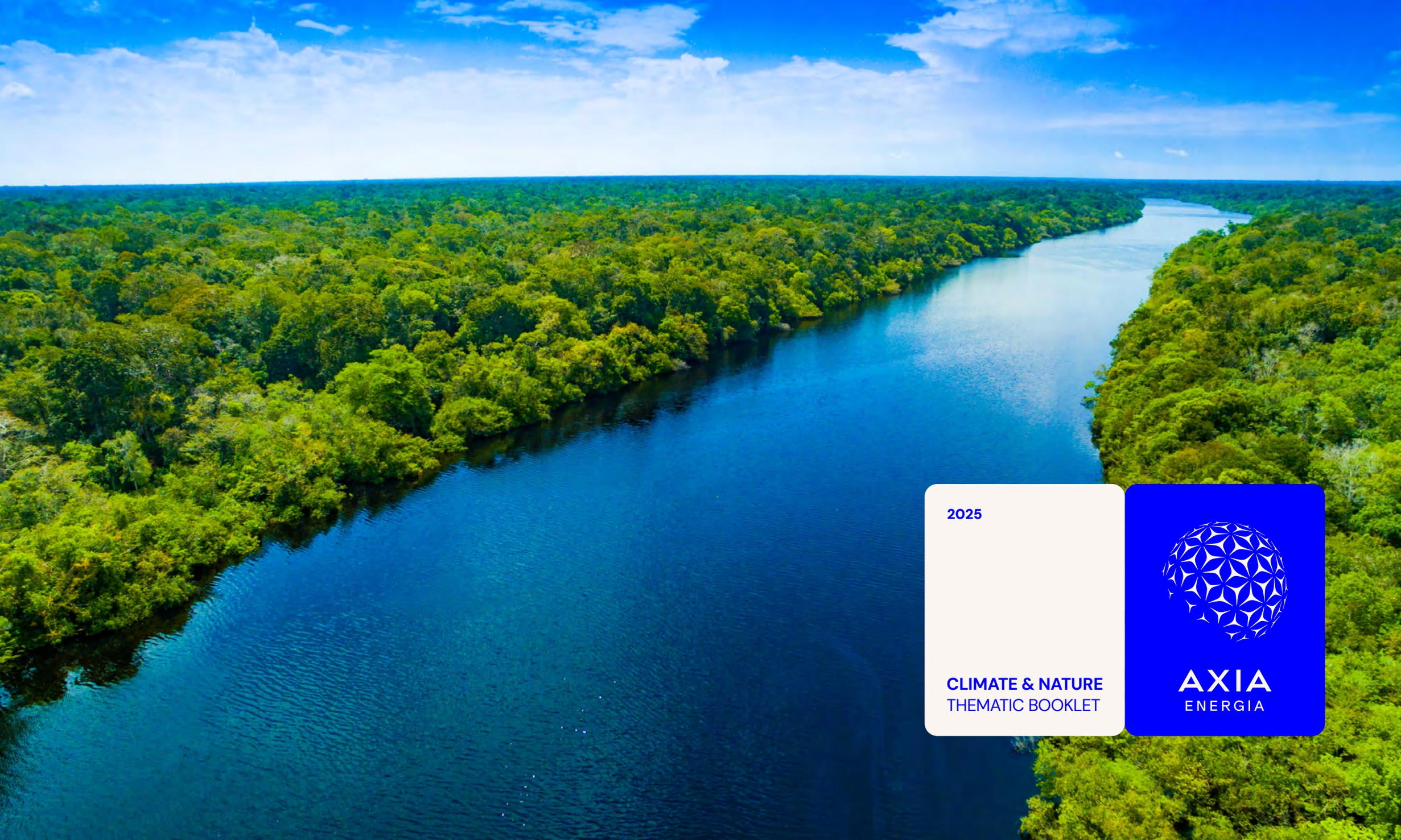

2025

CLIMATE & NATURE
THEMATIC BOOKLET

AXIA
ENERGIA

AXIA ENERGIA

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Welcome to AXIA Energia 2025
Climate & Nature Thematic Report.

This document complements AXIA Energia's 2025 Sustainability Report, delving deeper into the content related to the company's management, strategy, initiatives, and actions related to its climate and nature agendas over the past year.

The scope of this report covers all activities under the operational control of AXIA Energia and its subsidiaries AXIA Energia Norte, AXIA Energia Sul, and AXIA Energia Nordeste.

For questions, suggestions, or information requests, please contact

- E-mail: sustentabilidade@axia.com.br
- Customer Service Channel

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

The Sustainability Report is complemented by a series of publications that provide a deeper analysis of the Company's annual results and add value to AXIA's sustainability and transparency strategy, namely:

Indicators Booklet

Thematic Booklets

- Climate and nature
- Social impact
- Governance

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory

HPP Tucuruí - AXIA Collection

AXIA ENERGIA

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AXIA ENERGIA

We are AXIA Energia, a leading company in electricity generation and transmission in Brazil and the largest renewable energy generation company in the Southern Hemisphere.

In 2025, we achieved a fully renewable portfolio. This milestone consolidates our role as a key agent in the energy transition, contributing to keeping the Brazilian electricity matrix among the cleanest in the world.

With 60 years of history, in 2022 we took an important step toward our transition strategy. Upon completion of the privatization process, we ceased to be a state-owned company and became a corporation — with dispersed ownership and no defined controlling shareholder. Our shares are traded on the São Paulo (B3) and New York (NYSE) stock exchanges.

The new brand adopted in 2025, AXIA Energia, reinforces this transformation and symbolizes a new chapter in our history, marked by even greater agility, integration, innovation, and customer focus.

Our assets contribute to the expansion of Brazil's electrical infrastructure. Headquartered in Rio de Janeiro (RJ), we operate across all regions of the country, either directly or through our subsidiaries AXIA Energia Norte, AXIA Energia Sul, and AXIA Energia Nordeste, all dedicated to generation and transmission.

We hold a 100% ownership stake in eight wholly controlled investees[1] and maintain 73 direct and indirect interests in generation and transmission ventures.

In another recent development, driven by the approval of Provisional Measure No. 1.304/2025, we are preparing for the opening of the free energy market (learn more on page 63). This new context expands our scope of operations and reinforces our strategy to offer competitive renewable solutions, with a strong customer focus, flexibility, and predictability.

Click here to access our societary structure.

[1] Brasil Ventos, Baguari, Retiro Baixo, Teles Pires, Eólica Ibirapuitã, Triângulo Mineiro Transmissora (TMT) and Vale de São Bartolomeu (VSB). In addition, we have the investment in Madeira Energia S.A. (MESA), in which AXIA Energia holds a 99.74% stake linked to the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant.

2025 HIGHLIGHTS

Eletrobras is now
AXIA Energia

Approval of
science-based targets

77.5% tCO_2e
Reduced emissions

Sale completion of remaining
thermal plants

Adherence to
TNFD framework

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OUR OPERATIONS

GENERATION

16.9% of Brazil's installed capacity[1]

43,872.3 MW installed capacity, of which:
- **67.2%** corporate projects;
- **32.8%** in investees.

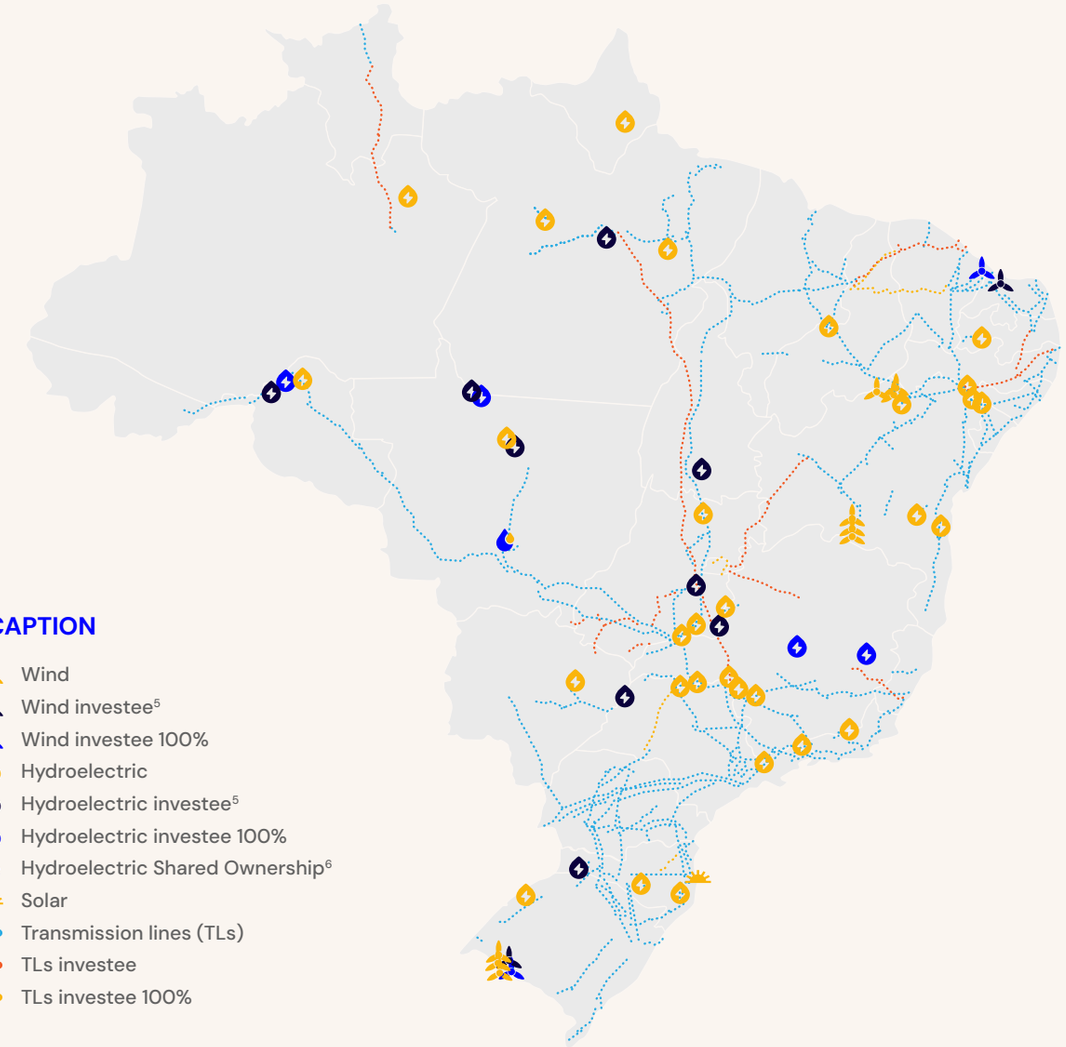
Generation of **140,803 GWh**, of which[3]:
- **97.0%** hydroelectric
- **1.4%** wind
- **1.6%** gas-fired thermal power plants[7]
- **<0.001%** solar

We have 81 power plants in operation[4], including 47 hydroelectric, 33 wind, and 1 solar.

TRANSMISSION

37% of the country's total transmission lines[2]

Transmission lines with a length of over **74,000 km** (70,200 km with a voltage level equal to or greater than 230 kV), comprising:
- **67,000** km corporate lines
- **7,000** km participation in investees



[1]Compared to data from the National Interconnected System (SIN) of Dec/2025. [2]Compared to data from the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Jul/2025. [3]The percentages presented have been rounded to one decimal place. [4]AXIA Energia holds a 99.74% stake in the investment linked to the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Plant. [5]Investments are companies with their own legal personality created to develop/operate a specific project. [6]Shared ownership assets refer to ventures jointly held by two or more agents through contractual arrangements, without the formation of a new company. [7]Consider the operation of the thermal power plants in 2025 until the completion of their sale in the same year.

Macaws (AM) - AXIA Collection

OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH NATURE

AXIA Energia is a leader in electricity generation and transmission in Brazil. With a 100% renewable portfolio, we operate nationwide through assets located across five Brazilian biomes (Amazon, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Caatinga and Pampa), encompassing terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of high relevance to biodiversity.

This geographic diversity results in varying levels of interaction with nature and exposure to climate risks. This context increases the complexity of management and reinforces the need for a structured approach to understanding, prioritizing and managing our nature- and climate-related impacts, dependencies and risks.

At the same time, we have a diversified asset portfolio comprising hydroelectric plants, wind farms and transmission lines, each with distinct interaction profiles with nature and influenced by factors such as scale, location and operational characteristics. This variability is a key factor in assessing the materiality of these impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities.

In this document, we present this assessment by describing the process used to map and evaluate impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, as well as the main results achieved — all of which are essential to understanding the complexity of our business's interaction with nature and climate and to supporting management, planning and decision-making.

Learn more about AXIA Energia's Climate Strategy.

OUR AMBITION

AXIA Energia is committed to a nature-positive and low-carbon transition, aiming to achieve no net loss of biodiversity by 2040 and to be on a nature-positive pathway by 2050.

At the same time, our efforts are focused on minimizing negative impacts, enhancing positive impacts and addressing the climate crisis, with the goal of achieving net zero by 2030.

AXIA ENERGIA

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CHAPTER 1

CLIMATE AND NATURE JOURNEY

DRIVERS OF THE NATURE JOURNEY

MATERIAL TOPICS FOR THE BUSINESS

AXIA Energia recognizes climate and nature as material topics due to their direct relationship with electricity generation and transmission operations.

The conservation and restoration of ecosystems are no longer viewed solely as an environmental agenda, but rather as a central element in maintaining operational resilience and energy security.

Understanding dependencies and impacts throughout the asset life cycle enables us to:

- IDENTIFY PRESSURE DRIVERS ON NATURE
- ANTICIPATE OPERATIONAL AND REGULATORY RISKS
- SUPPORT MORE ROBUST DECISIONS INTEGRATED INTO THE CORPORATE STRATEGY

AXIA Collection

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS DRIVING TRANSPARENCY ON THE TOPIC

The advancement of international frameworks and commitments has increased the relevance of the nature agenda for the electric sector, reinforcing the need to incorporate climate- and nature-related variables into corporate management and reporting.

AXIA Energia has established short- and long-term climate and nature targets, implemented through the Climate Action Plan and the Nature Action Plan, which guide the execution of its strategy in line with the Climate Strategy and Biodiversity Policies.

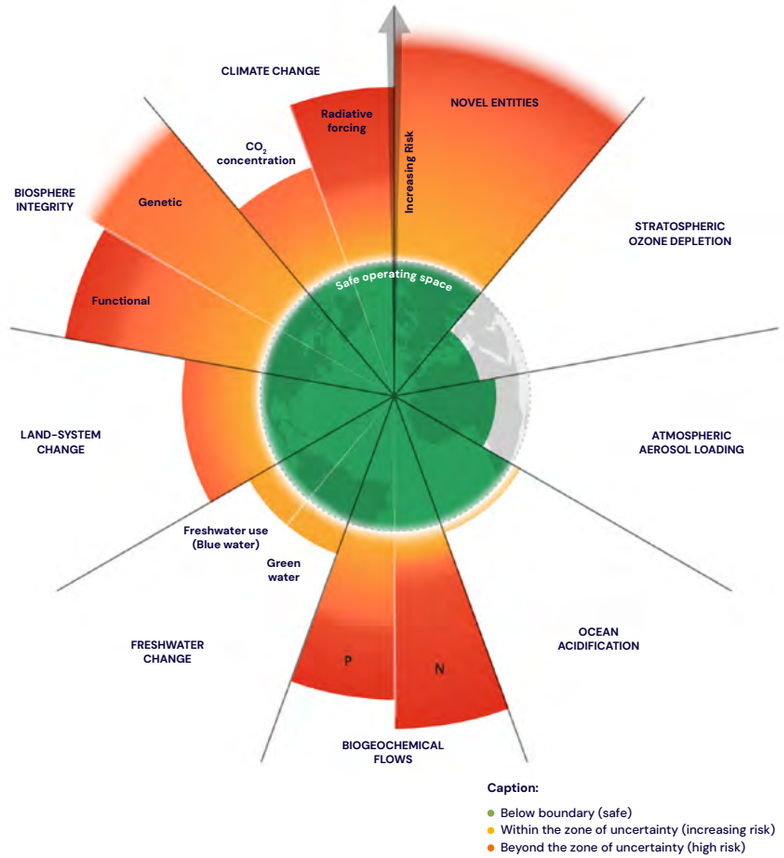
Frameworks and commitments

- TCFD — Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- TNFD — Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) - Target 15
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 13 and 15)
- Planetary boundaries, with emphasis on biosphere integrity and land-system change

PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

Concept developed by the Stockholm Resilience Centre that defines nine safe boundaries for human activity on the planet in order to ensure Earth's stability and habitability.

Currently, seven of the nine boundaries have already been exceeded: ocean acidification, climate change, biosphere integrity, land-system change, biogeochemical flows, freshwater use and novel entities (chemical pollution).



Learn more about the planetary boundaries established by the Stockholm Resilience Centre.

LEADERSHIP IN ADVANCING THIS AGENDA WITHIN THE ELECTRIC SECTOR

Over the past few years, we have consolidated a structured effort to strengthen the climate and nature agenda, reflected in the continuous evolution of management instruments and the progressive integration of strategic topics into our operations.

This effort has evolved into a management model that integrates socioenvironmental aspects across business management and strategy.

This positioning reinforces our commitment to a responsible, sustainable and structured approach, distinguished by its pioneering role within the electric sector.

Tapirus terrestris – AXIA Collection

CLIMATE AND NATURE JOURNEY

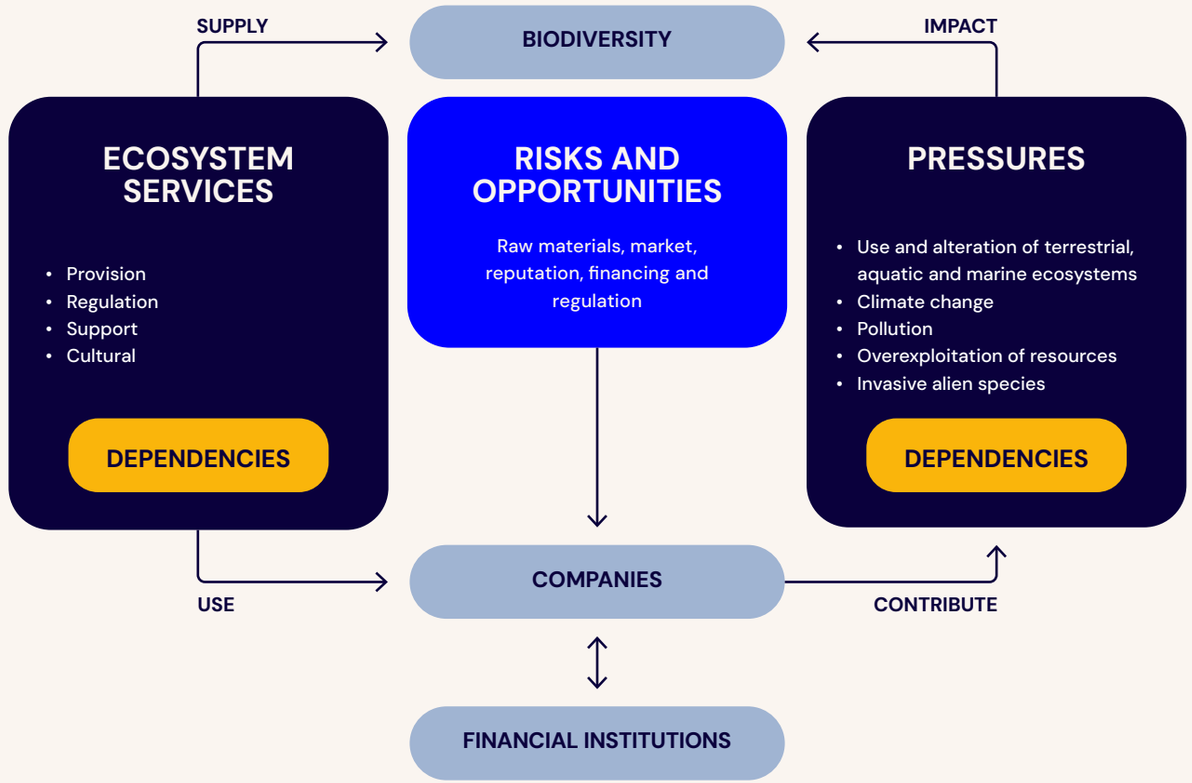
Nature is a structuring element for AXIA Energia's operations, directly influencing asset resilience and long-term value creation.

In the electric sector, water availability, climate regulation and ecosystem balance are critical factors for operational performance and energy security. Biodiversity and ecosystem services support these systems by enabling essential processes (such as carbon and water cycles) and are strategic to business sustainability.

The use and occupation of ecosystems, overexploitation of resources, pollution, climate change and the introduction of invasive alien species compromise ecosystems' ability to provide essential services to society and businesses, resulting in risks and opportunities.

In light of this dynamic, we have structured our approach based on an integrated climate-nature nexus perspective, considering the impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities applicable to the business. The management of interactions with nature focuses on mitigating impacts and continuously advancing solutions that contribute to the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems, promoting greater asset resilience and long-term value creation.

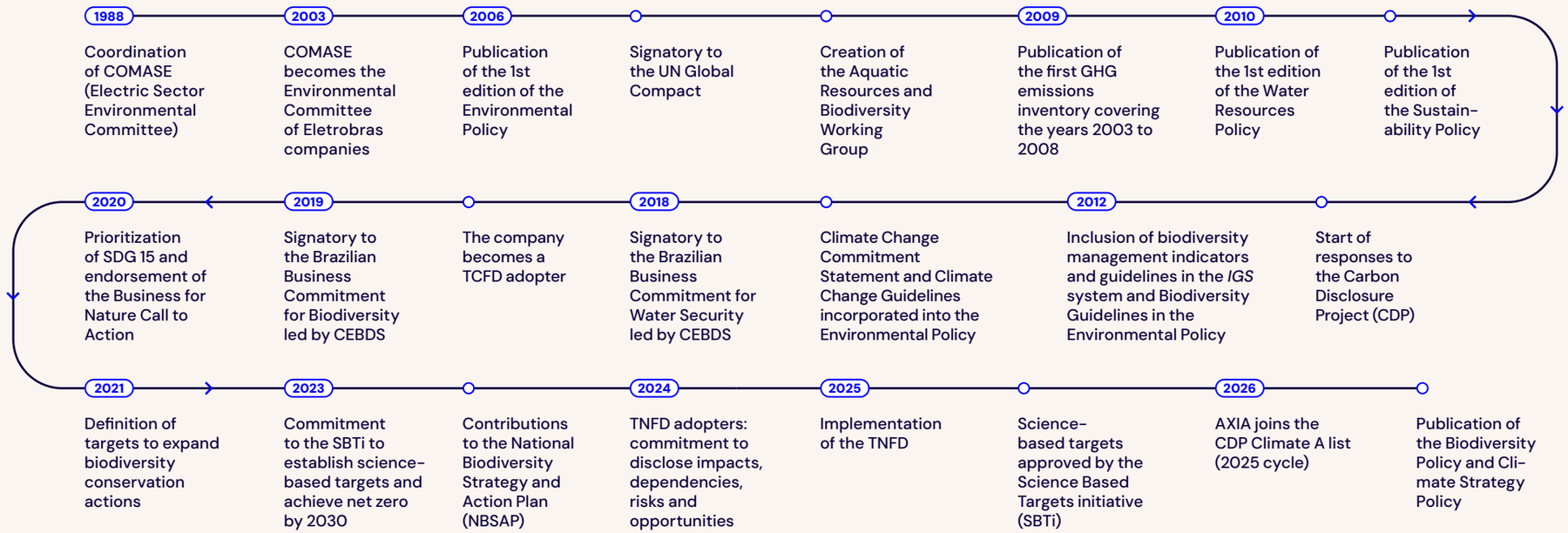
BUSINESS INTERACTIONS WITH NATURE



From 2012 onward, we strengthened our alignment with external commitments and global agendas, consolidating climate and biodiversity as priority topics within the corporate strategy.

As an early adopter of the TNFD, we committed to identifying, assessing and disclosing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in a structured and transparent manner.

This process enabled us to evolve toward an integrated and strategic view of the relationship between nature and business, establishing the foundation for more informed decisions aligned with long-term value creation.



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INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE

AXIA Energia's governance structure is designed to ensure that climate, nature and social topics are monitored across different levels of the organization.

This approach reflects our commitment to integrating sustainability into our operations. To support this effort, we rely on policies that guide our management of environmental and social topics, with guidelines that support decision-making and the execution of activities, particularly the Sustainability Policy and the Environmental Policy.

In 2026, the publication of specific Climate Strategy and Biodiversity policies epresents a step forward in consolidating the company's guidelines for enhancing the management of these topics, reinforcing the organization's commitment to addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.

Learn more about the Water Resources, Energy Efficiency and Human Rights policies.

AXIA Collection

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

LEVEL 1: APPROVAL AND OVERSIGHT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (BoD) oversees the guidelines and monitoring of sustainability-related topics and is responsible for approving strategic guidelines and climate and nature topics at the highest level of governance.

The BoD evaluates and deliberates on relevant corporate policies, targets and risks, including those related to biodiversity, climate and the use of natural resources.

It is supported by specialized committees and receives regular reports on risk management, performance and the progress of the sustainability agenda.

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE (CSUS)

Advisory body to the Board of Directors responsible for supporting the integration of ESG topics, including biodiversity and climate, into the corporate strategy.

It is responsible for analyzing risks, opportunities, targets and indicators, as well as monitoring the implementation of sustainability guidelines and recommending strategic adjustments when necessary.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE (CAE)

Monitors and evaluates the management of corporate risks, including climate risks and, progressively, nature-related risks. It oversees the effectiveness of internal controls and the integration of ESG risks into the corporate risk matrix, supporting the Board of Directors in decision-making.

Learn more about AXIA's corporate structure.

AXIA Collection

LEVEL 2: APPROVAL AND OVERSIGHT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Ensures alignment between the corporate strategy and the sustainability agenda, promoting the integration of climate and nature topics into executive decision-making and business management.

VICE PRESIDENCY OF GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Consolidates the ESG agenda at the executive level, ensuring integration between risk management, corporate governance and sustainability. Coordinates the implementation of strategic guidelines related to nature and climate, ensuring their incorporation into organizational processes.

LEVEL 3: MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT

Responsible for defining, coordinating and implementing the sustainability agenda, including biodiversity, climate and ecosystem services (Climate and Nature area).

It operates in the identification, assessment and management of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, consolidating disclosures for senior governance bodies (CSUS and BoD).

OPERATIONAL AND TECHNICAL AREAS

Environment and Licensing: responsible for the environmental management of assets, including licensing, impact monitoring, compliance with environmental conditions and implementation of environmental programs.

Climate and Nature: responsible for developing the corporate strategy for climate, biodiversity and water resources management.

SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE

Cross-functional technical body comprising representatives from operations environmental areas, legal, expansion and sustainability. Supports the assessment of relevant socioenvironmental topics, including risks, licensing, impacts and stakeholder engagement, providing input for decision-making.

CORPORATE RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Responsible for operationalizing the company's risk matrix, including the incorporation of climate risks and, progressively, nature-related risks. Operates in the definition of methodologies, prioritization criteria and continuous risk monitoring, in coordination with technical areas and the Sustainability Department.

TNFD ADOPTION AND THE LEAP APPROACH

THE TNFD LEAP JOURNEY

We seek to structurally integrate the identification, assessment, management and disclosure of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, complementing the company's climate agenda and expanding our perspective on business resilience.

In this context, we adopted the **LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare)**, which translates the complexity of interactions with nature into concrete elements for management, planning and decision-making.

More than a methodological sequence, the approach serves as a tool for integrating nature into decision-making, enabling complex environmental factors to be translated into concrete elements for risk management, strategic planning, action prioritization and corporate reporting.

STAGES OF TNFD IMPLEMENTATION AT AXIA ENERGIA

LOCATE	EVALUATE IMPACTS		EVALUATE DEPENDENCIES	ASSESS MATERIAL RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	PREPARE TO RESPOND AND REPORT
Understanding AXIA Brasil's interface with nature	Qualitative impact assessment of AXIA's operations	Biodiversity footprint at priority sites (SBF)	Biodiversity dependencies assessment	Qualitative assessment: risks and opportunities	Biodiversity Action Plan
Value chain mapping	Qualitative biodiversity impact assessment	Calculation of the biodiversity footprint at sites using the SBF for the current state	Analysis based on ENCORE	Assessment of transition risks and nature-related physical risks	Prioritization of identified issues: impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities
Data collection	Prioritization of identified issues	Prioritization of identified issues	Preparation of the assessment	Identification of processes and risk and opportunity mitigation and management elements requiring adjustments	Proposal of key indicators, targets and recommendations
Identification of key pressures and activities with potentially moderate and high impacts and dependencies on nature	Proposal of indicators and targets	Proposal of indicators and targets		Preparation of the assessment	Plan preparation
Identification of priority locations within AXIA's interface with ecologically sensitive areas	Preparation of the assessment	Preparation of the assessment			Stakeholder Engagement Plan
					Supplier Assessment Plan

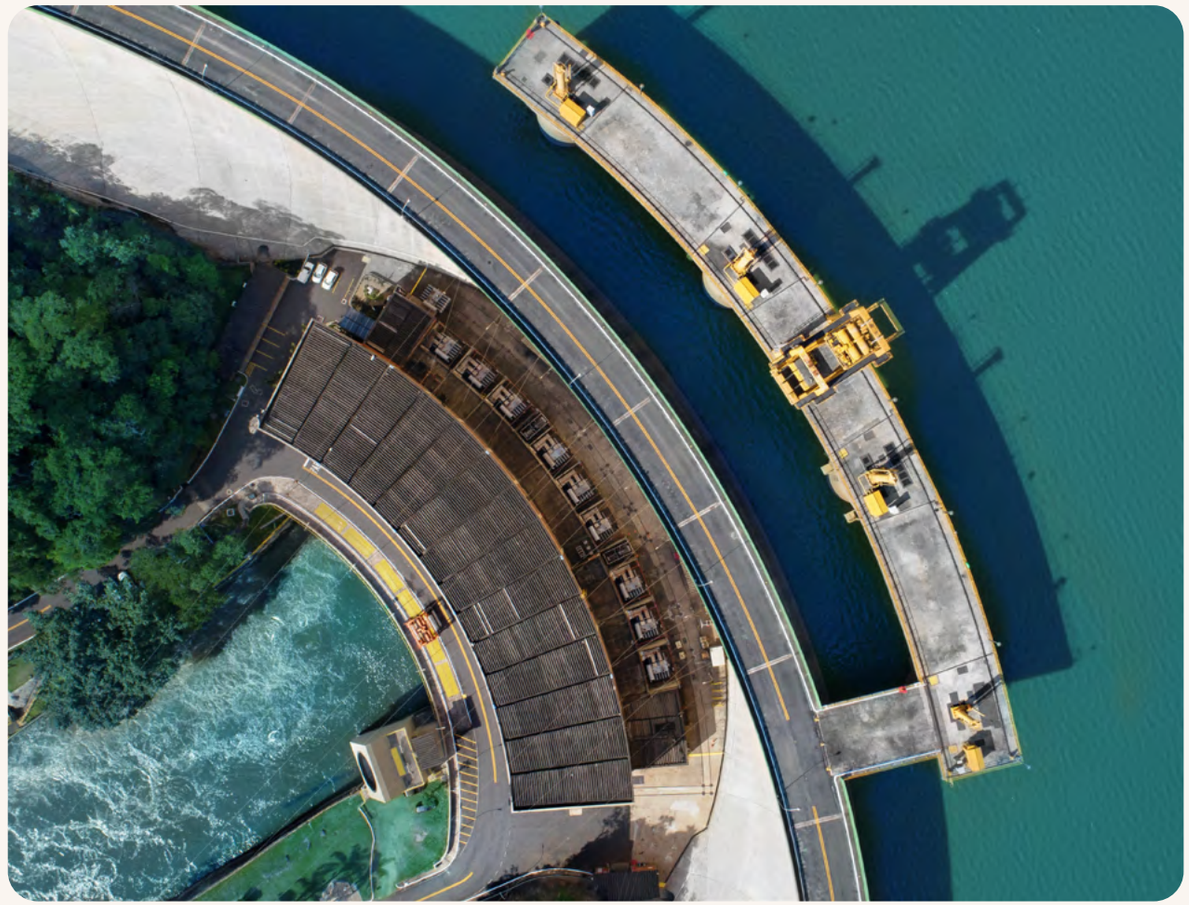
This approach structures interactions with nature by starting with the identification of the most relevant territories and assets, advancing to the assessment of impacts and dependencies, translating findings into risks and opportunities, and guiding strategic responses, metrics and targets

The application of this approach enabled:

Identification of interfaces with ecologically sensitive areas in more than
98%
OF ASSETS ASSESED

Prioritization of assets with the highest impact materiality, highlighting
HYDROELECTRIC GENERATION

Consolidation of an
ANALYTICAL FOUNDATION
for assessing nature-related risks and opportunities



HPP Funil - AXIA Collection

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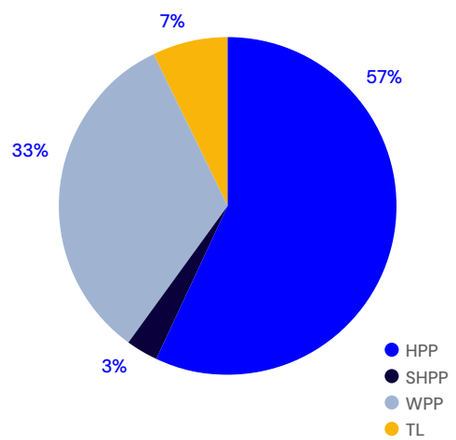
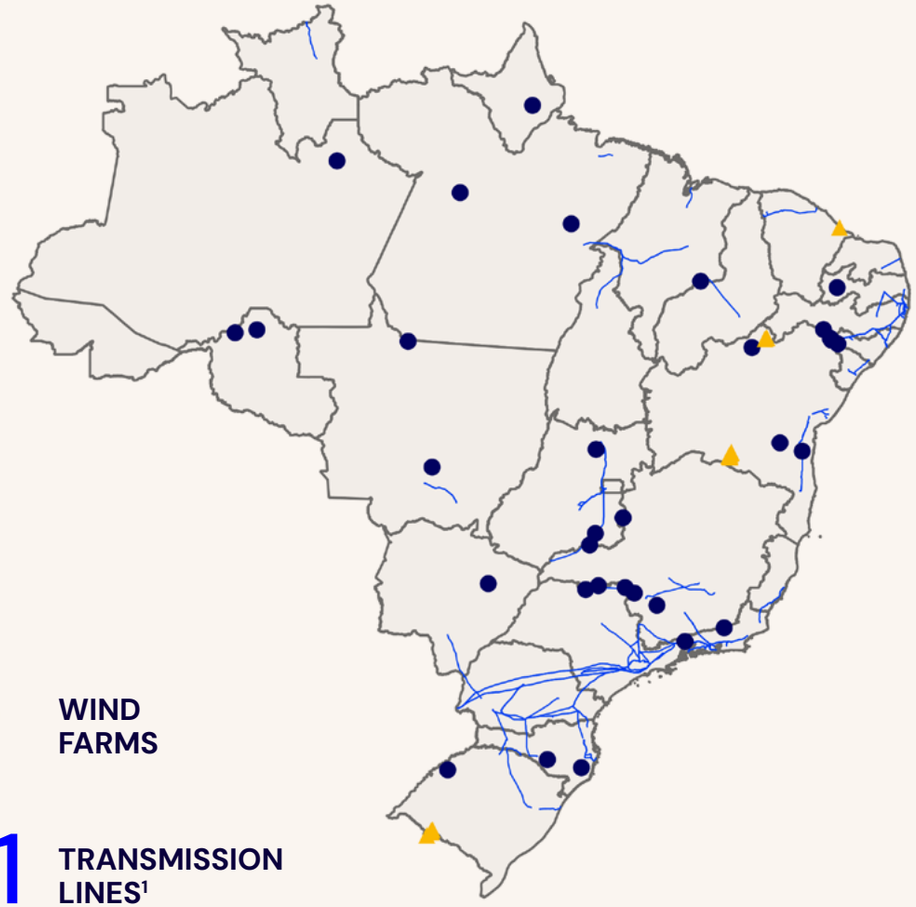
The assessment was guided by the TNFD sector guidance for the Electric Utilities and Power Generators sector, enabling the incorporation of generation and transmission-specific characteristics and aligning the assessment with international best practices applicable to the sector.

The focus was on direct operations under operational control, based on data from 2024 and 2025, during which the materiality of the topic was identified.

The main databases, references and tools used in the assessments can be found in the Appendices section – methodological notes.

PERCENTAGE OF ASSETS ASSESSED BY TYPE:





19 WIND FARMS

171 TRANSMISSION LINES[1]

35 HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS (33 HPPs AND 2 SHPPs)

[1] *Selected after an initial prioritization screening considering the interface with ecologically sensitive areas.*

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THE TNFD IS CENTERED AROUND SIX GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1 – **Materiality-focused approach**

2 – **Scope of disclosures, both in terms of business coverage and the value chain**

3 – **Assessment of nature-related dependencies and impacts, as well as associated risks and opportunities**

4 – **Specific location of the interface with nature as an integral part of the assessment**

5 – **Integration with other sustainability topics, including climate-related disclosures**

6 – **Stakeholder engagement in disclosures**

In addition, it considers 14 disclosure recommendations distributed across four pillars:

GOVERNANCE	STRATEGY	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT	METRICS AND TARGETS

The results reflect how the nature assessment evolves from a territorial perspective into concrete implications for asset resilience, corporate management and long-term value creation.

Casa Nova Wind Farm – AXIA Collection

LOCATING THE INTERFACE WITH NATURE: THE LOCATE STAGE

The purpose of this stage is to identify direct operations that are potentially material in terms of impacts and dependencies and that interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The scope analyzed includes 54 generation assets (35 hydroelectric plants and 19 wind farms) and 171 transmission lines.

1. MATERIAL LOCATIONS IN TERMS OF IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES

In order to identify material assets and locations in terms of impacts and dependencies on nature, we conducted an assessment divided into the following phases:

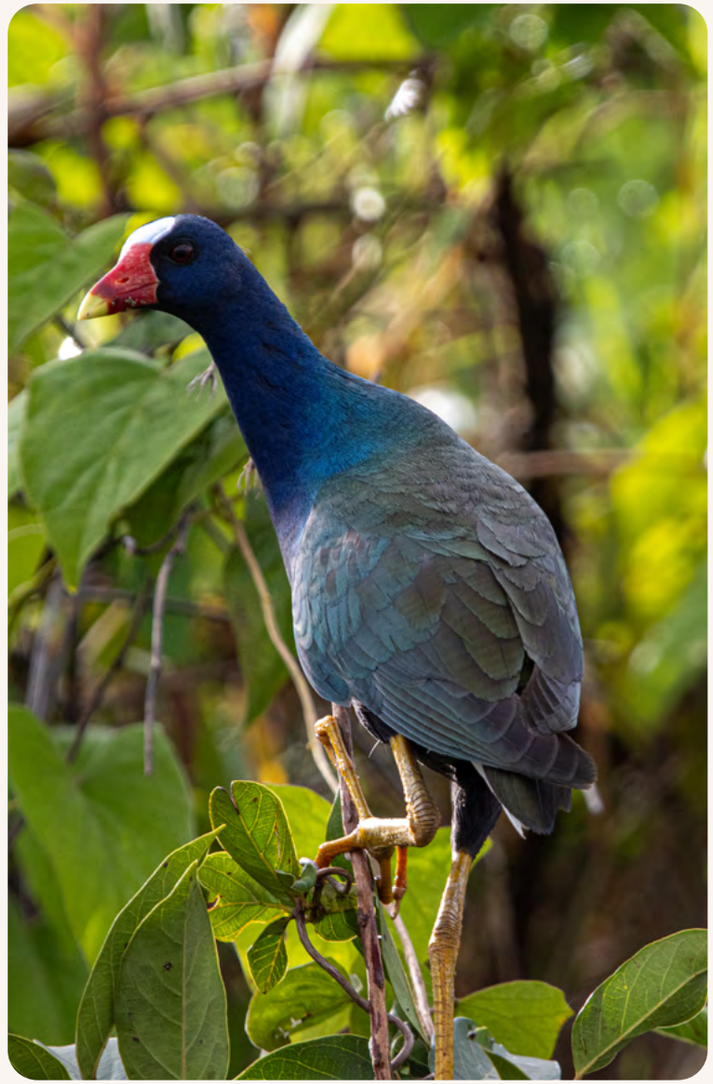
1 We applied the ENCORE 2024 tool, based on the ISIC[1] classification, to identify moderate- to high-level impacts and dependencies.

2 The results were calibrated with the support of AXIA specialists and a specialized consultancy, aligning the interpretation of findings with the operational context of hydroelectric generation, wind generation and power transmission.

3 Materiality at the asset level was refined by considering impact factors associated with environmental inputs and outputs, as well as the physical attributes of the infrastructure.

4 In cases of data gaps, methodological exclusion rules or estimates based on available information were adopted.

[1] The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is the international reference classification for productive activities defined by the United Nations (UN).



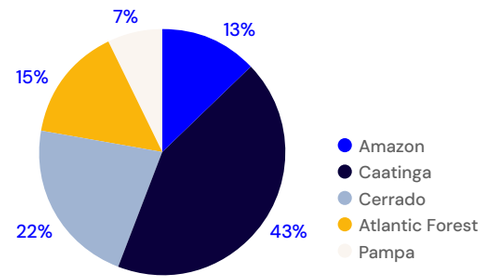
Porphyrio martinica **- AXIA Collection**

2. INTERFACE WITH NATURE

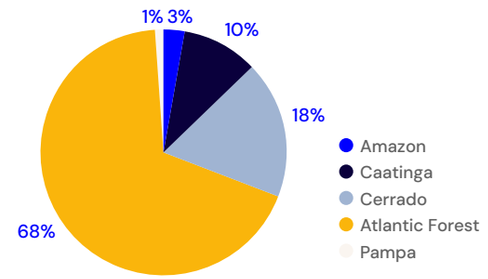
The territorial assessment considered the biomes defined by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE, 2019) and the priority ecoregions established by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF, 2018).

We identified that our hydroelectric plants (HPPs) and wind farms (WPPs) are located across five biomes — Amazon, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pampa and Caatinga — while the transmission lines (TLs) extend for approximately 23,300 km across these regions, particularly within the Atlantic Forest, which accounts for 68% of the total extension. In addition, 24 HPPs and approximately 20,700 km of TLs were identified within priority ecoregions, of which 76% are located in the Atlantic Forest.

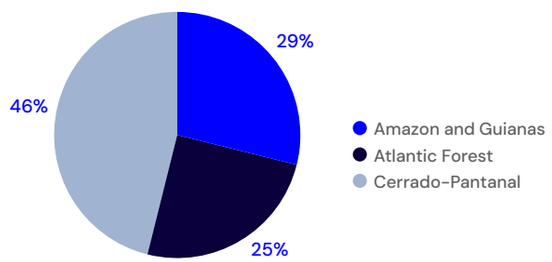
PERCENTAGE OF HPPs AND WPPs BY BIOME



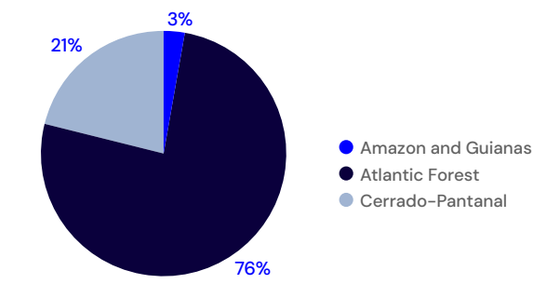
PERCENTAGE OF TLs EXTENSION BY BIOME



PERCENTAGE OF HPPs AND WPPs BY PRIORITY ECOREGION



PERCENTAGE OF TLs EXTENSION BY PRIORITY ECOREGION



3.INTERFACE WITH ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The interface with ecologically sensitive areas was assessed through direct overlap and proximity analysis, considering assets with intersection and proximity within three distance ranges:

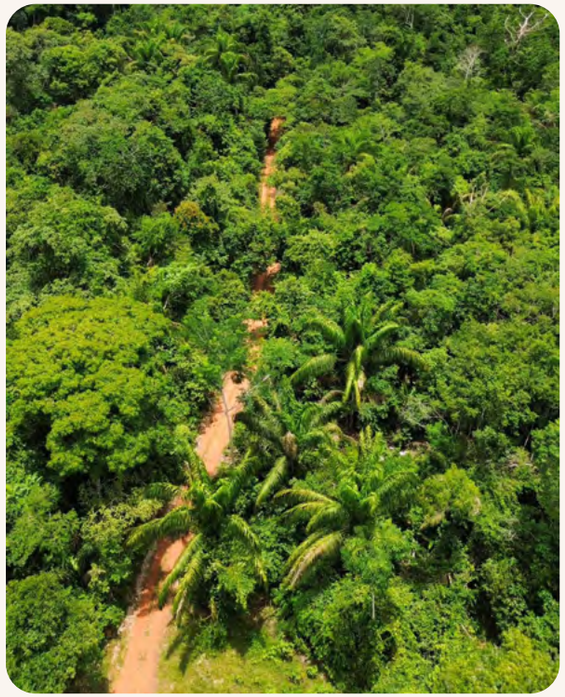
- **Up to 1 km;**
- **Between 1 and 3 km;**
- **Between 3 and 5 km.**

To map ecologically sensitive areas, 16 databases were used, divided into four categories, as described in the table alongside:

Database	Reference/source
Relevant areas to biodiversity	
Priority ecoregions	WWF, 2018
Biodiversity hotspots	Hoffman et al., 2016
Protected areas	Brasil, 2019
Ramsar sites	Ramsar, 2024
Global critical habitats	Dunnett et al., 2025; UNEP-WCMC, 2025
Priority areas for conservation	Brasil, 2022
Mangroves	Bunting et al., 2018
Restingas	IBGE, 2016
Threatened species richness	IUCN, 2025
Rarity-weighted threatened species richness	IUCN, 2025
Areas of high ecosystem integrity and rapid decline	
Native vegetation extent	Mapbiomas, 2023
Forest landscape integrity index	Grantham et al., 2020
Forest cover loss	Hansen et al., 2013
Areas at high risk of water stress	
Water security index	ANA, 2020
Important areas for the provision of ecosystem services, including benefits for indigenous peoples, traditional communities and stakeholders	
Indigenous lands, quilombola territories and traditional peoples' territories	Funai, 2025; Incra, 2024
Global critical natural assets	Chaplin-Kramer et al., 2023

4. PRIORITY LOCATIONS IN RELATION TO NATURE

Priority locations were defined based on the intersection between material locations and ecologically sensitive areas previously mapped.



Nova Canaã do Norte (MT) - Acervo AXIA

In terms of impact and dependency materiality, nine assets were classified as material. All are hydroelectric plants, with two classified as having very high materiality and seven as having high materiality.

The Impact and Dependency Materiality Index was presented only for HPPs, as this was the only asset type for which assets were classified as material and prioritized in the final index for this stage.

No TLs met the materiality requirement, and all were classified as non-priority despite being widely associated with sensitive areas.

In total, 17 of the 19 wind farms and 34 of the 35 hydroelectric plants are located in ecologically sensitive areas. In addition, all 171 transmission lines interface with these areas.

OF THE 225 ASSETS ASSESSED:

222
INTERFACE WITH SENSITIVE AREAS

171 TLs
LOCATED IN SENSITIVE AREAS -
THAT IS, ALL TRANSMISSION LINES ASSESSED

3 WIND FARMS
NOT CLASSIFIED WITHIN ANY SENSITIVITY PRIORITIZATION CATEGORY

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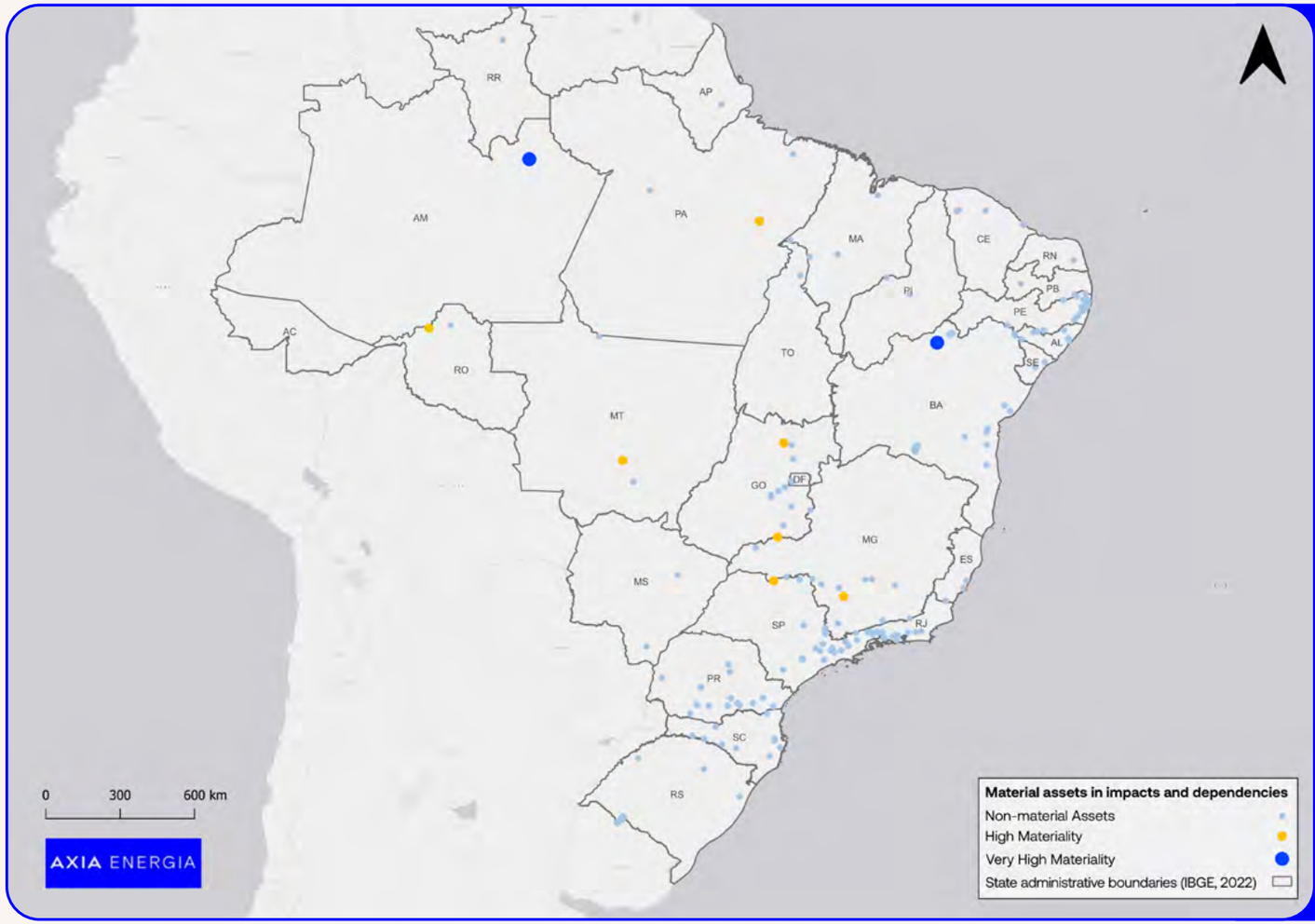
Location of priority and non-priority assets in relation to nature



Despite the extensive interface between our assets and ecologically sensitive areas, the application of the Materiality Index resulted in a more limited set of priority assets in relation to nature.

ESTIMATING NATURE-RELATED IMPACTS: THE EVALUATE STAGE

This stage consolidates the technical foundation for identifying, characterizing and measuring AXIA Energia's interactions with nature. Its purpose is to identify and qualify potentially material positive and negative impacts and dependencies, considering their magnitude, extent and relevance to the business and the territories.

To ensure a robust assessment, we conducted a qualitative impact assessment with the purpose of:

- Identifying the main impact drivers affecting biodiversity;
- Characterizing the materiality of negative and positive impacts;
- Prioritizing the most relevant assets in terms of interaction with nature.

Boana albomarginata - AXIA Collection

QUALITATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The qualitative impact assessment covered the Company's direct operations, focusing on the main asset types: hydroelectric plants (HPPs), wind farms (WPPs) and transmission lines (TLs).

The assessment was guided by impact drivers representing the main pressures exerted by the Company's activities on nature, described below.

Impact drivers (pressures)	Impact categories
Use and alteration of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems	Use and alteration of terrestrial ecosystems
	Use and alteration of aquatic ecosystems
Climate change	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
Overexploitation of resources	Water use
	Use of other resources
Pollution	Non-GHG air pollutants
	Water pollution
	Soil pollution
	Solid waste
	Disturbances
Invasive alien species	Biological alterations

Ardea cocoi - AXIA Collection

The assessment was divided into six stages, during which we considered the relationship between these drivers, ecosystem conditions and the provision of ecosystem services, enabling an understanding of how pressures exerted by operations translate into impacts on biodiversity and critical dependencies for the business.

1. INFORMATION GATHERING AND CONSOLIDATION

Review of environmental studies, operational reports and corporate data, complemented by technical visits to selected assets, with the purpose of contextualizing the assessments and validating field information.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL IMPACTS

Mapping of impacts based on operational activities and associated pressure drivers, supported by the ENCORE tool, enabling the correlation of production processes with affected ecosystem services and biodiversity components.

3. QUALITATIVE CHARACTERIZATION OF IMPACTS

Assessment of impacts based on three main dimensions:

- **Extent:** geographic scope of the impact;
- **Magnitude:** intensity of change in the state of nature;
- **Duration:** temporal persistence of the impact.

4. APPLICATION OF SPATIAL QUALIFIERS

Incorporation of ecological sensitivity and social context based on the databases used in the Locate stage, enabling the assessment of intersection and proximity with priority areas for biodiversity and society.

5. SIGNIFICANCE CLASSIFICATION

Integration of the assessed dimensions and spatial qualifiers to classify impacts on a relative significance scale, guiding prioritization.

6. REFINEMENT USING IMPACT FACTOR DATA

Incorporation of specific data to qualify the assessment within the local context. In the case of hydroelectric plants, for example, indicators such as reservoir area, hydrological regime variation and flow parameters were considered.

MAIN IMPACT DRIVERS

The assessment identified three main impact drivers associated with the company's asset types:

1. ALTERATION OF FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Hydroelectric generation promotes structural changes in river dynamics, including the transformation of lotic environments into lentic environments, sediment retention and changes in nutrient transport, as well as reduced ecological connectivity.

These effects directly impact aquatic biodiversity, including migratory routes and species composition — the company's highest material impact, with direct implications for licensing, regulation and reputation.

ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

» **RESERVOIR FLOODED AREA (km²);**
» **VARIATION IN FLOW REGIME (m³/s).**

2. ALTERATION OF TERRESTRIAL HABITATS

The main impact mechanisms include land flooding (HPPs), implementation of infrastructure and access routes (WPPs), and the opening and maintenance of transmission corridors (TLs).

Land occupation may result in vegetation suppression, habitat fragmentation and reduced ecological connectivity. Materiality increases in areas with high ecological sensitivity or anthropogenic pressure, and this impact is directly associated with regulatory risks and territorial conflicts.

ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

» **CONVERTED AREA PER ASSET (km²);**
» **TRANSMISSION LINE EXTENSION (km);**
» **TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR AREA (km²).**

3. DISTURBANCES TO FAUNA

Wind assets and transmission lines introduce vertical structures and overhead lines that act as pressure drivers on fauna, especially birds and bats.

The main impacts may include collisions with wind turbines and cables, electrocution (to a lesser extent), barrier effects and behavioral changes. The materiality of these impacts varies according to local characteristics, such as migratory routes, land use and infrastructure density.

ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

» **NUMBER OF WIND TURBINES AND TRANSMISSION LINE EXTENSION (PRESSURE PROXY);**
» **PRESENCE OF SENSITIVE OR THREATENED SPECIES;**
» **FAUNA MONITORING DATA.**

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CLIMATE & NATURE
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DEPENDENCIES ASSESSMENT

Direct operations	Ecosystem services
Hydropower generation	● Provision of freshwater ● Regulation of water flow ● Global climate regulation ● Regulation of precipitation patterns
Wind generation	● Global climate regulation ● Local climate regulation ● Storm mitigation ● Retention of soils and sediments ● Flood mitigation
Energy transmission	● Global climate regulation ● Local climate regulation ● Storm mitigation ● Retention of soils and sediments ● Flood mitigation

LEGENDA
● Very high dependence
● High dependence

SUMMARY

MAIN IMPACTS BY ASSET TYPE

Highest materiality associated with the alteration of freshwater ecosystems

Greater relevance associated with land-use change and disturbances to fauna

Impacts associated with habitat fragmentation and avifauna

MAIN DEPENDENCIES BY ASSET TYPE

Greater dependence associated with water provision and flow regulation, climate regulation and precipitation pattern regulation

Greater dependence associated with climate regulation, storm and flood mitigation, and soil and sediment retention

MAPPING OF POSITIVE IMPACT ACTIONS

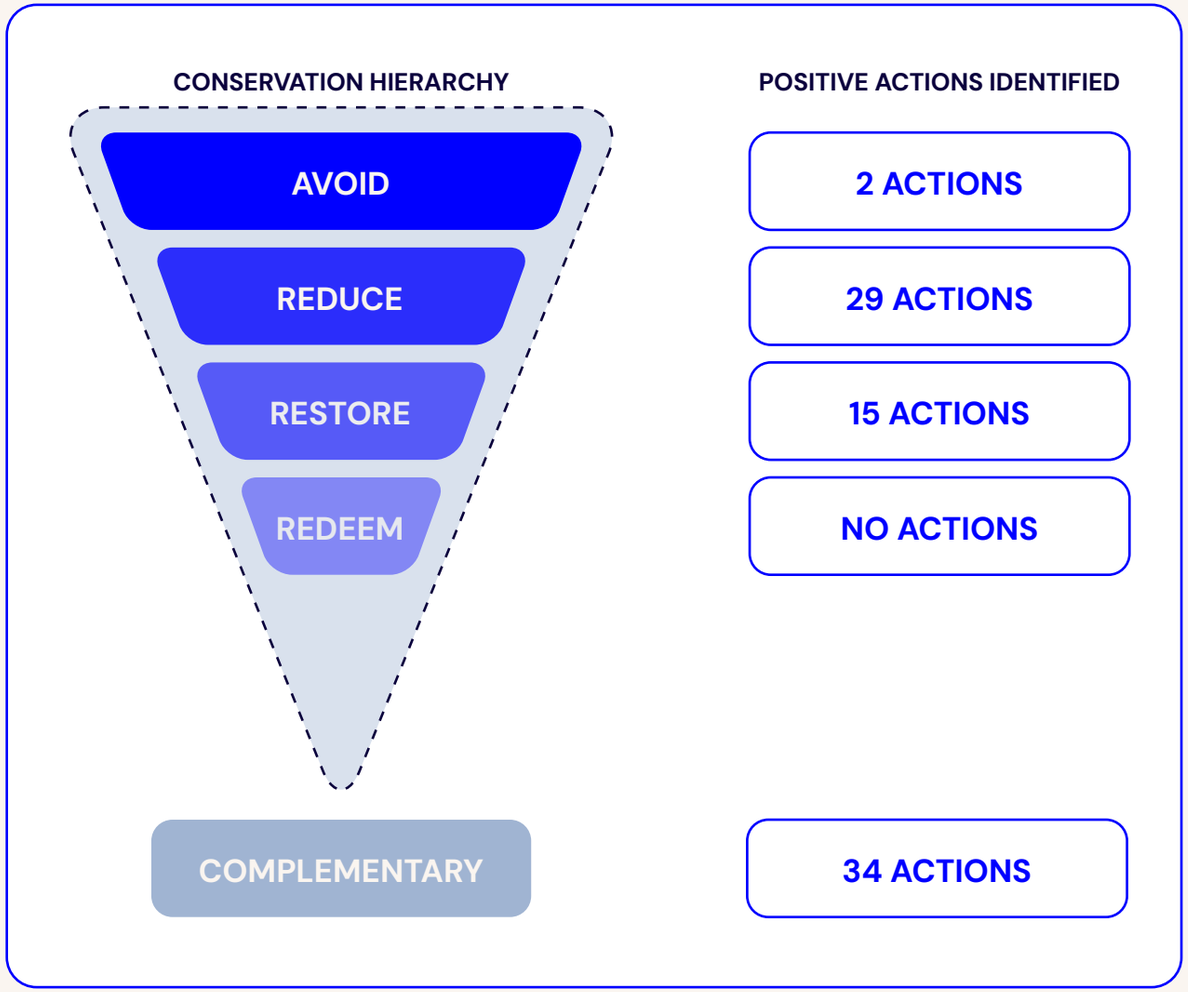
The qualitative impact assessment also mapped initiatives with the potential to generate gains for biodiversity. The identification and classification of actions were based on the conservation hierarchy, a concept parallel to the well-established mitigation hierarchy, but focused on proactive actions for biodiversity.

Complementary actions were also considered, comprising initiatives that, although not directly framed within the hierarchy, contribute indirectly to biodiversity conservation.

As a result, 80 positive actions were identified across different categories of the conservation hierarchy, demonstrating our actions on multiple fronts.

In addition, the actions were classified as:

- **Direct voluntary actions (23 actions):** related to the effective conservation or restoration of biodiversity without being linked to legal obligations;
- **Support and compliance actions (57 actions):** directly or indirectly associated with compliance with legal requirements, internal policies and complementary indirect actions, such as stakeholder engagement, scientific research, R&D, species monitoring programs, among others.



POSITIVE ACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PRESSURES ON NATURE

PRESSURES	USE AND ALTERATION OF TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS	CLIMATE CHANGE	POLLUTION	INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	OVEREXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES
NO. OF ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY AXIA	39 ACTIONS	1 ACTION	21 ACTIONS	17 ACTIONS	5 ACTIONS
EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTED ACTIONS	REGENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSET QUALITY	EMISSIONS REDUCTION	REMOVAL, REDUCTION, REUSE, RECYCLING AND TRANSFORMATION OF POLLUTION	REMOVAL OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Most of the positive actions mapped are directly related to the pressures associated with the use and alteration of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and disturbances/pollution, identified in the biodiversity impact assessment as the most material.

Among these actions, we highlight:

- Spring Restoration Plans;
- Degraded Area Recovery Plans;
- Native Vegetation Restoration Plans for Areas Surrounding Assets;
- Allocation of thousands of hectares for conservation;
- Monitoring programs and research support initiatives focused on threatened species.

This configuration points to a scenario with strong potential to strengthen our strategy for developing actions within the categories with the greatest positive impact on biodiversity.

TURNING THE INTERFACE WITH NATURE INTO A STRATEGIC VIEW OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

We conducted an assessment to identify material risks and opportunities for the company's business in order to support corporate risk management, investment planning, target-setting and future disclosures aligned with the TNFD and IFRS S1 and S2.

This stage reinforces a central understanding for the electric sector: nature does not merely serve as the backdrop to operations — it directly influences the availability and quality of the ecosystem services upon which assets depend.

At this stage, physical and transition risks related to climate and nature were assessed considering the company's direct operations. The assessment also included an evaluation of opportunities arising from positive impacts generated for both the business and nature.

AXIA Collection

THE ASSESS STAGE

ASSESSING NATURE-RELATED RISKS

DESCRIPTION OF RISKS

Physical risks: arising from nature degradation and the loss of ecosystem services. They result from changes in the environmental conditions of the natural resources used by the company.

Transition risks: arising from misalignment with nature protection and restoration actions. These include policy, market, technology, reputational and liability risks.

THREATS

- INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES
- OVEREXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES
- POLLUTION
- LOSS OF HABITAT
- CLIMATE CHANGE

SCENARIOS

1. No Net Loss/Nature Positive (NNL-NP): represents a context of greater regulatory, institutional and market advancement, with higher requirements for adaptation, compliance and socioenvironmental performance.

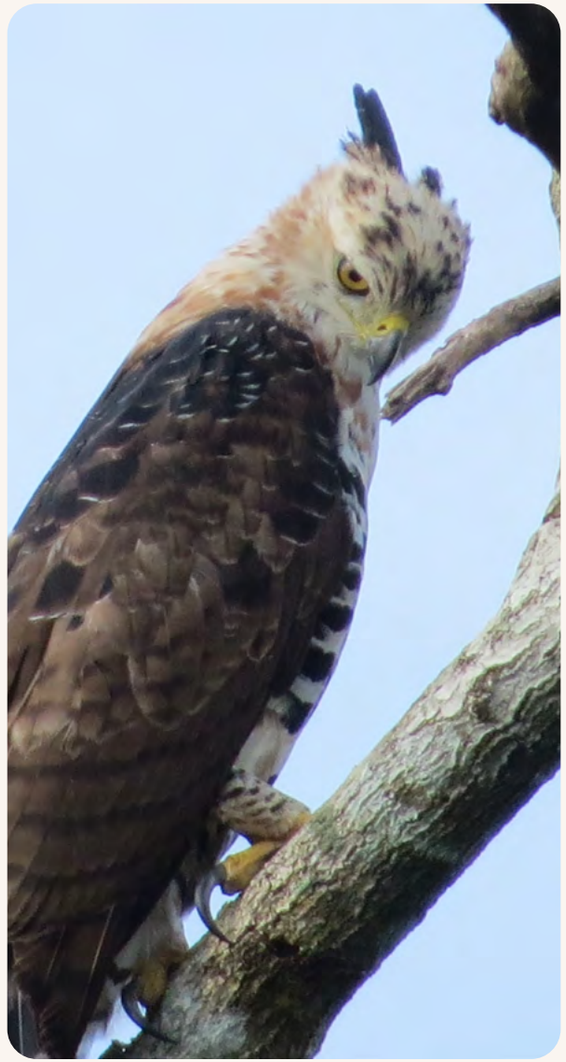
2. Business As Usual (BAU): describes the continuation of current trends, without significant structural changes.

3. Sand In the Gears (SIG): describes a more adverse scenario marked by greater socioenvironmental deterioration, lower institutional coordination and intensification of environmental and climate pressures.

TIME HORIZONS

Short-term horizon:
2025 to 2030

Long-term horizon:
2031 to 2050



Spizaetus ornatus - AXIA Collection

FROM LONGLIST TO SHORTLIST: FOCUSING ON WHAT MATTERS MOST

To build a longlist of nature- and climate-related risks, we combined internal evidence, assessments conducted during the previous LEAP stages and TNFD references, with particular emphasis on the sector guidance for the Electric Utilities and Power Generators sector.

Based on this foundation, we structured an initial set of 50 nature-related risks and 12 opportunities, which then underwent a prioritization process, resulting in a shortlist of 11 risks and eight opportunities.

The prioritization exercise was intended to focus on the issues with the greatest potential to influence AXIA Energia's strategy and operations.

50 risks identified, including
11 PRIORITY RISKS

12 opportunities identified, including
8 PRIORITY OPPORTUNITIES

GRANULAR RISK ASSESSMENT

We conducted an assessment that evaluated risks based on criteria such as:

1 – **Potential magnitude of financial effects**

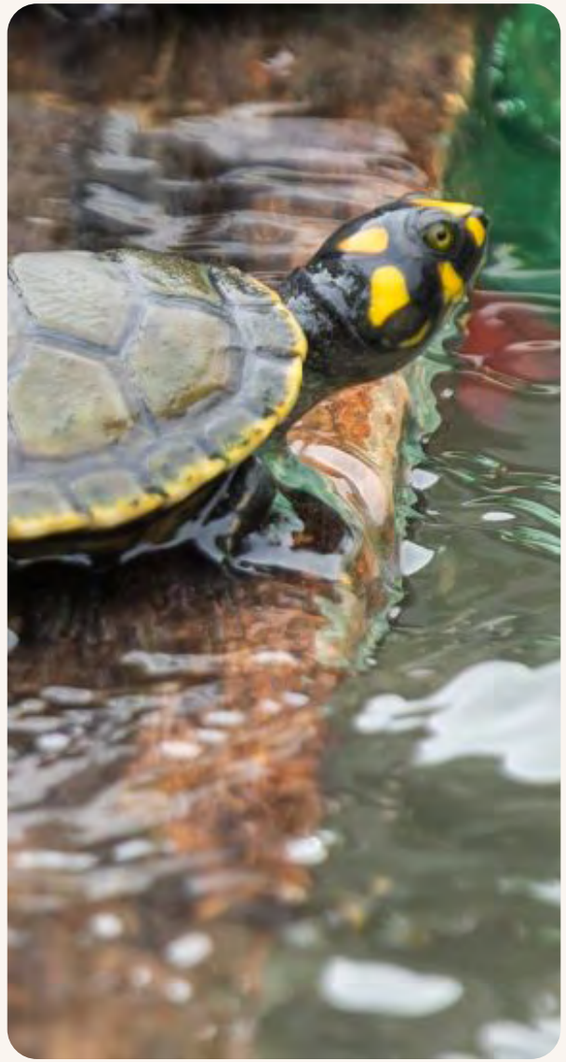
2 – **Organizational vulnerability**

3 – **Severity for nature**

4 – **Speed of materialization**

5 – **Probability across the short-term (2025 to 2030) and medium- to long-term (2031 to 2050) time horizons**

The assessment therefore reflects not only the current situation, but also different trajectories of degradation, regulatory response, transition and adaptation that may alter the plausibility and intensity of risks and opportunities over time.



Podocnemis unifilis – AXIA Collection

RISK MATRIX: TURNING RISKS INTO RESILIENCE

Based on this assessment, we developed a matrix of prioritized risks using two complementary dimensions:

- The relationship between the asset types considered;
- Their probability of materialization across the different forward-looking scenarios and time horizons analyzed.

This perspective helps guide the prioritization of responses, deeper analytical assessments and the company's preparedness to integrate the nature agenda into risk management and decision-making.

					NNL-NP[1]		BAU[1]		SIG[1]	
Risk	**Category - risk description**	**Business implications**	**Asset typs**	**Baseline 2025**	**2025-2030**	**2031-2050**	**2025-2030**	**2031-2050**	**2025-2030**	**2031-2050**
Socioenvironmental conflicts/loss of social license	**Transition risk - regulatory** Conflicts with traditional communities, riverside communities and local populations associated with land occupation and impacts on biodiversity	Implementation delays, operational disruptions and greater reputational exposure	Transversal	🔴	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴
More restrictive licensing	**Transition risk - regulatory** Environmental regulatory changes may impose stricter requirements on the licensing and operation of generation and transmission projects	Approval delays, need for additional studies, project modifications and increased mitigation and compensation costs		🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟡	🔴
Prolonged droughts	**Physical risk - chronic** Prolonged drought periods and changes in rainfall patterns may gradually reduce water availability for generation	Reduced generation capacity, operational impacts and revenue loss		🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Adaptation requirements in generation and transmission	**Transition risk - regulatory** New regulatory requirements related to climate resilience and the reduction of environmental impacts may require asset reinforcement and additional socioenvironmental protection measures	Increase in CAPEX, OPEX and compliance costs		🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟡	🔴
Investor pressure/financing restrictions	**Transition risk - market/reputational** The absence of robust climate adaptation, ecosystem protection and biodiversity conservation plans may affect investor and lender perceptions	Restricted access to capital, higher financing costs, divestments and reputational risk		🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟡	🔴
Extreme events in generation and transmission	**Physical risk - acute** Extreme climate events, such as cyclones, windstorms, severe storms, heat waves and lightning strikes, may cause significant damage to infrastructures	Supply interruptions, increased CAPEX and OPEX, regulatory fines and social pressure during crisis situations		🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡
Compromised hydrological regulation	**Physical risk - chronic** Ecosystem degradation reduces the natural containment of rainwater runoff, increasing flooding, erosion, soil instability and structural overload	Pressure on dams and other infrastructure, operational risks and potential downstream impacts		🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡
Opposition to wind farm implementation	**Transition risk - reputational** Local communities may oppose wind farms due to visual impacts, noise, vibration and shadow flicker	Implementation delays, additional mitigation costs and weakening of the social license to operate		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡
Slope/bank instability	**Physical risk - acute/chronic** Degradation of slope and riverbank stability associated with reduced vegetation cover, surface erosion, soil compaction and intense rainfall increases the likelihood of landslides	Damage to structures, access routes and drainage systems, operational disruptions and higher containment and maintenance costs		🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡
Wind variability	**Physical risk - chronic** Changes in wind patterns may reduce the availability and regularity of wind generation	Lower predictability of generation output, pressure on contracts and reduced project profitability		🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡
Forest fires	**Physical risk - chronic** Regions susceptible to drought may experience forest fires with direct effects on wind farms and transmission lines	Infrastructure damage, prolonged operational disruptions and increased investments in prevention and contingency measures		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢

🔴 HIGH PROBABILITY 🟡 MEDIUM PROBABILITY 🟢 LOW PROBABILITY

[1] NNL-NP = No Net Loss/Nature Positive | BAU = Business As Usual | SIG = Sand In the Gears

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The scenario and time horizon analysis indicates that, in the short term, the most relevant risks are transition risks, particularly socioenvironmental conflicts, more restrictive licensing processes, climate adaptation requirements and investor pressure.

In the medium to long term, these risks remain relevant, but begin to coexist with the progression of chronic physical risks that may compromise operational resilience, reinforcing the need to integrate climate adaptation, territorial management and biodiversity management into the company's strategy.

Germoplasma Island - AXIA Collection

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ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE RISKS

In recent years, AXIA has assessed climate risks for its generation and transmission assets, considering IPCC scenarios across different time horizons.

For hydroelectric plants, risks related to meteorological drought and flooding threats were quantified across all basins where we operate assets. For transmission lines and substations, risks related to storms, flooding, extreme winds, landslides, wildfires, heat waves, droughts and sea level rise were quantified. Transition impacts and opportunities were also assessed.

As a result, the assets most exposed to physical risks and prioritized for the assessment of potential financial impacts and the implementation of adaptation measures were identified.

ASSUMPTIONS ADOPTED:

- 100% OF HYDROELECTRIC GENERATION ASSETS;
- 100% OF TRANSMISSION LINES;
- 100% OF SUBSTATIONS.

Probability scale

AXIA classification	Suggested range
Very likely	76 - 100%
Likely	51 - 75%
Possible	26 - 50%
Remote	0 - 25%

Impact level	Description
Low (level 1)	Materialization may result in minor and short-term consequences, with minimal impact on normal operations and on the ability to achieve business objectives.
Medium (level 2)	Materialization may result in noticeable medium-term consequences, requiring corrective actions and potentially affecting certain critical processes, without compromising the long-term viability of the business.
High (level 3)	Materialization may result in severe and long-term consequences, significantly affecting critical operations, the ability to achieve business objectives and the organization's reputation.
Critical (level 4)	Materialization may result in devastating and potentially irreversible consequences for the organization, threatening its long-term viability and survival.

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DESCRIPTION OF CLIMATE RISKS

Physical risks: direct impacts of climate change, including extreme events, seasonal variations and long-term changes in climate patterns. They may cause physical damage and operational disruptions.

Transition risks: financial consequences arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy, including regulatory policies, energy transition, changes in consumer preferences and climate mitigation pressures.

THREATS

ACUTE RISKS

- RIVER FLOODING
- STORMS
- EXTREME WINDS
- METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHTS
- FOREST FIRES
- LANDSLIDES

CHRONIC RISKS

- SEA LEVEL RISE
- HEAT WAVES

Description of transition risks	
Regulatory	Arise from new regulations related to addressing climate change
Market	Related to changes in supply and demand as economies respond to climate change
Technological	Associated with technologies that emerge to support the transition to a low-carbon economy
Reputational	Risks of damage to brand value and loss of customer base resulting from changes in public behavior regarding climate change

SCENARIOS

Physical risks: the physical risk assessment considered the SSP1-2.6 warming scenario (lower warming) and the SSP3-7.0 warming scenario (higher warming) provided by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Transition risks and opportunities: the assessment considered two scenarios from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS):

- **NDCs**: disorderly, assumes that countries will fulfill exactly what has been committed, with no additional efforts or setbacks;
- **Net-Zero 2050**: orderly, limits global warming to 1.5°C with net-zero emissions around 2050.

HORIZONS

Time horizons
2030 and 2050

Physical risks

Threat	Risk type	Type of operation	Impacts
River flooding	Acute	● ● ● ●	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10
Meteorological droughts	Acute	●	1, 2, 4
Extreme winds	Acute	● ● ●	2, 3, 4, 10
Storms	Acute	● ● ●	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9
Forest fires	Acute	● ● ●	2, 3, 4, 7, 10
Landslides	Acute	● ● ●	2, 3, 4, 10
Sea level rise	Chronic	● ●	2, 4
Heat waves	Chronic	● ● ● ●	2, 4, 5, 6

CAPTION: TYPE OF OPERATION

- Transmission lines
- Hydroelectric plants
- Wind farms
- Substations

CAPTION: IMPACTS

Operational impacts
1. Reduced generation capacity due to operational shutdowns
2. Operational interruption
3. Difficulty accessing facilities
4. Damage to infrastructure and equipment
5. Reduced equipment lifespan
6. Reduced operational efficiency and capacity

Socioenvironmental impacts
7. Biodiversity loss
8. Deterioration of water quality
9. Reservoir sedimentation

People-related impacts
10. Risk to the physical safety of employees

For transmission lines, the threats of extreme winds, storms and landslides were classified as critical and high risk levels. For substations, the threats classified as critical and high risk levels were river flooding, extreme winds and heat waves.

Transmission line – AXIA Collection

Transition risks

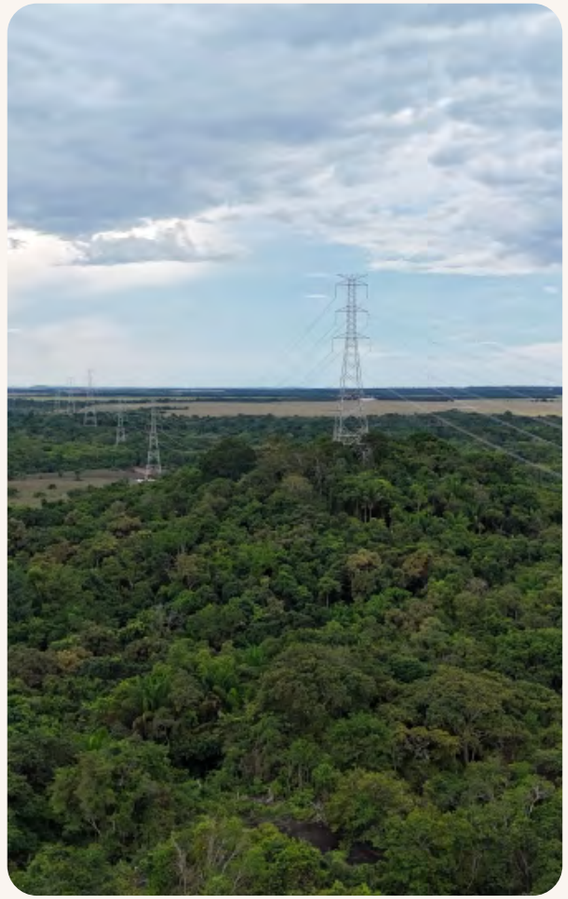
Maximum risk level	Category	Transition risk
Critical	Market	High price of climate risk insurance premiums
Critical	Technological	Environmental damages associated with business expansion
Critical	Regulatory	Emergence of legal risks
Critical	Market	Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in hydrological standards
High	Regulatory	Increasing stringency of environmental laws and regulations
High	Technological	Difficulty adapting to new technologies
High	Market	Limitations on business expansion within the common transmission market
High	Regulatory	Changes in public policies
High	Regulatory	Mandatory carbon pricing
High	Reputational	Pressure from stakeholders and markets to meet voluntary ESG agenda commitments
High	Reputational	Mandatory emissions transparency
High	Technological	Insufficient interoperability between subsystems
High	Technological	Growth of low-carbon technologies and, consequently, technological risks
Medium	Market	Increase in carbon prices
Medium	Market	Increase in the price of inputs required for operations
Medium	Reputational	Reputational exposure of AXIA
Medium	Regulatory	Pressure from consumers and society
Medium	Market	Signs of market uncertainty

Assessment of financial impacts

Risks assessed	Description of risk	Formula	Asset type
Total or partial operational shutdown	Operational shutdown due to extreme events	PLD x Estimated Loss x Percentage of estimated loss events related to climate threat x Number of events per year	
		Annual unavailability time = Threat occurrence frequency (number of events/year) x Historical intensity (minutes/year) x Probability variation compared to historical data (%)	
Damage to infrastructure and equipment	Impacts caused to infrastructure and/or equipment as a result of extreme events	Insured risk value × Percentage of potential damage per event (minimum and maximum) × Climate events per year	
		Threat occurrence frequency (number of events/year) x Probability variation compared to historical data (%) x Maintenance cost (BRL/event)	

CAPTION: TYPE OF OPERATION

Transmission lines Hydroelectric plants Substations



Transmission line- AXIA Collection

ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES: NATURE AS A DRIVER OF RESILIENCE AND COMPETITIVENESS

The opportunity assessment showed that the climate and nature agenda can act as a driver of operational efficiency, asset resilience, access to capital, reputational strengthening and long-term value creation.

The assessment of opportunities considered the potential to generate business value, implementation complexity and positive impact on nature.

This approach made it possible to compare initiatives with different profiles and identify those with the greatest capacity to combine strategic relevance, practical feasibility and contribution to the climate and biodiversity agenda.

Our opportunity portfolio combines operational efficiency, climate resilience, ecological restoration, innovation and sustainable finance, expanding the possibilities for integrating nature into corporate strategy in order to reduce vulnerabilities and increase responsiveness to transition and adaptation challenges.

The opportunity assessment enabled the portfolio to be organized into three layers:

IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES
Deliver efficiency gains and cost reductions in the short and medium term, such as those associated with the use of energy sources with lower emissions.

FOUNDATIONAL PROJECTS
Materialize opportunities focused on conservation, adaptation, innovation and green capital.

SUPPORT AND EMERGING STRATEGIC INITIATIVES
Related to reputation, operational qualification and new markets, these initiatives expand the long-term value agenda.

AXIA Collection

Opportunity category	Opportunity
Resource efficiency	• Repowering and expansion of plants using existing infrastructure • Adoption of technologies that optimize the use of natural resources, reducing costs and socioenvironmental impacts • Transition to lower-impact processes in renewable energy
Energy source	• Use of energy sources with lower emissions intensity
Market	• Revenue diversification and new business models: monetization of environmental services and participation in emerging nature and sustainable energy markets • Access to green capital and nature-related financial instruments: alignment of conservation and efficiency projects with ESG, TNFD and sustainable finance criteria, enabling fundraising through green bonds, biodiversity bonds and sustainability-linked loans under more competitive and differentiated conditions
Products and services	• Development of low-emission products and services – decarbonization solutions
Resilience	• Operational resilience and climate adaptation: integration of nature-based solutions to protect infrastructure against extreme events, ensuring continuity of supply and generating benefits for ecosystems and local communities • Conservation and restoration of ecosystems integrated into energy projects • Engagement strategies with regulatory bodies • Innovation and technology to optimize national energy security and reduce vulnerability to climate impacts • Strategic planning based on climate, biodiversity and risk scenario data
Reputational	• Strengthening reputation in sensitive territories • Development of socioenvironmental engagement strategies that reinforce the social license to operate and consolidate the Company's reputation as a leader in innovation • Leadership in the energy transition

TURNING ASSESSMENT INTO DECISION-MAKING, MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Through the development of Climate and Nature Action Plans, we consolidate the assessment of the impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities of our business, providing fundamental support to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of operations.

OUR NATURE ACTION PLAN

More than a set of isolated initiatives, the Action Plan organizes an integrated future vision for our nature agenda, connecting ambition, objectives, targets and actions through a coherent implementation roadmap for the 2026–2050 time horizon, considering the ambition of achieving no net loss by 2040 and becoming nature positive by 2050.

Our Nature Action Plan comprises 31 targets and 76 actions organized into four thematic pillars and 11 sub-pillars. In addition, it is aligned with TNFD recommendations — including a statement addressing the Taskforce's 14 recommendations and the establishment of core, global and sector-specific metrics and targets.

THE PREPARE STAGE

FROM RISK TO RESILIENCE: GUIDELINES OF THE NATURE ACTION PLAN

THEMES AND FOCUS AREAS

GOVERNANCE
Structures the integration of nature-related topics into corporate governance, decision-making processes, definition of responsibilities and resource allocation, internalizing identified risks and opportunities.

NATURE
Guides actions addressing the main impacts identified, especially those related to the alteration of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, directing efforts toward pressure reduction, conservation, restoration and increased asset resilience.

ENGAGEMENT
Reinforces engagement with strategic stakeholders (including suppliers and territories), recognizing that a significant portion of nature-related risks and opportunities arises from interactions with the value chain and areas influenced by assets.

DATA, METRICS AND TARGETS MANAGEMENT
Supports the monitoring of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, strengthening the production of consistent information and evidence-based decision-making in line with reporting and transparency requirements.

Targets were structured according to SMART[1] criteria and translated into operational actions aligned with the priorities identified in the assessments. This process also considers alignment with relevant international, national and sector-specific frameworks, such as the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the SDGs, GRI Standards and electric sector initiatives.

[1] SMART targets are objectives structured to ensure clarity and achievement, based on the following criteria: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound.

Axis	Theme	Objectives	Targets and actions
Governance	Nature governance	Structure corporate governance for nature in conjunction with climate governance	3 targets and 7 actions related to internal engagement, risk and opportunity management, and strengthening the nature governance structure
	Nature budgeting	Ensure sufficient financial resources for the effective implementation of the Nature Action Plan	2 targets and 4 actions related to defining the budget for implementing the Nature Action Plan and establishing a project portfolio for voluntary investments
	Human rights	Strengthen the human rights agenda within AXIA's strategy, aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)	1 target and 6 actions related to the implementation of AXIA's human rights framework, aligned with the UN Guiding Principles
Engagement	Supplier chain	Promote engagement across the supplier chain on climate and biodiversity agendas	2 targets and 6 actions related to the implementation of a management and engagement program for critical suppliers in climate and nature
	Community relations	Promote engagement with the communities with which AXIA interacts, contributing to climate resilience and the generation of positive value within the territory	1 target and 11 actions related to the implementation of a territorial engagement program for climate and nature resilience
Nature	Circular economy	Contribute to the transition toward a circular economy model as an essential driver for addressing the climate and biodiversity crisis	3 targets and 6 actions related to improving solid waste management, including reuse and reverse logistics
	Water resources	Structure a strategic water resources management plan focused on water security in the river basins where the Company operates	4 targets and 9 actions related to the implementation of strategic actions focused on water security in priority river basins
	Biodiversity conservation and preservation	Contribute to biodiversity conservation and restoration and the maintenance of ecosystem services, promoting progressive and measurable environmental gains	4 targets and 11 actions related to achieving no net loss and becoming nature positive
	Biodiversity: wildlife fauna and flora	Contribute to the conservation of endangered fauna and flora species	2 targets and 4 actions related to the protection of endangered species
	Biodiversity: climate and carbon sequestration	Increase carbon sequestration in biomass across different biomes	1 target and 2 actions related to restoration and forest management aimed at increasing carbon sequestration in biomass
	Climate	Advance consistently in the decarbonization of direct operations and the value chain through the substantial reduction of GHG emissions across scopes 1, 2 and 3, aligned with a net-zero trajectory by 2030	5 targets and 7 actions related to emissions reduction and increased climate resilience
Data, metrics and targets management	Integrated climate and nature data management system	Integrate and standardize climate and nature data and make it available through PortalGEO across AXIA Energia, with governance and quality standards to support decision-making, monitoring and corporate reporting	3 targets and 3 actions related to the integration of climate and nature data into Company processes and nature-related financial valuation

AXIA ENERGIA

STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA

The strategic direction of the Nature Action Plan is aligned with our ambition to advance toward a nature-positive impact through the adoption of the mitigation hierarchy as a structuring principle for managing impacts on nature.

Chrysocyon brachyurus - AXIA Collection

AXIA'S MITIGATION HIERARCHY

TNFD REPORTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The adherence assessment indicated that, among the 14 TNFD reporting recommendations, seven "fully meet" the guidelines and the other seven "partially meet" them. No recommendation was classified as "not met", reflecting the current stage of maturity of the company's practices.

Governance	Strategy	Risk and impact management	Metrics and targets
A. Describe how the Board monitors nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities 🟡 Partially meets	**A.** Describe the organization's nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities over the short, medium and long term 🟢 Fully meets	**A(i).** Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations 🟢 Fully meets	**A.** Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage significant nature-related risks and opportunities, including alignment with its strategy and risk management process 🟢 Fully meets
B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities 🟢 Fully meets	**B.** Describe the effects that nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organization's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analyses underway (learn more on the following page) 🟡 Partially meets	**A(ii).** Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across its upstream and downstream value chains 🟡 Partially meets	**B.** Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature 🟢 Fully meets
C. Describe the organization's human rights policies and engagement activities, as well as Board and management oversight, regarding Indigenous Peoples, local communities, affected stakeholders and other stakeholders in the organization's assessment of and response to nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (learn more on the following page) 🟡 Partially meets	**C.** Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios 🟡 Partially meets	**B.** Describe the organization's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities 🟡 Partially meets	**C.** Describe the targets and goals used by the organization to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against them (learn more on the following page) 🟢 Fully meets
	D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations and, where possible, in its upstream and downstream value chains that meet the criteria for priority locations 🟢 Fully meets	**C.** Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organization's overall risk management processes (learn more on the following page) 🟡 Partially meets	

DETAILING OF DISCLOSURES

GOVERNANCE (C)

We reaffirm our commitment to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities through a framework that includes the Environmental and Human Rights Policies, the Code of Conduct and the internal standard for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

These instruments are aligned with frameworks such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Guiding Principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines.

We integrate human rights due diligence into our strategy and operations, including ESG assessments of third parties, due diligence of investees and FPIC. Monitoring takes place through listening channels and tools such as the Social Communication Plan, with risk management structured through action plans and remediation measures based on compensation and specific initiatives.

Engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities occurs primarily within the scope of environmental licensing, through the application of FPIC and ongoing interaction throughout the asset life cycle. We recognize indigenous lands as sensitive areas and have advanced in defining indicators that enable measurement of the scope of engagement, including the proportion of territories with active engagement.

STRATEGY (B)

Climate- and nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities affect our business model, which depends directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Accordingly, we reinforce our commitment to reducing negative impacts by increasingly integrating this agenda into our strategy.

In order to increase the resilience of the business and the territories where we operate, we have developed climate adaptation plans that consider nature-based solutions. This agenda has also driven the identification of opportunities associated with ecosystem conservation and restoration and the efficient use of natural resources.

Across the value chain, we have structured supplier assessment processes related to climate and nature, as well as stakeholder engagement initiatives.

Our goal is to advance in the financial quantification of nature-related risks and opportunities and move forward with the implementation of the Nature Action Plan. This movement will strengthen the integration between nature, strategy and risk management, supporting decision-making, capital allocation and the identification of value creation opportunities over time.

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RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT (C)

The identification, assessment, prioritization and monitoring of nature-related risks are integrated into AXIA's risk management process. The most relevant information on the topic is incorporated into the periodic monitoring of the corporate risk portfolio and consolidated into management reports submitted to senior management.

Within this process, nature-related risks are addressed alongside other topics, such as climate, environmental, social, operational, reputational and financial risks. Monitoring considers risk appetite indicators and initiatives aimed at reducing the company's level of exposure.

Integration into the corporate process contributes to embedding the topic into management monitoring, response prioritization, action plan definition and governance reporting. In this way, the nature agenda is no longer treated in isolation and becomes part of the company's regular risk management structure.

METRICS AND TARGETS (C)

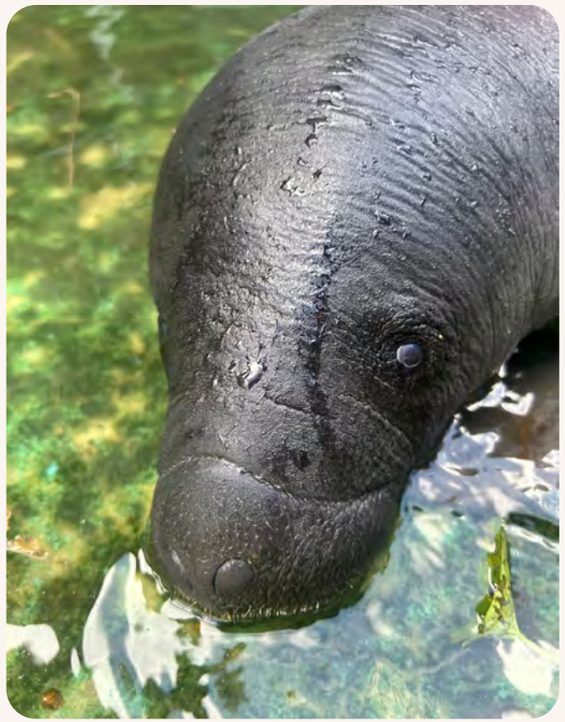
The Nature Action Plan establishes the ambition of achieving no net loss and nature positive outcomes across four action pillars, operationalized through 31 targets and 76 actions aimed at managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The actions are distributed across a roadmap to be implemented between 2026 and 2050.

All targets within the Action Plan have defined timelines and measurement criteria aligned with SMART principles, enabling performance monitoring across all operations.

NATURE METRICS

Among the set of 18 core global metrics that comprise the indicators recommended by the TNFD for measuring nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, 14 were assessed as material for AXIA — eight of which were quantified and six are under development.

Additionally, ten supplementary metrics were analyzed, all of which were quantified. The results are presented in the Appendices section.



Trichechus inunguis – AXIA Collection

Core metrics		
Quantified global metrics	**Global metrics under development**	**Sector metrics (under development)**
C1.0 – Total spatial footprint	**C2.0** – Pollutants released into soil	**EUPG.C1.0** – Threatened species affecteds
C1.1 – Extent of land/freshwater/ocean-use change	**C2.2** – Waste generation and disposal	**EUPG.C1.1** – Ecological/environmental flow relative to total flow
C2.1 – Wastewater discharged	**C4.0** – Measures against the unintended introduction of invasive alien species	**EUPG.C1.2** – Sediments removed
C2.2– Waste generation and disposal	**C7.2** – Nature-related fines/penalties/ significant legal actions received	
C3.0 – Water withdrawal and consumption in water-stressed areas	**C7.3** – Capital, financing or investment expenditures allocated to nature-related opportunities	
C5.0 – Ecosystem condition	**C7.4** – Revenues from products and services generating demonstrable positive impacts on nature	
C7.0 – Value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures deemed vulnerable to nature-related transition risks		
C7.1 – Value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures deemed vulnerable to nature-related physical risks		
GHG – GHG emissions		

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CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The assessment of climate risks and their potential financial impacts enabled the identification of priority assets for the development of climate adaptation plans.

These plans aim to increase asset resilience and consider infrastructure, operations, ecosystems and surrounding communities. They include the identification, prioritization and detailing of measures to increase resilience against physical and transition impacts and maximize opportunities, ensuring business continuity over time.

The use of a multicriteria analysis enabled us to prioritize adaptation measures by considering their benefits, costs, effectiveness, implementation complexity and implementation timeline. In addition, we adopted a climate resilience indicator to assess the level of preparedness and response capacity in relation to the threats assessed, taking into account existing measures (current resilience) and the implementation of adaptation measures (potential resilience).

For hydroelectric generation, adaptation plans were developed for 14 priority plants, representing 76% of AXIA's corporate installed capacity. For transmission, adaptation measures were defined for all transmission lines and substations.

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ADAPTATION MEASURES FOR HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

CLIMATE

Includes actions that prioritize operational resilience through infrastructure adaptation and process optimization, ensuring greater response capacity in the face of extreme climate events.

Measures include coordination among HPPs to optimize flood management and the implementation of continuous flow and reservoir level monitoring systems to ensure the maintenance of minimum/maximum flow rates during drought and flood periods.

SOCIAL

Aims to strengthen relationships and communication between the projects and surrounding communities, reducing the risk of conflicts and potential litigation related to climate issues.

Includes measures such as: (i) establishing communication partnerships and developing alert and prevention systems with Civil Defense authorities; (ii) strengthening participation in watershed committees within the operational region; and (iii) implementing a Relationship Plan to support engagement and dialogue with surrounding communities considering climate-related issues.

BIODIVERSITY

Prioritizes nature-based solutions that contribute to increasing asset resilience to climate risks while promoting ecosystem benefits and the conservation of local biodiversity.

Measures include reforestation in strategic areas and the mapping and valuation of ecosystem services within the watershed where the plant is located.

TECHNOLOGY

Prioritizes the implementation of advanced equipment, innovative practices and technology-driven operational adaptations aimed at increasing the efficiency, resilience and response capacity of assets in the face of climate risks.

Includes measures such as infrastructure and technology modernization through materials and equipment that are more resilient to extreme hydrological events.

ADAPTATION MEASURES FOR TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUBSTATIONS

CLIMATE INTELLIGENCE

Encompasses the generation, integration and use of climate data to understand, anticipate and monitor physical risks, supporting operational and strategic decisions related to asset resilience.

Measures include monitoring precipitation, winds, lightning strikes and heat waves; climate forecasting models; and the analysis of extreme events and failure history.

RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Refers to the incorporation of climate risk into asset planning, siting and design, as well as the implementation of physical and technological solutions that reduce vulnerability to extreme events.

Measures include reviewing design criteria based on climate data and projections; structural reinforcement and physical protections; and resilient equipment.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Encompasses the adaptation of operational and maintenance routines to ensure the safe and reliable performance of assets under adverse climate conditions throughout their life cycle.

Measures include preventive maintenance plans adapted to climate risk; continuous monitoring of asset conditions (temperature, vibration and integrity); and automation and remote control.

SYSTEMIC RESILIENCE AND GOVERNANCE

Brings together measures that strengthen the organization's capacity to respond, recover and adapt to extreme events, while also enabling the institutional and financial implementation of the climate adaptation agenda.

Measures include logistical planning and the strategic allocation of materials and teams; response plans for extreme climate events; and rapid asset restoration strategies.

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

The Supplier Engagement Plan aims to prioritize and guide actions to reduce climate- and nature-related risks and impacts, increase maturity and support value chain resilience.

ENGAGEMENT SCOPE:

Critical and non-critical suppliers, including service providers.

PRIORITIZATION METHODOLOGY:

- Screening and consolidation of the supplier database;
- Classification by items/services and association with sectors/activities and/or ISIC classification (when applicable);
- Grouping by categories;
- Characterization of pressures, dependencies and hotspots by category (ENCORE/*heatmaps*);
- Assessment of criticality for climate, nature and the business, as well as climate and nature maturity;
- Application of a "Criticality x Maturity" matrix to define engagement pathways.

Criticality x Maturity Matrix (definition of engagement)

	Low maturity	High maturity
High criticality	**Quadrant A** **Profile**: supplier considered critical to the business and to climate and nature agendas, but with lower management maturity and limited supporting evidence. **Guideline**: more structured capacity building, gradual information gathering, organization of supporting evidence, and priority recommendations by hotspot.	**Quadrant B** **Profile**: supplier considered critical to the business and to climate and nature agendas, with a minimum baseline to respond technically and advance in practices and supporting evidence. **Guideline**: technical collaboration, sharing of best practices, pilot projects, deeper category-level engagement and voluntary advancement of supporting evidence.
Low criticality	**Quadrant C** **Profile**: supplier with no immediate priority for deeper engagement, but with relevant gaps in understanding and management practices. **Guideline**: awareness-building and literacy in nature and business topics, basic compliance and understanding of environmental due diligence.	**Quadrant D** **Profile**: supplier with no immediate priority for deeper engagement and with a solid declared management baseline. **Guideline**: maintenance, communication and recognition of best practices, with potential use as a positive benchmark in materials and communications.

ENGAGEMENT PATHWAYS

Our engagement pathways were designed according to supplier profiles in order to address the specific characteristics of prioritized value chains.

PATHWAY 1

Awareness-building and conceptual alignment (non-critical suppliers and service providers).

Engagement instruments:

Introductory workshops, short guides, frequently asked questions (FAQ) and interpretive guidance on environmental due diligence.

PATHWAY 2

Technical deepening by category (critical suppliers).

Engagement instruments:

Category-based workshops, technical guidance materials, expected evidence frameworks, voluntary action plan templates and topic-specific materials.

PATHWAY 3

Voluntary advancement through the consolidation of supporting evidence and best practices.

Engagement instruments:

Complementary evidence checklists, best practice records, voluntary improvement plans and targeted technical interactions.

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FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The results of the assessment of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities identify the transformation of freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems as the most material topic — with significant effects on hydrological dynamics, habitat fragmentation and biodiversity in areas of high socioenvironmental sensitivity.

At the same time, the availability and regulation of water resources, climate regulation and ecosystem integrity constitute critical dependencies for asset management and resilience.

In this context, climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities increasingly guide strategic planning, decision-making and capital allocation, strengthening the sustainability and robustness of the portfolio within the energy transition scenario. The assessment results support the prioritization of critical assets, guide adaptation investments, inform CAPEX and OPEX decisions, improve project criteria and reinforce maintenance practices, increasing predictability and operational resilience.

The consolidation of the Biodiversity and Climate Action Plans is translated into targets, indicators and strategic drivers structured across thematic pillars, promoting an integrated approach between the agendas.

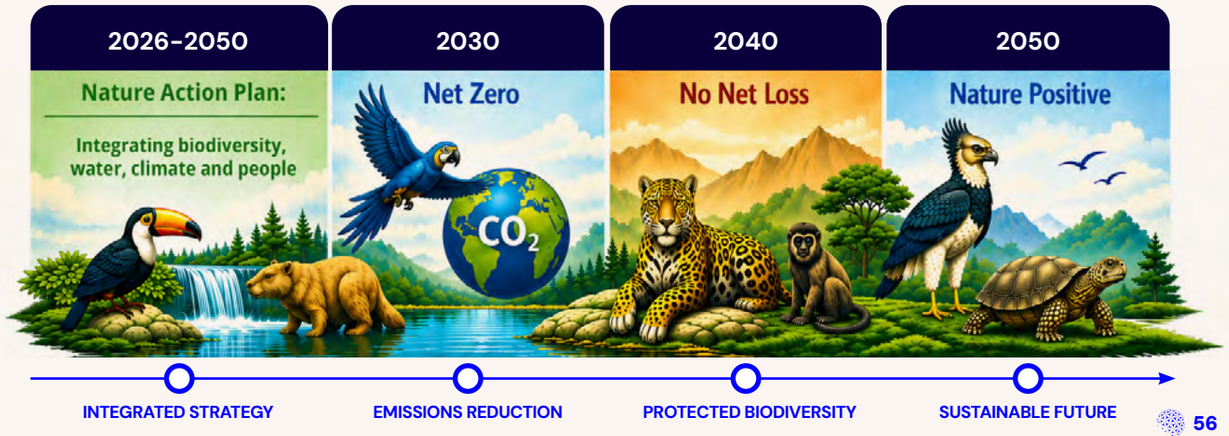
The implementation of transformational actions, associated with strengthened governance and the allocation of resources to the most material topics — such as climate resilience, watershed management, ecological connectivity, water quality and the mitigation of cumulative operational impacts — represents the next stage of this journey.

At the same time, high-value strategic opportunities emerge, such as climate data-driven planning, the expansion of transmission associated with renewable sources, asset modernization and the development of climate adaptation plans, generating operational, regulatory and reputational gains.

AXIA Energia's alignment with TNFD recommendations and IFRS S1 and S2 standards reinforces this movement by increasing transparency, reporting consistency and credibility with regulators, investors and the market.

Taken together, the strengthening of metrics and management systems and the integration of data consolidate the incorporation of nature into corporate strategy. Investments directed toward climate and nature are no longer merely a response to risks, becoming instead a driver of opportunity generation, innovation and long-term value creation, contributing to asset resilience, Company competitiveness and business sustainability.

OUR JOURNEY TOWARD NATURE POSITIVE



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APPENDICES

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

MAIN DATABASES, FRAMEWORKS AND TOOLS USED IN THE ANALYSES

The main databases, frameworks and tools used in the LEAP approach (learn more on page 19) were:

LOCATE
Interface with nature

Evaluate
Dependencies and impacts

Assess
Risks and opportunities

Prepare
To respond and report

Core global disclosure indicators and metrics

Metric type	Nature-related driver / other metric	Metric number	Core global indicator	Indicated materiality	Core global metric	Status	Sector guidance
Dependencies and impacts	Land/freshwater/ ocean-use change	C1.0	Total spatial footprint	Material	Total spatial footprint (km²) (sum of): • Total area controlled/managed by the organization, where the organization has operational control (km²); • Total disturbed area (km²); • Total rehabilitated/restored area (km²).	Quantified	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	Land/freshwater/ ocean-use change	C1.1	Extent of land/ freshwater/ ocean-use change	Material	Extent of terrestrial/freshwater/ocean ecosystem-use change (km²) by: • Ecosystem type; • Business activity type.	Quantified	Where more appropriate, an organization may provide additional information to the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology (GET) to define the ecosystem types referred to, such as regional or local classifications.
Dependencies and impacts	Land/freshwater/ ocean-use change	C1.1	Extent of land/ freshwater/ ocean-use change	Material	Extent of terrestrial/freshwater/ocean ecosystem conserved or restored (km²), broken down into: • Voluntary; • Required by statute or regulation.	Quantified	The organization should report conserved and restored areas separately, where data are available.
Dependencies and impacts	Land/freshwater/ ocean-use change	C1.1	Extent of land/ freshwater/ ocean-use change	Material	Extent of terrestrial/freshwater/ocean ecosystem sustainably managed (km²) by: • Ecosystem type; • Business activity type.	Under development	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	Pollution/pollution removal	C2.0	Pollutants released into soil, by type	Material	Pollutants released into soil (tonnes) by type, with reference to sector-specific guidance on pollutant types.	Under development	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	Pollution/pollution removal	C2.1	Wastewater discharged	Material	Volume of water discharged (m³), broken down into: • Total; • Freshwater; • Other Including: • Concentrations of key pollutants in wastewater discharged, by pollutant type, with reference to sector-specific guidance on pollutant types; • Temperature of water discharged, where relevant.	Quantified	There is no sector-specific guidance for the Company's operations; guidance is available only for nuclear and thermal power plants. Refer to the core global disclosure metric.

Metric type	Nature-related driver / other metric	Metric number	Core global indicator	Indicated materiality	Core global metric	Status	Sector guidance
Dependencies and impacts	Pollution/pollution removal	C2.2	Waste generation and disposal	Material	Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by type (tonnes), with reference to sector-specific guidance on waste types. Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (tonnes) disposed of, broken down into: • Waste incinerated (with and without energy recovery); • Waste sent to landfill; • Other disposal methods. Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (tonnes) diverted from landfill, broken down into waste: • Reused; • Recycled; • Other recovery operations.	Under development	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	Resource use/ replenishment	C3.0	Water withdrawal and consumption in water-stressed areas	Material	Water withdrawal and consumption (m^3) in water-stressed areas, including identification of the water source.	Quantified	There is no sector-specific guidance for the Company's operations; guidance is available only for nuclear and thermal power plants. Refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	Invasive alien species and others	C4.0	Provisional indicator: Measures against the unintended introduction of invasive alien species (IAS)	Material	Proportion of high-risk activities operated under adequate measures to prevent the unintended introduction of IAS, or activities designed to be low risk.	Under development	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	State of nature	C5.0	Provisional indicator: species extinction risk	Material	For organizations that choose to report nature state metrics, the TNFD encourages reporting on the following indicators and consulting the TNFD's additional guidance on measuring the state of nature in Appendix 2 of the LEAP approach: • Species extinction risk. There are several different measurement options for these indicators. TNFD does not currently specify a single metric, as there is no single metric that captures all relevant dimensions of changes in the state of nature and there is not yet a consensus. TNFD will continue working with knowledge partners to increase alignment.	Quantified	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Dependencies and impacts	State of nature		Provisional indicator: ecosystem condition	Material	For organizations that choose to report nature state metrics, the TNFD encourages reporting on the following indicators and consulting the TNFD's additional guidance on measuring the state of nature in Appendix 2 of the LEAP approach: • Level of ecosystem condition by ecosystem type and business activity.	Quantified	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.

Metric type	Nature-related driver / other metric	Metric number	Core global indicator	Indicated materiality	Core global metric	Status	Sector guidance
Dependencies and impacts	Climate change	GHG	"GHG emissions Refer to IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures"	Material	Refer to IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	Quantified	There is no sector-specific guidance; refer to the core global disclosure metric.
Risks	Risks	C7.0	N/A	Material	Value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures deemed vulnerable to nature-related transition risks (total and proportion of total).	Quantified	
Risks	Risks	C7.1	N/A	Material	Value of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures deemed vulnerable to nature-related transition risks (total and proportion of total).	Quantified	
Risks	Risks	C7.2	N/A	Material	Description and value of fines/penalties received/significant legal actions during the year due to negative nature-related impacts.	Under development	
Opportunities	Opportunities	C7.3	N/A	Material	Amount of capital, financing or investment expenditures allocated to nature-related opportunities, by opportunity type, with reference to a government or regulatory green investment taxonomy or a sectoral or third-party NGO taxonomy, where applicable.	Under development	
Opportunities	Opportunities	C7.4	N/A	Material	Increase and proportion of revenues derived from products and services that generate demonstrable positive impacts on nature, including a description of such impacts.	Under development	

Core sector disclosure indicators and metrics[1]

Metric category	Metric subcategory	Metric number	Indicated materiality	Indicator	Sector metric	Status
Core sector	**Impact driver:** land/water/ ocean-use change	EUPG.C1.0	Material	Threatened species affected	**Wind power**: number of bird and bat collision incidents	Under development
Core sector	**Impact driver:** land/water/ ocean-use change	EUPG.C1.1	Material	Ecological/environmental flow relative to total flow	**Hidropower**: proportion (%) of ecological flow (environmental/ecological flow) relative to total flow, considering climate variability (e.g., El Niño)	Under development
Core sector	**Impact driver:** land/water/ ocean-use change	EUPG.C1.2	Material	Sediments removed	**Hidropower**: quantity of sediments removed (tonnes)	Under development

[1] TNFD core sector disclosure metrics for the energy sector described in the table are recommended to be disclosed by all reporting preparers in the sector, based on the "comply or explain" principle.

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TCFD CONTENT INDEX

Theme	TCFD Recommendation	Page/response
Governance 1	Describe how the Board oversees climate-related risks and opportunities.	Page 14
Governance 2	Describe Board's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
Strategy 1	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Page 37
Strategy 2	Describe the impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	
Strategy 3	Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	
Risk management 1	Describe the processes used by the organization to identify and assess climate-related risks.	Page 37 Learn more in the 2025 Annual Sustainability Report
Risk management 2	Describe the processes used by the organization to manage climate-related risks.	
Risk management 3	Describe how the processes used by the organization to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	
Metrics and targets 1	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Learn more in the 2025 Annual Sustainability Report
Metrics and targets 2	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, and the related risks.	
Metrics and targets 3	Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	

TNFD CONTENT INDEX

Theme	TCFD Recommendation	Page/response
Governance 1	Describe how the Board oversees nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Pages 14 and 48
Governance 2	Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
Strategy 1	Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Pages 21, 25, 28, 33, 48 and 59
Strategy 2	Describe the effects that nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organization's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analyses in place.	
Strategy 3	Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.	
Strategy 4	Disclose the location of the organization's assets and activities that meet the criteria for material or sensitive locations. Material locations are those where the organization has identified material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Sensitive locations are those where the organization's assets or activities interface with areas important for biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and the provision of ecosystem services to local communities.	
Risk management 1a	Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.	Pages 26, 44, 49 and 51
Risk management 1b	Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across its value chain.	
Risk management 2	Describe the organization's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
Risk management 3	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organization's overall risk management processes.	
Metrics and targets 1	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Pages 49 and 50
Metrics and targets 2	Describe the targets and goals used by the organization to manage nature-related risks and opportunities and performance against them.	

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