Corporate Inventory of Cemig GHG Emissions 2026 Base Year: 2025

May 2026

Corporate GHG Emissions Inventory - CEMIG 2026

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INTRODUCTION

The global climate scenario has become increasingly challenging. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the average global surface temperature has already risen by about 1.1 °C since the late 19th century, with the period between 2011 and 2020 being the warmest on record. According to the IPCC, the current state of climate change is unprecedented in history (IPCC, 2021). Projections indicate that, without more ambitious actions, the temperature rise could exceed the critical threshold of 1.5 °C in the coming decades, with severe impacts on ecosystems and societies. As presented in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) (IPCC, 2022), this scenario demands immediate and effective responses.

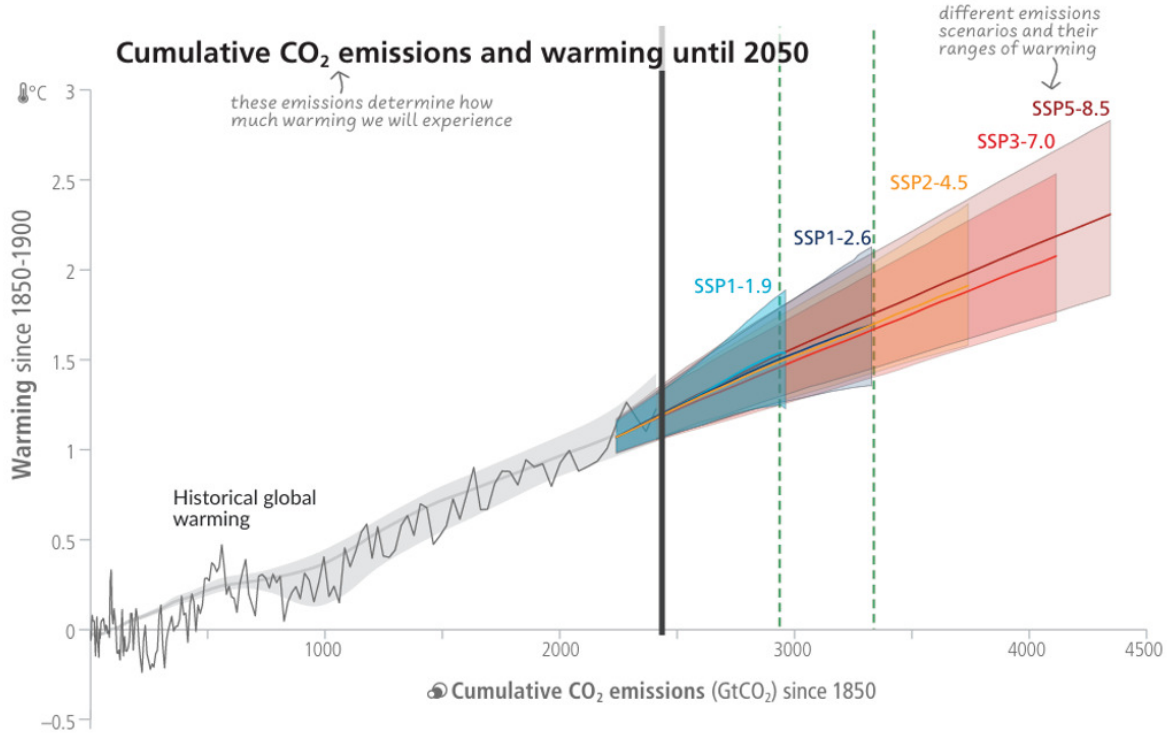

Figure 1 – Relationship between cumulative CO_2 emissions and the rise in global surface temperature. Source: IPCC, 2022.

The scientific consensus that the causes of global warming are largely anthropogenic reinforces the need for a coordinated transformation of production and consumption patterns. Mitigating GHG emissions, combined with adaptation to impacts that are already inevitable, is the primary path to addressing climate risks and promoting the resilience of socioeconomic systems. In this context, the transition to a low-carbon economy must occur in a fair and inclusive manner, taking into account its social and economic impacts.

In this context, responsible corporate action stands out as a strategic factor. The incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into corporate strategies and, as well as the monitoring and transparent disclosure of climate indicators,

have established themselves as essential elements in relations with investors, regulators, and other stakeholders. By measuring and reporting their emissions, companies such as Cemig are able to direct efforts toward reducing impacts, managing risks, and capitalizing on opportunities associated with the climate transition.

The energy sector, in particular, plays a strategic role in the global climate agenda. The expansion of renewable sources, the advancement of digitalization, and the need to modernize electrical grids demand increasingly intelligent, flexible, and resilient systems. At the same time, the importance of integrating energy security, accessibility, and sustainability is growing, especially in the context of an accelerated energy transition.

Furthermore, the climate agenda is expanding beyond carbon emissions to incorporate, in a more structured manner, issues such as biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human rights. The interdependence between climate and nature has gained prominence, reinforcing the need for integrated approaches that consider the impacts and dependencies of economic activities on ecosystems.

In this scenario, sustainability is establishing itself as a fundamental principle of modern corporate management. Progress on this agenda depends on the ability of different stakeholders to coordinate and on the implementation of consistent, measurable, and transparent strategies aligned with international best practices.

Based on this commitment, Cemig prepares its annual GHG emissions inventory, covering all the group's subsidiaries and operations. This continuous monitoring allows the company to accurately identify its main sources of emissions and establish reduction priorities, contributing to the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as established in the Paris Agreement. This report, covering the base year of 2025, reinforces Cemig's alignment with the transition to a low-carbon economy and the building of a cleaner, safer, and more sustainable energy future.

ABOUT CEMIG

Cemig is one of Brazil's largest electric power companies and has a broad presence across the sector's entire production chain, from generation to transmission and distribution of electricity. It also operates in natural gas distribution through Gasmig.

According to the 2025 Management Report and Financial Statements[1] and information available on the company's website[2] , in the generation segment, Cemig holds stakes in 56 power plants, including 32 hydroelectric, 22 solar, and 2 wind plants, totaling an installed capacity of 4,800 MW. The Company stands out for operating with a generation mix derived 100% from renewable sources, in both centralized and distributed generation projects, composed mainly of hydroelectric power (92.42%), followed by solar (6.10%) and wind (1.48%).

According to the report, in transmission, the company operates a transmission network spanning 5,066 km, making it the second-largest power transmission group in the country. This transmission system is responsible for transporting large blocks of energy from major generation centers to consumption centers.

In distribution, Cemig Distribuição S/A (or Cemig D) stands out as one of Brazil's largest electricity distributors in terms of network coverage, serving approximately 97% of the state of Minas Gerais. Additionally, it leads in serving low-income[3] consumers through the program, ensuring that energy reaches those who need it most and promoting quality of life and development.

Cemig is also dedicated to the natural gas distribution business through Gasmig, the exclusive distributor of piped natural gas throughout the state of Minas Gerais, serving the industrial, residential, commercial, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), automotive (NGV), and thermoelectric sectors.

In 2025, Cemig was recognized for its leadership in corporate sustainability by achieving the highest rating on the "A List" of the CDP Climate Change and an "A-" in Water Security, a global non-profit environmental organization. This recognition reflects the company's commitment to combating climate change and ensuring water security. Cemig once again earned an "A" rating in climate management, becoming one of the companies in South America's electricity sector to achieve the highest ratings in climate and water management.

[1] Management Report and Financial Statements for 2025. Available at: https://ri.cemig.com.br/docs/Demonstracoes-Financeiras-Anuais-Completas-Cemig-2025-12-31-BPzPcwLj.pdf.

[2] 'Cemig by the Numbers', Cemig, accessed in April 2026. Available at: https://www.cemig.com.br/a-cemig/cemig-em-numeros/.

[3] 'Cemig Group Companies', Cemig, accessed in April 2026. Available at: https://www.cemig.com.br/a-cemig/empresas-do-grupo-cemig/.

In 2022, Cemig's Board of Directors approved the Company's Net Zero Commitment, which aims to reduce the company's emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2040. The company also developed science-based GHG emission reduction targets, approved in January 2025 by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which establishes guidelines and methodologies for setting science-based emission reduction targets to limit global warming to 1.5 °C.

Setting these targets was only possible because, since 2007, Cemig has been measuring its emissions through Emission Inventories. The company will continue to conduct these inventories annually so that, in the future, it can monitor the success of its mitigation actions, assessing whether the path to decarbonization is aligned with the established targets and with the necessary path to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

In this regard, the company also developed its Climate Action Plan in 2023, recognizing the urgency of the climate crisis and positioning adaptation as a strategic pillar. The plan aims to strengthen Cemig's resilience in the face of climate change impacts, enabling it to adapt to market transformations and new customer demands. In a structured manner, it brings together specific initiatives for the energy generation, transmission, and distribution segments, with in-depth impact analyses and the definition of measures to mitigate them, in addition to establishing actions to be implemented.

Additionally, Cemig has structured its 2024–2029 Sustainability Plan, aligned with the Company's Strategic Plan, with the goal of integrating ESG practices into its operations and strengthening its corporate governance. In this regard, the plan guides the implementation of programs, the allocation of resources, and performance monitoring, with a focus on creating value for stakeholders, identifying and managing risks and opportunities, and embedding sustainability into the organizational culture. The initiative also helps improve transparency and communication with *stakeholders*, while strengthening Cemig's position as a leader in sustainability within the electricity sector.

METHODOLOGY

GHG Protocol

To prepare Cemig's GHG Emissions Inventory, the GHG Protocol method was adopted, which is a set of standards, guidelines, and tools created to enable companies and governments to measure and manage their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This program was created in partnership between the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and includes standards for accounting for GHG emissions and removals across various sectors, such as cities, the corporate sector, the value chain, agriculture, and the product life cycle, among others.

Through the global standardization provided by the GHG Protocol, public and private actors can reliably measure and report the climate impact of their activities in terms of GHG emissions. The GHG Protocol provides specifications for the accounting, quantification, and publication of corporate greenhouse gas emissions inventories, enabling companies to better understand their environmental impact and plan more effective mitigation actions.

Inventory Boundaries

The scope or boundary of the GHG inventory defines the emission sources, gases, geographic area, and time period to be considered in the accounting. The main objective of defining the scope is to provide an overview of GHG emissions within the organization being inventoried, identifying emitting sectors and their nature, in order to plan actions that can generate significant changes. By defining the scope, it is possible to obtain a more accurate view of the sources of emissions, excluding sources that are not relevant to the study.

Organizational Boundaries

The scope of Cemig's GHG Inventory was established by considering companies in which Cemig holds more than a 99% equity stake and operational control. These companies are considered an integral part of Cemig; therefore, their GHG emissions are accounted for in the organization's inventory.

By establishing this scope, Cemig aims to provide a comprehensive and accurate view of the GHG emissions from its operations, considering the activities of its subsidiaries that have a significant impact on the climate. In this way, the company can identify critical areas in its operations and implement mitigation actions to reduce its GHG emissions.

Time Frames

The time frame of a GHG Inventory refers to the period for which a company's or organization's GHG emissions are reported. The objective is to define a consistent reporting period and enable comparisons of GHG emissions across companies and with previous years included in the inventory.

The reporting period covers the period from **January 1 to December 31, 2025.**

Greenhouse Gases

In the context of the study of Cemig's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory, it is necessary to establish which gases will be included in the emissions calculation. To this end, the GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol were considered:

- **Carbon dioxide (CO_2):** the primary gas emitted as a result of the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas, and their derivatives), from both mobile and stationary sources, as well as from land-use changes, particularly deforestation;
- **Methane (CH_4):** released by combustion from mobile and stationary sources, in solid waste and effluent treatment processes, through enteric fermentation, and in the management of animal waste, among others;
- **Nitrous oxide (N_2O):** released from mobile and stationary sources and from wastewater treatment processes;
- **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs):** released by refrigeration equipment such as air conditioners and refrigerators, for example, the refrigerant gases R-134a, R-404A, R-407C, and R-410, used in energy distribution equipment;
- **Perfluorocarbons (PFCs):** a generic term for organofluorine compounds consisting solely of carbon and fluorine, generated globally during aluminum production. They are not generated by Cemig's activities;
- **Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6):** generated by electrical and energy equipment;
- **Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3):** generated in the manufacture of screens, photovoltaic panels, LED lamps, and other microelectronics; that is, it is not generated by Cemig's activities.

To ensure all gases are expressed in the same units, in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, or tCO_2e, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of each gas is used. GWP is an indicator that quantifies the contribution of each greenhouse gas to global warming; that is, it indicates the amount of warming generated by a gas relative to the same amount of carbon dioxide. The corresponding values for each gas in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent can be found atTable 1.

Table 1 - Global warming potential by gas type (Source: IPCC, 2013) .

Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
CO_2	1
CH_4	28
N_2O	265
NF_3	12,400
SF_6	23,500
PFCs	6,630 – 17,400
HFCs	4 – 12,400

Sectors

The GHG Protocol establishes three scopes for measuring GHG emissions. Scope 1 includes direct emissions resulting from the company's activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels in vehicles and equipment, industrial processes, waste treatment, and exhaust emissions, among others.

According to the document "Emission Categories – Scope 1"[4] , published by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, the emission categories for this scope are:

- **Stationary combustion:** emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in fixed sources, such as power generators, boilers, furnaces, and heaters;
- **Mobile combustion:** emissions resulting from the burning of fuels in land, air, and sea vehicles, including losses resulting from fuel storage and distribution;
- **Industrial processes:** emissions resulting from chemical, physical, and biological processes in industrial sectors, such as cement production, steelmaking, and the chemical and petrochemical industries;
- **Waste treatment:** emissions resulting from waste treatment processes, such as landfills, biological waste treatment, methane emissions from landfills, and CO_2 emissions resulting from thermal waste treatment;
- **Fugitive emissions:** emissions resulting from unintentional leaks and escapes of greenhouse gases, such as natural gas leaks and gas escapes from refrigeration and air conditioning systems;
- **Agricultural activities:** non-mechanical emissions from agricultural or livestock activities, such as enteric fermentation and animal waste management, the use of

[4] Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. Technical Note: Definition of Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission categories – version 4.0. Available at: https://repositorio.fgv.br/server/api/core/bitstreams/9174f356-eaee-46cf-a0c1-4c55969e07d9/content.

nitrogen fertilizers, urea, and limestone in soil preparation, as well as forest management;

- **Land-use changes:** non-direct emissions from activities that result in changes in land-use categories, such as the conversion of forest areas to pasture and the clearing of forest areas for other activities.

Scope 2 emission categories, according to the GHG Protocol, are indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the consumption of electricity, heat, or steam purchased by an organization. These emissions are associated with the production of electricity, heat, or steam by third parties, which are accounted for separately in their Emissions Inventories. Scope 2 emission categories include:

- Emissions related to the purchase of electricity, heat, or steam;
- Emissions related to technical and non-technical losses in energy generation, transmission, and distribution systems.

Scope 2 accounting, related to the purchase of electricity and losses from transmission and distribution, is subdivided into two approaches[5] . The **location-based approach** uses average emission factors from the electricity system in which the organization operates, such as the National Interconnected System (SIN), reflecting the average emission intensity of the grid over a given period. This approach is mandatory for reporting and represents the method traditionally adopted by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program.

The **market-based approach** uses specific emission factors associated with the energy generation sources actually contracted by the organization. In this case, emissions reflect electricity purchasing decisions, requiring assurance of the traceability and verification of the origin of the purchased energy. Reporting under this approach is voluntary and supplementary, applicable to organizations that meet the quality criteria established in the specific guidelines for accounting for Scope 2 emissions.

Finally, Scope 3 includes an organization's indirect emissions—that is, those generated throughout the value chain in which the organization operates. These emissions can be divided into 15 categories, as described below:

- **Purchases of goods and services:** emissions resulting from the production of goods and services acquired by the organization;
- **Capital goods:** emissions generated throughout the life cycle of capital goods acquired or purchased, from resource extraction, production, and transportation, until the moment they are received by the organization;
- **Fuel and energy-related activities:** emissions resulting from the organization's use of electricity, thermal energy, and fossil fuels, not included in Scope 1 and 2;

[5] Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. Technical Note: Definition of Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission categories: version 1.0. Available at: https://repositorio.fgv.br/server/api/core/bitstreams/36827f62-f18b-4cc2-9312-75c147f9b4f3/content.

- **Transportation and distribution (upstream):** includes emissions resulting from the transportation of goods in vehicles and facilities not owned or operated by the organization, as well as outsourced transportation and distribution services, including inbound and outbound logistics;
- **Waste generated during operations:** covers emissions related to the treatment and/or final disposal of solid waste and liquid effluents from the reporting organization's operations during the reporting year, carried out at facilities owned or controlled by third parties;
- **Business travel:** emissions resulting from work-related travel undertaken by the organization's employees;
- **Employee commuting:** emissions resulting from the daily commuting of the organization's employees;
- **Leased assets (the organization as lessee):** includes emissions resulting from the operation of assets leased by the reporting organization but not accounted for under Scopes 1 and 2;
- **Transportation and distribution (downstream):** includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting organization (if it is not responsible for payment) from its operations to the end consumer, encompassing retail and storage, carried out using third-party vehicles and facilities;
- **Processing of sold products:** includes emissions resulting from the processing of intermediate products, which occur after the sale of these products by the reporting organization and are carried out by another organization;
- **Use of goods and services sold:** includes emissions from the end-use of goods and services sold by the reporting organization during the reporting year. These emissions include all emissions throughout the useful life of the products and services sold, from the time of purchase until disposal by the end consumer;
- **End-of-life treatment of sold products:** includes emissions from the final disposal and treatment of products sold by the inventorying organization at the end of their useful life in the inventory year;
- **Leased assets (the organization as lessor):** includes emissions resulting from the operation of assets owned by the reporting organization (lessor) and leased to other entities during the reporting year;
- **Franchises:** includes emissions resulting from the activities of the organization's franchises;
- **Investments:** includes emissions resulting from the organization's financial investments.

It is important to note that Scope 3 emissions are considered indirect but can have a significant impact on an organization's total emissions; therefore, it is essential that they be accounted for in a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory.

Data Collection

The data collection method began with a kick-off meeting, during which the inventory methodology and the ESG Now digital platform—used for reporting emission-generating activities and, in part, for performing calculations—were presented. The data collection process incorporated improvements based on feedback from Cemig employees, taking into account their previous experience in preparing the GHG Inventory. The points raised were addressed both in the platform's structure and in the organization of the collection stages.

Subsequently, the platform was made available to Cemig's focal points, who were responsible for reporting information related to the different emission sources. These individuals accessed the system directly to enter activity data, ensuring greater standardization and traceability of the information. Throughout the process, bilateral contacts were made via email and meetings to assist respondents in completing and validating the data reported on the platform.

The tool used covers all emission categories related to each scope, and respondents were responsible for entering data on activities associated with the respective emission sources. The use of the platform enabled the consolidation of a structured history of activity data, supporting evidence for each data point, and the company's emissions.

In addition, key notations were adopted as a complementary methodological tool to aid in the interpretation and classification of the reported information. The notations: 'Does not occur', 'Not accounted for', 'Confidential', 'Accounted for in another source', and 'Accounted for', detailed inFigure 2 , were applied in the consolidation and analysis of the data, helping to clarify the nature of the information presented and ensure the reliability of the data used for emissions calculations.

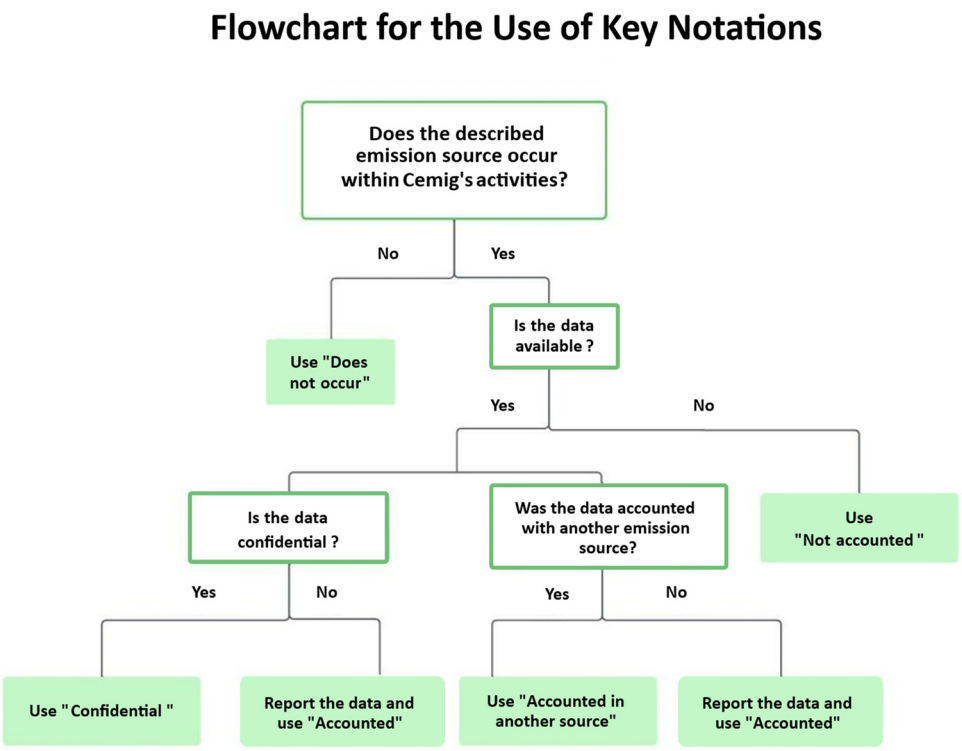

Figure 2 - Flowchart of Key Notations .

Emission Sources

Table 2 below presents a summary of the emission sources accounted for in the 2025 base year inventory, using the key notations presented above.

Table 2 - Emission Sources and Notation Related to Cemig's Activities.

Scope	Emission Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Notation
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	470.51	Accounted for
	Mobile combustion	7,553.59	Accounted for
	Fugitive emissions	9,147.55	Accounted for
	Agricultural activities	111.68	Accounted for
	Land use change	20,774.03	Accounted for
	Industrial processes	-	Does not occur
	Solid waste and effluents	-	Does not occur
	CER Offset	39,000.00	-
Scope 2	Electricity (location)	1,794.85	Accounted for

Scope	Emission Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Notation
	T&D losses (location)	349,002.34	Accounted for
	Electricity (market)	5.06	Accounted for
	T&D losses (market)	349,002.34	Accounted for
	Thermal energy	-	Does not occur
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	426,712.71	Accounted for
	Capital Assets	155,394.69	Accounted for
	Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2	4,079,064.95	Accounted for
	Considering the market-based method for energy sales	3,564,298.88	-
	Upstream leased assets	-	Does not occur
	Waste generated from operations	13.60	Accounted for
	Business travel	845.87	Accounted for
	Employee commuting	144.18	Accounted for
	Upstream transportation and distribution	-	Does not occur
	Downstream transmission and distribution	-	Does not occur
	Processing of products sold	-	Does not occur
	Use of goods and products sold	1,219,292.50	Accounted for
	Final disposal of products sold	-	Does not occur
	Downstream leased assets	-	Does not occur
	Deductibles	-	Does not occur
	Investments	23,624.29	Accounted for

RESULTS

General

Cemig's total emissions in 2025 were **6,293,947.34 tCO_2**; Scope 3 was the primary contributor, accounting for approximately 93.**82%** of total emissions, or 5,905,092.80 **tCO_2**. Next was Scope 2, with **350,797.19 tCO_2e**, approximately **5.57%** of total emissions. Finally, Scope 1 accounted for **38,057.35 tCO_2e**, approximately **0.60%** of total emissions (Table 3).

Cemig's total emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2, and 3), in terms of tons of CO_2 equivalent per GWh generated (12,766.00 GWh, according to the 2025 Management Report and Financial Statements), was **493.02 tCO_2e/GWh**. Considering only Scope 1 emissions, the intensity was **2.98 tCO_2e per GWh**. Regarding the volume of energy sold in 2025 (84,155,139.55 MWh), the total emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) was **0.07479 tCO_2e/MWh**.

Table 3 – Summary of emissions by category and scope.

Scope	Emission Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Share by scope (%)
Scope 1	Steady-state combustion	470.51	1.24%
	Mobile combustion	7,553.59	19.85%
	Fugitive emissions	9,147.55	24.04%
	Agricultural activities	111.68	0.29%
	Land use change	20,774.03	54.59%
	CER Offset	39,000.00	-
	TOTAL SCOPE 1	**38,057.35**	**0.60%**
Scope 2	Electricity (location)	1,794.85	0.51%
	T&D losses (location)	349,002.34	99.49%
	TOTAL SCOPE 2 (location)	**350,797.19**	**5.57%**
	Electricity (market)	5.06	-
	T&D losses (market)	349,002.34	-
	TOTAL SCOPE 2 (market)	**349,007.40**	**-**
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	426,712.71	7.23%
	Capital Assets	155,394.69	2.63%
	Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2	4,079,064.95	69.08%

Scope	Emission Category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Share by scope (%)
	Considering the market-based method for energy sales	1,674,743.69	-
	Waste generated from operations	13.60	<0.01%
	Business travel	845.87	0.01%
	Employee commuting	144.18	<0.01%
	Use of goods and products sold	1,219,292.50	20.65%
	Investments	23,624.29	0.40%
	TOTAL SCOPE 3	**5,905,092.80**	**93.82%**
TOTAL SCOPE 1 + 2 + 3 (Location)		**6,293,947.34**	-
TOTAL SCOPE 1 + 2 + 3 (Market)		**6,292,157.55**	-

Scope 1

Scope 1 included emissions from the categories "Stationary Combustion," "Mobile Combustion," "Fugitive Emissions," "Agricultural Activities," and "Land Use Change." In 2025, Cemig's emissions from this scope totaled **38,057.35 tCO_2e** accounted for **0.60%** of total emissions.

Among Scope 1 emissions, emissions related to 'Land Use Change' accounted for the largest share, with **20,774.03 tCO_2e** representing **54.59%** of total emissions. Next, the "Fugitive Emissions" category accounted for the second-largest share of emissions, totaling **9,147.55 tCO_2e** representing **24.04%** of total Scope 1 emissions. Emissions related to 'Mobile Combustion' accounted for the third-largest volume of emissions, amounting to **7,553.59 tCO_2e** representing **19.85%** of Scope 1 emissions. Finally, emissions from 'Stationary Combustion' and 'Agricultural Activities' accounted for the smallest shares within the scope, totaling **470.51** and **111.68 tCO_2e**, respectively, equivalent to **1.24%** and **0.29%.**

Cemig carried out the voluntary offset for its Scope 1 emissions, totaling **39,000.00 tCO_2e**. This offset was certified by the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), the international body responsible for supporting climate change mitigation efforts. The offset was carried out through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which allows emission reduction projects in developing countries to generate Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one ton of CO_2. UNFCCC certification ensures that the carbon credits used adhere to globally recognized standards of environmental integrity, transparency, and traceability. Voluntary Cancellation Certificate, available at the following link:: Certificate - CERS.

Scope 1 emissions, broken down by emission source, are presented inFigure 3 .

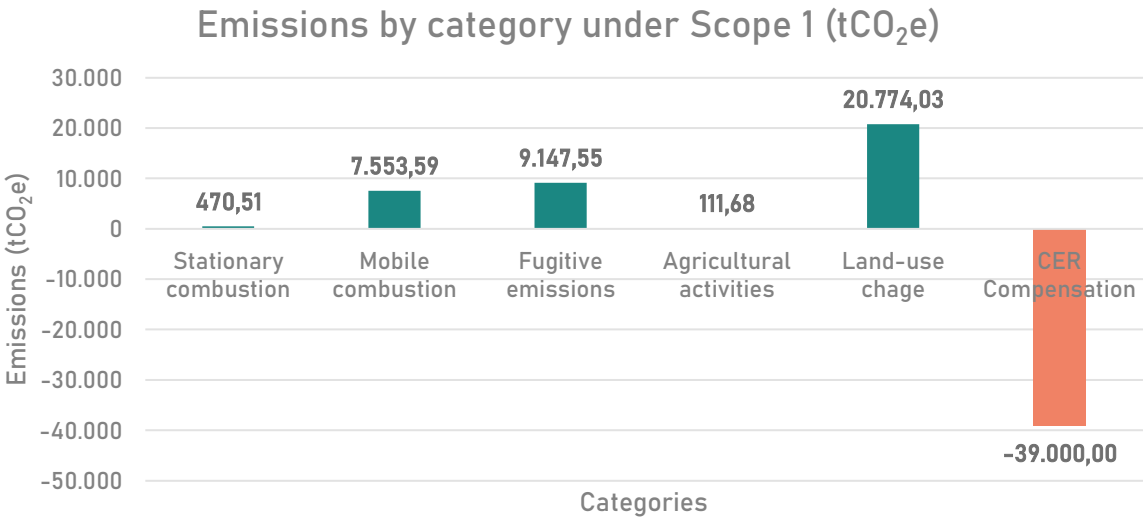

Figure 3 - Scope 1 Emissions by Emission Category .

As for the breakdown of emissions by unit, Cemig D reported the highest emissions for this scope, totaling **32,207.92 tCO_2e** accounting for approximately **84.63%** of Scope 1 emissions, followed by Cemig GT, which emitted **2,140.33 tCO_2e**, accounting for about **5.62%** of Scope 1 emissions. Gasmig reported emissions of **1,101.08 tCO_2e**, representing **2.89%** of the company's emissions in this scope. The Centroeste unit and the SPEs Parajuru and Volta do Rio accounted for between **2.69%** and **1.61%**, while the other units contributed less than **0.11%** individually. The Cemig H, Trading, and SPE Horizontes units reported no emissions for this scope.

With regard to precursors, vegetation clearing accounted for the largest emissions within the scope, representing nearly **54.59%** or **20,774.03 tCO_2e**, followed by diesel fuel consumption in the mobile and stationary combustion categories, which totaled **7,755.49 tCO_2e** or **20.38%.** Finally, the use of SF_6 was responsible for the third-largest emission within the scope in question, totaling **7,302.16 tCO_2** or **19.19%.** The remaining precursors did not have significant emissions within Scope 1, representing less than **6.00%** of the total (Table 4).

Table 4 - Scope 1 Emissions by Precursor.

Precursor	Emissions (tCO_2)	Representation (%)
Vegetation clearance	20,774.03	54.59%
Diesel fuel	7,755.49	20.38%

Precursor	Emissions (tCO_2)	Representation (%)
SF_6	7,302.16	19.19%
R-410A	878.65	2.31%
CH_4 loss	823.66	2.16%
HFC-134a	132.99	0.35%
Aviation kerosene	127.75	0.34%
Nitrogen fertilizer	93.67	0.25%
Ethanol	48.86	0.13%
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	43.95	0.12%
Natural gas	27.62	0.07%
Gasoline	20.00	0.05%
Limestone	18.01	0.05%
HFC-32	9.48	0.02%
Fire extinguisher (CO_2)	0.60	0.002%
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	0.42	0.001%

Stationary Combustion

"Stationary Combustion" includes emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for electricity generation, such as the use of diesel in power generators. This category accounted for **1.24%** of Scope 1 emissions, totaling **470.51 tCO_2** in the year under study.

Cemig D reported the highest emissions related to stationary combustion, totaling **359.12 tCO_2e**, of which **354.78 tCO_2e** are related to diesel consumption in generators for distribution and **4.35 tCO_2e** are related to the use of LPG in the organization's restaurants.

Cemig GT and SPE Leste accounted for the second-largest share of this category, with emissions of **42.06 and 38.13 tCO_2e**, respectively. Next, Gasmig emitted **27.70 tCO_2e**, representing **5.89%** of the category, with emissions related to diesel consumption in generators for generation and transmission, as well as natural gas in restaurants. Other SPEs did not report significant emissions (<0.75%), while the units Cemig H, Cemig SIM, Trading, Centroeste, as well as the SPEs Horizontes, Parajuru, Rosal, and Volta do Rio did not report emissions for the category.

Figure 4 .

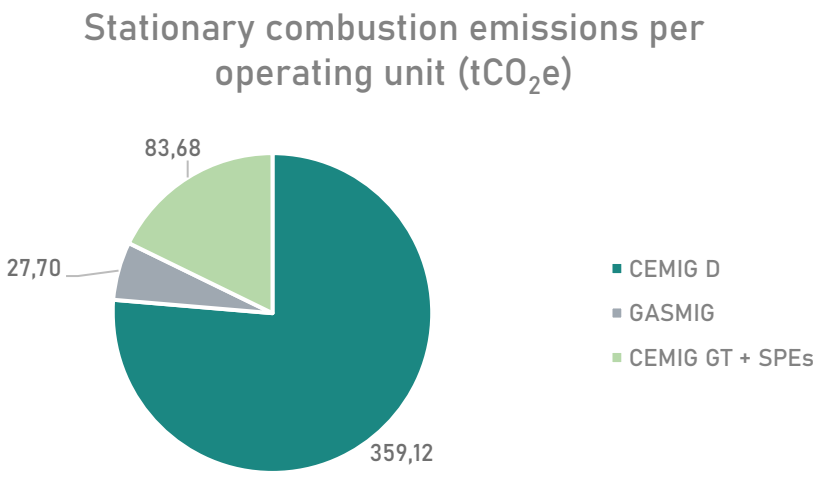

Figure 4 - Stationary Combustion Emissions by Cemig Operating Unit .

Mobile Combustion

The "Mobile Combustion" category includes direct emissions related to the use of fossil fuels in transportation. Among Cemig's activities, emissions resulted from the burning of fuels related to road, waterway, and air transportation. In 2025, total mobile combustion emissions were **7,553.59 tCO_2e**, representing **19.85%** of Scope 1 emissions.

The Cemig D operational unit was responsible for the largest share of emissions in this category, with **6,633.27 tCO_2e**, **87.82%** of emissions. At Cemig D, fuel consumption in road transport accounted for the largest share of emissions in this category, totaling **99.07%** of emissions or **6,571.64 tCO_2e**, while air transport emissions accounted **for 0.93%**, resulting in **61.63 tCO_2e**.

Next, Cemig GT was responsible for the second-highest emissions in this category, with **811.22 tCO_2e**, corresponding to **10.74%** of the company's mobile combustion emissions. Fuel consumption in road transport accounted for nearly all emissions in this category, totaling **743.30 tCO_2e**, or **91.63%**. A small portion of the operational unit's emissions is related to air and waterway transport, corresponding to **66.12** and **1.79 tCO_2e**, respectively.

Gasmig emitted **68.88 tCO_2e** from the combustion of fuels for road transport, accounting for **0.91%** of the total. Among the SPEs, those with the highest emissions in this category were Sul, with **9.57 tCO_2e**, followed by Camargos, Oeste, and Rosal, with emissions ranging from **6.85 to 6.04 tCO_2e** each, while the other did not report significant emissions. The total emissions from SPEs in this category were **39.31 tCO_2e**, representing **0.52%** of the total.

Finally, Cemig SIM emitted **0.91 tCO_2e**, while the units Cemig H, Trading, Centroeste, as well as the SPEs Horizontes, Leste, and PCH, did not report emissions for this category.

Emissions were broken down by operating unit and are presented inFigure 5.

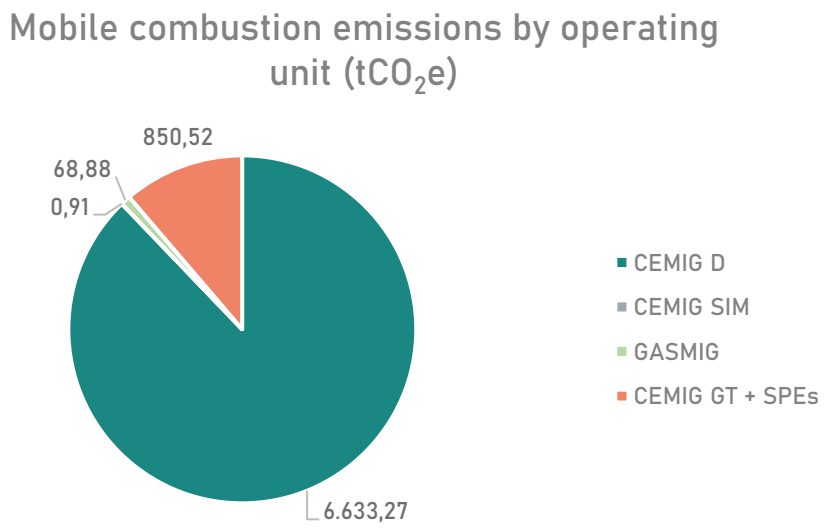

Figure 5 - Mobile Combustion Emissions by Cemig operating unit.

Agricultural Activities

The "Agricultural Activities" category includes emissions from the use of nitrogen fertilizers and the application of limestone. In 2025, total emissions related to agricultural activities amounted to **111.68 tCO_2e** accounted for **0.29%** of total Scope 1 emissions.

The largest share of emissions came from Cemig D's operations, which accounted for **70.14%** of emissions, or **78.34 tCO_2e.** Next, Cemig GT was responsible for the second-largest emissions in the category, with **23.27 tCO_2e**, or **20.84%**, followed by the SPEs Sul and Poço Fundo, which accounted for **3.60%** and **2.86%** of the company's emissions, respectively.

The remaining SPEs contributed very little to emissions, accounting for approximately **2.56%** of the total. The units Cemig H, Cemig SIM, Trading, Centroeste, Gasmig, as well as the SPEs Camargos, Horizontes, Oeste, Parajuru, PCH, Rosal, and Volta do Rio did not report emissions for this category.

Emissions were broken down by operating unit and are presented inFigure 6 .

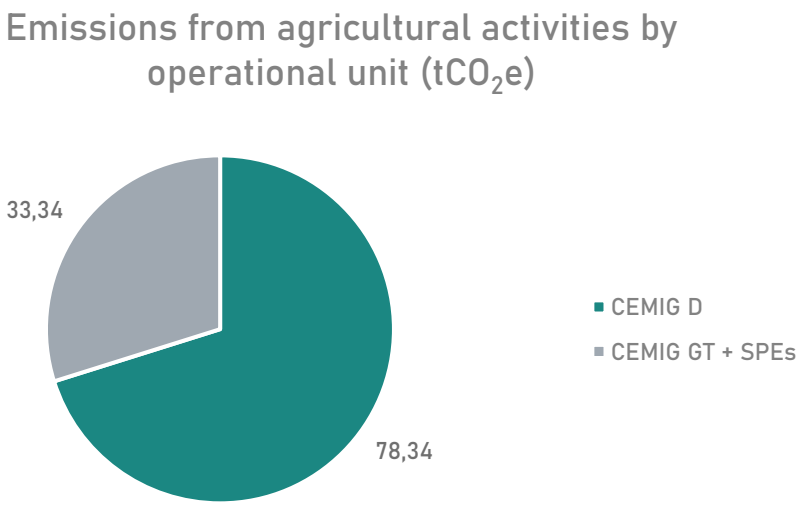

Figure 6 - Emissions from Agricultural Activities by Cemig operating unit .

Land Use Changes

Emissions and removals related to 'Land Use Change' stem from vegetation clearing and restoration. In 2025, emissions related to land use change amounted to **20,774.03 tCO_2e** accounted for **54.59%** of total Scope 1 emissions.

Cemig D was responsible for the majority of emissions related to vegetation clearing, with **19,744.32 tCO_2e** and **95.04%.** The Centroeste and Gasmig units accounted for **4.09%** and **0.87%** of emissions in this category, with **849.48** and **180.23 tCO_2e** respectively. The other units and SPEs reported no emissions for this category.

Emissions were broken down by operating unit and are presented inFigure 7 .

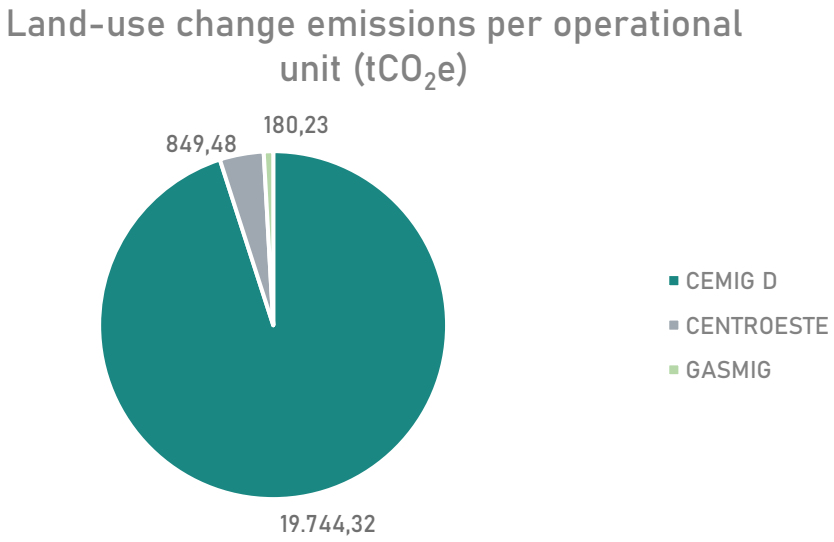

Figure 7 - Land Use Change Emissions by Cemig operational unit.

In 2025, Cemig recorded a total of 498.67 **tCO_2e** removed through planting and native vegetation restoration initiatives in Cerrado and Atlantic Forest areas, carried out by Cemig D and the SPEs Itutinga and Poço Fundo. Cemig D was responsible for removing 471.13 **tCO_2e**, with the Cerrado biome accounting for 99.69% of the total (469.64 **tCO_2e**), while the Atlantic Forest biome contributed 0.31% (1.48 **tCO_2e**).

The Poço Fundo and Itutinga SPEs recorded removals of 17.11 and 10.44 **tCO_2e**, respectively, with both restoration projects taking place in Cerrado areas. Detailed data are presented inTable 5 .

Table 5 - Share of emissions removed by biome .

Unit - Biome	Area (ha)	Removal (tCO_2e)	Representativeness (%)
Cemig D – Cerrado	22.5	469.64	99.69%
Cemig D – Atlantic Forest	0.07	1.48	0.31%
TOTAL CEMIG D	**22.57**	**471.13**	**94.48%**
Poço Fundo – Cerrado	**0.82**	**17.11**	100.00%
TOTAL POÇO FUNDO	**0.82**	**17.11**	**3.43%**
Itutinga – Cerrado	0.50	10.44	100.00%
TOTAL ITUTINGA	**0.50**	**10.44**	**2.09%**
GRAND TOTAL	**23.89**	**498.67**	**100.00%**

Fugitive Emissions

The "Fugitive Emissions" category includes emissions from the release of refrigerant gases (HFCs and PFCs), SF_6 ,or natural gas during Cemig's operations. In 2025, total emissions were **9,147.55 tCO_2e** represented **24.04%** of total Scope 1 emissions.

Cemig D was responsible for the largest share of fugitive emissions, with **5,392.87 tCO_2e** or **58.95%** of the total. Of these emissions, **86.25%,** or **4,651.12 tCO_2e,** are related to the use of SF_6, while the remaining **13.75%,** or **741.75 tCO_2e,** are linked to the use of the refrigerants R-410a, HFC-134a, and HFC-32.

Cemig GT accounted for the second-largest share of fugitive emissions, totaling **1,263.78 tCO_2e**, which corresponds to **13.82%** of Cemig's emissions in this category. Of this total, **77.89%,** or **984.42 tCO_2e**, is associated with SF_6 refrigerant gas leaks, while the remaining

of emissions is related to the use of the refrigerants R-410a, HFC-134a, and HFC-32 **(279.37 tCO_2e)**.

The SPEs Volta do Rio and Parajuru also accounted for significant portions of emissions in this category, with **1,057.26** and **609.36 tCO_2e,** or **11.56** and **6.66%,** respectively, with all emissions associated with the use and leakage of SF_6 refrigerant gas.

The reduction in SF_6 emissions observed during the period is primarily attributed to the completion of maintenance on circuit breakers that had experienced isolated leaks in the previous cycle. With the normalization of operating conditions and the absence of recurring significant failures, there has been a decrease in SF_6 losses, and similar events are not expected to recur.

Table 6 presents the history of SF_6 emissions at Cemig over the years 2019 through 2025.

Table 6 - History of SF_6 emissions.

SF_6 (emissions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SF_6 (ton)	0.217	0.141	0.155	0.172	0.149	0.337	0.311
SF_6 (tCO_2e)	4,959	3,215	3,541	4,042	3,501	7,937	7,302
Percentage loss (SF_6 loss (t)/total mass (t) of installed SF6)	0.60	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.24	0.69	0.56

Finally, Gasmig reported **824.27 tCO_2e** of fugitive emissions, representing **9.01%** of the category's total emissions, almost all of which **(823.66 tCO_2e** or **99.93%)** were attributable to methane (CH_4) leaks (Table 7), in addition to the use of CO_2 in fire extinguishers **(0.07%)**.

Table 7 - CH_4 emissions related to natural gas.

CH_4 (emissions)	2025
Natural gas venting during gasification, emergencies, and maintenance (m^3)	46,815.60
CH_4 Equivalent (kg)*	29,416.58
CH_4 (tCO_2e)	823.66

* Conversions from m^3 to kg and from methane composition to natural gas were used, based on the factors provided on the GASMIG website.

Emissions were broken down by operating unit and are presented inFigure 8 .

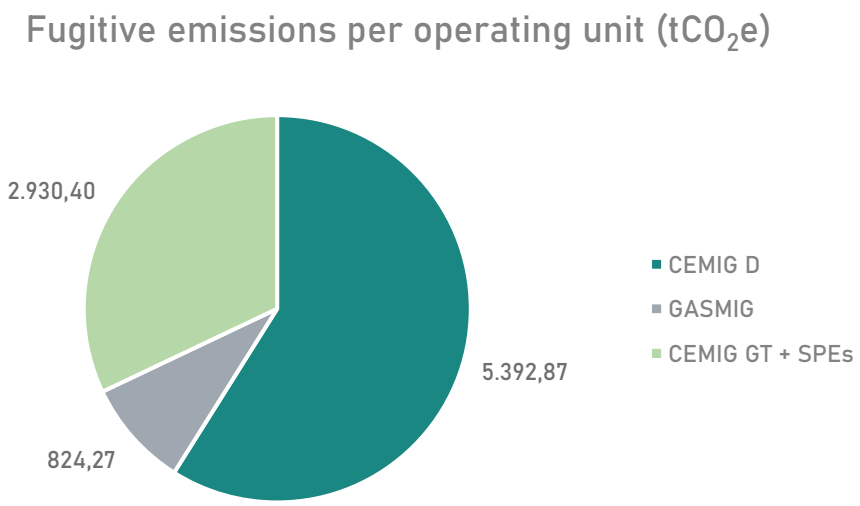

Figure 8 - Fugitive Emissions by Cemig Operating Unit.

Scope 2

Scope 2 includes emissions related to 'Electricity Consumption,' 'Losses in Transmission and Distribution Systems,' and 'Thermal Energy Consumption,' although 'Thermal Energy Consumption' was not reported by Cemig.

In 2025, Scope 2 emissions, calculated using **the location-based approach**, totaled **350,797.19 tCO_2e** accounted for **5.57%** of total emissions. Among the Scope 2 emission categories, Losses in Transmission and Distribution Systems accounted for the largest share of emissions, with **349,002.34 tCO_2e** or **99.49%** of total Scope 2 emissions, followed by emissions from Electricity Consumption, which contributed **1,794.85 tCO_2** and **0.51%** of total Scope 2 emissions.

Under **the market-based approach**, or purchasing strategy, Scope 2 emissions totaled **349,007.40 tCO_2e** in 2025. In this context, most emissions related to energy consumption in its operations were offset through Renewable Energy Certificates (Cemig REC), with the sole exception of the Volta do Rio **(5.06 tCO_2e)** and Praias de Parajuru power plants (no emissions in this category in 2025), which have no commercial electricity supply agreement with the company (Figure 9). Emissions related to Transmission and Distribution System Losses are not subject to offsetting by renewable energy certificates and therefore remain the same as those previously reported **(349,002.34 tCO_2e)**.

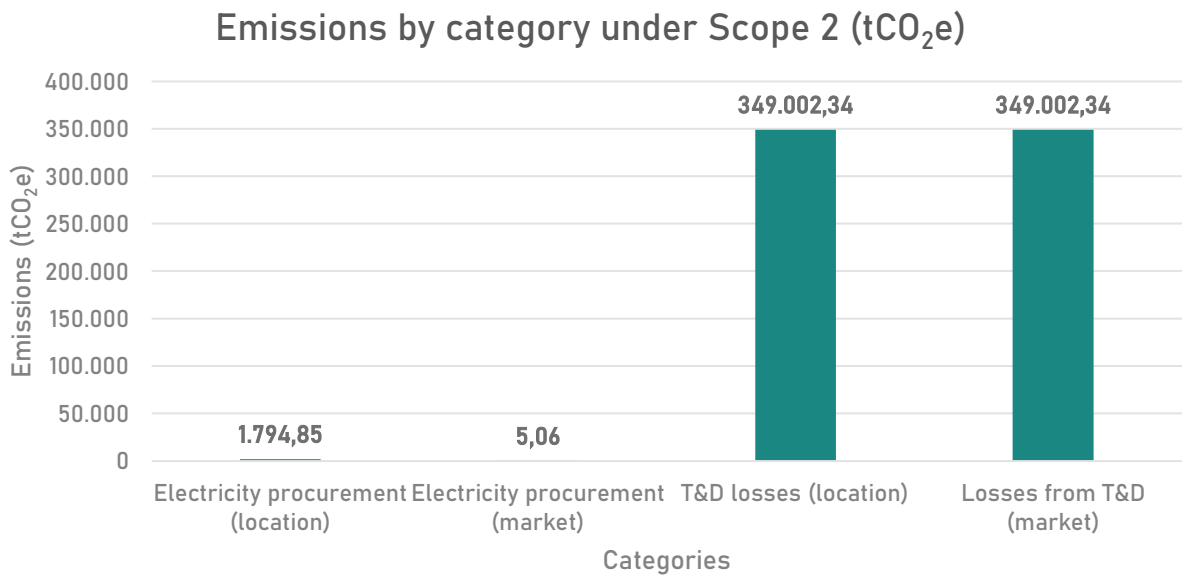

Figure 9 - Scope 2 Emissions by Emission Category .

Electricity Consumption

Based on **the location-based approach**, in 2025, emissions related to Cemig's electricity consumption totaled **1,794.85 tCO_2**, accounting for **0.51%** of Scope 2 emissions. Cemig D was responsible for the largest emissions in this category, with **1,572.69 tCO_2e** or **87.62%** of emissions from electricity consumption, followed by Cemig GT, with **173.99 tCO_2e** or **9.69%** of emissions.

Lower emissions contributions came from the Gasmig, Cemig SIM, Cemig H, Trading, and Centroeste units, which together totaled **25.84 tCO_2e**, representing 1.**44%** of emissions, in addition to the SPEs, which collectively accounted for **1.24%** of emissions from electricity consumption. The SPE Parajuru reported no emissions in this category.

Emissions broken down by operating unit are presented inFigure 10 .

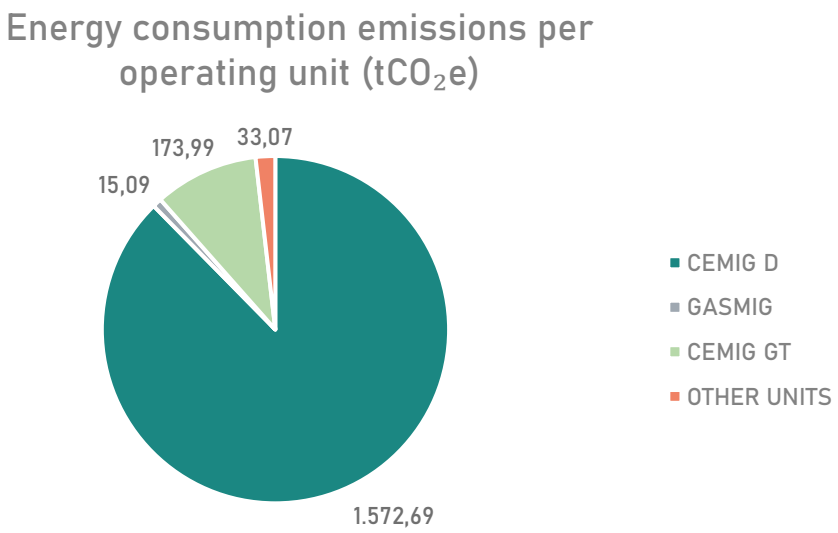

Figure 10 - Emissions from electricity consumption by Cemig operating unit .

Using **the market-based approach**, emissions related to Cemig's electricity consumption were **5.06 tCO_2e**, regarding the Volta do Rio plant, which is located outside Cemig's concession area.

Transmission and Distribution System Losses

Based on the **location-based approach**, technical losses in transmission and distribution systems accounted for the largest share of Scope 2 emissions, totaling **349,002.34 tCO_2e**, representing **99.49%** of Scope 2 emissions.

Cemig D was responsible for the largest emissions in this category, with **340,683.02 tCO_2** or **97.62%** of emissions, followed by Cemig GT, with **8,104.88 tCO_2e** or **2.32%**. The Centroeste unit contributed the least to this category, totaling **214.44 tCO_2e**, less than **0.1%** of emissions from transmission and distribution system losses. The other units and SPEs reported no emissions for this category.

Emissions broken down by operating unit are shown inFigure 11 .

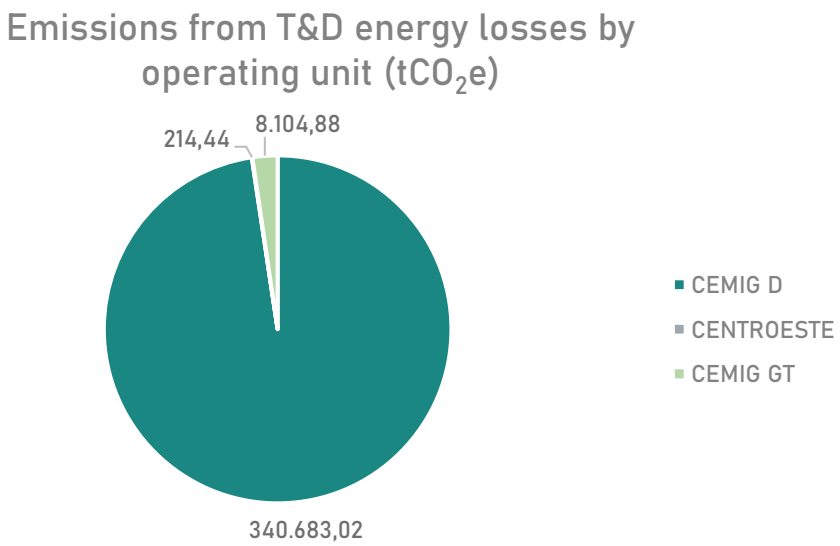

Figure 11 - Emissions from T&D energy losses by Cemig operating unit.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions result from activities not directly controlled by Cemig. Cemig reported **5,905,092.80 tCO_2e** under this scope, representing **93.82%** of total emissions.

The category "Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2" had the highest emissions, at **4,079,064.95 tCO_2e**, representing **69.08%** of the scope's emissions. Next was the category "Use of goods and services sold," accounting for **1,219,292.50 tCO_2e** and **20.65%** of total Scope emissions. The "Goods and services purchased" category accounted for **426,712.71 tCO_2e**, represented **7.23%** of the scope, while "Capital goods" accounted for **155,394.69 tCO_2e**, **2.63%** of the scope's emissions.

Emissions in the categories of 'Waste generated from operations,' 'Business travel,' 'Employee commuting,' and 'Investments' represented a very small portion of total Scope emissions, just **0.42%**.

Emissions broken down by emission category are presented inFigure 12 .

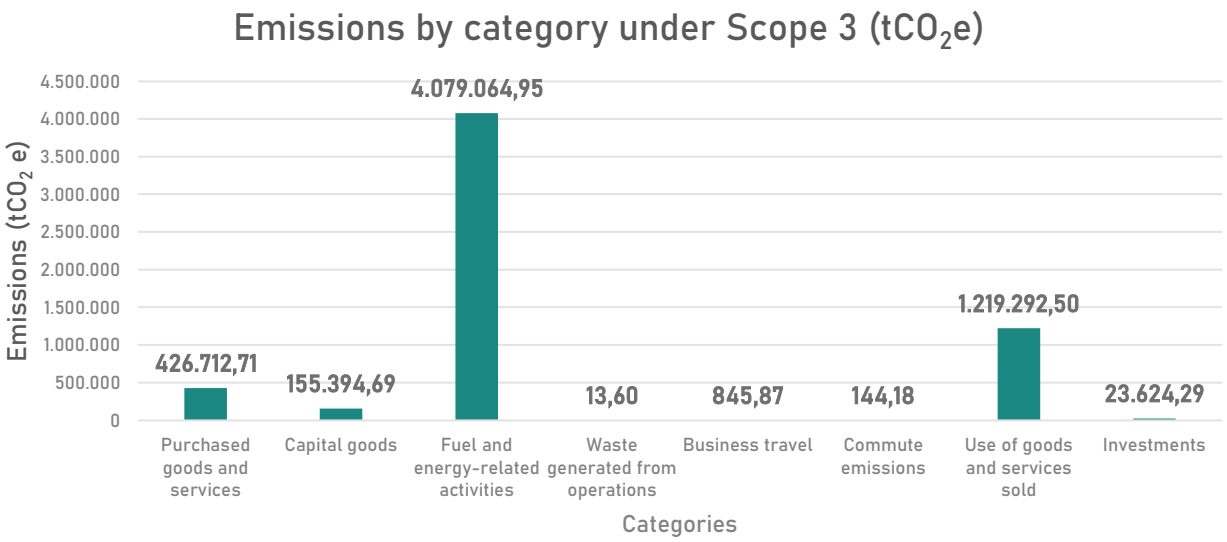

Figure 12 - Scope 3 emissions by emission category.

Purchased Goods and Services

The "Purchased Goods and Services" emissions category refers to indirect emissions related to the products and services the company acquires from third parties. This category accounted for total emissions of **426,712.71 tCO_2e** in 2025, representing **7.23%** of the scope.

The calculation for purchased goods and services incorporated various emission sources, including fuel combustion by contractors building substations and new distribution networks to support the investment cycle aimed at improving the electrical system's infrastructure, as well as fuel combustion by logistics service providers and suppliers. Logistics service providers offer direct logistics services (delivery of new equipment and materials) and reverse logistics, which handles the flow of unusable materials from the point of consumption to the appropriate final destination for such materials.

In this category, Cemig D was responsible for the largest share of emissions, totaling 426,023.807 **tCO_2e**, accounting for 99.84% of emissions in this category, while Gasmig and Cemig GT emitted a total of 585.20 and 103.71 **tCO_2e** respectively, representing 0.14 and 0.02%.

When emissions are broken down by activity type, only Cemig D reported emissions resulting from fuel combustion and electricity consumption by suppliers. These activities totaled 424,809.33 **tCO_2e**, accounted for 99.55% of the category's emissions. Of this total, 740.77 **tCO_2e** were attributed to outsourced transportation and distribution activities, based on reported fuel consumption by vehicles.

Logistics emissions, related to fuel consumption for all of the company's transportation operations, which are outsourced, accounted for just 0.31% of emissions in this category, totaling 1,318.19 **tCO_2e**. Cemig D was responsible for the majority of these, with 1,214.48

tCO_2e, representing 0.28%, while Cemig GT accounted for 103.71 tCO_2e. Thus, emissions associated with transportation and distribution within the category totaled **2,058.96** tCO_2e.

Finally, Gasmig accounted for 0.14% of the category, with 585.20 tCO_2e, related to other purchased goods and services.

Table 8 – Emissions from purchased goods and services by unit and type of activity.

Units	Supplier emissions associated with transportation (tCO_2e)	Other supplier emissions (tCO_2e)	Logistics transportation emissions (tCO_2e)	Emissions from other inputs (tCO_2e)	Total (tCO_2e)
Cemig D	740.77	424,068.55	1,214.48	-	426,023.81
Cemig GT	-	-	103.71	-	103.71
Gasmig	-	-	-	585.20	585.20
TOTAL	740.77	424,068.55	1,318.19	585.20	426,712.713

Emissions broken down by operating unit are shown inFigure 13.

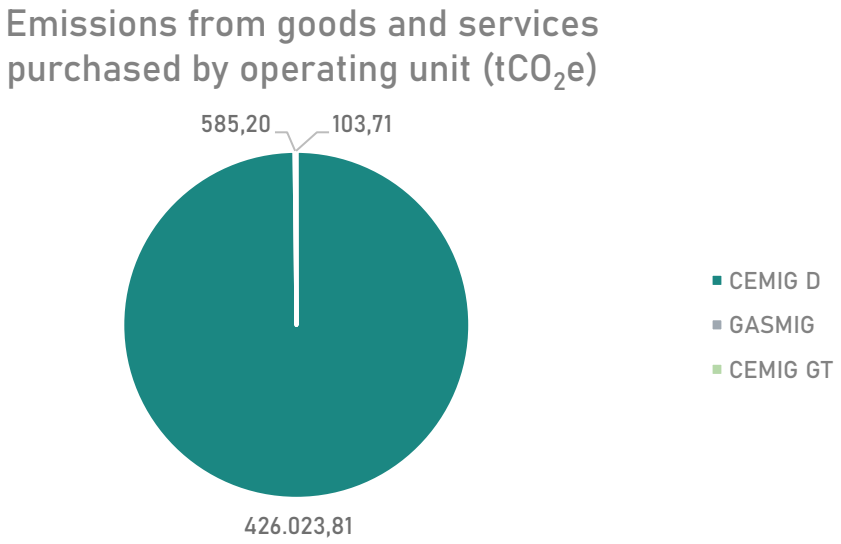

Figure 13 – Emissions from goods and services purchased by Cemig operating unit.

Engagement Indicators

A survey was conducted among companies providing services to Cemig to identify which of them maintain a greenhouse gas emissions inventory or have information related to

energy and fuel consumption. This survey took into account suppliers considered “critical” (112 suppliers), that is, those with greater relevance to operations, a significant share of expenditures, or the potential to impact Cemig’s emissions. The purpose was to estimate the portion of these emissions directly associated with the performance of services contracted by the company. Of the total companies analyzed, 35.5% provided inventories or sufficient information to allow for the estimation of emissions related to services provided to Cemig, a higher figure than in 2024, when 10% of companies provided data to estimate emissions associated with Cemig.

Capital Assets

In 2025, Cemig added new power plants to its portfolio. The total capacity of the acquired plants was 81 MW—with 71 MW attributable to Cemig SIM, from the Ouro Solar (33 MW), Solar do Cerrado (16 MW), Bloco Azul (11 MW), and other projects (11 MW), and 10 MW attributable to Cemig GT, from the Angueretá 1 and 2 (10 MW). These figures and the respective emissions were calculated based on Cemig’s equity stake in each plant.

For this type of source, Cemig was responsible for emitting **155,394.69 tCO_2e**, which represented **2.63%** of Scope 3 emissions. The other units reported no emissions for this category.

Emissions broken down by operating unit are presented inFigure 14.

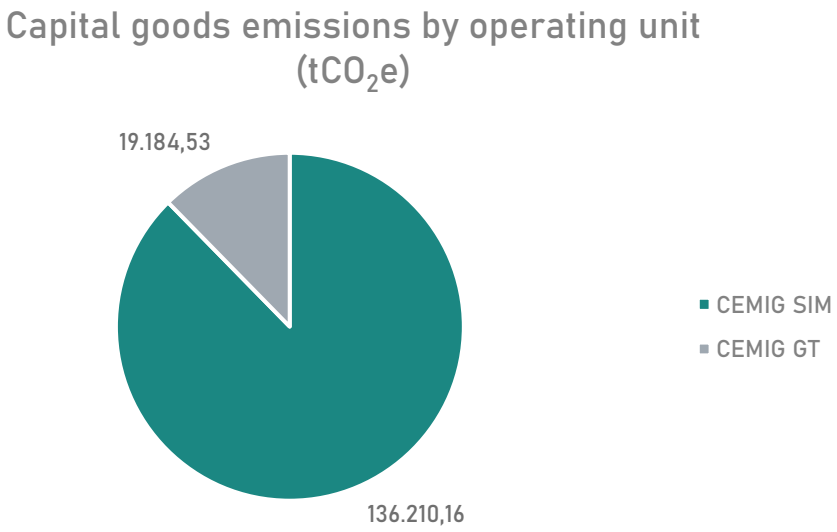

Figure 14 - Capital asset emissions by Cemig operating unit.

Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2

The category "Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2" in Scope 3 refers to indirect emissions generated by the end-use of goods and services sold by the organization, as well as emissions related to the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of fuels used in operations, known as WTT emissions. At Cemig, the goods and services sold consist of the sale of electricity.

In 2025, Cemig had a total of **4,079,064.95 tCO_2e** in emissions in this category, representing more than half of the company's Scope 3 emissions, totaling **69.08%.** Of this total, **3,878,149.34 tCO_2e**, or **95.07%** of emissions, were associated with the sale of electricity, while the smallest portion (**4.93%**) related to WTT emissions, resulting in **200,914.98 tCO_2e**.

WTT (Well-to-Tank) emissions refer to indirect emissions associated with the fuel supply chain, including extraction, refining, transportation, and distribution processes up to the point of use. In this inventory, emissions from fuels used in Scope 1 and also in Scope 3 activities were considered, specifically taking into account the categories of goods and services purchased, home-to-work emissions, business travel, and the use of goods and services sold, in which fuel consumption is associated.

Cemig D reported the highest emissions in this category, totaling **1,291,118.45 tCO_2e**, accounting for **31.65%**, followed by Cemig H, with **1,240,774.43 tCO_2e**, or **30.42%.** The third-highest volume of emissions came from Cemig GT, accounting for **1,216,964.64 tCO_2e** or **29.83%** of emissions in this category. The Centroeste unit and the SPEs Horizontes and Parajuru reported no emissions for this category.

Emissions from energy sales were broken down by operating unit and are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 - Emissions from electricity sales by subsidiary.

Electricity sales				
Category	**Units / Subsidiaries**	**Non-renewable electricity (MWh)**	**Renewable electricity (MWh)**	**Emissions (tCO_2)**
Electricity sales	**Cemig D**	3,563,636.60	24,409,637.40	1,289,101.71
	Cemig GT	14,408,152.58	11,993,761.09	1,216,688.19
	Camargos	197,762.04	-	9,113.53
	Horizons			
	Itutinga	232,248.67	-	10,702.79
	East	194,694.41	-	8,972.17
	West	96,215.90	-	4,433.95

Electricity sales				
Category	Units / Subsidiaries	Non-renewable electricity (MWh)	Renewable electricity (MWh)	Emissions (tCO_2)
	Parajuru			
	SHP	-	130,396.96	6,009.13
	Deep Well	-	173,559.32	7,998.19
	Rosal	328,012.81	-	15,115.92
	Sá Carvalho	505,020.97	-	23,273.05
	South	248,128.61	-	11,434.59
	Volta do Rio			
	Cemig SIM	-	570,668.00	26,298.28
	Cemig H	12,048,112.72	14,876,451.47	1,240,773.67
	Centroeste			
	Gasmig			
	Cemig Trading	178,680.00	-	8,234.17
TOTAL (location method)		**32,000,665.31**	**52,154,474.24**	**3,878,149.35**
Total considering the market method for energy sales		-	-	1,475,230.67

Part of the electricity sold by the Company comes from renewable sources. Under the purchase (market) approach, this characteristic is considered in emissions accounting, such that only the portion of energy from non-renewable sources is associated with GHG emissions, given that renewable energy sources have zero or minimal GHG emission factors. During the period analyzed, the Company sold a total of 84,155,139.55 MWh of electricity, of which 32,000,665.31 MWh, approximately 38%, came from non-renewable sources. Thus, emissions associated with this category, under the purchase choice approach, total 1,475,230.67 tCO_2e.

It is important to note that emissions calculated using the purchase choice (market) approach are presented exclusively for reporting purposes. For the purposes of monitoring the targets established under the SBTi, the location-based approach is adopted.

Regarding Renewable Energy Certificates, 5.48 million RECs were traded in 2025, of which 2,605,634 were Cemig RECs and 2,883,265 were I-RECs. Each certificate corresponds to 1 MWh of renewable electricity effectively generated and fed into the National Interconnected System.

Waste generated during operations

The Scope 3 emission category "Waste generated during operations" refers to indirect emissions resulting from the management of waste generated during the organization's activities. Emissions were calculated based on final disposal at landfills and incineration, totaling **13.60 tCO_2e**, and did not have a significant impact on the scope.

Cemig GT reported the highest emissions in this category, totaling **4.18 tCO_2e**, accounting for **30.73%** of the category, followed by Gasmig, with **2.59 tCO_2e**, **19.07%.** The SPEs Camargos, Itutinga, Oeste, Parajuru, PCH, Poço Fundo, Sá Carvalho, and Volta do Rio, combined, accounted for **37.26%** of the category's emissions. Finally, Cemig D contributed **12.95%** of the emissions. The Cemig H, Cemig SIM, Trading, Centroeste units, and other SPEs did not report emissions for this category.

Emissions broken down by operating unit are shown inFigure 15.

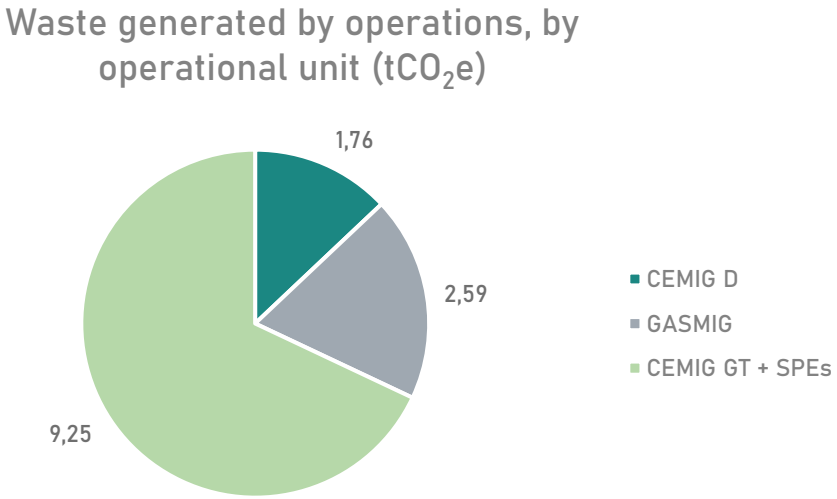

Figure 15 - Waste emissions by Cemig operating unit.

Business Travel

The "Business Travel" emissions category comprises emissions from trips taken by the organization's employees for business purposes. Travel emissions totaled **845.87 tCO_2e**, representing a very small portion of total scope emissions (**0.01%**).

Cemig D was responsible for the highest emissions in this category, totaling **454.54 tCO_2e**, which represents **53.74%** of business travel-related emissions, followed by Cemig GT, responsible for **251.38 tCO_2e**, or **29.72%** of the total. Cemig H was responsible for **126.64**

tCO_2e, accounted for **14.97%** of emissions from business travel, making it the third-largest emitter in this category.

Finally, Cemig SIM accounted for **13.24 tCO_2e**, **1.56%** of emissions, while SPE Rosal had the smallest share of emissions in this category, totaling **0.07 tCO_2e**. The Trading, Centroeste, and Gasmig units, as well as the other SPEs, reported no emissions for this category.

Emissions were broken down by operating unit and are presented inFigure 16.

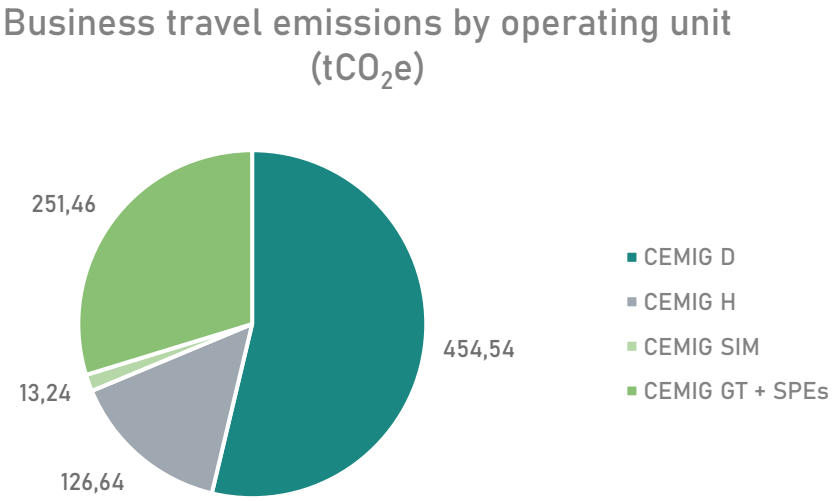

Figure 16 - Business travel emissions by Cemig's operational unit .

Employee Commuting

The emission category "Employee Commuting" includes emissions associated with the daily commutes of the organization's employees between their homes and workplaces. Emissions from this commuting totaled **144.18 tCO_2e** and did not have a significant impact on the scope.

Gasmig was responsible for the highest emissions in this category, totaling **61.62 tCO_2e**, which represents **42.74%** of emissions, followed by Cemig D, responsible for **60.73 tCO_2e,** or **42.12%** of the total. The Cemig GT and Cemig H units were responsible for **17.89** and **2.79 tCO_2e**, representing **12.40** and **1.94%** of emissions in this category, respectively. Emissions from Cemig SIM and Trading were not significant (**0.80%**). Emissions from SPEs were not accounted for in this category.

Emissions were broken down by operating unit and are presented inFigure 17.

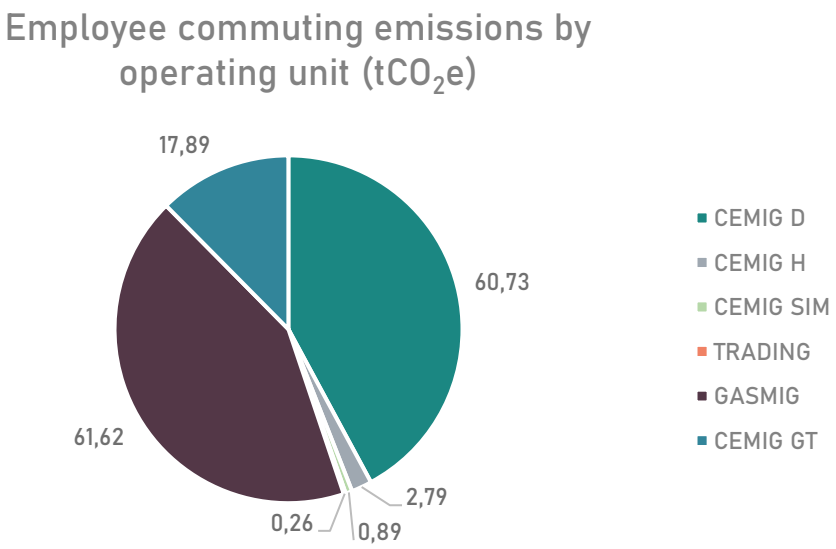

Figure 17 - Commuting emissions by Cemig operating unit .

Use of Goods and Services Sold

The "Use of Goods and Services Sold" category under Scope 3 refers to emissions generated by the end-use of goods and services sold by the organization. At Cemig, goods and services sold consist of natural gas sales by Gasmig, which is responsible for the commercialization of natural gas in the state of Minas Gerais, and accounts for all emissions in this category.

In 2025, Cemig had total emissions of **1,219,292.50 tCO_2e** in this category, related to the sale of **589,979,468 m³** of natural gas, representing a significant percentage of the company's Scope 3 emissions, at **20.65%.**

Investments

The investments category refers to the calculation of emissions resulting from investment operations. These emissions were assessed based on Cemig's equity stake in companies over which it has no operational control, considering the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of these companies. This emissions category totaled **23,624.29 tCO_2e** and represents **0.40%** of Scope 3 emissions.

Cemig H holds a 21.68% equity stake in TAESA, a company in the power transmission segment, resulting in 23,440.98 **tCO_2e** emissions, calculated proportionally to the operations of this investment. Cemig GT's 74.50% stake in Amazônia Energia and **49%** stake in **Aliança Norte** resulted in proportional emissions of **102.23** and **55.86 tCO_2e**, respectively, related to the operational activities of these companies, based on the most recent emissions data available for each (Table 10).

Table 10 - Emissions from Cemig's equity stakes in energy companies

Company	Cemig equity stake	Cemig GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)	Cemig affiliate
Amazônia Energia	74.50%	102.23	Cemig GT
Aliança Norte	49.00%	55.86	Cemig GT
TAESA	21.68%	23,440.98	Cemig H

Additionally, Cemig GT holds a 49% stake in the Guanhães, Pipoca, Cachoeirão, and Paracambi small hydroelectric plants, for which no direct emissions data was available. To estimate these emissions, data from the Rosal hydroelectric plant was used as a basis, which reported **11.25 tCO_2e of Scope 1 + 2 emissions in 2024**. Given the operational similarity, a proportional emission of 5.51 **tCO_2e** was estimated for each SHP, totaling 22.06 **tCO_2e** across the four plants (Table 11).

Table 11 - Emissions from Cemig GT's equity interest in the SHPs.

SHP	Cemig GT equity stake	Cemig GT GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)
Guanhães SHP	49%	5.51
Paracambi SHP	49%	5.51
Cachoeirão RPP	49%	5.51
PCH Pipoca	49%	5.51
TOTAL	**49%**	**22.06**

Finally, Cemig SIM holds a 49% equity stake in the Janaúba, Corinto, Manga, Bonfinópolis, Lagoa Grande, Lontra, Mato Verde, Mirabela, Porteirinha I and II, Brasilândia, and Apolo I and II hydroelectric plants. These plants have a total installed capacity of 59.11 MWp, of which Cemig's proportional share amounts to 28.97 MWp. Considering that Cemig SIM emitted 8.10 **tCO_2e** for a capacity of 74 MW in 2024, a proportional emission of 3.17 **tCO_2e** was estimated, referring to the stake in the aforementioned UFVs (Table 12).

Table 12 - Cemig SIM emissions from equity participation in UFVs.

UFV	Total Capacity (MWp)	Cemig SIM Equity Stake	Cemig SIM Owned Capacity (MWp)	Cemig SIM GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)
UFV Janaúba	5.2	49.00%	2.55	0.28
UFV Corinto	5.28	49.00%	2.59	0.28
UFV Mango	6.34	49.00%	3.11	0.34
UFV Bonfinópolis	3.45	49.00%	1.69	0.18
UFV Lagoa Grande	7.33	49.00%	3.59	0.39
UFV Lontra	6.38	49.00%	3.13	0.34
UFV Mato Verde	3.23	49.00%	1.58	0.17
UFV Mirabela	2.59	49.00%	1.27	0.14
UFV Porteirinha I	3.23	49.00%	1.58	0.17
UFV Porteirinha II	3.23	49.00%	1.58	0.17
UFV Brasilândia	7.35	49.00%	3.6	0.39
UFV Apolo I	2.75	49.00%	1.35	0.15
UFV Apolo II	2.75	49.00%	1.35	0.15
TOTAL	**59.11**	**49.00%**	**28.97**	**3.17**

Figure 18 shows the percentage of emissions in this category related to each investment.

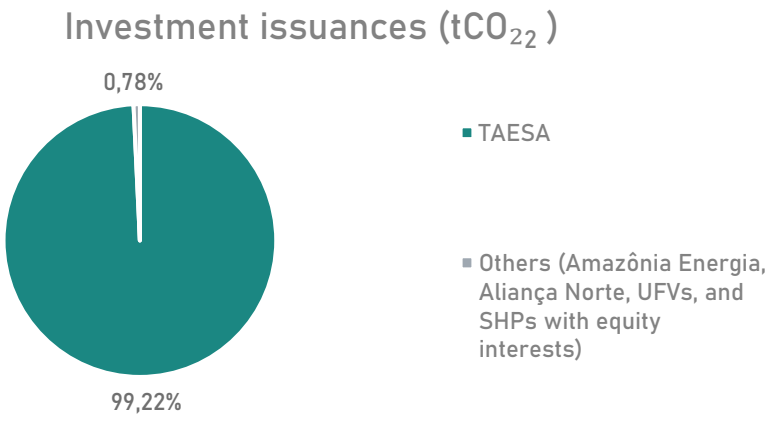

Figure 18 - Emissions from Cemig's investments.

UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS

The uncertainty analysis of the emissions inventory was conducted qualitatively by defining criteria to classify the uncertainty of emissions data by source category. To develop these criteria, the guidelines and methodologies described in the document GHG Protocol Guidance on Uncertainty Assessment in GHG Inventories and Calculating Statistical Parameter Uncertainty were used as a basis. These references consider the classification of the degree of certainty associated with the main emission sources, as well as the accuracy of the data and the corresponding intervals used in the GHG Protocol's uncertainty assessment tool. The following table presents the criteria defined for this inventory (Table 13).

Table 13 - Uncertainty criteria for each category of the Cemig inventory.

Uncertainty	Criterion
High	Unmeasured data, entirely based on estimates, with little or no direct verification. These data may be derived from assumptions or general averages, presenting greater variation and risk of error.
Medium	Data that use some average factor from the literature and/or estimates in the composition of the calculations. Although based on more specific information, there is still a margin of uncertainty due to the use of standard factors or approximations.
Low	Primary data, collected directly, with precise and recorded measurements. This data has high reliability, as it is obtained from direct and verifiable sources, minimizing the associated uncertainty.

Based on the defined criteria, the following uncertainty levels were assigned to Cemig's emissions, by category (Table 14).

Table 14 - Uncertainty levels associated with Cemig's emissions, by category.

Scope	Category	Uncertainty
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	Low
Scope 1	Mobile combustion	Low
Scope 1	Fugitive Emissions	Low
Scope 1	Agricultural activities	Medium
Scope 1	Land-use change	Medium
Scope 2	Electricity (location)	Low
Scope 2	System losses	Low

Scope	Category	Uncertainty
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	High
Scope 3	Capital goods	High
Scope 3	Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2	Medium
Scope 3	Waste generated from operations	Medium
Scope 3	Business travel	Medium
Scope 3	Commuting emissions	Medium
Scope 3	Use of goods and services sold	Medium
Scope 3	Investment	Medium

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE YEARS 2021–2025

This section presents a comparative analysis of GHG emissions between 2021 and 2025. By comparing data collected over a period of time, it is possible to identify trends, patterns, and variations in the company's emissions, allowing for the monitoring of emissions and the development of reduction strategies. Additionally, a comparative analysis for this period can help identify the impact of external factors, such as changes in the economy, politics, technology, climate, and oth y variables that may affect a company's performance.

Between 2021 and 2022, Cemig recorded a significant reduction in its emissions, of approximately **42%**, from **10,711,087.49 tCO_2e** to **6,254,304.34 tCO_2e**. In the following period, Cemig continued to reduce its emissions by approximately **13%**, dropping to **5,432,266.75 tCO_2e**. For the year 2024, there was a **16.53%** increase in emissions, reaching **6,330,244.42 tCO_2e**, while the final cycle, 2025, was also marked by a reduction in emissions, albeit on a smaller scale (**0.57%**), resulting in **6,293,947.34 tCO_2e** (Table 15).

Table 15 - Historical series of Cemig's emissions by scope (tCO_2e).

Scope	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024–2025)
Scope 1	17,048.29	83,451.14	20,630.56	42,860.81	38,057.35	-11.21%
Scope 2	861,233.04	291,766.25	305,513.70	376,174.25	350,797.19	-6.75%
Scope 3	9,832,806.16	5,879,086.95	5,105,931.99	5,911,209.35	5,905,092.80	-0.10%
TOTAL	**10,711,087.49**	**6,254,304.34**	**5,432,266.75**	**6,330,244.42**	**6,293,947.34**	**-0.57%**

The reduction in emissions observed from 2021 to 2022 is mainly related to the decrease in the emission factor of the National Interconnected System grid, which peaked in 2021 (0.1264 tCO_2e/MWh) and decreased in 2022 (0.0426 tCO_2e per MWh). The variation in emission factors is associated with changes in rainfall patterns, since in years with lower rainfall (total precipitation volume), hydroelectric plants lose their capacity to generate electricity, and the National Electric System Operator (ONS) must "activate" thermal power plants, which generate higher emissions due to the use of fossil fuels.

In 2024, there was a **16.53%** increase in emissions compared to 2023, amounting to approximately **898,000 tCO_2e** driven primarily by the rise in the electricity generation emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN), which saw a significant increase of **41%**. Another relevant factor was the 14% increase in energy sales, indicating higher demand and energy circulation, which also contributed to the rise in emissions during the period. In addition, the capital goods category under Scope 3 also showed a significant increase of **166.38%**,

resulting from the acquisition and implementation of new power plants. This growth, however, was one-time in nature, reflecting specific investments made during the year.

In 2025, however, there was a slight reduction of **0.57%** in Cemig's total emissions, amounting to approximately **36,000 tCO_2e**. This result is mainly due to the reduction in emissions associated with land-use change (19.42%), which represented the largest contribution to the decrease in Scope 1; the decrease in the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN), reflected in the drop in Scope 2 emissions; and, for Scope 3, the decrease in emissions from capital goods (47.74%) and from the use of goods and services sold (32.05%), with a reduction of approximately 31.96% in the volume of natural gas sold between 2024 and 2025.

The emissions history from 2021 to 2025 is highlighted in Figure 19.

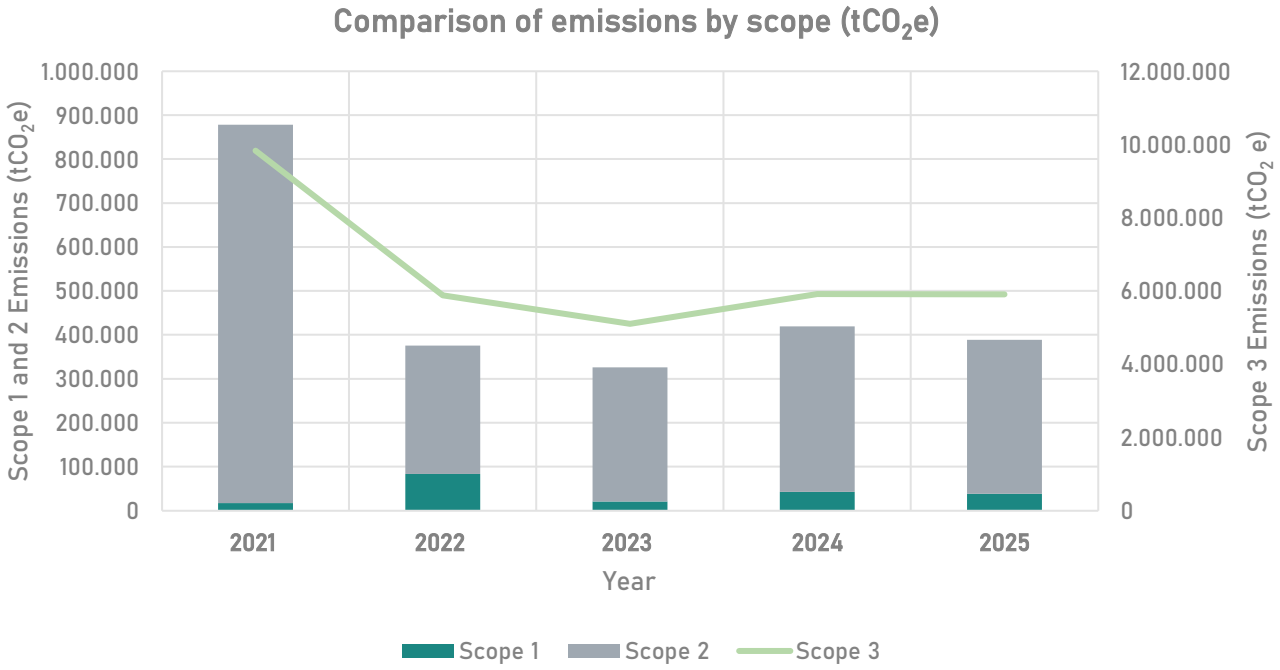

Figure 19 - Historical series of Cemig's emissions.

With regard to **Scope 1**, between 2021 and 2022, emissions followed the upward trend observed in the previous cycle, with an increase of approximately **66,000 $_{tCO_2}$** primarily due to the inclusion of emissions associated with vegetation clearing activities linked to the expansion of the power distribution network. Between 2022 and 2023, however, a significant reduction of approximately **75%** was observed in Scope 1 emissions, equivalent to a decrease of more than **62,000 tCO_2**.

In 2024, Scope 1 emissions increased by approximately **108%**, representing an increase of more than **22,000 tCO_2e** compared to 2023. This increase was mainly influenced by the rise in fugitive emissions resulting from equipment replacement at wind farms, which led to higher releases of SF_6, a gas with high global warming potential. In addition, an increase was observed in emissions related to agricultural activities, and land-use change. These increases are associated, respectively, with higher fertilizer consumption—which intensifies nitrogen oxide

emissions—and the expansion of vegetation clearing, reducing carbon absorption capacity, and releasing emissions associated with the removal of native vegetation.

By 2025, emissions had decreased by **11.21%**, equivalent to an absolute reduction of **4,803.46 tCO_2.** This change was primarily driven by a decline in emissions associated with land-use change, due to the removal of vegetation, which accounted for the largest contribution to the total reduction. In addition, there was a decrease in fugitive emissions, due to lower consumption of refrigerants and SF_6, and in agricultural activities, due to lower consumption of nitrogen fertilizers and limestone. On the other hand, an increase was observed in stationary combustion and mobile combustion emissions, mainly due to higher diesel consumption, although these increases were not sufficient to offset the reductions in the other categories.

The results regarding Scope 1 emissions for the period from 2021 to 2025 are highlighted inFigure 20 and detailed in Table 16.

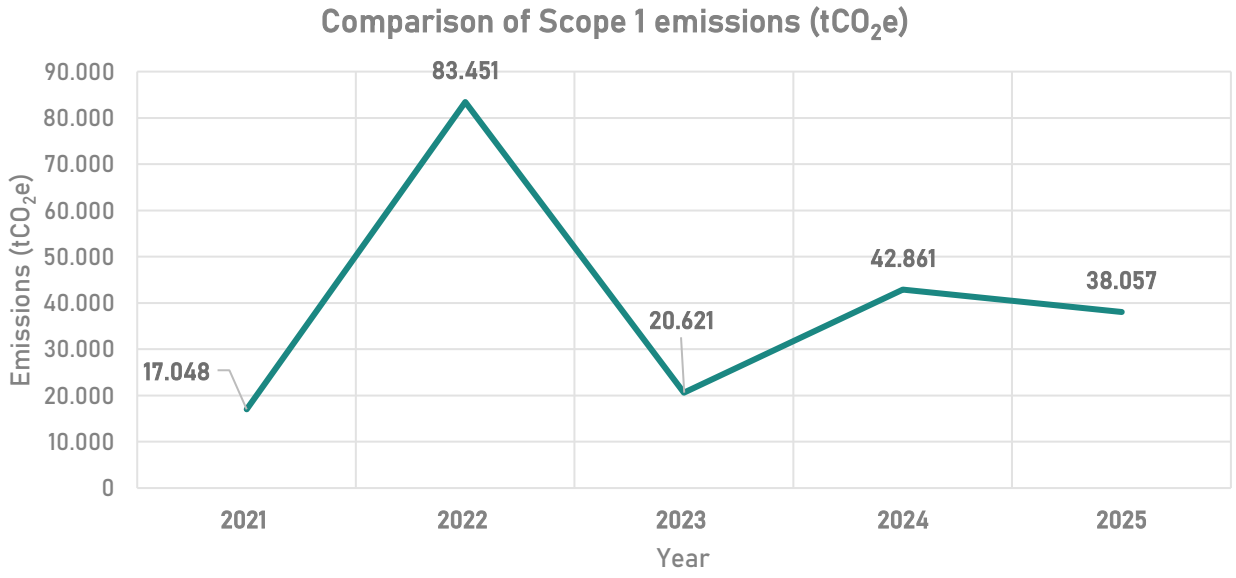

Figure 20 - Historical series of Cemig's Scope 1 emissions.

Table 16 - Historical series of Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2e).

SCOPE 1						
Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024–2025)
Stationary Combustion	114.27	140.79	249.26	218.69	470.51	115.15%
Mobile Combustion	8,956.83	7,307.85	7,600.77	7,394.08	7,553.59	2.16%
Fugitive Emissions	3,688.06	6,314.00	5,382.71	9,313.22	9,147.55	-1.78%
Agricultural Activities	46.98	5,852.00	58.77	153.46	111.68	-27.23%
Land use change	4,242.15	63,836.50	7,329.19	25,781.36	20,774.03	-19.42%

SCOPE 1						
Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024–2025)
TOTAL	17,048.29	83,451.14	20,620.70	42,860.81	38,057.35	-11.21%

Regarding **Scope 2**, between 2021 and 2022, a reduction of approximately **570,000 tCO_2e** was observed, attributed to the decrease in the grid emission factor (Table 17). In 2023, emissions began to rise again, with an increase of approximately **5%** compared to the previous year, due to the increase in the amount of electricity lost during transmission and distribution. In 2024, emissions increased by **23.13%** compared to the previous year, totaling approximately **71,000 tCO_2e**, due to both the increase in the grid emission factor and the increase in the amount of electricity lost during transmission and distribution, compared to 2023.

By 2025, Scope 2 emissions (location-based approach) had decreased by **6.75%**, corresponding to a reduction of **25,377.06 tCO_2e**. This change was primarily influenced by the reduction in the grid emission factor (Table 17), reflecting a less carbon-intensive electricity mix during the period. Additionally, there was a decrease in the company's electricity consumption, contributing to the reduction in emissions associated with electricity procurement. On the other hand, an increase in transmission and distribution losses was observed, which limited a more significant reduction, although the effect of this increase was partially offset by the lower emission factor.

The results for Scope 2 emissions for the period from 2021 to 2025 are highlighted inFigure 21 and detailed in Table 18.

Table 17 - Average grid emission factor (tCO_2e /MWh).

Year	Average Grid Emission Factor (tCO_2e/MWh)
2021	0.1264
2022	0.0425
2023	0.0385
2024	0.0545
2025	0.0461

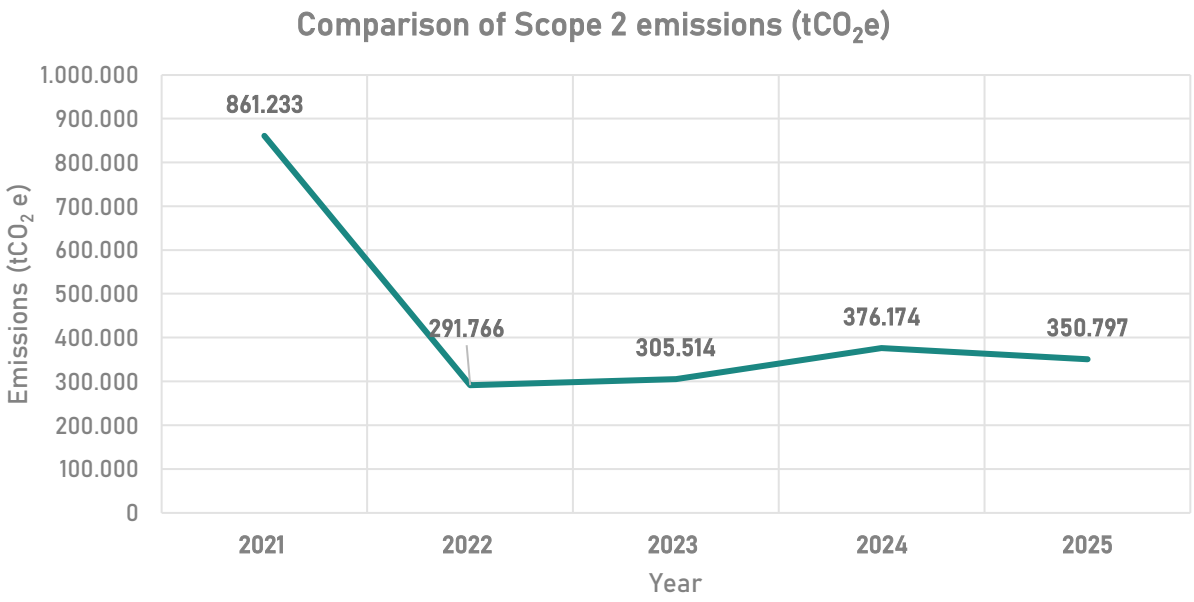

Figure 21 - Historical series of Cemig's Scope 2 emissions.

Table 18 - Historical series of Scope 2 emissions (tCO_2e).

SCOPE 2						
Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024–2025)
Electricity Consumption (location)	4,707.95	1,734.83	2,382.64	2,258.51	1,794.85	-20.53%
T&D losses (location)	856,525.09	290,031.42	303,131.06	373,915.74	349,002.34	-6.66%
TOTAL	**861,233.04**	**291,766.24**	**305,513.70**	**376,174.25**	**350,797.19**	**-6.75%**

In **Scope 3**, between 2021 and 2022, emissions fell significantly, with a reduction of approximately **3,953,719.21 tCO_2e**, about **40%.** This decline can be explained, in large part, by the sharp drop in the average annual emissions factor associated with electricity generation in Brazil during this period, which impacts the category of 'Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2'.

In 2023, total Scope 3 emissions continued to decline, with a 13.14% reduction compared to the previous year, corresponding to approximately **772,964 tCO_2e.** This reduction was mainly influenced by the lower volume of natural gas sold compared to the previous year, with emissions accounted for in the category of 'Use of goods and services sold'. For the year 2024, however, emissions increased **by 15.77%** compared to 2023, amounting to approximately **805,000 tCO_2e**. This increase was mainly associated with the rise in the amount of electricity sold, as well as the increase in the emission factor linked to electricity consumption—emissions in the category "Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2."

For the year 2025, emissions remained virtually stable, with a slight decrease of **0.10%**, totaling **6,116.55 tCO_2e** —a result of significant variations across different categories. Notable was the substantial increase in emissions from purchased goods and services and from fuel- and energy-related activities, which drove the overall scope total. In contrast, there were significant reductions in capital goods and, particularly, in the use of goods and services sold, with a lower volume of natural gas sold. This latter category was among the most significant and was instrumental in offsetting the observed increases.

The results of Scope 3 emissions for the period from 2021 to 2025 are highlighted inFigure 22 and detailed in Table 19.

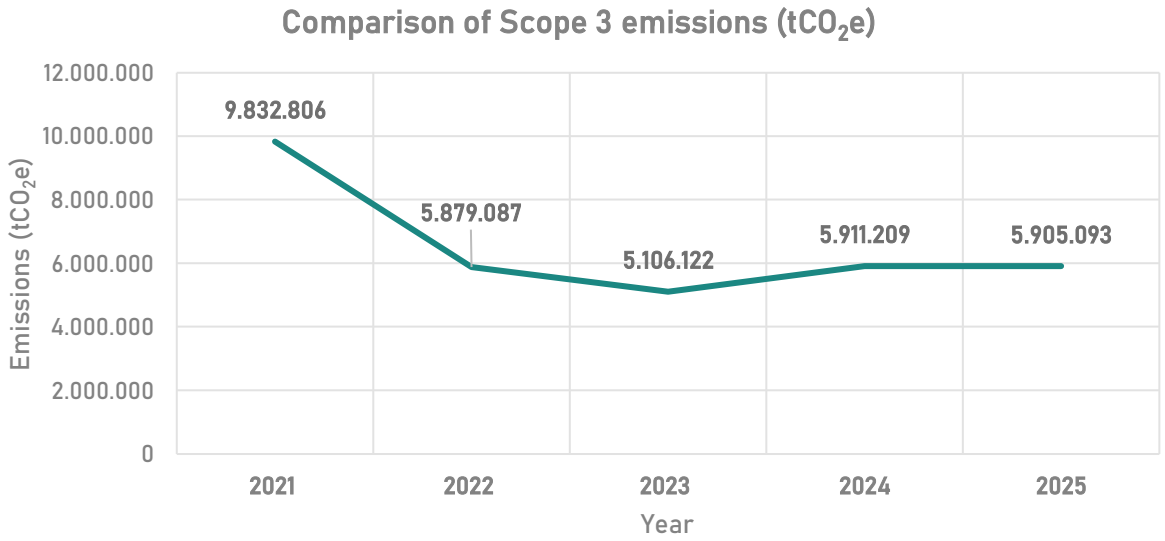

Figure 22 - Historical series of Cemig's Scope 3 emissions.

Table 19 - Historical series of Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2e).

SCOPE 3						
Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024–2025)
Goods and services purchased	3,995.32	385,513.22	428,030.22	72,759.48	426,712.71	486.47%
Capital Assets	42,818.31	-	111,631.07	297,359.75	155,394.69	-47.74%
Fuel and energy-related activities	6,874,496.13	2,758,590.46	2,585,631.36	3,726,220.68	4,079,064.95	9.47%
Waste	558.17	582.98	204.59	175.05	13.60	-92.23%
Business travel	213.06	511.47	788.26	1,332.10	845.87	-36.50%
Commute	533.58	141.10	44.80	120.53	144.18	19.62%
Goods and services sold	2,872,586.69	2,695,945.19	1,907,211.02	1,794,275.37	1,219,292.50	-32.05%

SCOPE 3						
Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (2024–2025)
Investments	37,604.91	37,802.54	72,581.17	18,966.40	23,624.29	24.56%
TOTAL	**9,832,806.17**	**5,879,086.96**	**5,106,122.49**	**5,911,209.35**	**5,905,092.80**	**-0.10%**

ANALYSIS OF SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS

Cemig had its GHG emission reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in January 2025. Approval by the SBTi represents a strategic milestone for Cemig, reinforcing its position as a leader in sustainability within the energy sector. External validation attests to the strength of the company's commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy and strengthens the confidence of investors, customers, and partners.

The validation includes short- and long-term targets aligned with the 1.5°C global warming limit, as established in the Paris Agreement. Among the approved commitments, which use 2021 emissions as the baseline year, are:

- **Short-term targets (by 2030):**
  - Target 1: An absolute reduction of 70.8% in Scope 1 and 2 emissions;
  - Target 2: A 75.8% reduction in the emissions intensity of Scope 3 emissions related to energy sold (per MWh);
  - Target 3: An absolute reduction of 42% in Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold fossil fuels;
  - Target 4: 42% absolute reduction in other Scope 3 emissions.
- **Long-term and net-zero targets (by 2040):**
  - Target 5: 90% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions;
  - Target 6: 92.4% reduction in the intensity of Scope 3 emissions related to energy sold (per MWh);
  - Target 7: 90% reduction in Scope 3 emissions associated with the use of sold fossil fuels;
  - Target 8: 90% absolute reduction in other Scope 3 emissions;
  - Target 9: Achieve net-zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2040.

Considering the emissions from the 2025 GHG inventory[6] , the results related to progress toward the targets are presented below:

[6] The emission sources included and approved in the SBT targets may differ slightly from the results of the Inventory described in this report. These differences arise due to the accounting rules of the initiative itself.

It can be seen from Table 20 and Figure 23 that targets 1 and 5, associated with the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, were achieved in 2025 when compared to the projected emissions trajectory by the SBTi;

Table 20 – Absolute reduction targets for Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Goals 1 and 5: Absolute reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions	
2021 Emissions	873,992.20
2025 Emissions	367,968.83
Difference (%)	**-58%**

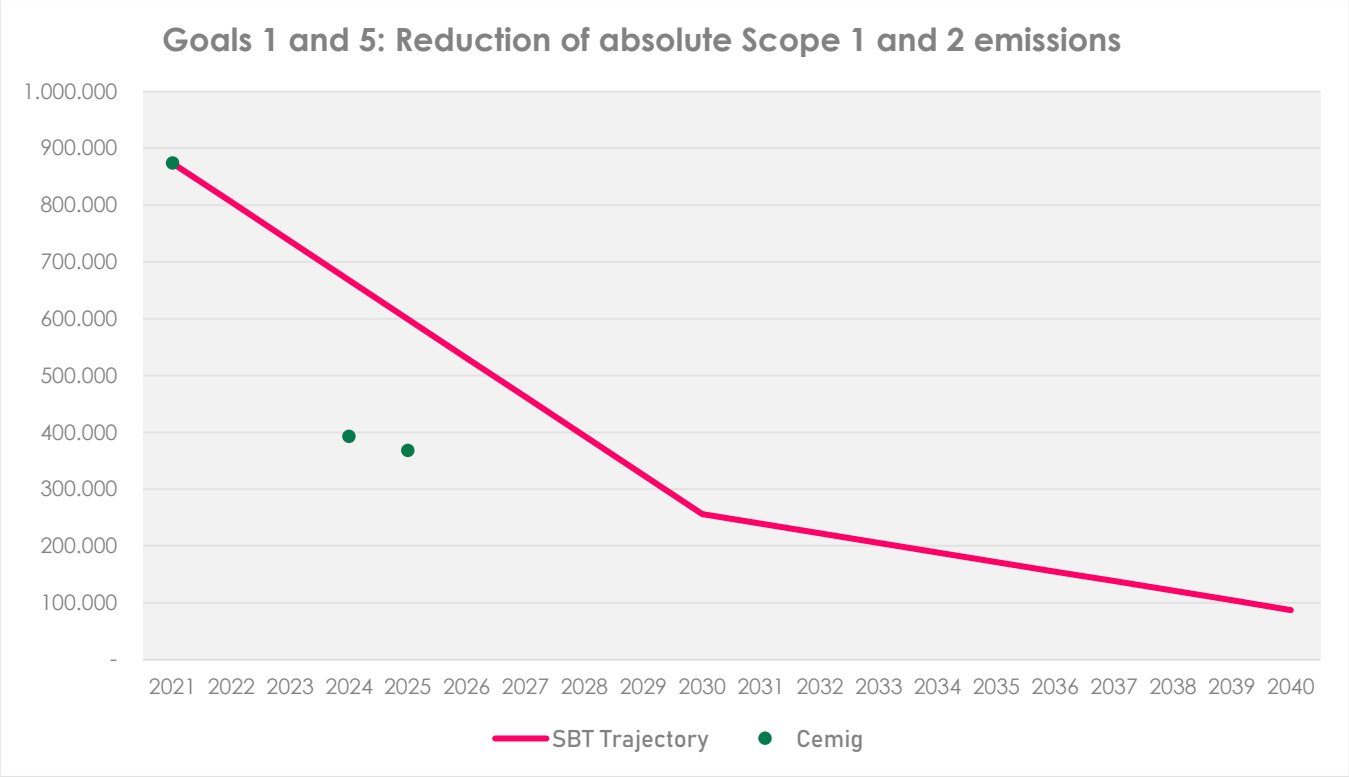

Figure 23 – Cemig's Results for Targets 1 and 5 Compared to the SBT Target Trajectory

As shown in Table 21 and Figure 24, Targets 2 and 6, associated with reducing the intensity of Scope 3 emissions linked to energy sales, were achieved in 2025 when compared to the projected emissions trajectory by the SBTi;

Table 21 – Scope 3 emissions intensity reduction targets related to energy sold

Targets 2 and 6: Reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity related to energy sold	
2021 Emissions	0.1191
2025 Emissions	0.0461
Difference (%)	**-61%**

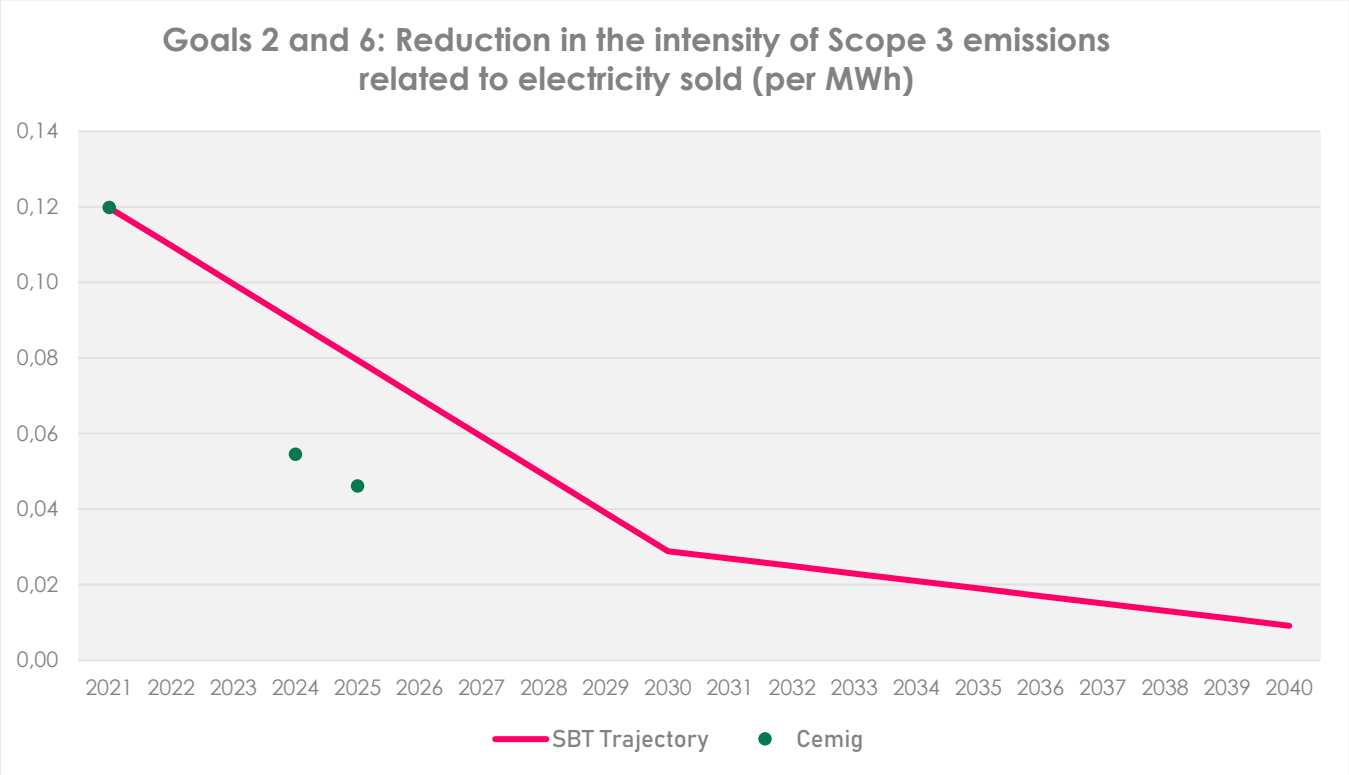

Figure 24 – Cemig's Results for Targets 2 and 6 Compared to the SBT Target Trajectory

As shown in Table 22 and Figure 25, Targets 3 and 7, associated with the reduction of Scope 3 emissions linked to the use of sold fossil fuels, were achieved in 2025 when compared to the projected emissions trajectory by the SBTi;

Table 22 – Absolute reduction targets for Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold fossil fuels

Targets 3 and 7: Absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold fossil fuels	
2021 Emissions	2,872,586.69
2025 Emissions	1,219,292.50
Difference (%)	**-58%**

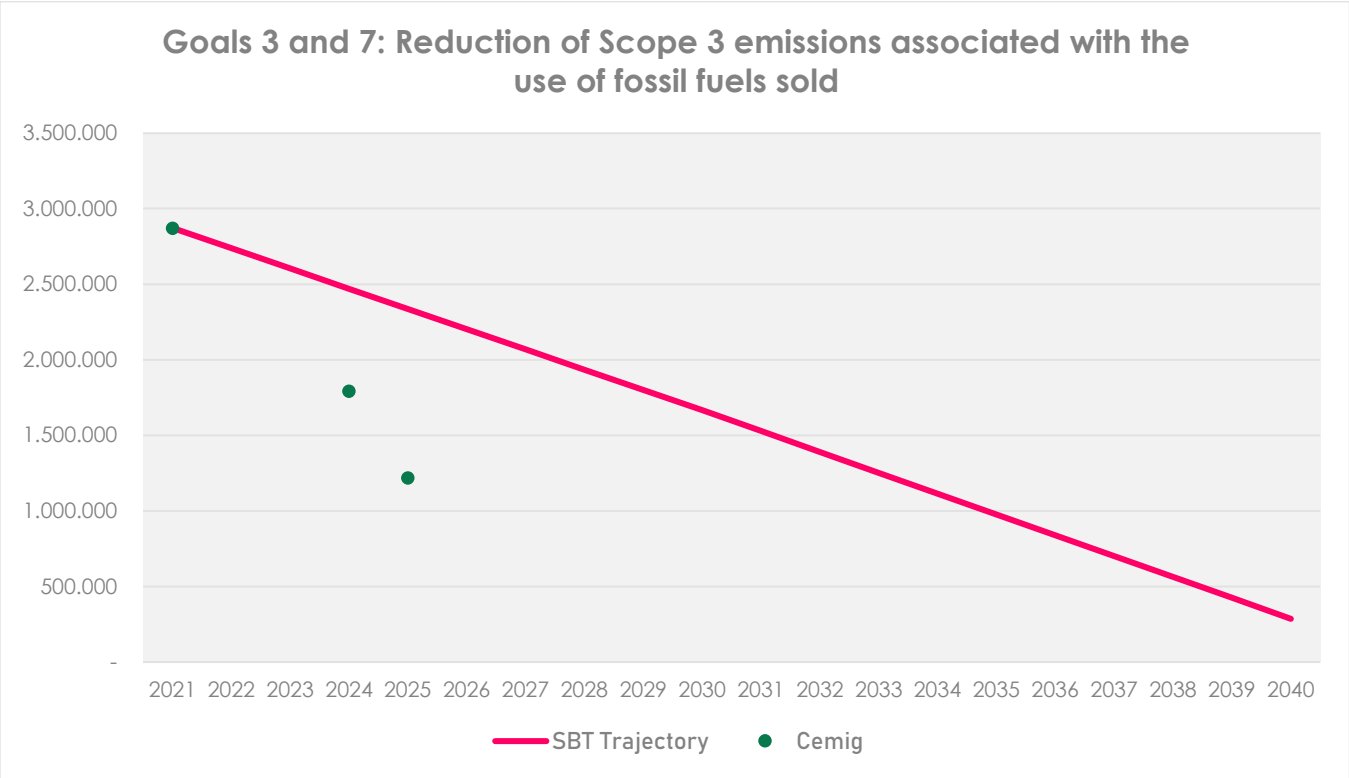

Figure 25 – Cemig's Results for Goals 3 and 7 Compared to the SBT Target Trajectory

Table Table 23 and Figure 26 show that Targets 4 and 8, related to the reduction of other Scope 3 emissions, were not met in 2025 when compared to the emissions trajectory projected by the SBTi. The observed increase in emissions is temporary and is due to higher emissions in the 'Purchased Goods and Services' category, primarily related to the reporting of 385,555.7 tCO_2e by one of the service providers—a figure declared as specific to the services provided to Cemig, which is above the typical ranges observed for this category. Excluding this one-time factor, emissions linked to these targets would have shown a 24% reduction.

Table 23 - Absolute reduction targets for other Scope 3 emissions

Targets 4 and 8: Absolute reduction of other Scope 3 emissions	
2021 Emissions	555,443.19
2025 Emissions	807,650.33
Difference (%)	**+45%**

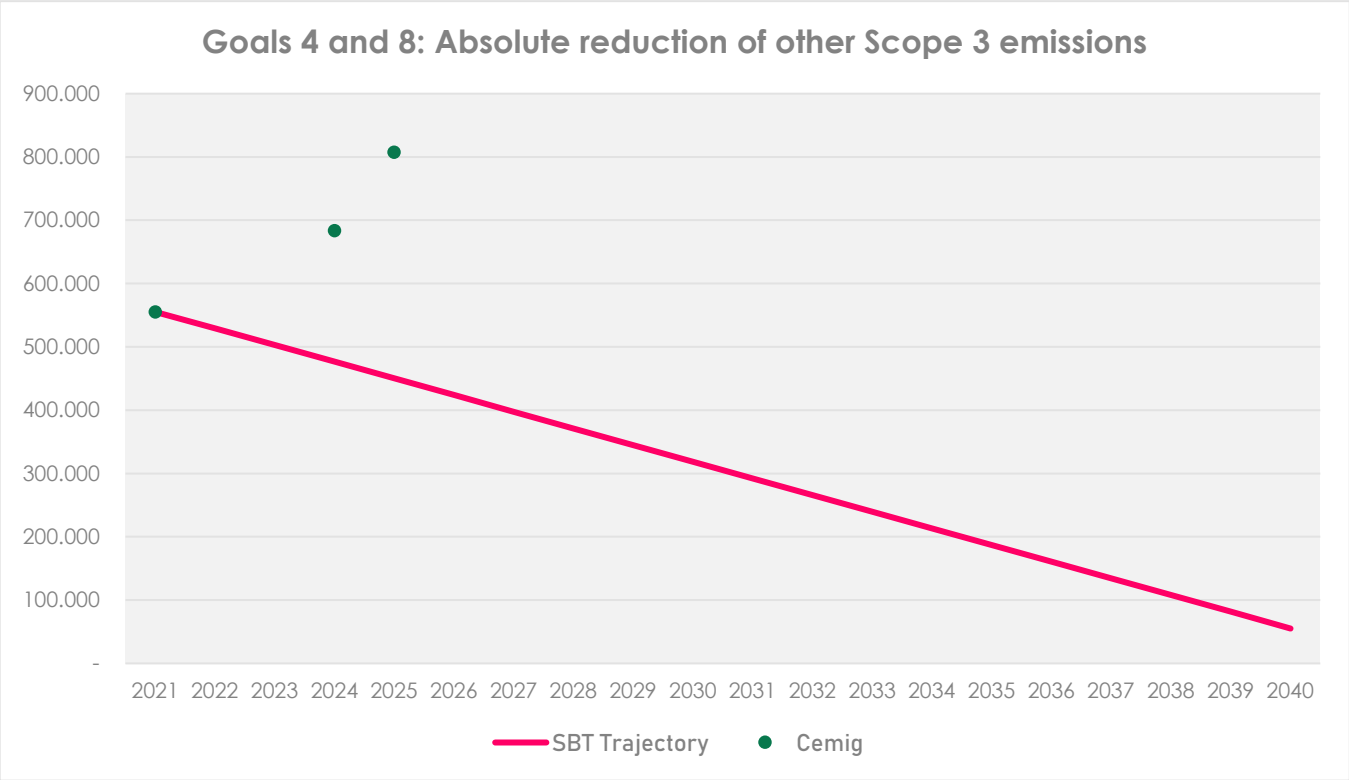

Figure 26 – Cemig's Results for Targets 4 and 8 Compared to the SBT Target Trajectory

As shown in Table Table 24 and Figure 27, Goal 9, associated with the Net-Zero goal, was achieved in 2025 when compared to the projected emissions trajectory by the SBTi.

Table 24 - Net-Zero Target

Target 9: Net-Zero	
2021 Emissions	10,705,656.94
2025 Emissions	6,273,061.63
Difference (%)	**-41%**

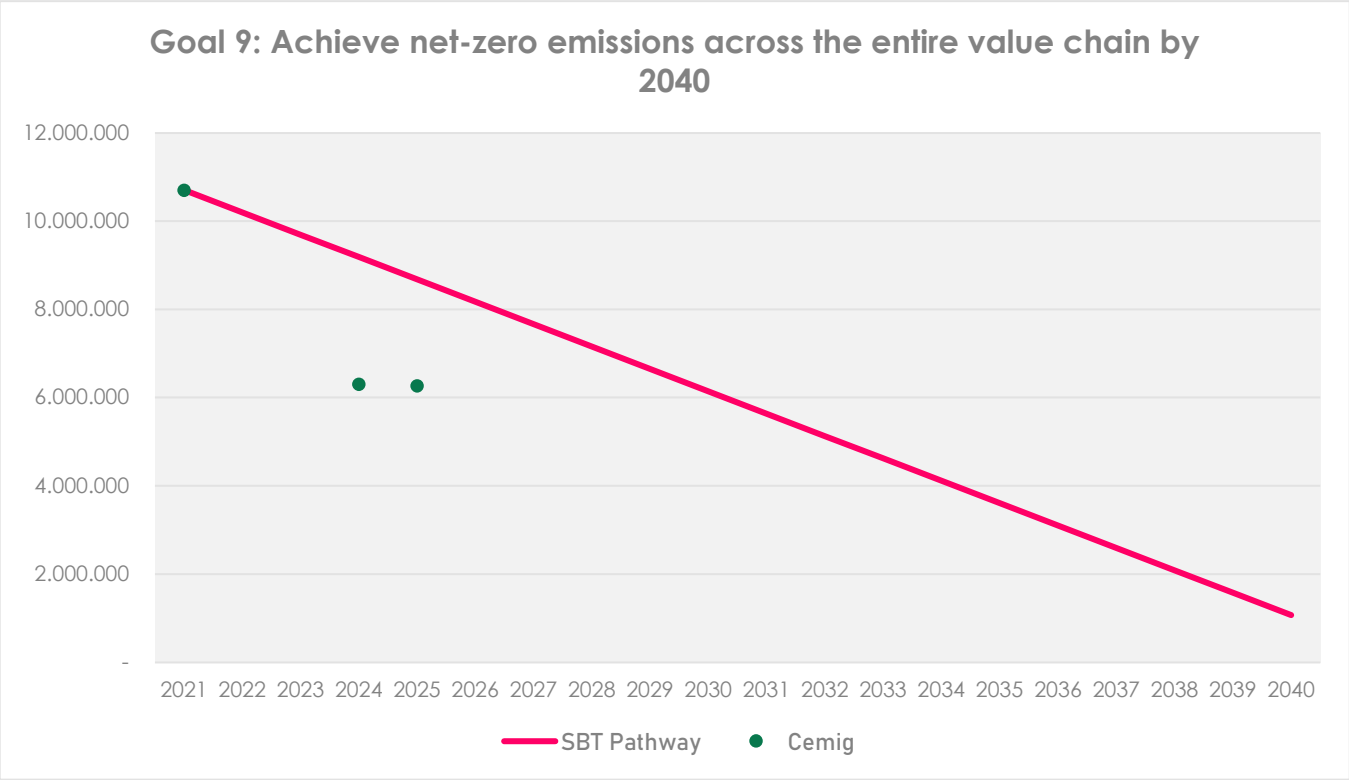

Figure 27 – Cemig's Results for Goals 4 and 8 Compared to the SBT Target Trajectory

It is important to note that, to enable the achievement of these ambitious goals, 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, using ethanol, biodiesel, and electrification;
- Expansion of the company's own consumption of 100% renewable energy;
- Reducing distribution losses and modernizing infrastructure;
- Certification of energy sold via RECs;
- 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 addresses adaptation to physical and transition climate risks, governance aspects, internal incentives, and the integration of the climate agenda into the company's strategy. The Climate Action Plan was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), one of the leading international benchmarks on the subject.

APPENDIX I – TOTAL EMISSIONS IN TONS OF GAS AND TONS OF CO_2 EQUIVALENT – 2025

Below are a series of tables detailing the results.

Table 25 - Cemig - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	28,661.53	350,797.19	349,007.40	5,905,057.21
CH_4	30.41	-	-	0.43
N_2O	0.83	-	-	0.09
HFCs	0.57			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	0.31			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 26 - Cemig - Emissions in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (on-site)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	28,661.53	350,797.19	349,007.40	5,905,057.21
CH_4	851.37	-	-	12.08
N_2O	221.17	-	-	23.51
HFCs	1,021.12			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	7,302.16			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**38,057.35**	**350,797.19**	**349,007.40**	**5,905,092.80**

Table 27 – Cemig - Biogenic emissions (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	42,228.95	-	-	176.09
CH_4				
N_2O				
HFCs				
PFCs				
SF_6				
NF_3				
TOTAL	**42,228.95**	**-**	**-**	**176.09**

Table 28 - Cemig - Emissions of other GHGs not regulated by the Kyoto Protocol.

GHG	Emissions by GHG (t)	Emissions (tCO_2e)
CFC-11	-	-
CFC-12	-	-
CFC-13	-	-
CFC-113	-	-
CFC-114	-	-
CFC-115	-	-
Halon-1301	-	-
Halon-1211	-	-
Halon-2402	-	-
Carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4)	-	-
Bromomethane (CH_3Br)	-	-
Methyl chloroform (CH_3CCl_3)	-	-
HCFC-21	-	-
HCFC-22 (R22)	-	-
HCFC-123	-	-
HCFC-124	-	-
HCFC-141b	-	-
HCFC-142b	-	-
HCFC-225ca	-	-
HCFC-225cb	-	-

Table 29 - Scope emissions by operating unit (tCO_2e).

Operational Unit	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3	Total (tCO_2e)	Representativeness (%)
Cemig D	32,207.92	342,255.70	340,683.02	1,717,659.30	2,092,122.92	33.24%
Cemig GT	2,140.33	8,278.88	8,104.88	1,236,706.48	1,247,125.69	19.81%
Camargos	7.04	0.25	-	9,113.79	9,121.08	0.14%
Horizontes	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.00%
Itutinga	4.42	0.99	-	10,703.46	10,708.87	0.17%
Leste	40.05	0.98	-	8,972.80	9,013.83	0.14%
Oeste	6.38	1.51	-	4,435.95	4,443.84	0.07%
Parajuru	612.13	0.00	-	0.22	612.34	0.01%
PCH	1.28	0.88	-	6,009.79	6,011.94	0.10%
Poço Fundo	4.38	0.85	-	7,998.44	8,003.66	0.13%
Rosal	6.04	0.17	-	15,117.40	15,123.60	0.24%
Sa Carvalho	0.75	2.80	-	23,275.36	23,278.90	0.37%
Sul	13.66	8.25	-	11,436.83	11,458.74	0.18%
Volta do Rio	1,061.49	5.06	5.06	1.20	1,067.75	0.02%
Cemig SIM	0.91	6.18	-	162,525.98	162,533.07	2.58%

Operational Unit	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3	Total (tCO_2e)	Representativeness (%)
Cemig H	-	4.11	-	1,264,344.83	1,264,348.95	20.09%
Centroeste	849.48	214.60	214.44	-	1,064.08	0.02%
Gasmig	1,101.08	15.09	-	1,418,556.50	1,419,672.67	22.56%
Cemig Trading	-	0.30	-	8,234.49	8,234.79	0.13%
UFV Boa Esperança	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	0.00%
ESCEE	-	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.00%
TOTAL	**38,057.35**	**350,797.19**	**349,007.40**	**5,905,092.80**	**6,293,947.34**	**100%**

Cemig D

Table 30 - Cemig D - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	26,625.69	342,255.70	340,683.017	1,717,645.89
CH_4	0.78	-	-	0.09
N_2O	0.63	-	-	0.04
HFCs	0.40			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	0.20			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 31 - Cemig D - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	26,625.69	342,255.70	340,683.017	1,717,645.89
CH_4	21.74	-	-	2.39
N_2O	167.62	-	-	11.02
HFCs	741.75			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	4,651.12			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**32,207.92**	**342,255.70**	**340,683.017**	**1,717,659.30**

Cemig GT

Table 32 - Cemig GT - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	831.74	8,278.88	8,104.88	1,236,696.94

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CH_4	0.18	-	-	0.08
N_2O	0.15	-	-	0.03
HFCs	0.17			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	0.04			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 33 - Cemig GT - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (localization)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	831.74	8,278.88	8,104.88	1,236,696.94
CH_4	4.91	-	-	2.21
N_2O	39.90	-	-	7.33
HFCs	279.37			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	984.42			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**2,140.33**	**8,278.88**	**8,104.88**	**1,236,706.48**

Gasmig

Table 34 - Gasmig - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	274.90	15.09	-	1,418,551.56
CH_4	29.44	-	-	0.09
N_2O	0.01	-	-	0.01
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 35 – Gasmig – Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	274.90	15.09	-	1,418,551.56
CH_4	824.21	-	-	2.41
N_2O	1.97	-	-	2.53
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**1,101.08**	**15.09**	**-**	**1,418,556.50**

Centroeste

Table 36 – Centroeste - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	849.48	214.60	214.44	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 37 – Centroeste - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2 e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	849.48	214.60	214.44	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**849.48**	**214.60**	**214.44**	**-**

Cemig SIM

Table 38 - Cemig SIM - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	6.18	-	162,525.68
CH_4	0.01	-	-	0.001
N_2O	0.003	-	-	0.001
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 39 - Cemig SIM - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	6.18	-	162,525.68
CH_4	0.23	-	-	0.04
N_2O	0.68	-	-	0.25
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**0.91**	**6.18**	**-**	**162,525.98**

Cemig H

Table 40 - Cemig H - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	4.11	-	1,264,342.16
CH_4	-	-	-	0.01
N_2O	-	-	-	0.01
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 41 - Cemig H - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	4.11	-	1,264,342.16
CH_4	-	-	-	0.32
N_2O	-	-	-	2.35
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	-	**4.11**	-	**1,264,344.83**

Cemig Trading

Table 42 - Cemig Trading - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.30	-	8,234.48
CH_4	-	-	-	0.00002
N_2O	-	-	-	0.000002
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 43 - Cemig Trading - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (attribution)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.30	-	8,234.48
CH_4	-	-	-	0.01
N_2O	-	-	-	0.004
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	-	**0.30**	-	**8,234.49**

SPE – Camargos

Table 44 - Camargos - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	6.79	0.25	-	9,113.53
CH_4	0.002	-	-	0.01
N_2O	0.001	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 45 - Camargos - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	6.79	0.25	-	9,113.53
CH_4	0.05	-	-	0.26
N_2O	0.20	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**7.04**	**0.25**	**-**	**9,113.79**

SPE – Horizontes

Table 46 - Horizontes - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.16	-	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 47 - Horizontes - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (on-site)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.16	-	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (on-site)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.16**	**-**	**0.00**

SPE – Itutinga

Table 48– Itutinga– Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	3.78	0.99	-	10,702.79
CH_4	0.002	-	-	0.02
N_2O	0.002	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 49 - Itutinga- Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	3.78	0.99	-	10,702.79
CH_4	0.06	-	-	0.67
N_2O	0.58	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**4.42**	**0.99**	**-**	**10,703.46**

SPE – Leste

Table 50 – Leste – Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	38.10	0.98	-	8,972.80
CH_4	0.001	-	-	-
N_2O	0.01	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 51 - Leste - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	38.10	0.98	-	8,972.80
CH_4	0.02	-	-	-
N_2O	1.94	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**40.05**	**0.98**	**-**	**8,972.80**

SPE – Oeste

Table 52 – Oeste – Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	6.28	1.51	-	4,435.46
CH_4	0.001	-	-	0.02
N_2O	0.0003	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 53 - Oeste - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	6.28	1.51	-	4,435.46
CH_4	0.02	-	-	0.49
N_2O	0.09	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**6.38**	**1.51**	**-**	**4,435.95**

SPE – Parajuru

Table 54 - Parajuru - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	2.73	-	-	0.12
CH_4	0.0002	-	-	0.003
N_2O	0.0001	-	-	0.00004
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	0.03			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 55 - Parajuru - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	2.73	-	-	0.12
CH_4	0.01	-	-	0.09
N_2O	0.03	-	-	0.01
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	609.36			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**612.13**	**-**	**-**	**0.22**

SPE – SHP

Table 56 - SHP - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	1.28	0.88	-	6,009.13
CH_4	0.0001	-	-	0.02
N_2O	0.00001	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 57 - SHP - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	1.28	0.88	-	6,009.13

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CH_4	0.002	-	-	0.66
N_2O	0.003	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**1.28**	**0.88**	**-**	**6,009.79**

SPE – Poço Fundo

Table 58 - Poço Fundo - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	1.23	0.85	-	7,998.19
CH_4	0.0001	-	-	0.01
N_2O	0.01	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 59 - Poço Fundo - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	1.23	0.85	-	7,998.19
CH_4	0.003	-	-	0.25
N_2O	3.14	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**4.38**	**0.85**	**-**	**7,998.44**

SPE – Rosal

Table 60 - Rosal - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	5.86	0.17	-	15,117.40
CH_4	0.001	-	-	0.00001

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
N_2O	0.001	-	-	0.000004
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 61 - Rosal - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (on-site)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	5.86	0.17	-	15,117.40
CH_4	0.04	-	-	0.000
N_2O	0.14	-	-	0.001
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**6.04**	**0.17**	**-**	**15,117.40**

SPE – Sá Carvalho

Table 62 - Sá Carvalho - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	0.08	2.80	-	23,273.06
CH_4	0.001	-	-	0.08
N_2O	0.002	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 63 - Sá Carvalho – Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (on-site)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	0.08	2.80	-	23,273.06
CH_4	0.04	-	-	2.30
N_2O	0.63	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (on-site)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
TOTAL	0.75	2.80	-	23,275.36

SPE – Sul

Table 64 – Sul – Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	9.51	8.25	-	11,436.83
CH_4	0.001	-	-	-
N_2O	0.02	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 65 - Sul - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	9.51	8.25	-	11,436.83
CH_4	0.02	-	-	-
N_2O	4.14	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	13.66	8.25	-	11,436.83

SPE – Volta do Rio

Table 66 – Volta do Rio - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	4.09	5.06	5.06	1.20
CH_4	0.001	-	-	-
N_2O	0.0004	-	-	0.00001
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	0.04			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 67 – Volta do Rio - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	4.09	5.06	5.06	1.20
CH_4	0.03	-	-	-
N_2O	0.11	-	-	0.00
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	1,057.27			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**1,061.49**	**5.06**	**5.06**	**1.20**

Empresa de Serviços de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica (ESCEE)

Table 68 - Empresa de Serviços de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.30	-	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 69 - Empresa de Serviços de Comercialização de Energia Elétrica - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.30	-	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	-	**0.30**	-	-

UFV Boa Esperança

Table 70 - Boa Esperança - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type.

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.16	-	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-

Table 71 - Boa Esperança - Emissions in metric tons, by GHG type (tCO_2e).

GHG	Scope 1	Scope 2 (location)	Scope 2 (market)	Scope 3
CO_2	-	0.16	-	-
CH_4	-	-	-	-
N_2O	-	-	-	-
HFCs	-			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	-			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	-	**0.16**	-	-

Bureau Veritas Certification

DECLARAÇÃO DE VERIFICAÇÃO

Nº 064/2026

Esta Declaração de Verificação documenta que o **BVQI DO BRASIL SOCIEDADE CERTIFICADORA LTDA** realizou as atividades de verificação de acordo com as Especificações de Verificação do Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol e a norma ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2024.

Organização Inventariante:	Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais - CEMIG
CNPJ:	17.155.730/0001-64
Endereço:	Av. Barbacena, 1200 – Santos Agostinho, Belo Horizonte MG, Brasil
Responsável:	Erika Silveira Torres
E-mail:	estorres@cemig.com.br

As emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa (GEE) informadas pela Organização Inventariante em seu inventário de emissões, de 1º de janeiro até 31 de dezembro de 2025, são verificáveis e cumprem os requisitos do Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol, detalhados nas Especificações do Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol de Contabilização, Quantificação e Publicação de Inventários Corporativos de Emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa (EPB).

Nível de Confiança

O Organismo de Verificação (OV) atribuiu o seguinte nível de confiança ao processo de verificação:

☒	Verificação com nível de confiança **Razoável**

"O inventário de gases de efeito estufa da organização inventariante para o ano de 2025 está materialmente correto, é uma representação justa dos dados e informações de GEE e foi elaborado de acordo com as EPB."

Escopo da Verificação

O inventário do ano de 2025 da organização inventariante foi verificado dentro do seguinte escopo:

Limites organizacionais	Limites operacionais
☒ Controle operacional ☐ Participação societária	☒ Escopo 1 ☒ Escopo 2 – Abordagem baseada em localização ☐ Escopo 2 – Abordagem baseada em escolha de compra ☒ Escopo 3
☐ Foram excluídas da verificação: N/A	

Instalações Visitadas

Instalação	Relação com a Holding	Endereço	Data da visita
CEMIG Holding	Matriz	Av. Barbacena, 1200 - 18º andar, Santo Agostinho, Belo Horizonte, MG, 30190-131, Brasil	07/04/2026
CEMIG Geração e Transmissão e SPEs – CEMIG GT	Unidade de negócio	Av. Barbacena, 1200 - 12º andar, Santo Agostinho, Belo Horizonte, MG, 30190-	07/04/2026

Instalação	Relação com a Holding	Endereço	Data da visita
		131, Brasil	
CEMIG Distribuição – CEMIG-D	Unidade de negócio	Av. Barbacena, 1200 - 17º andar, Santo Agostinho, Belo Horizonte, MG, 30190-131, Brasil	08/04/2026
GASMIG	Unidade de negócio	Av. Barbacena, 1200 - 7º andar, Santo Agostinho, Belo Horizonte, MG, 30190-131, Brasil	08/04/2026

Total de emissões verificadas em toda a Organização - Abordagem de Controle Operacional

Emissão de GEE em toneladas de CO_2 equivalente (tCO_2e)				
GEE	**Escopo 1**	**Escopo 2** Abordagem baseada em localização	**Escopo 2** Abordagem baseada em escolha de compra	**Escopo 3** (se aplicável)
CO_2	28.661,526	350.797,192	-	5.905.057,208
CH_4	851,368	-	-	12,084
N_2O	221,175	-	-	23,506
HFCs	1.021,123			-
PFCs	-			-
SF_6	7.302,155			-
NF_3	-			-
TOTAL	**38.057,347**	**350.797,192**	**-**	**5.905.092,798**
CO_2 biogênico	42.228,953	-	-	176,085

[* Gases regulados pelo Protocolo de Quioto / GWP do AR 5º IPCC]

Total de remoções verificadas em toda a Organização - Abordagem de Controle Operacional

Remoção de CO_2 biogênico (tCO_2e)				
GEE	**Escopo 1**	**Escopo 2** Abordagem baseada em localização	**Escopo 2** Abordagem baseada em escolha de compra	**Escopo 3** (se aplicável)
CO_2 biogênico	498,675	-	-	-

Outros gases de efeito estufa não contemplados pelo Protocolo de Quioto (tCO_2e)

GEE	Emissões (tCO_2e)
-	-

Conflito de Interesse (CDI)

Eu, **Priscilla Cersosimo**, certifico que nenhum conflito de interesse existe entre a Organização Inventariante e o **BVQI DO BRASIL SOCIEDADE CERTIFICADORA LTDA**, ou qualquer dos indivíduos membros da equipe de verificação envolvidos na verificação do inventário, conforme definido no capítulo 3.2.1 das *Especificações de Verificação do Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol*.

Priscilla Cersosimo Verificador Líder

Data: 13/04/2026

Conclusão

Como responsáveis pelas atividades de verificação do inventário de GEE da organização inventariante, atestamos que as informações contidas neste documento são verdadeiras.

Priscilla Cersosimo, Verificador Líder — Data: 13/04/2026

Mariana de Oliveira Klein, Revisor Independente — Data: 15/04/2026

Revisão (se aplicável)

Versão:	00
Data:	15/04/2026
Justificativa:	Emissão

Nicole Pervelli Gonçalves
Gerente Técnica de Sustentabilidade

Escritório Local: Alameda Xingu, 200, Conj. 301-302-303-304
Alphaville Centro Industrial e Empresarial/Alphav
Barueri, SP, 06455-030, Brasil

APPENDIX III – VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION CERTIFICATE

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Date: 12 June 2026
Reference: VC/0290/2026

VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION CERTIFICATE

Presented to:

CDM Project 10337: Queiroz Galvão Energias Renováveis Wind Power Programme

Reason for cancellation:

Cancelamento voluntário em nome das empresas do grupo Cemig (listadas abaixo) para compensar suas emissões de GEE dos escopos 1 de 2025. Cancelamento voluntário em nome das seguintes empresas do grupo Cemig: Cemig D no montante de 33006 tCO2, Cemig GT no montante de 2193 tCO2, Cemig G. Camargos no montante de 7 tCO2, Cemig G. Itutinga no montante de 5 tCO2, Cemig G. Leste no montante de 41 tCO2 , Cemig G. Oeste no montante de 7 tCO2, Cemig G. Sul no montante de 14 tCO2, Parajuru no montante de 627 tCO2, Cemig PCH no montante de 1 tCO2, Cemig G. Poço Fundo no montante de 4 tCO2, Rosal no montante de 6 tCO2, Sá Carvalho no montante de 1 tCO2, Volta do Rio no Montante de 1088 tCO2, Cemig SIM no montante de 1 tCO2, Centroeste no montante de 871 tCO2 e Gasmig no montante de 1128 tCO2. Está sendo compensado o montante total de 39000 tCO2. Voluntary cancellation on behalf of the Cemig group companies (listed below) to offset their 2025 Scope 1 GHG emissions. Voluntary cancellation on behalf of the following Cemig group companies: Cemig D in the amount of 33006 tCO2, Cemig GT in the amount of 2193 tCO2, Cemig G. Camargos in the amount of 7 tCO2, Cemig G. Itutinga in the amount of 5 tCO2, Cemig G. Leste in the amount of 41 tCO2, Cemig G. Oeste in the amount of 7 tCO2, Cemig G. Sul in the amount of 14 tCO2, Parajuru in the amount of 627 tCO2, Cemig PCH in the amount of 1 tCO2, Cemig G. Poço Fundo in the amount of 4 tCO2, Rosal in the amount of 6 tCO2, Sá Carvalho in the amount of 1 tCO2, Volta do Rio in the amount of 1088 tCO2, Cemig SIM in the amount of The amount being offset is 1 tCO2, Centroeste of 871 tCO2, and Gasmig 1128 tCO2. A total of 39000 tCO2 is being offset.

Number and type of units cancelled	**39,000 CERs**
	Equivalent to 39,000 tonne(s) of CO2

Start serial number:
BR-5-218328739-2-2-0-10337
End serial number:
BR-5-218367738-2-2-0-10337

The certificate is issued in accordance with the procedure for voluntary cancellation in the CDM Registry. The reason for cancellation included in this certificate is provided by the canceller.

REFERENCES

IPCC. *Summary for Policymakers on "*(2021). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–32, doi:10.1017/9781009157896.001.

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Brazilian GHG Protocol Program – Accounting, Quantification, and Publication of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories. Available at: https://eaesp.fgv.br/centros/centro-estudos-sustentabilidade/projetos/programa-brasileiro-ghg-protocol. Accessed on: Apr. 10. 2024.

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Elaboração

ICare

Because our **impact** matters

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais
https://www.cemig.com.br/
Avenida Barbacena, 1200 - Santo Agostinho – Belo Horizonte/MG