Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/26/2025, 05:23 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 87 companies, 44 consortia, and operations in 26 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 2024, Cemig reported a net income of R$7.1 billion (up 23.45% from 2023) and record investments of R$5.7 billion. As a recognized sustainability leader, Cemig was included for the 25th 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 was included in the CDP Climate Change 2024 A List, scoring the maximum in 10 of the 16 evaluated criteria. In 2024, Cemig's total GHG emissions amounted to approximately 6.33 million tCO_2 e. Scope 3 emissions represented 93.4% of the total, mainly from upstream fuel- and energy-related activities (63%) and the use of sold products and services (30%). Scope 2 emissions, comprising 5.9% of the total, were related to transmission and distribution losses (99.4%), while Scope 1 emissions made up only 0.7%, primarily from land use change (60%) and SF_6 leakage (19%). The company voluntarily offset 43,000 tCO_2 e 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. Looking ahead, Cemig will focus 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. A major next step is the integration of defossilization and decarbonization metrics into variable compensation for executives starting in 2025, strengthening climate governance. The company will also enhance its scenario analysis processes and update the Climate Action Plan every three years. In parallel, Cemig will work 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

12/31/2024

(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?

39819000000

(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

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Cemig presents geolocation data for 28 facilities that are under full operational control by the company, particularly hydroelectric plants and small hydroelectric plants, given that they constitute the largest percentage of the energy mix and are essential for power generation capacity and are strategically located to optimize the use of water resources. Due to its dependence on water resources, Cemig places great emphasis on monitoring and environmental management associated with its activities. The company continuously measures the impacts of operations to mitigate or avoid any potential damage to the environment. This proactive approach ensures that sustainable operations are maintained while minimizing the ecological footprint.
[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cajuru

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.23796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-44.754451

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Cajuru SHP.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Camargos

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.324618

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-44.616284

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Camargos HPP.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Coronel Domiciano

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.016333

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.441705

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Coronel Domiciano SHP.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Emborcação

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.451164

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.987247

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Emborcação HPP.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ervália

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.918193

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.659775

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Ervália SHP.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gafanhoto

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.099608

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-44.848886

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Gafanhoto SHP.

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Irapé

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-16.740251

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.572137

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Irapé HPP.

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Itutinga

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.291896

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-44.625289

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Itutinga HPP.

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Joasal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.80376

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.310994

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Joasal SHP.

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Machado Mineiro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-15.521949

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-41.509494

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of CGH Machado Mineiro.

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Marmelos

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.787792

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.304921

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of CGH Marmelos.

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Martins

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.806895

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-48.389237

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Martins SHP.

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Neblina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.831564

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-41.801437

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Neblina SHP.

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nova Ponte

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.133284

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.697343

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Nova Ponte HPP.

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Paciência

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.846978

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.337063

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of CGH Paciência.

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pai Joaquim

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.48498

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.542124

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Pai Joaquim SHP.

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Paracambi

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.67158

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.754568

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Paracambi SHP.

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Paraúna

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.637361

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.9685

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of CGH Paraúna.

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Piau

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.504762

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.372091

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Piau SHP.

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pipoca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.755009

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-41.778973

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Pipoca SHP.

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Poço Fundo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.790712

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.124741

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Poço Fundo SHP.

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Queimado

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-16.208037

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.317215

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Queimado HPP.

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rosal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.953811

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-41.716778

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Rosal HPP.

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sá Carvalho

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.635512

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.806499

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Sá Carvalho HPP.

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Salto Grande

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.115257

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.718839

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Salto Grande HPP.

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sinceridade

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.22152

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-41.995316

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of CGH Sinceridade.

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Três Marias

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.213334

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-45.261617

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Três Marias HPP.

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tronqueiras

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-18.719023

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.262768

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coordinates of the Tronqueiras SHP.
[Add row]

(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 source.

Lignite

(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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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)

4449.06

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

14726.29

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

14331.47

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Considering its subsidiaries and joint ventures, as of December 31, 2024, Cemig includes 36 hydroelectric power plants in its portfolio.

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)

374.8

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

366.96

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Considering its subsidiaries and joint ventures, as of December 31, 2024, Cemig includes 2 wind power plants in its portfolio.

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)

158.92

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

113.37

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

107.94

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Considering its subsidiaries and joint ventures, as of December 31, 2024, Cemig includes 10 solar power plants in its portfolio.

Marine

(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 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)

207

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

390.92

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

390.92

(1.16.1.5) Comment

'Other renewable' corresponds to energy generation from Cemig SIM, a company of the Cemig Group that operates in the remote solar energy generation segment, aiming to expand access to clean and affordable energy and to actively contribute 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 source.

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4885.78

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

15605.38

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

15197.29

(1.16.1.5) Comment

In the power generation business, Cemig stands out for producing 100% of its electricity from renewable sources, both through centralized and distributed generation. The company also operates Cemig SIM, which is focused on structuring businesses and developing solutions related to distributed micro and mini-generation of electricity. In 2024, Cemig invested approximately BRL 342 million in the acquisition and development of photovoltaic solar power plants, totaling 207 MW of installed capacity. Additionally, Cemig SIM reached a milestone of 33,000 subscription-based solar consumer units in the same year.
[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. As of 2024, 134 suppliers were classified as high-risk for environmental, social, financial, or governance issues. Sixteen of these were specifically identified as high financial risk. 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 2024, nine suppliers received support to improve compliance, while non-conforming suppliers may be excluded from Cemig's registry. The entire supplier management system is continuously reviewed to align with ESG best practices. All procurement staff are trained on their role in fulfilling Cemig's sustainability strategy, and in 2024, 100% of new suppliers were selected based on social criteria. No actual or potential negative social impacts were identified. ESG oversight in the value chain is shared between the Procurement and Logistics Department and the Strategy, Sustainability and Innovation Department.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

The materiality analysis carried out by the company concluded that topics such as climate, water resources and biodiversity are highly relevant to Cemig's operations, reflecting the nature of the business and the direct impact that these aspects have on energy generation processes. In contrast, the analysis indicated that plastics-related issues are not material to the company's core activities, as this issue does not represent a significant impact on operations or the identified priority areas. However, recognizing the importance of the topic in the supply chain, Cemig is developing a study to map the relevance of plastics among its suppliers. This initiative reflects the company's commitment to comprehensively address sustainability challenges, even in areas that are not currently considered material, but that may be important for responsible value chain management.
[Fixed row]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/26/2025, 05:23 pm

Contents

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

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Temperature variability

☑ 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)

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) 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 2023 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 (2024), the following stand out in the environment and climate theme: (1) Risk of non-adequacy to physical and transition risks related to climate change; (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 systematically assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities as part of its integrated risk management process. This process cuts across the company, ensuring that environmental considerations are assessed in conjunction with other business risks and opportunities. A practical example of this integrated approach is the way Cemig has been dealing with the interdependence between water resources and climate change. Given Cemig's great dependence on water resources for its operations, it was identified that this resource is being impacted by climate change, which can

generate significant risks in contexts of water scarcity. Faced with this situation, the company carried out a detailed study to map the risk, identify the most exposed units and define mitigation measures. As a result of this study, actions were identified for more efficient management of the reservoirs, as well as an opportunity to diversify the energy matrix, with investments in wind and solar sources. In its strategic planning, Cemig set a target of investing R$3.3 billion in Distributed Generation projects in vertical solar parks until 2028. This example demonstrates how Cemig not only identified dependence on water resources as a high-impact risk but also adopted a response strategy that included the opportunity to diversify the energy matrix, reinforcing the company's resilience in the face of climate change.
[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

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 has identified priority locations across both its direct operations and upstream value chain based on an integrated assessment of environmental impacts, dependencies, and ecological sensitivity. This process was grounded in the LEAP methodology developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), enabling the company to locate, evaluate, assess, and prepare for nature-related risks and opportunities. The assessment covered 467 assets, *encompassing hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants, as well as transmission and distribution lines, totaling nearly 394,000 hectares. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through documentation reviews and technical interviews, supported by the ENCORE tool, to map ecosystem services and pressures such as climate change and land-use changes. Cemig's analysis revealed areas of high materiality, allowing the company to prioritize 16 assets as critical due to their intersection with sensitive ecological regions and significant operational dependency on ecosystem services such as water provision, climate regulation, and soil retention. These findings inform strategic actions to mitigate impacts, promote resilience, and guide the development of Cemig's Biodiversity Action Plan aligned to achieve no net loss and nature-positive outcomes.*

(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

Impact_Dependency_Cemig.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 defines a substantial risk-related impact as one that, even if it represents less than 1% of revenue, has the potential to generate significant financial consequences for the company. This definition is based on the 6x6 risk matrix, which assesses both the probability of the risk materializing and its financial impact. This matrix, aligned with ISO 31000:2009 and the COSO standard, is an integral part of Cemig's Corporate Risk Management Policy. The methodology makes it possible to classify an impact as substantial, even if the financial effect is lower, if the probability of occurrence is high. For example, an event with a relatively low financial impact, but with a high probability of occurring, can be considered substantial due to the potential consequences accumulated over time. This approach allows Cemig to take a comprehensive view in identifying and responding to risks, ensuring that even apparently small financial impacts are not overlooked if they have the potential to affect the company significantly.

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

As with risks, Cemig defines a significant opportunity as one which, even if it has a positive impact on revenue of less than 1%, can have a considerable effect on the company's strategy and financial performance. The same 6x6 risk matrix is used to identify these opportunities, crossing the probability of the opportunity materializing with the expected positive financial impact. This approach allows Cemig to capture strategic opportunities that, although small in percentage terms of revenue, can make a significant contribution to innovation, market expansion or improved operational efficiency. By classifying an opportunity as significant, Cemig prepares to maximize its value, ensuring that all potential benefits are fully exploited and integrated into the corporate strategy.
[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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Cemig monitors water quality in accordance with the company's environmental guidelines, which are: (i) the Environmental Policy, which reinforces the importance of complying with legal requirements, preventing pollution and the commitment to continuous improvement; (ii) the Biodiversity Policy, which emphasizes the relevance of programs related to the conservation of fauna and flora, water quality, urban afforestation, and actions in its environmental reserves and stations; (iii) the Water Resources Policy, which deals more specifically with the conservation and safe management of these resources. Cemig also has a Service Instruction - IS62 - which establishes the minimum requirements to be met by the company's bodies based on ISO standards, related to responsibility for environmental issues inherent in processes, as well as the criteria that will guide budget management. To assess the state of degradation of water resources, water quality indices are applied, which aim to simplify, quantify, analyze, and synthesize the data generated in monitoring. The company uses and makes available the Water Quality Index (IQA), which defines a set of nine parameters considered most representative for characterizing water quality: dissolved oxygen, thermotolerant coliforms, pH, biochemical oxygen demand, nitrate, total phosphate, water temperature variation, turbidity, and total solids.
[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 hydrocarbons used in Cemig's processes are: - Mineral insulating oils: fluids used to insulate, cool, and protect components of electrical equipment (the main insulating medium used in most electrical equipment); - Lubricating oils and greases: thickened fluids (semi-solid or solid consistency) used to lubricate, cool, clean, seal, transmit power and reduce wear on equipment, being used in generation systems and in Transmission and Distribution equipment; - Aviation kerosene: Mainly used as fuel for helicopters in line inspections; - Diesel: Mainly used as fuel in vehicles and in emergency generation systems; - Gasoline: Mainly used as fuel in vehicles and chainsaws for pruning trees. These hydrocarbons can reach bodies of water in accidents and various environmental events (spills or leaks, serious failures, or defects in equipment in operation, explosion of equipment, storage or transportation, during handling or preventive and corrective maintenance) and due to improper disposal or disposal. The release of large quantities of these materials into water bodies can cause undesirable environmental effects, such as a reduction in the availability of oxygen in the water due to the formation of an oily layer on the surface, coating and consequent suffocation of animals.

(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

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Cemig's main risk of negative impact due to water pollution is the presence of petroleum-derived hydrocarbons in the waters of the Hydroelectric Power Plants. All operational procedures at the plants are guided by service instructions and quality standards. The Emergency Action Plans (PAE) present the necessary guidelines, and any type of incident related to contamination or leakage is recorded and consolidated in an Environmental Occurrence Report - ROA. The success of the procedures is evaluated based on compliance with the criteria established in the EAP. The main procedures are: - IS-62 - Service Instruction on Minimum Requirements for Environmental Adequacy and Compliance Cemig's Internal Policy (Insulating Oil and Ascarel) - Cemig's Internal Policy - Lubricating Oil and Grease Applied in the Company's Industrial Facilities - DPR-H-87 - Environmental Standards and Procedures - IT-G.02.01-001b - Work Instruction - PAE-DDC-SIG-001h - - Environmental and Health and Safety Emergency Response Procedure - DC-08A - Emergency Preparedness and Response Procedure - PAE-AT-0004 - Mineral Oil Leak or Spill (Emergency response procedures for each installation of the Generation Asset Management Superintendence). Conformities: - Cemig D: COPAM/CERH-MG Joint Normative Resolution No. 01/2008; - Cemig T: CONAMA Resolution No. 430, of May 13, 2011; - Cemig G: CONAMA No. 430/2011 and Joint Normative Deliberation COPAM/CERH-MG No. 01/2008.

[Add row]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

Read full terms of disclosure

Contents

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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Cemig does not consider the issue of plastics to be a material factor with the potential to substantially impact its operations, given the specific context of the sector in which it operates. As a company in the energy sector, its focus is on environmental aspects directly related to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. The environmental concerns that significantly impact the company are associated with the management of water resources, climate risks, biodiversity, and energy efficiency. In Cemig's context, the most relevant environmental risks include the management and protection of water resources, given that the company has a predominantly hydraulic matrix. Variations in the precipitation regime and the impacts of climate change on water availability are critical to its operations. In addition, the company faces challenges related to adapting to and mitigating climate impacts, such as extreme events and changes in weather patterns, which can affect the operation and safety of infrastructures. Other material issues include biodiversity, with a focus on preserving natural habitats and protecting endangered species due to its operations in sensitive areas. Energy efficiency and the transition to renewable sources are also high priority areas for Cemig, which is committed to expanding renewable energy generation and continuously improving its operational practices. Therefore, plastics management, despite being a relevant environmental concern in many sectors, does not fall among Cemig's significant material risks. The company's focus remains on the areas that directly impact its operations and business strategy in the energy sector.
[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 2024, approximately BRL 128 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 2024, BRL 4.4 billion were invested in Cemig D. For the new cycle (2025-2029), the currently approved PDD totals R 39.2 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)

128840000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The impacts of this risk are significant, including severe damage to energy transmission and distribution facilities, which can lead to disruption of supply to consumers, affecting the SAIDI (equivalent duration of interruption per consumer unit) and SAIFI (equivalent frequency of interruption per consumer unit) indicators. There are substantial costs associated with repairing damaged structures and compensating customers. In 2024, it totaled BRL 128.84 million. Compensations (DIC/FIC/DMIC) refer to the amounts that distributors must automatically pay to consumers when these quality limits are not met. However, it should be noted that, in this amount, the compensations are not restricted to those due to lack of energy, but also to those caused by 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

4400000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total amount invested in Cemig Distribuição reached, in 2024, BRL 4.4 billion, aimed at modernizing its operations and increasing resilience in the face of climate and operational challenges. As a result, it was observed that the regulatory limits of losses and the SAIDI and SAIFI quality indicators were met, with a reduction of about 2.5 hours in the perceived SAIDI.

(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 2025-2029 cycle. ACTION: In 2024, Cemig invested R4.4 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)

291000000

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

801000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated financial effect considers scenarios of reduced hydroelectric generation leading to the purchase of energy in the short-term market. The minimum impact is projected at approximately 4% of the commercialization segment's net revenue, corresponding to BRL 291 million, estimated for 2026. Under more adverse conditions of prolonged drought and significantly elevated market prices, the maximum impact could reach up to 11% of net revenue, equivalent to around BRL 801 million projected for 2028. The calculation used the 2024 net revenue (BRL 7,278,694,000.00) as the reference parameter. The inability to transfer these additional costs 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

634220369.66

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In terms of predictive modeling and analysis, there is the cost associated with hydrological studies (R$1,400,711.72), meteorology (R$1,175,521.88) and a dedicated team consisting of 5 meteorologists and 2 technicians (R$2,714,136.06), totaling, in 2024, an investment of R$5,290,369.66. As for investments in renewable and decentralized generation in 2024 – that in the long term could balance losses resulting from water variability in hydroelectric plants – the total Capex allocated was R$ 628.93 million, of which 63% was allocated to Cemig SIM (R$ 393.6 million) and 5% to solar energy (R$ 31.99 million).

(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, Cemig invests in hydrological studies (BRL 1,400,711.72), meteorology (BRL 1,175,521.88) and maintains a dedicated team of five meteorologists and two technicians (BRL 2,714,136.06), totaling BRL 5,290,369.66 in 2024. Furthermore, in 2024 the company allocated BRL 628.93 million in Capex for renewable and decentralized generation. Of this total, 63% was allocated to Cemig SIM (R$393.6 million), with 5% to solar power (R$31.99 million). Investments in hydro and wind energy were essentially maintenance, representing 28% (BRL 178.36 million) and 4% (BRL 24.98 million) of the total Capex, respectively, with no forecast of new contributions 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.
[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)

128840000

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

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

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

4400000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Approximately 77.2% of Cemig's total capital expenditures in 2024 were allocated to Cemig Distribuição, 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 essential for improving service reliability and mitigating the impact of climate-driven disruptions. This figure reflects the company's strong emphasis on climate resilience within 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 drought risk mapped did not cause a financial impact on Revenue in 2024. Nevertheless, it remains under strategic monitoring to anticipate and mitigate potential short- to medium-term impacts, projected at approximately 4% of the commercialization segment's net revenue, corresponding to BRL 291 million, estimated for 2026. Under more adverse conditions of prolonged drought and significantly elevated market prices, the maximum impact could reach up to 11% of net revenue, equivalent to around BRL 801 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT does not have any hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Emborcação plant, located in the Paranaíba River Basin, has a water stress level of 12%. Cemig, which fully controls this plant, constantly monitors the basin, as this is one of its most important operations in terms of energy generation. The company carries out drought studies to anticipate and mitigate possible 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT does not have any hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Nova Ponte plant, located in the Araguari River Basin, has a water stress level of 17%. Although there is still no significant water *stress, Cemig, which controls this operation, carries out continuous monitoring to ensure that any risks are identified and dealt with effectively, especially given the plant's importance 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT does not have any hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Nova Ponte plant, located in the Jequitinhonha River Basin, has a water stress level of 6%. Due to its relevance to the business, given its generating capacity, although the area is not under strong water pressure, Cemig carries out continuous drought studies and monitors regional water indexes, observing potential risks associated with drought.

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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT has no hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Três Marias HPP, located in the São Francisco River Basin, has a water stress level of 10%. Due to its relevance to the business, given its generating capacity, although the area is not under strong water pressure, Cemig carries out continuous drought studies and monitors regional water indexes, observing potential risks associated with drought.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Rio Santo Antônio e 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT has no hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Salto Grande Plant, located in the Santo Antônio and Guanhães River Basin, has a water stress level of 14%. Considering the relevance to the business, given the generating capacity, although the area is not under strong water pressure, Cemig carries out continuous studies on drought in the region and monitors the water indexes, observing potential risks to the operation.

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 has no hydroelectric plants in areas of water stress, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Queimado Plant, located in Rio Preto, has a water stress level of 15%. This operation is fully controlled by Cemig and is significant in terms of generation capacity. Even though there is no severe water shortage, Cemig adopts constant monitoring and preventive practices to identify and mitigate potential drought 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT does not have any hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Sá Carvalho Plant, located in the Piracicaba River Basin, has a water stress level of 8%. Although the water risk is low, Cemig, which fully controls the operation, keeps analysing regional indicators, ensuring an adequate response to any change in climatic 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT has no hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Rosal Plant, located in the Itabapoana River Basin, has a water stress level of 14%. Cemig, which controls the operation, carries out continuous studies to ensure that potential droughts do not compromise the operation.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ 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 UN FAO and WWF Water Risk Filter definitions, Cemig GT does not have any hydroelectric plants in water stress areas, as the water stress index for all assets is below 25%. The Itutinga and Camargos plants, both located in the Rio Grande Basin, have a water stress level of 21%. Due to its relevance to the business, although the area is not under strong water pressure, Cemig carries out continuous studies to assess drought risks and monitors 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, establishing the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), which provides the regulatory framework for a national carbon market. The SBCE aims to reduce GHG emissions and foster low-carbon innovation, following international best practices. The regulatory phase is currently underway, with implementation expected within 12 to 24 months. Cemig closely monitors developments related to the SBCE and other potential carbon pricing instruments. The company participates in relevant technical discussions, including the Climate Change and Air Quality Working Group under FIEMG's Council of Entrepreneurs for the Environment (CEMA), to remain aligned with evolving climate policies. As part of its preparation, Cemig has applied an internal carbon price of US$ 20.00/tCO_2 e (R$ 102/tCO_2 e) in the feasibility assessment of new electricity generation projects since 2019. 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 2024, considering its subsidiaries, the company totaled 48 plants, 36 hydroelectric, 10 solar and 2 wind, with a installed capacity of 4,885.78 MW. The establishment of a cap-and-trade emissions trading market in Brazil, along the lines of the CDM, for example, could enable Cemig to position itself as an important supplier of emission reduction certificates. This opportunity could lead to an increase in Cemig's revenue.

(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 CDM for the Guanhães Energia, SHP Cachoeirão, HPP Santo Antônio and SHP Paracambi plants. However, in all cases, Cemig does not have operational control and therefore credit management is not exclusive to the company, requiring alignment with the partners. By year, *at Guanhães Energia, the potential for generating credits is 44,488, 49% of which belongs to Cemig; at SHP Cachoeirão, it totals 34,059 credits, 49% of which belongs to Cemig; and at HPP Paracambi, it totals 33,993 credits, 49% of which belongs to Cemig, totaling 57,186.92 Cemig credits. The financial impact was calculated based on the possibility of these credits being traded between USD 0.46 per credit (considering the minimum value practiced in the world today) and USD 167.00 (considering the maximum value) with the dollar at BRL 5.50. Therefore, Cemig's total credits correspond to: [(44,488 credits x 49%) (34,059 credits x 49%) (33,993 credits x 49%)] 55,145. Therefore, the minimum amount would be: 55,145*US 0.46/credit*R5.50/US R 139,516.85. While the maximum amount would be equivalent to: 55,145*US167.00/credit*R5.50/US R50,650,682.50.*

(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 is primarily composed of the costs associated with project development and the monitoring of these projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). This cost can vary significantly depending on the type of project, geographical location, and the auditing and validation requirements set by certifying authorities. In the initial phase, which includes project preparation, validation, and registration, costs typically range from USD 80,000 to USD 230,000. This wide variation is influenced by the complexity of the project, its size, and specific approval and documentation requirements. Once the project enters the operational phase, which encompasses activities such as monitoring, verification, certification, and 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, and in subsequent years, these amounts decrease to between USD 15,000 and USD 25,000 per year. The estimated average annual cost per project is calculated as follows: Average Total 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 amount to BRL 1,443,750.00 per project, using an exchange rate of BRL 5.50 per dollar. If we assume the same average costs for the three projects (Guanhães Energia, PCH Cachoeirão, and PCH Paracambi), the total investment would be 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

Energy source

☑ Shift toward 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 :io 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 33,000 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 2024, Cemig SIM reached a milestone of 33,000 consumer units supplied through its solar subscription model, more than doubling its client base compared to 2023. The company invested approximately BRL 393.6 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 2025 and 2026 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)

28864000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024, Cemig SIM's result for the year was BRL 28,864,000.00. The increase in demand for services related to solar energy, energy efficiency and consultancy for implementing Energy Management Systems based on ISO 50001 resulted in significant positive impacts on the company's financial health.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

996000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2024, the Company invested approximately BRL 342 million in the acquisition and development of photovoltaic solar power plants. Between 2025 and 2026, Cemig plans to invest approximately BRL 442 million to expand the portfolio, aligned with the Company's Strategic Planning. Altogether, these initiatives represent approximately BRL 956 million in investments. By scaling up operations, Cemig SIM aims to enhance its revenue streams, meet growing demand from residential, commercial, and industrial consumers seeking clean energy alternatives, and solidify its position in Brazil's subscription-based solar energy market.

(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. (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 442 million between 2025 and 2026 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)

330000

(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 2024 for monitoring, verification, certification, and issuance of credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Based on project cost parameters, subsequent years of operation range from USD 15,000 to USD 25,000 per project, with an average of USD 20,000. For three projects, this equals USD 60,000, converted at BRL 5.50/USD = BRL 330,000. The proportion was estimated against 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)

342000000

(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 2024 (BRL 342 million). Cemig's total CAPEX in 2024 amounted to BRL 5.71 billion across 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]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/26/2025, 05:37 pm

Contents

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 formal Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy that applies to all organizational levels, including board members, executives, employees, and service providers. The policy is based on respect for individuals and appreciation of differences, regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, age, disability, marital status, or political ideology. Aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the company promotes continuous actions to foster inclusion, such as gender and race equity diagnostics and inclusive practices for people with disabilities. These efforts extend to communication, supplier relations, and client engagement. Since 2019, Cemig has maintained a Diversity Appreciation Group, reporting to the Corporate Sustainability Committee, responsible for driving inclusion initiatives. In 2023, Cemig launched its Diversity Program with medium- and long-term representation targets formally approved by senior leadership. As a mixed-capital company subject to public hiring rules (Article 37, II of Brazil's Constitution), Cemig faces structural challenges to increasing diversity, especially in technical *roles. Still, the company actively encourages broader participation in its recruitment processes. Discrimination, harassment, racism, and homophobia are not tolerated and are subject to legal and administrative sanctions.*

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

cemig-2023-08-31-JRTfGCbc.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 Corporate Communication and Sustainability Department at Cemig (equivalent to the CSO), reporting directly to the CEO, handles climate change issues. Its responsibilities include approving technical standards and normative instructions for corporate sustainability, climate change and social responsibility, aligned with *strategic guidelines and regulations. Working alongside the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee (CITE), the department proposes policies, guidelines, actions, plans, projects and strategic initiatives to enhance Cemig's performance across social, environmental, economic, and governance dimensions. The committee meets bimonthly, holds extraordinary meetings with other areas as needed, and provides quarterly reports. The Board of Directors oversees the budgetary needs for implementing the climate change strategy, including objectives and targets, and conducts periodic monitoring. In 2024, the strategy was approved in collaboration with finance and risk teams to preemptively address budget restrictions and challenges. The Board approves annual budgets, investment projects, the disposal of assets, among others, aligning with Cemig's Strategic Plan for the 2025-2029 cycle. Cemig also employs indicators to monitor energy supply interruptions, with Cemig Distribuição tracking service quality and Cemig Geração assessing climate-related risks impacting hydroelectric generation capacity. Emission reduction and consumption efficiency targets are evaluated at Board meetings, developed in coordination with responsible areas that will be responsible for monitoring the indicators and presenting them at results meetings. Cemig encourages the management of issues related to climate and water resources through targets and results reflected in financial rewards linked to employees' variable remuneration (PLR). Additionally, the ISUSTENT indicator measures Cemig's participation in key Sustainability Ratings such as ISE B3, CDP, DJSI, and the Carbon Efficient Index, affecting the PLR of the Sustainability Management (DCS/SE). The Variable Remuneration of the leadership, including the CEO and the Executive Board, is linked to the company's results indicators and to the achievement of individual corporate targets set by the Board of Directors, in line with the company's 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

Cemig's organizational structure includes the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee (CITE), made up of members of the Executive Board, including the Vice-President for Generation and Transmission (equivalent to the COO). Among the various action plans established by the Committee are those associated with the diversification of its electricity matrix. Currently, more than 98% of the electricity generated by the company comes from hydroelectric plants, whose operation is highly dependent on the hydrological regime and is therefore vulnerable to the risk of water shortages. This risk is discussed at CITE meetings throughout the year and the topic is taken to Cemig's Board of Directors every year by the Executive Board, through the Vice-Presidency of Generation and Transmission, during the annual review of strategic planning. The risk of water scarcity guides some of the Committee's main discussions, such as budgeting and risk management as a whole, strategic business planning and action plans, definition of organizational objectives, financial planning, among other related issues. Another topic covered is the issue of the company's performance in terms of water management, which is reflected in incentives for employees through the results of the CDP Water Safety questionnaire.

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 Executive Board of the Vice-Presidency for Generation and Transmission and the Vice-Presidency for Distribution, reports directly to Cemig's CEO and is responsible for biodiversity issues. His duties involve the approval of technical standards and normative instructions necessary for the development of corporate sustainability, biodiversity and social responsibility, in line with strategic guidelines and sector regulations. The CITE (Innovation and Energy Transition Committee) has the role of proposing policies, guidelines, actions, plans, projects and strategic initiatives to promote Cemig's performance in the social, environmental, economic and corporate governance dimensions, including issues relating to biodiversity. The Committee meets every two months and can request extraordinary meetings with other areas. In addition, the Committee also provides quarterly accounts. The Board of Directors considers the budgetary needs for the execution of action plans that guarantee the effective implementation of the biodiversity strategy - objectives, goals and programs - and monitors them periodically. In 2024, the strategy was approved jointly with the financial and risk areas in order to identify possible budget restrictions in advance and identify the best ways to respond to the challenges. The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the Annual Budgets and deciding on investment projects, the disposal of assets, among others. In line with these attributions, Cemig's Strategic Plan provides for investment initiatives in the expansion of energy generation from wind and solar sources, as well as investments in distributed generation through Cemig SIM. The company has indicators for monitoring and evaluating the business which provide measurable data on interruptions in the supply of energy. These indicators are used by Cemig Distribuição to assess the quality of service and, in the case of Cemig Geração, they are climate-related, since the physical structure and hydroelectric power generation capacity are exposed to climate risks. The targets related to reducing emissions and efficiency in consumption have their performance evaluated at Board meetings, and are defined in conjunction with the respective areas that will be responsible for monitoring the indicators and presenting them at results meetings. Cemig encourages the management of issues related to climate, biodiversity and water resources through targets and results reflected in financial rewards linked to employees' variable remuneration (PLR). Another indicator considered in the incentive policy is ISUSTENT, which

measures Cemig's participation in the main Sustainability Ratings in Brazil and the World, such as the ISE B3, CDP, DJSI and Carbon Efficient Index, with an impact on the PLR of the Sustainability Management (DCS/SE).
[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:*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ 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 Strategy, Sustainability and Innovation (CSO) leads the Sustainability Management, which is responsible for managing climate change and the company's Sustainability Plan. He defines guidelines and validates actions related to these topics, reporting directly to the company's President, who is the highest level of the Executive Board, which in turn reports to the Board of Directors. This structure grants the department autonomy to implement Cemig's guidelines and collaborate with other areas of the company. The Corporate Sustainability Management is responsible for several key activities, including: • Monitoring and adjusting guidelines, indicators, targets, and strategic initiatives related to sustainability, climate change, and social responsibility. • Proposing and approving technical standards and instructions for corporate sustainability, in alignment with strategic guidelines and sector regulations. • Analyzing trends, risks, and opportunities in climate adaptation and mitigation, as well as conducting studies on climate risks. • Developing and structuring corporate policies and procedures for climate adaptation and mitigation, in line with the company's guidelines and targets. • Providing input for strategic planning related to climate change and monitoring discussions on regulatory frameworks and the emissions market. • Quantifying Cemig's GHG emissions and related projects, as well as providing data on emissions from energy purchased by clients.

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 is responsible for advising the Executive Board on the fulfillment of responsibilities related to corporate risk management, monitoring and recommending mitigation actions. The following duties can be highlighted: - Promote the discussion of strategic and operational issues in the Corporate Risk Management Process; - Continuously monitoring the company's environment and the corporate risk matrix in order to identify the main risks and recommend priority mitigating actions to be proposed to the Executive Board; - To recommend, for approval by the Executive Board, guidelines and procedures to be adopted in the Corporate Risk Monitoring Process. Every year, the Committee carries out a survey of the company's Top Risks, including hydrological risk in the matrix and ensuring monitoring of the issue, the planned mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as the allocation of those responsible for coordinating these actions.

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 of Generation and Transmission and Vice Presidency of Distribution defines guidelines and validates actions related to Biodiversity, reporting to the CEO. The Vice Presidency of Generation and Transmission and Vice Presidency of Distributionis responsible for several key tasks, including: - Monitoring and adjusting guidelines, indicators, targets, and strategic initiatives related to sustainability, climate change and social responsibility. - Propose and approve technical standards and instructions for corporate sustainability, in line with strategic guidelines and sector regulations. - Analyzing trends, risks and opportunities in climate adaptation and mitigation, and carrying out studies on climate risks. - Developing and structuring corporate climate adaptation and mitigation policies and procedures in line with the company's guidelines and targets. - Providing input for strategic planning on climate change and accompanying discussions on regulatory frameworks and the emissions market. - Quantifying Cemig's GHG emissions and related projects, as well as providing data on emissions from energy purchased by clients.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify :CITE (Innovation and Energy Transition Committee)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(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

Given the growing importance of the climate agenda, the Board of Directors decided to create the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee (CITE) in 2024, which meets ordinarily monthly and may hold extraordinary meetings. This committee plays a key role in advising the Board on issues related to innovation and the energy transition, with a special focus on decarbonization. Made up of four independent directors, the committee has members with experience in both climate issues and innovation. Its strategic role is crucial, especially considering the importance of decarbonization as one of the company's main objectives. The committee guides Cemig's innovation strategy, ensuring that electrification initiatives, one of the main vectors of decarbonization, are properly integrated and driven forward in all areas of the company. His expertise contributes to identifying innovation opportunities that not only reduce the company's carbon footprint, but also promote competitiveness and long-term sustainability. Cemig's committees, with their respective competencies and attributions, ensure that the risks and opportunities related to climate change are properly assessed and incorporated into the corporate strategy, while at the same time driving innovation and the transition to a more sustainable energy future.

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 carries out the survey and assessment of Cemig's risks and opportunities in the face of climate change, as well as their respective monitoring, always working together with the Corporate Wealth Management Department and other related areas (Energy Efficiency Department, Management and Control of Metering and Commercial Losses in Distribution Department, Energy Planning and Water Resources Department) at all stages of the process, through the integrated approach that guides Cemig's risk management. In order to ensure that risks, especially priority risks, are properly managed, monitoring is carried out at least twice a quarter, depending on the criticality of the risk.

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

As water is the main raw material for generating energy, the Vice President of Generation and Transmission (equivalent to the COO) and his team regularly monitor and assess water risks by looking at the level of the company's reservoirs, to meet demand. They also monitor the weather forecast to identify events that could impact assets and the provision of energy services. The most relevant indicators and information are reported weekly at meetings of the Executive Board and monthly at meetings of the Board of Directors.

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 is responsible for advising the Executive Board on the fulfillment of responsibilities related to corporate risk management, monitoring and recommending mitigation actions. The following duties can be highlighted: - Promote the discussion of strategic and operational issues in the Corporate Risk Management Process; - Continuously monitoring the company's environment and the corporate risk matrix in order to identify the main risks and recommend priority mitigating actions to be proposed to the Executive Board; - To recommend, for approval by the Executive Board, guidelines and procedures to be adopted in the Corporate Risk Monitoring Process. Every year, the Committee carries out a survey of the company's Top Risks, including climate and hydrological risk in the matrix and ensuring monitoring of the issue, the planned mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as the allocation of those responsible for coordinating these actions.
[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.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, aware of the impacts caused by its activities on biodiversity and recognizing the importance of defining strategic guidelines for its preservation, has adopted a specific policy. Cemig's Biodiversity 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, especially SDG 15: Protecting Life on Earth. 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 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.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 :Carbon Efficient Index ICO2 (B3)

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

The Climate Action Platform of the UN Global Compact Brazil aims to mobilize its members to integrate the Climate Agenda into their organizational strategies, contributing to building a resilient and carbon-neutral economy in a transparent, socially just, and inclusive way. As part of this initiative, Cemig is committed to including the issue of climate change in its strategy and making its actions transparent. The Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2) was developed in partnership between B3 and the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). It is made up of shares in companies participating in the IBrX50 index that have adopted transparent practices in relation to their greenhouse gas emissions. Cemig, a member of the index, expresses its commitment to being transparent about its emissions in anticipation of the vision of preparing for a low carbon economy.
[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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Global_Compact_Join_Letter_9446.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

Through Fiemg's Climate Change and Air Quality WG CEMA and the Global Compact's Climate Action Platform, the company has been following the processes for implementing a regulated carbon market in Brazil. The company's work supports carbon pricing policies and the construction of systems for measuring, verifying and reporting emissions in the country.
[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 – Sistema Brasileiro de Comércio de Emissões).

(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)

(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 foster 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 Thematic Chamber on Climate, Energy, and Sustainable Finance. Through this participation, Cemig attended more than five meetings that addressed critical topics such as the Brazilian sustainable taxonomy, the regulation of the carbon market, the design 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

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 – CO_2

☑ 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)

148860

(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 the pursuit of net zero commitment. By joining the Net Zero Ambition Movement, Cemig made a commitment to annually publish an inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; and reduce GHG emissions in line 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 Global Compact aims to align companies’ strategies and operations with the principles of corporate social responsibility and sustainability, including climate- and water-related issues. Currently, the Global Compact is one of the largest corporate sustainability initiatives in the world, comprising more than 80 networks across over 159 countries, including Brazil. The principles of the Global Compact guide all relationships established through the company’s activities and are described in Cemig’s Social Responsibility Booklet. In 2009, Cemig signed a letter of adhesion to the Global Compact, publicly reinforcing its commitment. In December 2021, Cemig joined the Ambition for the SDGs Program, coordinated by the Global Compact and scheduled to last six months. This journey included themes and activities such as the Climate Accelerator, the Advisory Committee and CEO Roundtable, Benchmark 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)

148860

(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 players in the pursuit of net zero commitment. By joining the Net Zero Ambition Movement, Cemig made a commitment to annually publish an inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; and reduce GHG emissions in line 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 - Brazilian Association of Electricity Generating Companies

(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

ABRAGE aims to exchange technical, commercial, financial, and legal information on renewable and non-renewable electricity generation activities. ABRAGE did not oppose the Law establishing the carbon market. Since then, and in line with this stance, Cemig is positioned to support the country's energy transition, helping to achieve a more renewable matrix.

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

482283.32

(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 association works to disseminate technical information that contributes to the energy transition and interacts with the executive and legislative branches in formulating public policies aligned with sustainable development. Funding is provided for the continuity of this work and Cemig's participation.

(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 (Brazilian Association of Independent Electricity Producers)

(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

APINE's purpose is to promote the defense of the interests of the electricity generation segment, especially regarding independent producers and similar generators, promoting the expansion of their market space and preserving their profitability.

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

233708.04

(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 association works to disseminate technical information that contributes to the energy transition and interacts with the executive and legislative branches in formulating public policies aligned with sustainable development. Funding is provided for the continuity of this work and Cemig's participation.

(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 (Brazilian Association of Electricity Distributors)

(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's aim is to represent its members in legal contexts and beyond, in defense of their interests. This work involves: supporting members in technical, commercial, economic, financial, legal, political and institutional areas; encouraging mutual collaboration between members; carrying out studies of interest to the member group; drawing up studies and proposals with a view to resolving problems, in collaboration with the powers assigned, on issues related to members' activities; and promoting training and seminars on information of interest. With the increase in micro and mini distributed energy generation (DG) connections, the discussion on Normative Resolution 482/2012 is becoming increasingly important, especially regarding the tariff impacts on consumers without DG and the benefits of this modality to the electricity system.

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

1176804.63

(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 sits on ABRADEE's Board of Directors. Several Cemig employees work in different working groups, with an emphasis on energy efficiency and socio-environmental responsibility. Cemig contributes an annual fee to ABRADEE, established at a general meeting of the institution's shareholders, under the terms of its articles of association.

(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 (Brazilian Association of Electric Energy Transmission Companies)

(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

ABRATE seeks to represent the interests and add value to its member companies, acting proactively to ensure the sustainability, development, and attractiveness of the electricity transmission business. The association aims to be recognized as one of the main institutional agents in promoting the sustainability, development, and attractiveness of the electricity transmission industry.

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

253123.56

(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 contributes an annual fee to ABRATE, established at the institution's general meeting, under the terms of its articles of association.

(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 (Brazilian Association of Energy Traders)

(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

The association aims to defend competition in the free market as an instrument to promote efficiency and security of supply in the areas of electricity, ethanol, and natural gas. It also aims to stimulate the growth of carbon credit trading and promote unity among its members, representing them before public authorities, national and international bodies, and institutions. ABRACEEL defends the rights, interests and aspirations of its members and cooperates with public authorities and national and international institutions, as a technical and consultative body.

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

88452

(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 has no representative in the association's governance structure. The company acts through a technical group responsible for discussing, proposing, and submitting contributions to MME1/Aneel public hearings on the association's participation in government bodies. Cemig contributes an annual fee to ABRACEEL, established at the institution's general meeting, under the terms of its articles of association.

(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 7

(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 :ABDIB (Brazilian Association of Infrastructure and Basic Industries)

(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

ABDIB's aim is to contribute to Brazil's economic growth and social development by increasing investment in infrastructure and basic industries. In addition, it seeks to strengthen the competitiveness of companies supplying goods and services for infrastructure and basic industries and to collaborate with public and private agents in the search for consistent solutions to make investments viable and increase the participation of Brazilian companies in the global infrastructure market.

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

111674

(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 contributes an annual fee to ABDIB, established at a general meeting of the institution's shareholders, under the terms of its articles of association.

(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 (Brazilian Clean Energy Generation Association)

(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

ABRAGEL currently represents the most relevant generation agents for Hydroelectric Generating Plants (HGP), Small Hydroelectric Plants (SHP) and Hydroelectric Plants (HPP) of up to 50 MW in the country. Its main objective is to promote the union of small and medium-sized electricity producers, companies, entities, and associations interested in this market, representing its members before public authorities, national and international organizations and institutions, defending their rights, interests and aspirations. It also aims to cooperate with interested parties as a representative, technical and consultative body in the study and solution of issues related to the activities of its members.

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

116400

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

All the materials and publications provided by ABRAGEL in 2024 were aligned with the Paris Agreement. Cemig supports the energy transition and invests in infrastructure lines and networks to connect new renewable energy sources. Cemig contributes an annual fee to ABRAGEL, established at the institution's general meeting, under the terms of its articles of association.

(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 non-profit 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 consultative body, *providing knowledge 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, engaging 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)

102600

(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 objective of this contribution is to support the Council's initiatives in advancing sustainable development and climate-related agendas in Brazil. Through this engagement, Cemig is able to participate in thematic chambers, working groups, and policy dialogues that address critical environmental issues, such as the regulation of the carbon market, the Brazilian sustainable taxonomy, and the National Climate Plan. By supporting CEBDS, Cemig strengthens its capacity to influence and contribute to the development of public policies and strategic guidelines that foster 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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Full report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

RAS_Cemig-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In addition to the material topics highlighted in the body of the Sustainability Report, Cemig provides the GRI and SASB indexes in the annexes of the same publication. These indices offer a comprehensive view of the company's progress on ESG issues, allowing stakeholders to identify detailed information on Cemig's performance and initiatives in sustainability and corporate responsibility on issues that are material to the company. These indices offer a comprehensive view of the company's progress on ESG issues, allowing stakeholders to access detailed information on Cemig's performance and initiatives in sustainability and corporate responsibility.

[Add row]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

Read full terms of disclosure

.

Contents

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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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 (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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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/m^2 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) Scenario used 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) Scenario used 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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In 2024, Cemig advanced its scenario analysis practices to strengthen its capacity to anticipate and respond to climate-related risks. This work informed the review of the company's Top Risk Matrix, which highlighted as a priority the Risk of non-adaptation to physical and transition risks related to climate change. This risk reflects potential failures in mitigation and adaptation measures, with projected medium-term financial impacts of up to BRL 700 million in the absence of effective actions. To prevent climate-related risks from materializing, Cemig has been working on several initiatives, including setting emissions reduction targets. By conducting annual scenario analysis, Cemig decided to pursue science-based targets as a way to formalize its commitments and establish a scientifically validated pathway for emissions reductions in line with the Paris Agreement. In January 2025, these targets were approved by the SBTi and include near-term (2030) reductions for Scopes 1, 2 and 3, as well as long-term and net-zero commitments across all scopes by 2040, aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory. Scenario analysis along with targets set have influenced business processes such as strategy definition, by embedding decarbonization pathways into the corporate plan; financial planning, by integrating internal carbon pricing and scenario-adjusted revenue projections; capital allocation, by prioritizing renewables and grid modernization over fossil-based assets; risk management, by providing means to assess physical and transition risks applicable to the energy sector; resilience of business model and strategy, directing the reprioritization of projects and assets, which are now evaluated against SBTi-aligned targets criteria; and capacity building, by creating incentives to train internal teams and strengthen governance structures to ensure effective implementation of the Climate Transition Plan. The Climate Transition Plan operationalizes these commitments through expansion of renewable generation (solar, wind, hydropower), grid modernization, and innovation projects such as green hydrogen. Scenario results also highlighted the exposure of current and future capital expenditures to the risk of demand fluctuation and asset stranding under accelerated transition pathways, reinforcing the need for flexibility in the company's energy portfolio and investment strategy. Altogether, these developments demonstrate how scenario analysis has evolved into a key strategic management tool, enabling Cemig to improve resilience, reduce exposure to climate risks, and ensure long-term value creation.

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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Cemig's water scenario analysis supports the identification of operational vulnerabilities associated with water scarcity and the intensification of extreme weather events. With more than 90% of its energy generation historically linked to hydropower, such scenarios are critical for assessing the resilience of its infrastructure, financial performance, and supply chain. In 2024, the company advanced in strengthening the resilience of its business model and strategy through actions such as diversifying its energy mix, investing in infrastructure capable of withstanding hydrological stress, and integrating water efficiency indicators into asset management. These measures include the expansion of non-hydro renewables, technical adaptations in hydropower operations to ensure regulatory compliance, and enhanced monitoring systems that track both water use efficiency and climate-related risks. Additionally, through the repowering of its hydropower plants, Cemig has been consolidating a management strategy focused on maximizing energy generation efficiency, avoiding waste, and reducing environmental impacts. This is complemented by capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that internal teams and suppliers are equipped to address water-related risks and implement adaptive practices. Aligned with its Climate Transition Plan and Sustainability Plan 2025–2029, which set public commitments to 100% renewable generation and Net Zero emissions by 2040, these actions demonstrate the integration of water scenario analysis into governance processes, strategy planning, and capital allocation to ensure business resilience. Through this approach, Cemig reinforces its ability to operate sustainably and competitively in a changing climate and hydrological context.

[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.

(5.2.7) 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)

(5.2.10) 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).

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

In 2024, Cemig made substantial progress in implementing its Climate Action Plan. The plan outlines a science-aligned pathway toward the company's Net Zero goal by 2040, with intermediate targets including a 70% reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (from a 2021 baseline). The year was marked by strategic investments, operational advancements, and governance milestones that directly support the company's decarbonization levers and transition strategy. Key progress highlights include: - Implementation of renewable generation projects: Cemig advanced in the construction and commissioning of new photovoltaic plants in Minas Gerais, reinforcing its 100% renewable generation profile. - Emission reduction: the company achieved a 41% reduction in total emissions compared to 2021 levels, confirming it is on track to meet its 2030 and 2040 targets. It also secured the Gold Seal from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in recognition of its complete and transparent GHG inventory reporting. - Certification and commercialization of renewable energy: Cemig continued to expand the commercialization of renewable energy certificates (RECs and I-RECs), supporting client decarbonization and further validating the company's own renewable energy claims. - Loss reduction: investments in infrastructure led to improvements in energy efficiency, including reduced technical and non-technical losses, which are crucial for lowering Scope 2 emissions, the category responsible for 99% of distribution-related emissions. - Governance and incentives: in 2024, the Innovation and Energy Transition Committee played a central role in climate governance, including oversight of the Climate Action Plan. Moreover, targets aligned with the decarbonization path are being integrated into variable compensation for 100% of leadership positions, reinforcing accountability across the organization. - SBTi target approval: in 2025, Cemig's short- and long-term targets were officially validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), affirming the company's commitment to a 1.5°C pathway. These results demonstrate that Cemig is not only maintaining alignment with its climate journey but also accelerating key components of its transition strategy through investments, internal governance, target setting, and seizing opportunities.

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

Climate_Action_Plan_Cemig.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.14) 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.

[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

☑ 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 radar, 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

The generation of electricity by Cemig is predominantly hydraulic. At the end of 2024, considering its subsidiaries and subsidiaries jointly, the company had a stake in 48 plants: 36 hydroelectric, 10 solar, and 2 wind, with a total installed capacity of 4,885.78 MW, of which 95.09% refer to hydraulic generation. Therefore, a reduction in rainfall rates, which can be caused by climate change, affects the volume of water stored in the reservoirs, leading to a reduction in energy generation capacity. In other words, the risks inherent to climate change may increase the exposure of generators in the short-term market, due to a significant reduction in energy supply, which is an impact of high magnitude. Such a situation can directly affect revenue, and even give rise to the possibility of lawsuits for any losses caused. Accidental interruption of transmission lines, due to extreme weather conditions, can cause a reduction in energy availability, with a direct impact on billing, as well as on distribution lines, causing interruption in energy supply.

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 incentive to wind and/or photovoltaic generation can lead to an increase in the capacity of energy generation from clean sources that are independent of the hydraulic component, reducing the need for energy dispatch through thermoelectric plants by the ONS and, therefore, reducing operating costs. The company was impacted in years of low rainfall, as occurred in 2014, 2017, 2021. As a countermeasure, the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (MRE) mitigated part of the impact of the generation variability of hydroelectric plants. When all the plants generate below the required value, the mechanism reduces the energy available from the plants, causing a negative exposure in the short-term market and, consequently, the need to purchase energy at the Difference Settlement Price (PLD). In years of very critical hydrology, the factor of reduction of available energy can compromise more than 20% of the available energy of hydroelectric plants, and is therefore of high magnitude.

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

The increase in average temperatures can cause an increase in the use of electrical equipment for air conditioning and refrigeration, with an impact on energy demand and an increase in revenue.

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

☑ 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

Climate change determines the need for the company to make additional investments for maintenance and improvement of the distribution network. The Distribution Development Plan (PDD) contributes to mitigating this risk, in addition to providing assistance to the increase in demand resulting from the vegetative growth of the population. The company considers the magnitude of this impact to be medium.

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

The investment in improving the distribution network involves the implementation of new, more efficient technologies that also contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions indirectly, by reducing technical losses and the number of trips for local interventions. Therefore, the PDD also supports the achievement of the Company's climate goals. Another strategic guideline of the Company is to diversify its generation complex, the current CAPEX plan (2024-2028) provides for a total investment of R$ 35.6 billion in new projects, of which R$ 2.1 billion in generation, in addition to an investment of R$ 3.3 billion in Cemig SIM, a Cemig Group company focused on innovation, energy efficiency and energy solutions. These investments support the diversification of the matrix, an opportunity to reduce water dependence and impact on the environment.

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 uncertainty regarding the level of rainfall and, consequently, the reduction in the capacity to guarantee generation by Cemig's hydroelectric plants, give rise to the need to diversify the company's generating complex. Cemig considers the magnitude of this impact to be low, due to the renegotiation of the hydrological risk, in addition, in 2018 the company approved the multi-year business plan for the initiative of investment studies in wind and solar aimed at diversifying its generation complex.

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

☑ 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

If there is an increase in generation from non-renewable sources, due to periods of water scarcity and the need to meet the demand for the activation of thermal plants, there may be an increase in GHG emissions by the company. As a result, Cemig's performance in the sustainability indices of which it is part may be negatively influenced.

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 participates in several sustainability indexes and rankings, which contributes to communicating the company's sustainability practices to the market, including its actions to mitigate the effects of climate change, and thus facilitating access to capital for investors and the financial market.

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

☑ 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

Extreme weather events can result in overloading of Cemig's water reservoirs and even damage to the generating units. Cemig seeks to mitigate this risk with investments in dam safety (prevention) and also with the installation of a meteorological radar (disaster prevention). The magnitude of this impact is low, due to the maintenance services of its plants. The occurrence of extreme weather events, such as torrential rains and high-speed winds, can also lead to falling trees and cause damage to transmission and distribution lines. This risk is mitigated by pruning trees located in critical areas of the lines and reinforcing transmission lines.

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

In order to reduce the impact of climate change, Cemig's strategic driver is the search for the diversification of its energy matrix. As a result, the company has developed expertise in renewable energy generation (mainly wind and photovoltaic), in addition to constantly evaluating new technologies through its Research and Development program.

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

☑ 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

Cemig's activities are capital-intensive. Naturally, the incorporation of generation assets to minimize the impact of climate change may cause the Company to become indebted. The magnitude of this impact is high, due to the greater frequency and intensity of these climatic events, causing a greater need for investments in measures to adapt the energy transmission and distribution system, in addition to the need for investments to diversify renewable energy generation.

[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:

☑ Other, please specify :Green Bond Standard

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(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)

5710000000

(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 2025 (%)

94

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

87

(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. Developed 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. Once 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. The 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) Please 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

20

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

2470222.76

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

58

(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

11

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

1503196.88

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

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

35

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

3993213.17

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

14

(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

34

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

5804618.61

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

27

(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.

Lignite

(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

3

(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.

Hydropower

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

178360000

(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

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

2006

(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.

Wind

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

24980000

(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

4

(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

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.

Solar

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

31990000

(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

3

(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

30

(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.

Marine

(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)

393600000

(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

63

(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

70

(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 2024, Cemig SIM reached 33,000 subscribed consumer units, and the company plans to invest R$442 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

10.52

(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 is implementing a smart meter solution in the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte (RMBH). In 2024, 370,044 units had been replaced, allowing remote operations such as power cut-off and restarting, as well as the collection of readings for billing. The meters contribute to the reduction of non-technical losses and delinquencies, in addition to improving operational efficiency and the quality of energy supply. There are indirect climate benefits due to improved energy efficiency.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

355245000

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

3.4

(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

33.9

(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

34.94

(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 CO_2 emissions.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

203400000

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

1.95

(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

0.33

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 7

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Electric vehicles

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

The project aims to use all-terrain utility vehicles (UTVs) to facilitate access to remote or hard-to-reach areas, allowing for faster interventions in power distribution networks. Currently, 20 UTVs are in operation, improving the quality of service and reducing DEC and FEC (Equivalent Frequency of Interruption per Consumer Unit). The project does not have significant environmental impacts, but it improves the service provided to consumers.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1080000

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

0.01

(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

13.55

(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)

-21.7

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

318.9

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

296.7

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-64.6

(5.9.5) Please explain

OPEX is expected to decrease by around 64.6% in 2025, despite continued investment in key areas such as equipment maintenance, software and hydrological data systems, and meteorological radar maintenance. From 2023 to 2024, Cemig significantly expanded its operational response capacity to address immediate hydrological risks, especially under the PAE framework. In contrast, 2025 marks a strategic pivot toward structural resilience, with a pronounced shift in focus from operational expenditures (OPEX) to capital investments (CAPEX). The projected rise is attributed to the implementation of a mass notification system under the Emergency Action Plan (PAE), reinforcing Cemig's commitment to public safety and climate resilience. This reflects a maturing approach to climate risk adaptation, combining short-term readiness with long-term infrastructure planning.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[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)

27.65

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

110.6

(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 ☑ Plastics
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:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

10

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

(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

1064

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[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

☑ 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

☑ 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.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Cemig does not prioritize engagement with suppliers specifically on the topic of plastics because it is not considered material for the company, given the low representativeness of plastic waste in its operations. However, the company strictly follows its Solid Waste Management Policy, ensuring not only the proper disposal of its own waste, but also verifying compliance with this policy by suppliers.
[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:

☑ Other, please specify :The environmental requirements that must be met by suppliers are: (1) Compliance with environmental legal requirements; (2) Environmental impact management; (3) Use of natural resources.

(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%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

When the supplier's performance falls short of what is expected and defined in the contract, or there is non-compliance with legal or contractual requirements, a punitive administrative proceeding is initiated to investigate what happened. If necessary, the corresponding penalty is applied by the competent bodies. On the other hand, the results that exceed expectations are identified by the Assured Material Supply Program or recognized at the annual Cemig Suppliers Award event.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with the requirements for granting water (absence of infraction).

(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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

When the supplier's performance falls short of what is expected and defined in the contract, or there is non-compliance with legal or contractual requirements, a punitive administrative proceeding is initiated to investigate what happened. If necessary, the corresponding penalty is applied by the competent bodies. On the other hand, the results that exceed expectations are identified by the Assured Material Supply Program or recognized at the annual Cemig Suppliers Award event.
[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, Cemig continued its training program and the distribution of educational materials to its supplier chain. As part of its ESG Supplier Development Program, the company offered comprehensive training covering the economic, governance, social, and environmental dimensions. Topics included the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), waste management, and climate change. The goal of this initiative is to empower suppliers to adopt more sustainable practices and actively contribute to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, thereby strengthening the resilience of Cemig's supply chain in the face of climate change. In 2024, the program delivered seven days of training, totaling 843 hours of capacity building for 97 supplier companies and 340 participants—a 259% increase in the number of participating companies compared to 2023 (which had 27 participants). The engagement rate reached 72% when considering suppliers classified as high environmental sustainability risk (134 in total). Additionally, Cemig regularly offers further training sessions through UniverCemig for contracted companies and third parties, expanding the reach of its educational initiatives and fostering a culture of sustainability throughout its entire supply chain.

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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 introduced the Best Suppliers Award in 2022, encompassing two main categories: Social and Governance, and Environmental. This award was designed to encourage the adoption of sustainable practices across the supply chain by evaluating a range of environmental topics, including water management, solid waste, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, circular economy, and more. The goal of the sustainability category is to inspire suppliers to innovate with a focus on sustainable development, generating positive impacts both within and beyond their operations. Cemig recognizes initiatives that demonstrate a commitment to environmental preservation and social well-being, celebrating companies that stand out in the responsible management of natural resources. For the 2024 cycle, with the award ceremony scheduled for 2025, 30 proposals were submitted: 15 in the Environmental category and 15 in the Social and Governance category. In the Environmental pillar, the winner was Isoeletric Brasil, with the project "Development of Ecologically Sustainable Polymeric Insulators." In the Social and Governance pillar, the winning project was "Fostering a Spirit of Solidarity," by Cabelauto Condutores Elétricos.

(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

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

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:

☑ 1-25%

(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 the ESG Supplier Forum annually, gathering to promote the exchange of best practices, strengthen the integration of ESG criteria in supplier selection, qualification, and monitoring processes, and build capacity across the value chain. The selection of participants is based on the relevance and financial value of their contracts, while also allowing other interested suppliers to apply for participation. In 2024, the Forum focused on Climate Change and GHG Emissions and was structured as a continuous engagement process, with meetings held on October 24 and November 7, 2024, and further sessions scheduled until May 2025, when concrete actions will be defined to enhance governance and sustainability within Cemig's supply chain. This type of engagement enables suppliers, particularly those more vulnerable to climate-related risks, to access technical knowledge and peer learning opportunities, thereby 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 promoting dialogue and collective problem-solving, the initiative helps strengthen suppliers' capacity to measure, report, and reduce GHG emissions, which directly contributes to the achievement of Cemig's decarbonization targets. Success will be assessed by (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 long-term supplier environmental performance, such as enhanced disclosure on 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 created in 2019, is dedicated to the shared generation, energy efficiency, and innovative solutions segment in the energy sector. Sustainability is one of the company's pillars, which reinforces this commitment through the promotion of solar energy, a 100% clean and renewable source. All Cemig SIM customers are automatically engaged in sustainable practices, since solar generation contributes directly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. For commercial customers, the company offers the 100% Clean and Renewable Energy Certificate, the Cemig SIM REC, which allows the traceability of the energy consumed, in addition to the Cemig SIM Renewable Energy Seal, used in packaging and institutional communications. Cemig SIM also establishes strategic partnerships with various entities in the productive sector, such as Fiemg, Fecomércio MG, CDL-BH and others, encouraging adherence to economical, clean and sustainable energy solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The sustainable engagement promoted by Cemig SIM continues to yield significant results by reducing energy costs for both residential and corporate consumers in Minas Gerais, all without requiring upfront investments from customers. This model supports broad access to clean energy and aligns with Cemig's strategic objectives for energy democratization and decarbonization. In 2024, Cemig SIM successfully reached the milestone of 33,000 consumer units supplied through *subscription-based solar energy, reinforcing its role in advancing distributed renewable generation and reducing GHG emissions in the state. The effectiveness of this engagement is evidenced not only by the growth in user adoption but also by the company's commitment to future expansion: R$442 million are planned for investment in distributed generation projects between 2025 and 2026, in line with Cemig's Strategic Plan.*

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, aims to strengthen relationships with communities and territories near its hydroelectric plants, promoting social development and transparency in water resource management. Through technical meetings held at the plants, specialists from the company share knowledge on topics such as meteorology and rainfall forecasts, reservoir and dam safety, civil structures, aquatic fauna, water quality, and social and environmental actions related to the enterprises. In 2024, the program held meetings at Nova Ponte, Irapé, and Queimado hydroelectric plants, addressing key themes like reservoir operations, dam safety, and updates on Emergency Action Plans (PAEs). The sessions brought together 149 participants, including representatives from Civil Defense, Fire Department, municipal leaders, and other water users. Additionally, Cemig engages with NGOs and stakeholders through water resources forums and river basin committees, such as the one responsible for the management of the Três Marias HPP reservoir. The program also supports the integration of PAEs with Municipal Contingency Plans (PLANCONs), contributing to enhanced local risk preparedness.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effectiveness of the Proximity Program is evident in its contribution to trust-building, knowledge exchange, and stakeholder collaboration. In 2024, the initiative recorded a satisfaction rate of 94.94%, exceeding the minimum target of 90%, as part of a process audited in accordance with ABNT NBR ISO 9001 standards. This *high satisfaction indicates the program's success in enhancing transparency and promoting shared understanding of Cemig's operations among community members and institutional stakeholders. The participation of 149 individuals in the 2024 cycle of meetings, including key emergency management actors, reflects the program's role in supporting collaborative governance of 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 outcomes include improved investor understanding of Cemig's climate commitments, integration of climate KPIs in executive compensation (100% of leadership in 2024), and support for emissions targets validated by SBTi. Success is measured by stakeholder feedback in meetings and engagement metrics (event participation, inquiries).
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other
☑ Other initiative type, please specify

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Not applicable.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Although Citrosuco appears as a Supply Chain member, Cemig currently does not maintain any commercial relationship with the company. Therefore, there are no mutually beneficial environmental initiatives in progress or under consideration with this organization. Cemig remains open to future partnerships with value chain actors where shared environmental goals and collaborative efforts can drive sustainable development and climate resilience.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Cemig has not implemented mutually beneficial environmental initiatives directly associated with CDP Supply Chain members since this is not currently a strategic priority for the company. Cemig designs its engagement strategies to include a larger number of suppliers, covering beyond the CDP Supply Chain program. However, if scalable initiatives are identified in the future, Cemig is open to collaboration, intending to contribute to mutual environmental benefits.

[Fixed row]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

Read full terms of disclosure

Contents

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 adopts the operational consolidation approach to report climate change environmental performance data given the direct relevance of the topic to the company's operations. This approach involves collecting and analyzing data directly related to the company's operations, such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, and the efficiency of mitigation technologies. By opting for this form of consolidation, Cemig achieves a more accurate assessment of GHG emissions in daily activities. In this way, it obtains a detailed view of the impact of the company's operations and the effectiveness of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, aligning with industry best practices and specific regulatory needs.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For water security, Cemig also opts for the operational approach, which allows for detailed monitoring of the water resources used in operations, especially considering the company's significant dependence on hydroelectric plants. The operational approach offers a clear view of the use and management of water resources, as well as the measures adopted to ensure sustainability and efficiency in water consumption. This approach ensures that water management is continuously monitored and improved in line with the company's operational practices and requirements.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The relevance of plastics was evaluated in relation to Cemig's assets, based on the operational approach, and it was found that it is not a material issue for the company. Therefore, plastics-related issues do not have a significant impact on the company's operations or assets.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Cemig adopts the operational approach to reporting environmental performance data as this option allows a more detailed understanding of the direct impacts of the company's operations. This approach allows monitoring preservation and restoration initiatives, as well as efforts to mitigate impacts on biodiversity in the areas of operation. The operational approach offers a more concrete and practical view of the measures implemented and the effectiveness of these actions, aligning with the company's environmental management needs.
[Fixed row]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

Contents

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?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Cemig, in its commitment to reducing GHG emissions, has science-based targets, in accordance with the Science Based Targets (SBT) guidelines. The second stage of the target validation process consisted of validating the inventory by the SBT initiative, following the guidelines of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standards and the

Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. In order to adapt the emissions report to the changes required for submission of the SBT target, some updates were made to the calculations and new emitting activities were included. In this process, the Land Use Change category under Scope 1 was also recalculated in the base year, in order to improve accuracy and alignment with updated methodological standards. Adjustments were made to some Scope 3 emission activities: - Category 1 of Scope 3: 'Purchased Goods and Services' – includes emissions resulting from the burning of fuels by contractors, logistics service providers and suppliers. - Category 3 of Scope 3: 'Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2', the calculation of emissions from the extraction, manufacture and transportation of fuels used in operations (both stationary and mobile sources) was included. Another change was the segregation of emissions related to the sale of electricity and gas into two separate categories. The sale of electricity was assigned to the category 'Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2', while the sale of gas was kept in Scope 3 - Category 11: 'Use of sold products'. Emissions related to Category 2: 'Capital Goods', and Category 15: 'Investments' were also included in the calculations.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Cemig, as part of its commitment to reducing GHG emissions, has established science-based targets, validated in accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines. As part of the alignment process for submitting its targets, the company reviewed and recalculated its emissions inventory following the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The organization recalculated its base year emissions (2021), maintaining the same base year but adjusting the calculations exclusively for Scope 3 activities and Land Use Change category under Scope 1. The purpose of the recalculation was to reflect methodological improvements and ensure greater accuracy and alignment with the climate commitments made during the SBTi validation process.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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 have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

For companies in the electricity sector that have generation and distribution businesses like Cemig, it is not possible to buy energy from other suppliers, therefore, it is not possible to account for emissions based on the market.

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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 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)

42860.81

(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)

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 2

(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 3

(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 4

(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.

Past year 5

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51938.62

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(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)

376174.25

(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 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-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 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-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 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

861233.04

(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 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

448083.41

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) 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.

Past year 5

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

598518.28

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) 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]

(7.8) 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)

72759.48

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) 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)

297359.75

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) 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)

3726220.68

(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

(7.8.5) 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) 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)

175.05

(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

(7.8.5) 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)

1332.1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) 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)

120.53

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) 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) 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) Please explain

Related to fuel consumption by contractors and outsourced services, this type of emission did not occur in 2022; therefore, the category Downstream transportation and distribution was not relevant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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)

1794275.37

(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

(7.8.5) 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) 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) 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) 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)

18966.4

(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

(7.8.5) 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) 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) 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

12/31/2023

(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 2

(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 3

(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 4

(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

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.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

63.29

(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)

790.63

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

615.7

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

428.07

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

215.47

(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)

22699.24

(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)

6426649.39

(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

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]

(7.9) 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:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
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

CEMIG 2025 (EN) - Declaração Razoável_ass (3).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1 (Standard: ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2019) Page 2 (Total GHG emission in tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e))

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ 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

CEMIG 2025 (EN) - Declaração Razoável_ass (3).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 (Standard: ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2019) Page 2 (Total GHG emission in tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e))

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ 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

CEMIG 2025 (EN) - Declaração Razoável_ass (3).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1 (Standard: ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2019) Page 2 (Total GHG emission in tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e))

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported 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:
☑ Increased

(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)

122.3

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.03

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Although they are still reported in the Inventory with the localization method, emissions related to energy consumption are actually zero, since all the energy consumed has an associated renewable energy certificate. In other words, there was a reduction in emissions due to proactive initiatives related to the Transition Plan.

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 actions to reduce emissions are being developed and implemented, it has not been possible to account for how the reductions are associated with 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 divestment

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)

92890.8

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in the value of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions was due to numerous factors, influenced by market issues. For example, the Scope 1 increase was mainly influenced by the growth in fugitive emissions resulting from the replacement of equipment in wind farms, which resulted in a greater release of SF_6 , a gas with a high global warming potential. In addition, there was an increase in emissions related to agricultural activities and changes in land use. These increases are associated, respectively, with the greater consumption of fertilizers - which intensifies the emission of nitrogen oxides - and the expansion of vegetation suppression, reducing carbon absorption capacity and releasing emissions associated with the removal of native vegetation. In 2024, the increase in Scope 2 emissions was due to both the increase in the emission factor of the national energy mix (taking into account that emissions are calculated using the localization method) and the increase in the amount of electricity lost in transmission and distribution compared to 2023.

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 change 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 change in boundary. The same limits are applied to the Inventory in 2023 and 2024

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 increased as a result of the rise in the national grid emission factor (Cemig's inventory is calculated using the localisation method). The emission factor was increased as a result of the rainfall regime, but other factors related to business output added emissions and so the total increase was entered in the line relating to business output.

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

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22230.25

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

107.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Mainly due to the increase in fugitive emissions resulting from the replacement of equipment in wind farms — which led to higher release of SF_6 , a greenhouse gas with a high global warming potential — the organization's Scope 1 emissions rose significantly. In addition, there was an increase in emissions associated with agricultural activities and land use change. These changes are respectively related to the greater use of fertilizers, which intensifies the emission of nitrogen oxides, and the expansion of vegetation suppression, which reduces carbon sequestration and releases additional emissions from native vegetation removal. The total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year amounted to 326,144.26 tCO_2 e, while in 2024 they reached 419,035.06 tCO_2 e, resulting in an absolute increase of 92,890.80 tCO_2 e. Focusing on Scope 1 only, emissions increased by 22,230.25 tCO_2 e compared to the previous year (from 20,630.56 to 42,860.81 tCO_2 e), representing an approximate 107.7% growth.
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

103191.26

(7.12.1.2) Comment

In the base year of 2024, Cemig presented a total of 103,191.26 tCO2e of biogenic emissions, considering scopes 1 and 3. In scope 1, total biogenic emissions were 96,313.89 tCO2e, from the consumption of diesel oil in generators, natural gas in stationary sources (as it contains a percentage of biodiesel in its composition) and the use of fuels by the company's fleet, given the percentage of biodiesel added to diesel, ethanol added to the gasoline mix and when pure ethanol is used.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

33267.648

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

432.715

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

244.89

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

978.218

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7937.337

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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)

0.01

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

14.2

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.34

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9313.219

(7.15.3.5) Comment

The total gross emissions (tCO2e) also include HFC emissions.

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 has no emissions that fit 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 has no emissions that fit into this category.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

7468.23

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1.25

(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)

7612.767

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Category includes stationary and mobile combustion activities. The total value (tCO2e) also includes N2O emissions.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

25799.41

(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)

25781.365

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Category includes agricultural activities and changes in land use. The total figure also includes N2O emissions.
[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	*42860.81*

[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

Sá Carvalho

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2.84

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Salto Grande

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Parajuru - Eólica

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

915.11

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Itutinga

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5.45

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Rosal

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

27.62

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Camargos

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7.15

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cemig D

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

34542.09

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Oeste

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7.65

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Três Marias

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Volta do Rio - Eólica

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

850.17

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

GASMIG

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1495.33

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sul

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

12.55

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CEMIG SIM

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0.57

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Horizontes

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cemig GT

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4173.32

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Leste

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2.37

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CEMIG PCH

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1.3

Row 18

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Poço Fundo

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2.83

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

Cemig H

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Centroeste

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

814.44

Row 22

(7.17.1.1) Business division

PCH

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1.3

Row 23

(7.17.1.1) Business division

ESCEE

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UFV Boa Esperança

(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*	*25934.822*
Row 2	*Fugitive emissions*	*9313.219*
Row 3	*Mobile combustion*	*7394.075*
Row 4	*Stationary combustion*	*218.692*

[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
Electric utility activities	*42860.807*	*Cemig has no 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.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	*42860.807*	*376174.252*	*Emissions from the consolidated accounting group cover Cemig's total emissions by scope.*
All other entities	*0*	*0*	*Cemig has no other entities.*

[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

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Calculations based on the emission factor provided by the GHG Protocol.

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

CITROSUCO was not a client of Cemig in 2024, so it is not related to emissions from the sale of Cemig's goods or services.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CITROSUCO was not a client of Cemig in 2024, so it is not related to emissions from the sale of Cemig's goods or services.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

CITROSUCO was not a client of Cemig in 2024, so it is not related to emissions from the sale of Cemig's goods or services.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

The Customer provides the number of CNPJ (Corporate Tax Code) data that are considered for the calculation of emissions, since the customer presents several records (names) in the company's system. CDP advises on the best way to allocate emissions by scope relative to the "sale of energy" product.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are preparing a customized report for each free market customer, informing them of their monthly emissions in tCO_2 from the purchase of electricity. The customer will have the option of acquiring a renewable energy certificate, with the aim of reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.

[Fixed row]

(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

4528.88

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

32947.43

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

37476.31

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

41469.2

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

41469.20

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4528.88

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

74416.62

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

78945.50
[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
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) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The fuel category was not used for energy consumption within the organization.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The fuel category was not used for energy consumption within the organization.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4528.88

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Energy consumption in ethanol.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The fuel category was not used for energy consumption within the organization.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

31241.38

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Energy consumption in gasoline and diesel.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1399.22

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Energy consumption in natural gas, vehicular natural gas and LPG.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

306.83

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Energy consumption in aviation kerosene.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

37476.31

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption in MWh.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

41469.2

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41469.20
[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/region

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

176.21

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

0.72

(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)

21271.42

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

5060

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

41

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

567478

(7.33.1.10) Comment

The scope 2 emissions presented consider the “Transmission Losses” category for Cemig GT. The connections represent the 40 existing substations. In 2024, emissions increased compared to the previous year due to the rise in the national grid emission factor — not due to an increase in energy losses.

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

58692.85

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

8.31

(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)

343245.49

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

570535

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

223070

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

567478

(7.33.1.10) Comment

The annual load, or system load, is the electricity annually injected into the distribution network at border points and by generation units. The scope 2 emissions presented consider the category of "Distribution Losses" for Cemig D. The number of connections is given by the number of consumers served by Cemig D. In 2024, technical and non-technical losses were reduced as a result of measures to combat them, including 401,000 inspections, the replacement of 612,000 obsolete meters, the installation of 235,000 smart meters, and the regularization of 4,300 illegal connections. Despite the reduction in losses, emissions increased compared to the previous year due to the rise in the national grid emission factor — not due to an increase in energy losses.
[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

10.1

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

419035

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour purchased (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

41469

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

91.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Rise in the emission factor of electricity generation in the National Interconnected System (SIN)

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, there was a 28.5% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2023, approximately 92,890 tCO2e, driven mainly by the rise in the emission factor of electricity generation in the National Interconnected System (SIN), which experienced a significant 41% increase. Another relevant factor was the 14% growth in energy sales, indicating higher demand and energy circulation, which also contributed to the increase in emissions during the period.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

419035

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

39819000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11.1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Rise in the emission factor of electricity generation in the National Interconnected System (SIN).

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, there was a 28.5% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2023, approximately 92,890 tCO2e, driven mainly by the rise in the emission factor of electricity generation in the National Interconnected System (SIN), which experienced a significant 41% increase. Another relevant factor was the 14% growth in energy sales, indicating higher demand and energy circulation, which also contributed to the increase in emissions 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

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

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

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net 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

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net 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:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(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

400

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

400

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is not an intensity metric.

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

61.17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total hazardous waste generated (in tons).

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

53160

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

53160

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is not an intensity metric.

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

12.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Amount of waste destined for disposal, recycling and regeneration, reuse or decontamination (in 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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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)

17048.29

(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)

878281.330

(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)

256458.148

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42860.81

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

376174.25

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

419035.060

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

73.85

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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

☑ Other (upstream)

☑ Other (downstream)

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ 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 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ 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 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

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3995.32

(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)

213.06

(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

(7.53.1.29) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.30) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6960219.480

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6960219.480

(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)

100

(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

(7.53.1.50) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.51) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (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)

4036927.298

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72759.48

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

297359.75

(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)

3726220.68

(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)

175.05

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1332.1

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120.53

(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)

18966.4

(7.53.1.74) Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.75) Scope 3, Other (downstream) 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)

4116933.990

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4116933.990

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.26

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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)

1794275.37

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1794275.370

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1794275.370

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

89.38

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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

☑ Other (upstream)

☑ Other (downstream)

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ 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 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ 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 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)

17048.29

(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)

3995.32

(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)

213.06

(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

(7.53.1.29) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.30) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6960219.480

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7838500.810

(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)

100

(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

(7.53.1.50) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.51) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (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)

783850.081

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42860.81

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

376174.25

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72759.48

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

297359.75

(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)

3726220.68

(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)

175.05

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1332.1

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120.53

(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)

18966.4

(7.53.1.74) Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.75) Scope 3, Other (downstream) 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)

4116933.990

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4535969.050

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

46.81

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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 (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Other (upstream)

☑ Other (downstream)

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ 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 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ 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 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

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3995.32

(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)

213.06

(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

(7.53.1.29) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.30) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6960219.480

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6960219.480

(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)

100

(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

(7.53.1.50) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.51) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (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)

696021.948

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72759.48

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

297359.75

(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)

3726220.68

(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)

175.05

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1333.16

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120.53

(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)

18966.4

(7.53.1.74) Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.75) Scope 3, Other (downstream) 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)

4116935.050

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4116935.050

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.39

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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)

1794275.37

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1794275.370

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1794275.370

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.71

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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)

17048.29

(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)

878281.330

(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)

87828.133

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42860.81

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

376174.25

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

419035.060

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

58.10

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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 (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ 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 CO_2e 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)

0.119

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.1190000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1190000000

(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

65

(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

0.0287980000

(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

0.054

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0540000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0540000000

(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

72.06

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ 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)

0.119

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.1190000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1190000000

(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

65

(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

0.0090440000

(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

0.054

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0540000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0540000000

(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

59.11

(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, structured in 2023 through a participatory process involving all areas of the company. The plan presents a set of concrete initiatives, such as: Decarbonization of the fleet, with the use of ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification; Increase in self-consumption of 100% renewable energy; Reduction of losses in distribution and modernization of 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 built following the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international frameworks on the topic.

(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

☑ Abs6

☑ Abs7

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

☑ Abs5

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(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 the reduction of indirect (Scope 3) emissions, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable practices and fostering collaborative efforts across 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 retirements of the target during the reporting year. The net-zero target remains underway, with the company maintaining its continuity 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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	*5*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*2*	*66*
Implementation commenced	*46*	*7355*
Implemented	*17*	*1691*
Not to be implemented	*2*	*`Numeric input*

[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 CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1359.3

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

54576558

(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

Replacement of hospital equipment in the Cemig Hospitals project

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10.4

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

353372

(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

Replacement of hospital equipment in the Energy Efficiency project - Santa Casa de Misericórdia de São João Del Rei

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13.7

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

911808

(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

Replacement of Public Lighting in the IP Energy Efficiency project - Almenara MP

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.8

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

522598

(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

Replacement of Public Lighting in the Energy Efficiency project in IP- PM de Candeias

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17.4

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

939811

(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

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

28.1

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

851762

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of Public Lighting in the IP Energy Efficiency Project - Divinópolis MP

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18.2

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

949855

(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

Replacement of Public Lighting in the IP Energy Efficiency Project - PM of Itajubá

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.1

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

889778

(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

Replacement of Public Lighting in the IP Energy Efficiency Project - PM of Juiz de Fora

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17.2

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

935493

(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

Replacement of Public Lighting in the IP Energy Efficiency project - PM de Oliveira

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

115.9

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13574296

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of lighting in public schools in the LED in Schools II project

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13.1

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

322400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of equipment in sanitation units in the Energy Efficiency Project - COPASA Araxá - Córrego Areia

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21.5

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1122293

(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

Replacement of equipment in sanitation units in the Energy Efficiency Project - COPASA Araxá - Córrego Feio

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.9

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

414518

(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

Replacement of equipment in sanitation units in the Energy Efficiency Project - SAAE Lambari

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11.5

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

386649

(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

Replacement of hospital equipment in the Energy Efficiency Project - Santa Casa de Patrocínio

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.1

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

271728

(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

Lighting Replacement at Universities in the Efficiency Project - UFMG - Veterinary School

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23.8

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

695968

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of Public Lighting in the Public Lighting Efficiency Project - Pará de Minas City Hall
[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 :Geração distribuída

(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; It is6. 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 2024, 2,255,247 I-RECs and 2,596,078 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 2024 were 432.715 tCO2e (Scope 1), which represented around 0.01% of total Scope 1 emissions. Cemig manages the potential risk of leaks in its natural gas distribution operations and therefore the emission of methane, the main component of the gas. To identify possible natural gas leaks and reduce the volume of fugitive gas, which is considered a technical loss in the distribution operation, Gasmig monitors network pressure remotely using data loggers. In addition, the natural gas is artificially scented to make it easier for the local population and the Fire Brigade to identify leaks. Gasmig has a 24-hour call center so that leak detections can be reported and a cathodic protection system associated with an external polyethylene coating structure, which offers mechanical and anti-corrosion protection to the pipeline. By preserving the integrity of its gas pipelines, the company is making efforts to reduce methane emissions from its activities.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(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, please specify :Cemig SIM: Distributed generation

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cemig SIM was launched in 2019 to operate in the shared energy market, through distributed generation based on a new model of partnerships, aimed at participating in new photovoltaic solar generation projects. In 2024, Cemig SIM generated 390,92 GWh from 23 photovoltaic generation plants (installed capacity of 207 MWp).

(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 used would be energy production from non-renewable sources. The calculation of avoided emissions considers the emission factor of the interconnected system as a combination of the operating margin emission factor, which reflects the intensity of CO2 emissions from energy dispatched at the margin, with the build margin emission factor, which reflects the intensity of CO2 emissions from the last plants built.

(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

21305.14

(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. Considering the average annual SIN emission factor of the operating margin using the dispatch analysis method according to the MCTI in 2024 (0.0545 MWh/CO2), avoided emissions correspond to 21,305.14 tCO2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.058

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, 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

1826739224

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Natural gas - Gasmig: 1- This initiative allows third parties to reduce Scope 1, as it allows their customers to consume fossil fuel with a lower GHG emission factor; 2- Gasmig's investment, in 2022, was around BRL 55.5 million in assets, mainly in the expansion of its Natural Gas Distribution Networks in the State of Minas Gerais; 3 - Gasmig monitors the amount of natural gas supplied to the sectors it serves (residential, commercial, industrial and vehicular), with the Company increasing the number of customers by 16% in 2022, reaching 82,582 consumers; 4 - In 2024, Gasmig sold 867,240,686 m3 of natural gas. Applying the corresponding emission factor, approximately 1,792,533,96 tCO2e were emitted. Considering the same volume of fuel oil, emissions would be equivalent to 2,693,979,910 tCO2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

8.7

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, 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 used would be energy production from non-renewable sources. The calculation of avoided emissions considers the emission factor of the interconnected system as a combination of the operating margin emission factor, which reflects the intensity of CO_2 emissions from energy dispatched at the margin, with the build margin emission factor, which reflects the intensity of CO_2 emissions from the last plants built.

(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

828252

(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 2024, 15,197,290 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 2024, avoided the emission of 828,252 tCO_2 (15,197,290 MWh * 0.0545tCO_2/MWh). The SIN emission factor used was the one of the operating margin using the dispatch analysis method according to the MCTI in 2024.*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

95.8
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

Read full terms of disclosure

09/26/2025, 05:42 pm

Contents

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:

☑ Monthly

(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:

☑ Monthly

(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:

☑ Yearly

(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:

☑ Monthly

(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:

☑ Yearly

(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:

☑ Monthly

(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/year)

224.07

(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 business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The water collected by Cemig in 2024 for its processes at its units was 224,065.20 megalitres. In 2023, this figure was 214,229.10 megalitres. The figure for 2024 was similar to that for 2023, with a variation of plus 4%, due to Cemig's demands regarding its current strategy of regionalisation and decentralisation of operations, *which involved construction work and new buildings to accommodate these changes in infrastructure and processes. In addition, there was an increase in the number of employees from 2023 to 2024, from 4,917 to 5,028, an increase of 2.2%. For the next five years, figures are expected to be equal to or lower than last year. In 2024, for example, despite the opening and improvement of new regional units, the amount raised did not increase significantly, less than 5%, and the same is expected for the coming years.*

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

179.25

(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 business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The volume deflated by Cemig corresponds to 80% of the value of water withdrawl. The total volume deflated by Cemig's units in 2024 was 179.252,16 megaliters. In 2023, this figure was 171.383,30 megaliters. The figure for 2023 was similar than that for 2023, around plus 4,5%, due to Cemig's demands regarding its current strategy of regionalisation and decentralisation of operations, which involved construction work and new buildings to accommodate these changes in infrastructure *and processes. In addition, there was an increase in the number of employees from 2023 to 2024, from 4,917 to 5,028, an increase of 2.2%. For the next five years, figures are expected to be equal to or lower than last year. In 2024, for example, despite the opening and improvement of new regional units, the amount raised did not increase significantly, less than 5%, and the same is expected for the coming years.*

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

44.81

(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 business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, Cemig's units reached a total consumption of 44.813,04 megaliters, similar to that seen in 2023, around plus 4,5%, which was a total of 42.845,82. This value is due to Cemig's demands regarding its current strategy of regionalisation and decentralisation of operations, which involved construction work and new buildings to accommodate these changes in infrastructure and processes. In addition, there was an increase in the number of employees. In 2025, is expected a consumption similar or lower compared to 2024.

[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

Select all that apply

☑ 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 2024, 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/year)

17.56

(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

The withdrawal from water bodies to Cemig's units is monitored through its Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, made up of more than 290 telemetrized hydrometeorological stations. In some places there is a hydrometer for measurement, in others an estimate is made based on the number of people at the facility. The total volume flowing into Cemig's units in 2024 was 17.55 megaliters. In 2023, this figure was 2.4 megaliters. The figure for 2024 was much higher than that for 2023 due to reduced rainfall, which increased the need for irrigation of green areas, in addition to the maintenance requirements of the Forest Nursery. The Forest Nursery produces native seedlings that are used in the company's environmental projects, such as the recovery of degraded areas, springs and riparian forests. For the next year is expected a similar value or reduction.

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/year)

43.37

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

Water consumption from 2023 to 2024 remained stable, with a slight increase of around 3%. Groundwater use is monitored through on-site measurements transferred to the SPO system, developed by Cemig to track events at substations, including water abstraction from artesian wells. As a reduction measure, new substations are instructed to adopt rainwater harvesting systems, minimizing the need for groundwater extraction.

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/year)

163.13

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

Consumption is measured by the local sanitation concessionaire and charged directly to Cemig via monthly invoices. Compared to 2023, there was an increase in consumption due to building renovations and construction work regarding its current strategy of regionalisation and decentralisation of operations. In addition, there was an increase of 2,2% in the number of employees from 2023 to 2024.
[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/year)

14.05

(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

The units' outflows are monitored by the Hydrometeorological Telemetry System, which monitors the outflows from each CEMIG plant. The total volume discharged by Cemig's units in 2024 was 14.05 megaliters. The volume was higher than that for 2023 due to building renovations and construction work regarding its current strategy of regionalisation and decentralisation of operations. For 2025, a similar value or a reduction is expected.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) 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 withdrawal of water for energy generation returns to the same body of fresh water without alterations to its composition. Cemig has no history of discharging brackish water and, given its operations, should not have any records in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

34.69

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

Cemig considers that the disposal of this type of water, exclusively related to administrative activities, corresponds to 80% of total administrative consumption. The volume of waste was similar to the previous year, at around plus 4%, which might be related to building renovations and construction work regarding its current strategy of regionalisation and decentralization. There was also an increase in the number of employees, which led to lower consumption and disposal of effluents. Around 44% of Cemig's sanitary effluent is sent to septic tanks, with the remainder going to local utilities. For 2025, a similar value or a reduction is expected.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

130.5

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(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

The volume of this type of disposal is mainly due to the total disposal of sanitary water, which is more expressive in the context of Cemig Distribuição. Within the scope of all CEMIG's activities, the total volume destined for third parties in 2023 was 135.84 megaliters and for 2024 there was no significant difference in volume, a reduction of 4%, reaching 129.70, due to initiatives related to water use efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(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) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(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) thermal effluents from hydroelectric generation processes. Most of the administrative effluent generated by Cemig is disposed of directly into the public network (56%) and the other part is sent to septic tanks (44%). Thermal effluent, on the other hand, returns 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.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

33.62

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At Cemig Geração, 100% of sanitary effluent destined for septic tanks is considered primary treatment. At Cemig Transmissão, part of the effluent is sent for primary treatment, while the rest is sent to local utilities. At Cemig Distribuição, all sanitary effluent is sent to local utilities. Of all Cemig's facilities, send part of their sanitary effluent for treatment via septic tanks. Cemig does not dispose of effluent in bodies of water. Septic tanks or biodigesters that discharge water into drains installed in the ground undergo annual analyses of liquid effluents, as determined by CONAMA Resolution No. 430/2011, which amends Resolution No. 357/2005. Some facilities have water and oil separator boxes that dispose of water in floor drains and carry out annual liquid effluent analyses, as determined by CONAMA Resolution No.430/2011, which complements and amends Resolution No. 357 of March 17, 2005. The frequency of monitoring the quality of sanitary effluents is quarterly in 10% of facilities, half-yearly in 17% and annually in 73%, depending on the facility. Compared to the previous year, there was no significant difference in the volume of effluent destined for primary treatment, despite the increase in number of employees at the company.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

14.05

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

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.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

130.05

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At Cemig Distribuição, 100% of sanitary effluents generated in urban areas are directed to local concessionaires. For substations located in rural areas, 100% of effluents are treated through septic tanks. In addition, substations are equipped with containment boxes and Oil-Water Separator (OWS) units to treat effluents contaminated with oil. At Cemig Transmission, 53% (with the remainder going to septic tanks). At Cemig Geração, all sanitary effluent is sent to septic tanks, which are characterized as primary treatment. Cemig does not dispose of effluent in watercourses. Septic tanks or biodigesters that discharge water into floor drains undergo an annual analysis of liquid effluents, as determined by CONAMA Resolution 430, which amends Resolution 357/2005. Some facilities have water and oil separator boxes that dispose of water in floor drains and carry out an annual analysis of liquid effluents, as determined by CONAMA Resolution 430/2011.In relation to the total number of facilities, around 56% of them are served by a sewage collection network and subsequent treatment by local concessionaires. In 2024, there was no significant changes in the volume of effluent discharged to third parties, despite building and construction work at the company.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(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 tertiary 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 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 28 facilities that use water resources, 10 are hydroelectric plants, whose relevance to the company's business is high. These plants account for 28.57% 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 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)

12052186.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

12052186.06

(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)

12052186.06

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

(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 higher outflow in 2024 compared to 2023, in order to recover the storage level of the plant's reservoir. 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

8101635.67

(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

8101635.67

(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)

8101635.67

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

8101635.67

(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 2024 remained at the same level as in 2023, while the outflow in 2024 was higher. 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

3685188.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3685188.39

(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)

3685188.39

(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

3685188.39

(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 high inflow in 2024 compared to 2023, while the outflow was at the same level as in 2023, 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

9974055.24

(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

9974055.24

(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)

9974055.24

(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

9974055.24

(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 lower inflow to the plant in 2024 compared to 2023, while the discharge showed a lower outflow from the plant in 2024 compared to 2023, due to the lower inflow that year. 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

3573948.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3573948.21

(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)

3573948.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3573948.21

(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 higher inflow at the intake compared to 2023, while the outflow at the discharge was also much higher than 2023. 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

2527056.93

(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

2527056.93

(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)

2527056.93

(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

2527056.93

(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 much lower inflow in 2024 compared to 2023, while the discharge showed a much lower outflow compared to 2023. 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

2453541.41

(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

2453541.41

(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)

2453541.41

(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

2453541.41

(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 a much lower inflow in 2024 compared to 2023, while the discharge showed a much lower outflow compared to 2023. 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

1005640.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1005640.11

(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)

1005640.11

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1005640.11

(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 much higher inflow compared to 2023, while the discharge showed a higher outflow compared to 2023, 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

1485681.17

(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

1485681.17

(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)

1485681.17

(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

1485681.17

(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 similar inflow at the intake compared to 2023, while the discharge also showed a similar outflow compared to 2023, due to the lower inflow seen in 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.

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)

998818.35

(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

998818.35

(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)

998818.35

(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

998818.35

(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 similar inflow at the intake compared to 2023, while the discharge also showed a similar outflow compared to 2023, due to the lower inflow seen in 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, since water scarcity situations will worsen in 2025.
[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

The volume limits defined in the water grant issued by the competent environmental agency are utilized.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The volume limits defined in the water grant issued by the competent environmental agency are utilized.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The parameters of Ministry of Health Ordinance No. 05 of September 28, 2017, which deals with procedures for controlling and monitoring the quality of water for human consumption and its potability standard, and GM/MS Ordinance No. 888, May 4, 2021, are utilized.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Guidelines from current legislation, Conama Resolution No. 430/2011, as well as compliance with ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 are utilized.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Guidelines from current legislation, Conama Resolution No. 430/2011, as well as compliance with ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 are utilized

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Guidelines from current legislation, Conama Resolution No. 430/2011, as well as compliance with ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 are utilized.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Guidelines from current legislation, Conama Resolution No. 430/2011, as well as compliance with ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 are utilized.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

There is no normative standard for consumption, this value depends on the greater or lesser need for water retention in the reservoirs, in accordance with the limits defined in the project and in the Environmental Impact Study.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

39819620000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

177710626.14

(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)

5243

(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:

☑ Much lower

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Water intensity was calculated based on the total amount of water for energy generation, which was 75,152,233,436 cubic meters in 2024, divided by net generation from hydraulic sources, which was 14,331,470 MWh in the same year. The resulting figure was 5,243 m³/MWh. This figure was much lower than that recorded the previous year, which was 14,52 m³/MWh. The reduction compared to the previous year was due to both hydrological and dispatch reasons, as well as divestments made by Cemig in the last two years. There are plants divested in 2023, that must have been partially considered in 2023, and were not included in the 2024 calculation: Baguari, Retiro Baixo, and Santo Antônio. Despite the reduction in generation in 2024 from hydroelectric plants, the trend points to an increase in the efficiency of total water withdrawal, reducing water intensity. Considering the other energy sources in the denominator, total generation corresponds to 15,197,290 MWh, and the indicator totals 4,945 m³/MWh. This indicator indicates the company's plan to no longer invest in building new hydroelectric plants, but rather in maintaining and modernizing existing plants and diversifying energy sources by expanding its wind and solar generation capacity. The expectation is that this indicator will reduce progressively, demonstrating the greater importance of other energy sources. Cemig uses the TCH (hydraulic conversion rate for SHPs) and FID (availability factor) indicators to check the efficiency of the hydroelectric generation process according to water availability. Machine maintenance is programmed according to water availability, so that the greatest use is made of water for electricity generation. Regarding the plan to diversify energy sources, the current strategic plan for 2023-2027 provides for an investment of R$13.4 billion in new projects in the generation area.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Electricity generation activity

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

4945

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Turbinated water

(9.12.4) Denominator

MWh

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity was calculated based on the total amount of water abstracted, 75,152,233,436 m3 in 2024, divided by the net generation from all sources, which was 15,197,290 MWh. The resulting figure was 4,945 m³/MWh. This figure was much lower than that recorded the previous year, which was 12,552 m³/MWh. Despite the reduction in generation from hydroelectric plants in 2024, the trend points to an increase in the efficiency of total water withdrawal. This indicator displays the company's plan to no longer invest in building new hydroelectric plants, but rather in maintaining and modernizing existing plants and diversifying energy sources by expanding its wind and solar generation capacity. The expectation is that this indicator will continue to fall progressively. The current strategic plan for 2023-2027 foresees an investment of BRL 13,4 billion in new generation projects.
[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) Definition used to classify low water impact

Cemig classifies activities with a low impact on water resources as those that use small amounts of water compared to the volumes traditionally used by the company, prioritizing the reduction of consumption. In addition, activities that are less dependent on water resources, such as solar and wind generation, are also considered to have a low impact, as they not only reduce consumption of this resource, but also reduce Cemig's exposure to water-related risk.

(9.14.4) 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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) 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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

40

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Promotion of best practices in water use in the supply chain.

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

To encourage good practices among its suppliers, Cemig innovated by creating the Sustainability Award, integrated into the Best Suppliers Programme, with two distinct categories: Social and Environmental. The programme was conceived in 2021 and its first edition was implemented in 2022. In 2024, Cemig had 1,190 suppliers with current contracts. In 2024, 19 projects were submitted in the Environmental category, representing the engagement of 1.67% of suppliers. The Sustainability Award aims to recognise suppliers' best social and environmental practices, engaging them in the pursuit of continuous improvement, efficiency gains and technological innovation that improve the environmental performance of their processes. In the area of water, initiatives that reduce water consumption and water pollution are recognised.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The main actions contributing to the achievement of this goal include the creation and implementation of the Sustainability Award within the Best Suppliers Programme. This award, with its Social and Environmental categories, serves as a direct incentive for suppliers to adopt and improve sustainable practices. In addition, the definition of clear evaluation criteria was fundamental in guiding suppliers and motivating them to align their processes with Cemig's expectations. The plan to achieve the goal involves recognising and valuing the best social and environmental practices among suppliers, encouraging them to participate in the Sustainability Award. In 2024, in the third cycle of engagement, 1.67% was achieved in relation to 19 projects registered in the environmental pillar. The Company continues to encourage suppliers to develop environmental projects aligned with sustainable development goals, in addition to promoting awareness activities and conducting environmental audits.

(9.15.2.16) 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

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) 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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Monitoring of administrative units and analysis of the potability of drinking water for employees

(9.15.2.16) 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 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

254094

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

238848

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

224065

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

197

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At Cemig, water consumption occurs in both operational and administrative areas related to hydroelectric power generation, transmission and distribution. This consumption is directly associated with surface water abstraction. In 2020, the company set a target of reducing water consumption by 6% across the entire organisation, based on 2019 figures and with a target year of 2025. This target is part of Cemig's initiatives to promote awareness of the responsible use of resources, including actions and training that involve and encourage employees to adopt good practices, both inside and outside the company. In 2024, the Company recorded consumption of 224,065.20, representing a 12% reduction compared to the base year.

(9.15.2.15) 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with Emergency Response Plan Actions (IPAE)

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

18

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

18

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ 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.

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cemig's target coverage includes the areas surrounding its dams, with no exclusions. Since 2005, the Proximity Program has strengthened relations with communities near hydroelectric plants and disseminated knowledge about projects. In line with ANEEL Resolution No. 1,064/2023, specific External Emergency Action Plans (PAEs) were prepared for 18 dams, affecting 33 municipalities. These PAEs cover emergency identification, notification, preventive and corrective measures, and roles and responsibilities. In 2024, Cemig advanced this work by conducting 11 tabletop exercises and 7 evacuation drills involving around 600 people in 11 municipalities, producing 14 simulation training reports, and updating 14 municipal emergency plans (PLANCONs), covering 24 municipalities.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

An Action Plan was drawn up for each dam requiring an PAE, with a specific schedule and agenda containing various actions to comply with legal requirements, culminating in training and evacuation drills for the population mapped in the dams' PAEs.

(9.15.2.16) 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 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) 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.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

By the end of 2024, 127 substation projects had been delivered under the Mais Energia Programme. The Mais Energia Programme aims to provide a robust electricity distribution system capable of meeting new loads and bringing more energy to the development of the state of Minas Gerais. The programme envisages the construction of more than 200 modern, digitised substations, increasing the current number of substations by more than 50%.

(9.15.2.16) 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 7

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Zero significant accidents or environmental penalties with water impacts

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.15) 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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;
[Add row]

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/26/2025, 05:43 pm

Contents

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

[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

Hydroelectric plants, which make up the majority of Cemig's generation portfolio, can have a significant impact on the legal reserve areas around them. For this reason, these areas are prioritized in this biodiversity report. Cemig has already implemented specific mitigation measures to reduce these impacts and promote conservation in the six protected regions identified.

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

Among Cemig's hydroelectric plants, the company's main source of energy generation, three are located in areas close to historical and cultural heritage sites recognized by UNESCO. Because of their potential impact, these assets are highlighted in this report. Cemig adopts mitigation practices to preserve these sites and minimize interference.

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

Hydroelectric plants, which make up the bulk of Cemig's generation portfolio, could impact reserves. Therefore, these areas are prioritized in this report. Cemig has been implementing specific mitigation measures to reduce these impacts and promote conservation in the two areas classified as UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Cemig does not have hydroelectric plants located in areas classified as Ramsar.

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

Two Cemig HPPs are present in areas of high biodiversity. These areas will be detailed given the potential impact on local species and ecosystems. Cemig implements measures to mitigate these impacts and promote the preservation of biodiversity.

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

Of Cemig's hydroelectric plants, the source that makes up the majority of its portfolio, three are located in areas of vast biodiversity, including globally protected zones. Due to their potential impact on the ecosystem, these areas were prioritized in the survey. Cemig already adopts environmental practices to mitigate the effects and preserve these regions.
[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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 9

(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

WDPA - Parque Natural Municipal Sabiá-Laranjeira De Rosal

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 10

(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

Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 70 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 11

(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

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

☑ 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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 12

(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

Brasília

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 70 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

☑ 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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 13

(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

Espinhaço Range

(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

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

☑ 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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 14

(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

Mata Atlântica (including Sao Paulo City Green Belt)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

☑ 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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity *to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.*

Row 15

(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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Row 16

(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

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Energy generation activities by hydroelectric power plant (HPP)

(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

In addition to the suppression and flooding of environments during construction, causing habitat fragmentation, HPPs also decrease and alter the flow of water in water bodies, significantly impacting aquatic fauna and may affect the quality of surface waters. The selected areas are affected only when they are in close proximity to the HPPs or when their water bodies are positioned downstream of the operations. In addition, there is the mitigation of impacts on the ichthyofauna in the HPPs through environmental programs such as the Peixe Vivo Program.

Companhia Energetica Minas Gerais - CEMIG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

Contents

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 157 to 160 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 157 to 160 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 157 to 160 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 157 to 160 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 157 to 160 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

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

☑ 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, 2024. 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 72 to 75 of the attached document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

gee-cemig-2025.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", 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)

Impact_Dependency_Cemig.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 website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute