

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Emborcação plant, there was a low outflow in 2025 compared to 2025. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Nova Ponte

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Rio Araguari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-19.133284

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-47.697343

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7225699

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

7225699

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7225699

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

7225699

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Nova Ponte plant, the inflow in 2025 remained at the same level as in 2024, while the outflow in 2025 was lower. For the next five years, it is expected that abstraction and discharge values will be the same or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Irapé

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Jequitinhonha

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-16.740251

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-42.572137

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2594490

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2594490

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2594490

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2594490

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Irapé plant, there was a low inflow in 2025 compared to 2024, while the outflow was a low compared to 2024, due to the plant's systemic issues. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Três Marias

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Sao Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-18.213334

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-45.261617

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11367019

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

11367019

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

11367019

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

11367019

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of inflows to the power plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Três Marias plant, there was a higher inflow to the plant in 2025 compared to 2024, while the discharge showed a higher outflow from the plant in 2025 compared to 2024. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be the same or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Salto Grande

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :River basin Rio Santo Antônio e Guanhães

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-19.115257

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-42.718839

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2906918

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2906918

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2906918

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2906918

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Salto Grande plant, there was a much lower inflow at the intake compared to 2024, while the outflow at the discharge was also lower than 2024. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Itutinga

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :River Grande - Itutinga

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-21.291896

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-44.625289

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2465170

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2465170

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2465170

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2465170

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Itutinga plant, there was a similar inflow in 2025 compared to 2024, while the discharge also showed a similar outflow compared to 2024. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Camargos

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :River Grande - Itutinga

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-21.324618

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-44.616284

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2409715

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2409715

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2409715

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2409715

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Camargos plant, there was similar inflow in 2025 compared to 2024, while the discharge also showed a similar outflow compared to 2024. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Queimados

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :River basin Rio Preto - Cabeceira Grande e Unaí (MG) e Cristalina (Goiás)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-16.208037

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-47.317215

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

972010

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

972010

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

972010

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

972010

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Queimados plant, there was a similar inflow compared to 2024, while the discharge also showed a similar outflow compared to 2024, due to systemic needs. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sá Carvalho

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Piracicaba River - Antônio DIas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-19.635512

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-42.806499

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1163311

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1163311

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1163311

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1163311

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Sá Carvalho plant, there was a much lower inflow at the intake compared to 2024, while the discharge also showed a much lower outflow compared to 2024, due to the lower inflow seen in 2025. For the next five years, it is expected that intake and discharge values will be equal to or lower than those seen in recent years.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rosal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Itabapoana River - São José do Calçado (ES)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-20.953811

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-41.716778

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

802626

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

802626

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

802626

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

802626

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Most of Cemig's surface water is used to generate electricity. Monitoring of the inflows to the plants is carried out through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. At the Rosal plant, there was a low inflow at the intake compared to 2024, while the discharge also showed a low outflow compared to 2024, due to the lower inflow seen in 2025. For the next five years.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Manual de Responsabilidade Socioambiental ANEEL 2024; independent verification conducted by BVQI

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

42751283000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

193086504.67

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Cemig's generating complex is predominantly made up of hydroelectric plants, which generate energy without consuming water. If the worsening situation in water availability continues as a trend over the next few years, as expected, there is a possibility of a reduction in the indicator. This represents a negative trend, as a reduction in the level of reservoirs means that other resources will have to be used to generate electricity.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.35

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Turbinated water

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.7.1.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.6) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

☑ Monitor progress against targets

☑ Reduce impact on water resources

☑ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.7.1.7) Please explain

Water intensity associated with electricity generation was calculated using the "water use per kWh generated" indicator disclosed in Cemig GT's 2025 Socio-environmental Report. In 2025, the reported indicator was 0.001352 per kWh generated. For CDP reporting purposes, the denominator was converted from kWh to MWh, resulting in a water intensity of 1.352 m³/MWh. In 2024, the corresponding indicator was 0.001773 per kWh, equivalent to 1.773 m³/MWh. Water intensity therefore decreased by approximately 23.75% in 2025 and was classified as "much lower" than in the previous reporting year. This comparison uses a consistently calculated series for 2024 and 2025. The indicator is associated with the water flow used in hydropower generation per unit of electricity generated. This is a non-consumptive use: water passes through the turbines to generate electricity and is subsequently returned to the watercourse. Therefore, the indicator does not represent the administrative water consumption of Cemig's facilities. In 2025, Cemig's hydropower generation totaled 12,216,090 MWh, compared with 14,331,470 MWh in 2024, representing a decrease of approximately 14.76%. Total electricity generation, including solar and wind sources, amounted to 12,766,480 MWh in 2025. Hydropower therefore represented approximately 95.69% of the electricity generated during the reporting year. Annual changes in water intensity are influenced by hydrological conditions, reservoir levels and inflows, power plant dispatch, generating-unit efficiency and changes in the asset portfolio. Divestments

completed in previous years also affect comparability because they changed the group of power plants included in the calculation. Cemig monitors generating-unit availability through its Availability Factor – FID. In December 2025, the verified availability rate of Cemig's hydropower plants reached 95.16%. The Company also uses hydrometeorological monitoring, flow forecasts and reservoir-level monitoring to support plant operation, maintenance planning and the efficient use of available water. Portfolio diversification is expected to gradually reduce the concentration of electricity generation in water resources. In 2025, solar generation increased from 107,940 MWh to 341,750 MWh. Cemig's 2026–2030 Strategic Plan provides for R$44 billion in investments and includes asset modernization, strengthened operational resilience and the expansion of renewable energy sources.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Cemig uses substances such as grease and surfactants in its operations that can cause damage to the environment if disposed of incorrectly. In order to guide the correct handling and disposal of these substances, Cemig makes available a series of manuals prepared based on Brazilian Regulatory Norms and resolutions of bodies such as CONAMA to guarantee that operations are in compliance with the legislation and have a reduced impact or no impact on the environment. These manuals are also made available to suppliers so that the entire chain is responsible for procedures related to hazardous substances.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☑ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Cemig classifies the electricity from its predominantly renewable portfolio as a product with low water impact regarding direct operations, based on quantitative criteria. In 2025, 91.37% of generation was hydroelectric. With this source, water use is predominantly non-consumptive, as the water passes through the turbines and returns to the watercourse. Wind and solar sources also require little to no water during operation. This classification does not imply an absence of impacts; reservoir evaporation and potential alterations to aquatic habitats and downstream flow rates are taken into account in water and environmental management. Currently, no specific certification or quantitative limit per product is applied for this classification.

(9.14.7) Please explain

In recent years, Cemig has invested in diversifying its energy sources with the aim of mitigating risks related to water and climate, which could have significant impacts on the company, as well as reducing the company's environmental impact. In line with these objectives, Cemig has invested in the expansion of sources with low environmental impact, such as wind and solar energy. As a result, the production of energy from these sources has increased every year, helping to reduce the impact on water availability.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Increase the proportion of suppliers engaged on the best practices for water use in the supply chain

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

5

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

3.28

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

66

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Other, please specify :Promotion of best practices in water use in the supply chain.

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

To encourage good practices among its suppliers, Cemig innovated by creating the Sustainability Award—part of the Best Suppliers Program—featuring two distinct categories: Social and Environmental. The program was conceived in 2021, and its inaugural edition took place in 2022. In 2025, Cemig had 1,218 suppliers with active contracts. That year, 40 projects were submitted in the Environmental category, representing the engagement of 3.28% of the suppliers. The Sustainability Award seeks to recognize suppliers' best social and environmental practices, engaging them in the pursuit of continuous improvement, efficiency gains, and technological innovation to enhance the environmental performance of their processes. Regarding water, initiatives that reduce water consumption and pollution are recognized.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Key actions contributing to the achievement of this goal include the creation and implementation of the Sustainability Award within the Best Suppliers Program. The award, featuring Social and Environmental categories, serves as a direct incentive for suppliers to adopt and improve sustainable practices. Furthermore, establishing clear evaluation criteria was crucial in guiding suppliers and motivating them to align their processes with Cemig's expectations. The plan to achieve the goal involves recognizing and valuing best social and environmental practices among suppliers, encouraging them to participate in the Sustainability Award. In 2025, during the third engagement cycle, a rate of 3.28% was achieved, representing 40 projects submitted under the environmental pillar. The Company continues to encourage suppliers to develop environmental projects aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, while also promoting awareness-raising initiatives and conducting environmental audits.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target is related to compliance with the legislation on the supply of drinking water, according to the Ministry of Health's Potability Ordinance

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cemig provides drinking water for its employees in all its own buildings, and complies with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Potability Ordinance. All administrative units have drinking fountains that are monitored in accordance with Ordinance MS 5/17 and Regulatory Standard 24 (NR24), which establishes hygiene and comfort requirements in the workplace, including the mandatory provision of drinking water for workers. Frequently monitored parameters include colour, turbidity, pH and total coliforms, which are indicators of contamination. Audits are carried out in the accommodation to verify compliance with the requirements.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Monitoring of administrative units and analysis of the potability of drinking water for employees

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target is related to compliance with the legislation on the supply of drinking water, according to the Ministry of Health's Potability Ordinance

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

254094

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

238848

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

221419

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, the company set a target to reduce water consumption across the organization by 6%, based on 2019 figures and with 2025 as the target year. This goal is part of Cemig's initiatives to promote awareness regarding the responsible use of resources, including actions and training that engage and encourage employees to adopt best practices, both within and outside the company. In 2025, the Company recorded consumption of 221,419.47, representing a 12.86% reduction compared to the base year.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The 6% reduction target in water consumption, established by Cemig in 2020, was projected to be achieved by 2025. Although it was already exceeded in 2022, with a 28% reduction in water consumption in administrative areas, the target remains active until the end of the stipulated period.The main reason for this reduction is the variability of consumption at Cemig Geração, which depends on the activities carried out. In years with more maintenance or intensive activities, which involve large teams for extended periods at the plants, water consumption tends to be higher. In 2022, as there was less extensive maintenance and fewer large teams, water consumption was significantly lower.The 6% reduction target in water consumption, established by Cemig in 2020, was projected to be achieved by 2025. Although it was already exceeded in 2022, with a 28% reduction in water consumption in administrative areas, the target remains active until the end of the stipulated period.

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

This target was reached before the deadline, but it is being maintained to ensure that water consumption figures remain below the set value, and a new target will be proposed for the next year.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 5

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with Emergency Response Plan Actions (IPAE)

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2027

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

18

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

18

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with the National Dam Safety Policy, law 12.334/2010, (Revised by Law 14.066/2023) and resolution ANEEL 1.064/2023.

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers areas and communities surrounding Cemig's dams, with no exclusions. Since 2005, the Proximidade Program has strengthened engagement and shared information with nearby communities. In line with ANEEL Resolution No. 1,064/2023, Emergency Action Plans (PAEs) were developed for 18 dams across 33 municipalities, defining emergency notification, response measures, and responsibilities. In 2025, Cemig conducted four tabletop exercises and four evacuation drills at the Emborcação, Irapé, Três Marias, and Peti hydropower plants, involving ten municipalities and around 3,500 people. Four drill reports were prepared, including the Peti exercise conducted with Vale's Brucutu Mine. Cemig also delivered 17 reports reviewing and updating municipal Contingency Plans (PLANCONs), covering 28 municipalities associated with five small hydropower plants (PCHs) and 11 hydropower plants (UHEs), strengthening coordination with Civil Defense agencies and municipal governments.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

An Action Plan was developed for each dam requiring an Emergency Action Plan (PAE), featuring a specific schedule and timeline of actions to meet legal requirements, culminating in training sessions and evacuation drills for the populations identified in the dams' respective PAEs.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

In 2022, Cemig planned to improve the programme by creating the "VAMOS" Project - PAE Integration Project into PLANCON, which seeks to integrate the PAEs of 17 of the company's dams into the PLANCONs -Municipal Contingency Plans of 31 municipalities, initiating the development of Emergency Action Plans (PAEs) for scenarios involving dam ruptures and exceptional floods, in addition to establishing the creation of ICs - Integration Committees with the participation of municipal emergency response agencies (Civil Defence and Fire Department). These committees bring together various actors involved in emergency response in a participatory and collaborative strategy.

Row 5

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 6

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals
☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Ensure that 100% of SECI (Integrated Compact Substation) or hybrid substations built in urban areas, as well as all new Cemig D substations installed in rural areas, are equipped with rainwater harvesting systems.

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cemig has defined rainwater harvesting systems as an alternative for water withdrawal for units in rural areas. This target covers Cemig D substations located in rural areas. The target for 2024 was 100 systems.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2025, the Mais Energia Program advanced with the energization of 23 substations and the construction of over 550 km of distribution lines. The program aims to enhance the robustness and capacity of the electricity distribution system, enabling the accommodation of new loads and supporting the economic and social development of Minas Gerais. Its implementation plan involves expanding or building more than 200 modern, digitized substations, increasing the total number of substations by over 50% and strengthening the quality and reliability of the energy supply.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The achievement of the target is underway and the execution of the actions to meet this target is monitored by the leadership and makes up the variable remuneration of the employees of the Energy Planning management, the Generation and Transmission Operation Center Management and the Generation and Transmission Vice-Presidency

Row 6

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Zero significant accidents or environmental penalties with water impacts

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There were no cases to report in 2024 involving contamination/impact on water resources involving hazardous products/waste.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Cemig continuously monitors activities that may impact water resources by inspecting equipment that poses a risk of oil or grease leakage/spillage. To mitigate these risks, containment basins, waterproof floors and water-oil separator systems (CSAO) are used in facilities that operate with these products. In addition, the company maintains specific operating procedures and provides regular training to raise awareness and prepare teams for a rapid, efficient and safe response in emergency situations. These measures can prevent any leaks from reaching water bodies. Furthermore, Cemig also has a contract with a company specialising in environmental emergencies involving hazardous products and/or waste, ensuring prompt action in such occurrences.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Carrying out awareness-raising activities, training, monitoring facilities and preparing teams for a rapid, efficient and safe response in emergency situations that contribute to preventing significant water impacts;

Row 7

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 7

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

51990.1

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2032

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

38999.33

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

44317.97

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

59

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers total water consumption accounted for in Cemig's direct operations, including administrative and operational facilities for power generation, transmission, and distribution activities within the water reporting boundary. It encompasses consumptive uses of water supplied by public or municipal networks, groundwater wells, and surface freshwater sources. The target is monitored on a consolidated basis at the corporate level and includes priority locations within this operational boundary. In 2025, there was no water withdrawal in areas classified as water-stressed. Consumption within the upstream or downstream value chain is excluded, as are the operational data of Gasmig, which publishes its own report. Water used in hydroelectric turbines is also excluded from the indicator, as its use is non-consumptive and it returns to the watercourse without loss of volume. This represents a methodological boundary rather than an exclusion of consumption.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve a 25% reduction in total water consumption by 2032, Cemig will continue implementing water efficiency measures across its administrative and operational units. The plan includes awareness campaigns and training on responsible water use, preventive facility maintenance, consumption monitoring, and the identification and repair of leaks. The Company also plans to install rainwater harvesting systems at new rural substations as an alternative to conventional water sources. Performance will be tracked annually on a consolidated basis, using 2021 as the base year. Consumption in that year was 51,999.10 m³, and the target for 2032 is 38,999.33 m³. By the end of 2025, total consumption stood at 44,317.97 m³, representing a reduction of 7,681.13 m³ (or 14.77%) compared to the base year. This result accounts for 59.09% of the total reduction required to meet the target. A further reduction of 5,318.64 m³ is required by 2032.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The target was established in 2025 following the conclusion of the previous commitment to reduce water consumption by 6% by 2025, relative to 2019 levels. The revision expanded the scope and ambition of water management, setting a 25% reduction target to be achieved by 2032, using 2021 as the base year. Figures for the base year, reporting year, and target year are expressed in cubic meters (m³) and correspond to the calendar year. Total consumption is calculated as the difference between total water withdrawal and total water discharge. In 2025, 221,419.47 m³ were withdrawn and 177,101.50 m³ were discharged, resulting in a consumption of 44,317.97 m³. This methodology will be applied consistently in annual monitoring. The target figure was calculated by applying a 25% reduction to the 51,999.10 m³

consumed in 2021, resulting in a target of 38,999.33 m³ for 2032. Its implementation contributes to reducing consumptive demand and reliance on conventional sources, improving operational efficiency, and controlling costs. It also strengthens the management of risks related to water availability, taking into account hydrological and climatic scenarios, drought periods, competing uses, and potential impacts on operations and ecosystems.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Cemig identified activities located within or near legally protected areas through the spatial assessment conducted under the Locate phase of the TNFD LEAP approach. The assessment evaluated the overlap and proximity of direct operational assets with protected areas mapped through Brazilian and international geospatial databases. Direct overlaps were identified involving hydropower, transmission and distribution assets. Among the hydropower assets selected for detailed reporting, direct overlaps were identified for Três Marias, Irapé, Paracambi, Poço Fundo, Queimado and Rosal. Cemig manages potential biodiversity impacts associated with these interfaces through environmental licensing requirements and biodiversity management measures, including environmental monitoring, restoration of degraded areas, management of Permanent Preservation Areas, water-quality and fauna monitoring, and specific conservation programs.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Cemig's 2025 spatial assessment under the TNFD LEAP approach identified electricity transmission and distribution assets located near five UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Pampulha Modern Ensemble, the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas, the Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina, the Peruaçu River Canyon and the Historic Town of Ouro Preto. No direct overlap with UNESCO World Heritage Sites was identified in the current assessment. The proximity relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig's georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding UNESCO World Heritage spatial layer. These interfaces are considered in the Company's ecological sensitivity assessment and biodiversity management processes.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Cemig identified operational assets located within or near UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves through its geospatial assessment of direct operations. The spatial analysis identified interfaces with the core areas of three Biosphere Reserves: the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, the Serra do Espinhaço Biosphere Reserve and the Caatinga Biosphere Reserve. Both direct overlaps and proximity relationships were identified across hydropower, solar photovoltaic, transmission and distribution assets. Among generation assets, the Sá Carvalho HPP overlaps with the core area of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, while the Irapé HPP overlaps with the core area of the Serra do Espinhaço Biosphere Reserve. The Boa Esperança solar PV plant was also identified near the Serra do Espinhaço Biosphere Reserve. Additional transmission and distribution assets were identified within or near these areas. Cemig assesses these interfaces as part of its nature-related spatial analysis and applies environmental management and biodiversity conservation measures according to the characteristics and potential impacts of each asset.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Cemig identified operational assets located within or near Ramsar Sites through the GIS-based spatial assessment conducted as part of its nature-related analysis. The assessment used the official Ramsar Sites dataset and identified interfaces with two internationally important wetlands: Lund Warming and Rio Doce State Park. Direct overlaps were identified between three distribution-line assets and the Lund Warming Ramsar Site, while additional distribution and transmission assets were identified near Lund Warming and Rio Doce State Park. No hydropower generation assets were identified within or near Ramsar Sites in the current assessment. These interfaces are considered in Cemig's assessment of ecological sensitivity and support the identification and management of potential biodiversity impacts.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Cemig identified operational assets located within or near Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) through its GIS-based assessment of direct operations. The spatial analysis identified both direct overlaps and proximity relationships involving hydropower generation and distribution assets. Examples of direct overlaps include the Três Marias HPP and a distribution-line asset within the Pompeu KBA, and the Queimado HPP and distribution-line assets within the Unai KBA. Additional hydropower assets, including Pipoca, Paracambi, Irapé and Neblina, were identified near KBAs. Overall, the assessment identified interfaces with 22 distinct Key Biodiversity Areas. The analysis used the Key Biodiversity Areas spatial database referenced in Cemig's TNFD Locate assessment. These results are incorporated into the Company's assessment of ecological sensitivity and support the identification and management of potential biodiversity impacts.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

In addition to legally protected areas, UNESCO-designated sites, Ramsar Sites and Key Biodiversity Areas, Cemig identified operational assets located within other areas of high biodiversity importance through the Locate phase of the TNFD LEAP approach. The GIS-based assessment identified direct overlaps across generation, transmission and distribution assets with Brazilian priority areas for biodiversity conservation classified as High, Very High or Extremely High, the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspots, and the Atlantic Forests and Cerrado-Pantanal priority ecoregions. These spatial relationships contribute to Cemig's Ecological Sensitivity Index and support the prioritization of assets and biodiversity management measures.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Área de Proteção Ambiental da Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio Machado

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

602.75

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydropower generation at the Poço Fundo Small Hydropower Plant (SHP) and electricity distribution activities associated with four distribution-line sections overlap with the Área de Proteção Ambiental da Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio Machado. The overlap was identified through GIS analysis by intersecting Cemig’s georeferenced operational assets and rights-of-way with the protected-area spatial layer used in the TNFD LEAP Locate assessment.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap between the Área de Proteção Ambiental da Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio Machado and Cemig’s operations, involving the Poço Fundo Small Hydropower Plant (SHP) and four distribution-line sections. The overlap was determined through GIS analysis using georeferenced operational assets and rights-of-way intersected with the protected-area spatial layer. Hydropower activities may affect aquatic and riparian biodiversity through historical habitat transformation and, during operation, through changes in hydrological conditions and risks to ichthyofauna. Distribution-line operation and maintenance may also generate localized pressures associated with rights-of-way, vegetation management and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages

these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy and environmental licensing requirements. Measures implemented include project design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing impacts on sensitive habitats, scheduling of interventions and maintenance activities to reduce disturbance to fauna and vegetation, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts, where required under environmental licensing. For hydropower operations, specific procedures establish preventive and operational measures for aquatic fauna. The Peixe Vivo Program further supports ichthyofauna conservation through systematic fish-risk monitoring, including assessments of fish density and environmental conditions downstream of hydropower facilities. In 2025, Cemig recorded 196.5 kg of Affected Biomass against an annual limit of 806 kg, supporting the monitoring of the effectiveness of fish-management measures.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Área de Proteção Ambiental do Planalto Central

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

385.5

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydropower generation activities at the Queimado Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), whose operational area overlaps with the Área de Proteção Ambiental do Planalto Central. The overlap was identified through GIS analysis by intersecting Cemig’s georeferenced operational asset with the protected-area spatial layer used in the TNFD LEAP Locate assessment. The identified overlap covers approximately 385.50 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified a direct overlap of approximately 385.50 hectares between the Queimado Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and the Área de Proteção Ambiental do Planalto Central. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological regimes and operational risks to aquatic fauna. River regulation can modify natural flow and flood dynamics, while fish may concentrate in downstream areas, increasing risks associated with entrapment, mechanical impacts and decompression. Cemig manages these impacts following the mitigation hierarchy and environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing impacts on sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of operational interventions when environmental monitoring identifies increased risks, operational controls and systematic fauna and water-quality monitoring, as well as biodiversity offsets and compensatory measures for residual impacts. At the Queimado HPP, Cemig also implements the Fauna Enhancement Subprogram, which combines ecological restoration, fauna attraction and the natural regeneration of habitats. For aquatic fauna, the Peixe Vivo Program applies preventive operational procedures and systematic fish-risk monitoring at Cemig’s hydropower facilities. In 2025, the Company recorded 196.5 kg of Affected Biomass against an annual limit of 806 kg, supporting the monitoring of the effectiveness of measures aimed at reducing operational impacts on ichthyofauna.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Área de Proteção Ambiental do Rio Guandu

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

219.98

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydropower generation activities at the Paracambi Small Hydropower Plant (SHP), whose operational area overlaps with the Área de Proteção Ambiental do Rio Guandu. The overlap was identified through GIS analysis by intersecting Cemig’s georeferenced operational asset with the protected-area spatial layer used in the TNFD LEAP Locate assessment. The identified overlap covers approximately 219.98 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified a direct overlap of approximately 219.98 hectares between the Paracambi Small Hydropower Plant (SHP) and the Área de Proteção Ambiental do Rio Guandu. Hydropower generation can affect aquatic and riparian biodiversity through historical habitat transformation, changes in river connectivity and hydrological conditions, and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Changes in flow conditions may affect fish movement, reproduction and habitat availability, while operational activities may create risks of fish concentration, entrapment and mortality in areas associated with hydropower structures. Cemig manages biodiversity impacts from hydropower activities following the mitigation hierarchy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing impacts on sensitive habitats, scheduling of operational activities to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Cemig’s broader hydropower biodiversity management includes the Peixe Vivo Program, which develops conservation and management practices, operational procedures and systematic monitoring of risks to ichthyofauna. The program includes periodic assessment of fish density and environmental conditions downstream of hydropower facilities and uses the Affected Biomass indicator to monitor operational impacts on fish. In 2025, Affected Biomass totaled 196.5 kg against an annual limit of 806 kg, supporting the continuous evaluation and improvement of measures aimed at reducing impacts on aquatic fauna.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Estação Ecológica de Pirapitinga

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

277.47

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydropower generation activities at the Três Marias Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), whose operational area overlaps with the Estação Ecológica de Pirapitinga. The overlap was identified through GIS analysis by intersecting Cemig’s georeferenced operational asset with the protected-area spatial layer used in the TNFD LEAP Locate assessment. The identified overlap covers approximately 277.47 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified a direct overlap of approximately 277.47 hectares between the Três Marias Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and the Estação Ecológica de Pirapitinga. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial biodiversity through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological regimes and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Alterations in water levels and flow conditions may influence aquatic habitats, fish movement and reproduction, while the physical presence and operation of the reservoir may affect habitats located within its area of influence. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing impacts on sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of operational interventions when environmental conditions indicate increased risk, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts. Três Marias is also covered by Cemig’s broader hydropower environmental management practices. The Peixe Vivo Program supports the prevention and mitigation of impacts on ichthyofauna through operational procedures, fish-risk assessment and monitoring of environmental conditions downstream of hydropower facilities. In addition, Cemig applies reservoir and environmental management measures and engages with stakeholders on reservoir operation and water-resource management. In 2025, the Company recorded 196.5 kg of Affected Biomass against an annual limit of 806 kg, supporting the continuous evaluation of measures aimed at reducing operational impacts on aquatic fauna.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Parque Estadual Grão Mogol

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

5.17

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydropower generation activities at the Irapé Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), whose operational area directly overlaps with the Parque Estadual Grão Mogol. The GIS-based TNFD LEAP Locate assessment identified an overlap of approximately 5.17 hectares. In addition, one electricity distribution-line asset, FRANCISCO SÁ 3 - GRÃO MOGOL 138, LD, was identified approximately 7.15 km from the protected area. The spatial relationships were determined by intersecting Cemig’s georeferenced operational assets and rights-of-way with the protected-area spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling
☑ Operational controls
☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified a direct overlap of approximately 5.17 hectares between the Irapé Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and the Parque Estadual Grão Mogol, as well as a distribution-line asset located approximately 7.15 km from the protected area. Hydropower activities may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial biodiversity through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological conditions and operational pressures on fauna. Distribution-line operation and maintenance may also create localized pressures related to rights-of-way, vegetation management and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing impacts on sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of activities to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required under environmental licensing. The Irapé HPP has a dedicated wildlife monitoring program that supports the assessment of species population dynamics over time and guides management and conservation actions according to local ecological conditions. Cemig also periodically assesses threatened species using official Brazilian and IUCN conservation-status lists to support monitoring and protection measures. For aquatic fauna, the Company’s broader hydropower biodiversity management includes the Peixe Vivo Program, which applies preventive operational procedures and fish-risk monitoring to reduce impacts on ichthyofauna.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Parque Natural Municipal Sabiá - Laranjeira de Rosal

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

4.18

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hydropower generation activities at the Rosal Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), whose operational area directly overlaps with the Parque Natural Municipal Sabiá-Laranjeira de Rosal. The overlap was identified through GIS analysis by intersecting Cemig’s georeferenced operational asset with the protected-area spatial layer used in the TNFD LEAP Locate assessment. The identified overlap covers approximately 4.18 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply
☑ Project design
☑ Scheduling
☑ Operational controls
☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified a direct overlap of approximately 4.18 hectares between the Rosal Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and the Parque Natural Municipal Sabiá-Laranjeira de Rosal. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial biodiversity through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological conditions, habitat fragmentation and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing impacts on sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of activities when necessary to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts. Biodiversity management at the Rosal HPP also includes vegetation restoration associated with the reservoir. By 2025, Cemig had restored 268.90 hectares of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) at Rosal, aiming to restore riparian vegetation, control erosion and improve ecological conditions around the reservoir. These interventions are monitored through indicators and technical reports to evaluate their effectiveness over time. Cemig’s broader hydropower biodiversity management also includes preventive operational procedures and monitoring of impacts on aquatic fauna through initiatives such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Electricity distribution activities associated with three distribution-line assets located near the Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina: LD COUTO MAGALHÃES - DIAMANTINA 1 34.5, LD; LD DIAMANTINA 1 - GOUVEIA 2 34.5, SEÇ; and LD DIAMANTINA 1 - MONJOLOS 1 138, LD. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified these assets within approximately 1.6 to 2.2 km of the UNESCO World Heritage site through GIS-based proximity analysis using Cemig's georeferenced operational assets and the relevant spatial sensitivity layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified three Cemig distribution-line assets located approximately 1.6 to 2.2 km from the Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina. The proximity was determined through GIS analysis using georeferenced operational assets and the spatial layer representing the UNESCO World Heritage site. Electricity distribution infrastructure may generate localized pressures on biodiversity primarily through land-use change, vegetation removal, habitat fragmentation and the management of rights-of-way. During operation and maintenance, vegetation interventions may also affect local fauna and flora if not appropriately managed. Cemig applies the mitigation hierarchy to the planning, implementation and operation of linear assets. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling of vegetation interventions and maintenance activities to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls including inspections and management of rights-of-way, and environmental compensation for residual impacts where required by applicable legislation and licensing procedures. Vegetation suppression associated with new, expanded or maintained distribution lines is subject to the applicable environmental authorization process. These measures support the prevention and minimization of biodiversity impacts associated with Cemig's distribution infrastructure.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Serra do Espinhaço Biosphere Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

188.58

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that directly overlap with the core area of the Serra do Espinhaço Biosphere Reserve. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving the Irapé Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), one transmission line and fourteen distribution-line assets. Additional operational assets are located near the Biosphere Reserve, including transmission and distribution lines and the Boa Esperança solar photovoltaic plant. These spatial relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding ecological-sensitivity layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap between Cemig’s operations and the core area of the Serra do Espinhaço Biosphere Reserve, involving the Irapé Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), one transmission line and fourteen distribution-line assets. Additional transmission, distribution and solar photovoltaic assets were identified near the Biosphere Reserve. The assessment was conducted through GIS analysis of Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and ecologically sensitive areas. The potential biodiversity impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Transmission, distribution and photovoltaic assets may generate localized pressures mainly through land occupation, vegetation removal, management of rights-of-way and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. At the Irapé HPP, Cemig also maintains a wildlife monitoring program that supports the assessment of species population dynamics and guides management and conservation actions. For aquatic fauna, Cemig’s broader hydropower biodiversity management includes preventive operational procedures and systematic fish-risk monitoring through the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

307.77

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that directly overlap with the core area of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve. The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving the Sá Carvalho Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), two transmission-line assets and thirty-two distribution-line assets. Additional hydropower, transmission and distribution assets were also identified near the Biosphere Reserve. These spatial relationships were determined through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding ecological-sensitivity layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified direct overlap between Cemig’s operations and the core area of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, involving the Sá Carvalho Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP), two transmission-line assets and thirty-two distribution-line assets. Additional hydropower, transmission and distribution assets were identified near the Biosphere Reserve. The spatial relationships were assessed through GIS analysis of Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and ecologically sensitive areas. Potential biodiversity impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Transmission and distribution infrastructure may generate localized impacts associated mainly with land occupation, vegetation removal, management of rights-of-way and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce disturbance to fauna and vegetation, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. For hydropower operations, Cemig also applies preventive procedures and systematic monitoring of impacts on aquatic fauna through its broader biodiversity management practices, including the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pompeu

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

11537.63

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower generation and electricity distribution assets within or near the Pompeu Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving the Três Marias Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and the CURVELO 1 - FELIXLÂNDIA 69, LD distribution-line asset. An additional distribution-line asset, MARTINHO CAMPOS - POMPÉU 2 69, LD, was identified approximately 8.71 km from the KBA. These spatial relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the Key Biodiversity Areas spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified direct overlap between Cemig’s operations and the Pompeu Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), involving the Três Marias Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and one distribution-line asset. An additional distribution-line asset was identified approximately 8.71 km from the KBA. The spatial relationships were assessed through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the Key Biodiversity Areas spatial layer. Potential biodiversity impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Distribution-line operation and

maintenance may generate localized impacts related to land occupation, vegetation management within rights-of-way and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of activities to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management along transmission and distribution rights-of-way is continuously and technically planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation. For hydropower operations, Cemig also applies preventive procedures and systematic monitoring of impacts on aquatic fauna through the Peixe Vivo Program. The program includes fish-risk assessment and monitoring of fish density and environmental conditions downstream of hydropower facilities. In 2025, Cemig recorded 196.5 kg of Affected Biomass against an annual limit of 806 kg, supporting the continuous assessment of measures aimed at reducing operational impacts on ichthyofauna.

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Unai

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

3549.68

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower generation and electricity distribution assets within or near the Unai Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving the Queimado Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and three distribution-line assets: QUEIMADO - UNAÍ 3 138, LD; UNAÍ 2 - UNAÍ 3 138, SEÇ; and UNAÍ 3 - UNAÍ 5 138, LD. An additional distribution-line asset, UNAÍ 2 - UNAÍ 4 138, RAM, was identified approximately 5.57 km from the KBA. These spatial relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig's georeferenced direct operational assets and the Key Biodiversity Areas spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified direct overlap between Cemig's operations and the Unai Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), involving the Queimado Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) and three distribution-line assets. An additional distribution-line asset was identified approximately 5.57 km from the KBA. These spatial relationships were assessed through GIS analysis using Cemig's georeferenced direct operational assets and the Key Biodiversity Areas spatial layer. Potential biodiversity impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Distribution-line operation and maintenance may generate localized impacts related to land occupation, vegetation management within rights-of-way and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of activities to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. At the Queimado HPP, Cemig implements specific biodiversity management measures, including a Fauna Monitoring Program in restoration areas, structured into subprograms covering birds, bats, terrestrial and semi-aquatic mammals, amphibians and reptiles. The Fauna Enhancement Subprogram also combines ecological restoration, fauna attraction and natural habitat regeneration. For aquatic fauna, Cemig's broader hydropower management includes preventive operational procedures and systematic fish-risk monitoring through the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Priority areas for biodiversity conservation (MMA, 2018): High, Very High and Extremely High priority areas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

117666.85

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower, wind and solar generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that overlap with Brazilian Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation classified as High, Very High and Extremely High priority. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving 18 hydropower plants, two wind generation assets, two solar photovoltaic assets, eight transmission-line assets and 395 distribution-line assets. The overlaps were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the MMA (2018) spatial layer for Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA) identifies Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation as areas requiring conservation and management actions to protect critical ecosystems and biodiversity. Although these areas are not necessarily legally protected, they are considered ecologically relevant and were incorporated into Cemig's TNFD LEAP Locate assessment using the MMA (2018) spatial dataset. The GIS-based assessment identified direct overlap between High, Very High and Extremely High priority areas and Cemig's hydropower, wind and solar generation, transmission and distribution assets. Potential impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Wind, solar and linear infrastructure may generate pressures associated mainly with land occupation, vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. For transmission and distribution assets, vegetation management within rights-of-way is continuously and technically planned to reduce habitat fragmentation and avoid unnecessary impacts on native vegetation. For hydropower operations, Cemig also applies preventive operational procedures and systematic monitoring of aquatic-fauna risks through initiatives such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Atlantic Forest Biodiversity Hotspot

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

20563.86

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that overlap with the Atlantic Forest Biodiversity Hotspot. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving 19 hydropower plants, eight transmission-line assets and 237 distribution-line assets. The overlaps were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the biodiversity hotspot spatial layer used in the ecological sensitivity assessment.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling
☑ Operational controls
☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Biodiversity hotspots are biogeographic regions characterized by high biodiversity and endemism that are simultaneously subject to significant anthropogenic pressure. Cemig’s TNFD LEAP Locate assessment identified direct overlap between the Atlantic Forest Biodiversity Hotspot and hydropower generation, transmission and distribution assets. Potential biodiversity impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Transmission and distribution infrastructure may generate localized pressures primarily through land occupation, vegetation removal, management of rights-of-way and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of activities to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. For linear assets, vegetation management within rights-of-way is planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation. For hydropower operations, Cemig also applies preventive operational procedures and systematic monitoring of aquatic-fauna risks through biodiversity management initiatives such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Priority ecoregion – Atlantic Forests (WWF Global 200)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

28764.38

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower and wind generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that overlap with the Atlantic Forests priority ecoregion identified under the WWF Global 200 framework. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving 19 hydropower plants, one wind generation asset, eight transmission-line assets and 254 distribution-line assets. The overlaps were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the priority ecoregions spatial layer used in the ecological sensitivity assessment.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Priority ecoregions are areas characterized by high biodiversity, species richness and endemism, or by unique ecological and evolutionary processes. Cemig's TNFD LEAP Locate assessment used the WWF Global 200 priority ecoregions dataset to assess the interface between its direct operational assets and ecologically sensitive areas. The spatial assessment identified direct overlap between the Atlantic Forests priority ecoregion and Cemig's hydropower and wind generation, transmission and distribution assets. Potential biodiversity impacts vary according to asset type. Hydropower generation may affect aquatic, riparian and terrestrial ecosystems through historical habitat transformation associated with reservoir formation, changes in hydrological dynamics and operational pressures on aquatic fauna. Wind and linear infrastructure may generate pressures mainly through land occupation, vegetation removal, management of rights-of-way and habitat fragmentation. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include project design and route-planning criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with sensitive habitats, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. For transmission and distribution assets, vegetation management within rights-of-way is planned to reduce unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation. For hydropower operations, Cemig also applies preventive operational procedures and systematic aquatic-fauna monitoring through biodiversity management initiatives such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 18

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lund Warming

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

40.38

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates electricity distribution assets that directly overlap with the Lund Warming Ramsar Site. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving three distribution-line assets, totaling approximately 40.38 hectares. Additional electricity distribution and transmission assets were identified near the Ramsar Site, with distances ranging from approximately 0.65 to 8.94 km. These spatial relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the official Ramsar Sites spatial dataset.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap between three Cemig distribution-line assets and the Lund Warming Ramsar Site, as well as additional transmission and distribution assets located near the site. Electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure may generate localized biodiversity pressures through land occupation, vegetation removal and management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling of interventions to reduce disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management within transmission and distribution rights-of-way is technically planned to reduce unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation.

Row 19

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rio Doce State Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates electricity distribution assets near the Rio Doce State Park Ramsar Site. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified nine distribution-line assets located approximately 0.66 to 2.49 km from the Ramsar Site. The proximity relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the official Ramsar Sites spatial dataset.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified nine Cemig distribution-line assets located approximately 0.66 to 2.49 km from the Rio Doce State Park Ramsar Site. Distribution infrastructure located near ecologically sensitive areas may generate localized biodiversity pressures through vegetation management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Preventive measures include environmental studies and reviews of route, location, technology and scheduling to reduce interference with sensitive environments. Operational measures include planned vegetation management, inspections and environmental monitoring, while compensatory measures may be applied to residual impacts where required by environmental licensing.

Row 20

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Caatinga Biosphere Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

149.74

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates electricity distribution assets that directly overlap with the core area of the Caatinga Biosphere Reserve. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving four distribution-line assets, totaling approximately 149.74 hectares. Three additional distribution-line assets were identified near the Biosphere Reserve, at distances ranging from approximately 3.82 to 7.94 km. These spatial relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding Biosphere Reserve spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap between four Cemig distribution-line assets and the core area of the Caatinga Biosphere Reserve. Three additional distribution-line assets were identified approximately 3.82 to 7.94 km from the Biosphere Reserve. Electricity distribution infrastructure may generate localized biodiversity pressures mainly through land occupation, vegetation removal and management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing

interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management within distribution rights-of-way is technically planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation. Preventive environmental management also includes reviews of route, location, technology and scheduling, with operational controls and monitoring applied where impacts cannot be fully avoided.

Row 21

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pampulha Modern Ensemble

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates electricity transmission and distribution assets near the Pampulha Modern Ensemble UNESCO World Heritage Site. The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified sixteen distribution-line assets and one transmission-line asset located approximately 3.69 to 8.92 km from the World Heritage Site. These proximity relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding UNESCO World Heritage spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified sixteen Cemig distribution-line assets and one transmission-line asset located approximately 3.69 to 8.92 km from the Pampulha Modern Ensemble UNESCO World Heritage Site. Electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure may generate localized biodiversity pressures primarily through land occupation, vegetation removal and management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management within transmission and distribution rights-of-way is technically planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation.

Row 22

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates electricity distribution assets near the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas UNESCO World Heritage Site. The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified two distribution-line assets located approximately 2.70 to 4.25 km from the World Heritage Site. These proximity relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding UNESCO World Heritage spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified two Cemig distribution-line assets located approximately 2.70 to 4.25 km from the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas UNESCO World Heritage Site. Electricity distribution infrastructure may generate localized biodiversity pressures primarily through land occupation,

vegetation removal and management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management within distribution rights-of-way is technically planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation.

Row 23

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Peruaçu River Canyon

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates an electricity distribution asset near the Peruaçu River Canyon UNESCO World Heritage Site. The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified the ITACARAMBI 2 - JANUÁRIA 3 138, LD distribution-line asset approximately 7.83 km from the World Heritage Site. This proximity relationship was identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding UNESCO World Heritage spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified one Cemig distribution-line asset located approximately 7.83 km from the Peruaçu River Canyon UNESCO World Heritage Site. Electricity distribution infrastructure may generate localized biodiversity pressures primarily through land occupation, vegetation removal and management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management within distribution rights-of-way is technically planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation.

Row 24

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Historic Town of Ouro Preto

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates electricity distribution assets near the Historic Town of Ouro Preto UNESCO World Heritage Site. The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified four distribution-line assets located approximately 0.64 to 4.15 km from the World Heritage Site. These proximity relationships were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the corresponding UNESCO World Heritage spatial layer.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The TNFD LEAP spatial assessment identified four Cemig distribution-line assets located approximately 0.64 to 4.15 km from the Historic Town of Ouro Preto UNESCO World Heritage Site. Electricity distribution infrastructure may generate localized biodiversity pressures primarily through land occupation, vegetation removal and management within rights-of-way, habitat fragmentation and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its Biodiversity Policy and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Measures include route and project-design criteria aimed at avoiding or minimizing interference with environmentally sensitive areas, scheduling and reprogramming of interventions to

reduce environmental disturbance, operational controls and environmental monitoring, and biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures for residual impacts where required. Vegetation management within distribution rights-of-way is technically planned to minimize unnecessary vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation.

Row 25

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

261784.18

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower and solar photovoltaic generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that overlap with the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving 11 hydropower plants, three solar photovoltaic assets, five transmission-line assets and 268 distribution-line assets, totaling approximately 261,784.18 hectares. These overlaps were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig’s georeferenced direct operational assets and the biodiversity hotspot spatial layer used in the ecological sensitivity assessment.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot is a biogeographic region characterized by high biodiversity and endemism while being subject to significant anthropogenic pressures. Cemig's TNFD LEAP Locate assessment identified direct spatial overlap between this hotspot and hydropower, solar photovoltaic, transmission and distribution assets. Depending on the asset type and local ecological context, potential biodiversity pressures may include habitat transformation and fragmentation, vegetation removal, land occupation, changes in terrestrial and aquatic environmental conditions, and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its biodiversity management framework and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Preventive measures include environmental studies and reviews of project location, route, technology and scheduling to avoid or minimize interference with ecologically sensitive areas. Where impacts cannot be fully avoided, the Company applies operational controls, environmental monitoring and biodiversity management measures. Biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures are implemented for residual impacts where required under environmental licensing.

Row 26

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Priority ecoregion – Cerrado-Pantanal (WWF Global 200)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

253595.08

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cemig operates hydropower and solar photovoltaic generation, electricity transmission and distribution assets that overlap with the Cerrado-Pantanal priority ecoregion identified under the WWF Global 200 framework. The TNFD LEAP Locate spatial assessment identified direct overlap involving 10 hydropower plants, three solar photovoltaic assets, five transmission-line assets and 247 distribution-line assets, totaling approximately 253,595.08 hectares. These overlaps were identified through GIS analysis using Cemig's georeferenced direct operational assets and the priority ecoregions spatial layer used in the ecological sensitivity assessment.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design
☑ Scheduling
☑ Operational controls
☑ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The Cerrado-Pantanal priority ecoregion is part of the WWF Global 200 framework, which identifies ecoregions characterized by high biodiversity, species richness and endemism, or by unique ecological and evolutionary processes. Cemig’s TNFD LEAP Locate assessment identified direct overlap between this priority ecoregion and hydropower, solar photovoltaic, transmission and distribution assets. Depending on the asset type and local ecological context, potential biodiversity pressures may include habitat transformation and fragmentation, vegetation removal, land occupation, changes in terrestrial and aquatic environmental conditions, and disturbance associated with operation and maintenance activities. Cemig manages these potential impacts following the mitigation hierarchy established in its biodiversity management framework and applicable environmental licensing requirements. Preventive measures include environmental studies and reviews of project location, route, technology and scheduling to avoid or minimize interference with ecologically sensitive environments. Where impacts cannot be fully avoided, operational controls, environmental monitoring and biodiversity management measures are applied. Biodiversity offsets or compensatory measures are implemented for residual impacts where required under environmental licensing.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cemig's Annual and Sustainability Report includes an independent assurance statement covering key ESG disclosures, as presented on pages 168 to 171 of the attached document. The assurance covers the company's processes for identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; environmental policies; supplier compliance with environmental criteria and transition plans; as well as quantitative data related to GHG emissions, energy and fuel consumption, and water use, discharge, and withdrawal. The external verification reinforces the reliability of Cemig's disclosures and aligns with international standards for corporate sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RAS-Cemig-2025.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cemig's Annual and Sustainability Report includes an independent assurance statement covering key ESG disclosures, as presented on pages 168 to 171 of the attached document. The assurance covers the company's processes for identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; environmental policies; supplier compliance with environmental criteria and transition plans; as well as quantitative data related to GHG emissions, energy and fuel consumption, and water use, discharge, and withdrawal. The external verification reinforces the reliability of Cemig's disclosures and aligns with international standards for corporate sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RAS-Cemig-2025.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Transition plans

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cemig's Annual and Sustainability Report includes an independent assurance statement covering key ESG disclosures, as presented on pages 168 to 171 of the attached document. The assurance covers the company's processes for identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; environmental policies; supplier compliance with environmental criteria and transition plans; as well as quantitative data related to GHG emissions, energy and fuel consumption, and water use, discharge, and withdrawal. The external verification reinforces the reliability of Cemig's disclosures and aligns with international standards for corporate sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RAS-Cemig-2025.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Carbon removals

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Progress against targets

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Project-based carbon credits

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cemig's Annual and Sustainability Report includes an independent assurance statement covering key ESG disclosures, as presented on pages 168 to 171 of the attached document. The assurance covers the company's processes for identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; environmental policies; supplier compliance with environmental criteria and transition plans; as well as quantitative data related to GHG emissions, energy and fuel consumption, and water use, discharge, and withdrawal. The external verification reinforces the reliability of Cemig's disclosures and aligns with international standards for corporate sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RAS-Cemig-2025.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Cemig's Annual and Sustainability Report includes an independent assurance statement covering key ESG disclosures, as presented on pages 168 to 171 of the attached document. The assurance covers the company's processes for identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; environmental policies; supplier compliance with environmental criteria and transition plans; as well as quantitative data related to GHG emissions, energy and fuel consumption, and water use, discharge, and withdrawal. The external verification reinforces the reliability of Cemig's disclosures and aligns with international standards for corporate sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RAS-Cemig-2025.pdf

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Brazil GHG Protocol Program

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Verification Statement issued by BVQI do Brasil Sociedade Certificadora Ltda covers Cemig's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. The verification was conducted in accordance with the Brazilian GHG Protocol Verification Specifications and the ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2024 standard. The statement confirms that Cemig's reported emissions meet the requirements of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. This verification statement can be found on pages 76 to 78 of the attached document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

IGEE-Cemig-2026-AB2025.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

In addition to the climate-related disclosures presented throughout this response, Cemig would like to highlight the publication of the document "Summary of the Assessment on Impact and Dependency – 2025", which provides an in-depth diagnosis of the company's relationship with biodiversity across its value chain. This assessment identifies priority locations and ecosystem services that are essential to the resilience of Cemig's operations, and supports a broader understanding of environmental dependencies and impacts. The main findings of this diagnosis will be incorporated into Cemig's Biodiversity Action Plan, to be developed within the scope of this project. This initiative reinforces the company's commitment to integrating nature-related risks and opportunities into its environmental strategy, in alignment with climate resilience and sustainable development objectives.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

SUMMARY-OF-IMPACT-AND-DEPENDENCY-ASSESSMENT-2025.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President of Generation and Transmission (VPG) and Strategy, Sustainability, and Innovation Department

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute