ENGIE BRASIL ENERGIA S.A.
SCRIPT OF THE VIDEO-CONFERENCE OF THE
RESULTS OF THE FOURTH QUARTER AND THE YEAR 2021
FEBRUARY 15, 2022 – 11:00 a.m.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Hi, good morning! We are beginning the video-conference on the fourth quarter results 2021 and the year 2021 of ENGIE Brasil Energia. I am Rafael Bósio, the Company's Investor Relations Manager. I would like to inform you that those that are connected by phone are in listening mode and may already put their questions to the participants, to the panelists here, via the chat platform. It is worth remembering that this video-conference is being recorded. We have also made available in our website www.engie.com.br/investidores both the presentation which will be used here as well as the results release wherein are published more details of the operations, progress with the implementation of new projects and analysis of the financial statements. Before proceeding further, I would like to voice the standard disclaimer and clarify that eventual statements that may be made during this video-conference with respect to the outlook for the Company's businesses should be treated as forecasts, contingent on the economic scenario for the country, performance of the electric sector regulations as well as other variables, and, therefore subject to changes.

With me today are **Eduardo Sattamini,** Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer and **Marcelo Malta**, Chief Financial Officer, who will also comment on the performance of ENGIE Brasil Energia in the periods I have mentioned. We would remind you that journalists wishing to ask questions should do so via e-mail, sending their questions to the Company's Press Relations office.

Now I would like to hand over to Eduardo Sattamini. Please you may go ahead. I will pass the slides. Just let me know when it's time to move to the next. I´m going to Slide 05.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Thank you very much Rafael, good morning to all. We are going to begin with the highlights of 2021 and the intention is to make the presentation focused more on the results for the year as a whole. Detailed information on the quarter – which is important for a quarter-on-quarter comparison for some analysts – is going to be shown in full in our release. We can give you some of the numbers for the quarter but the focus is to analyze what happened during 2021, how the Company managed its business, how it protected itself from the grave

hydrological crisis we experienced in 2021, the worst hydrology series since measurement began 91 years ago.

So let's begin with the first driver, the renegotiation of hydrological risk, where we have had one more year since renegotiation as a result of the regulatory changes, legislative changes, were agreed by the hydropower generators at the end of 2020. The impact this year was a total of R$ 1.591 billion, and this is R$ 623 million more than the first amount which was booked at the end of 2020. So we have already accumulated amount somewhere in the region of R$ 2.5 billion in recovered expenses the Company incurred in a period of high thermoelectric dispatch outside the numerical order, importation of energy, which displaced hydropower generation, and at the time obliged the hydro generators to purchase energy in the market to fulfill their obligations. So this claw-back with one tranche now in the fourth quarter, a very significant amount of the order of R$ 1.2 billion in the fourth quarter, over and above the booking of one more, if I am not mistaken, in the third quarter of a smaller amount, all this as a function of our understanding and maturity of the process being put in to place.

The second important factor, which influenced our result – and this you are going to see in our numbers, in our financial aggregates – was non-recurring account entries as a function of: the impairment of UTE Pampa Sul, which we expect to sell before the end of the first half of this year with financial closing due before the end of the calendar year, and our distributed solar generating unit, an activity which we are also discontinuing in our portfolio. We see this as an activity of very low added value, with a low entry barrier and today an extremely dispersed segment which detracts from our focus on our main business, which is as a major wholesaler, major clients, and moving towards a market which is increasingly more pulverized but one with an elevated added value as the free market opens up. And the other non-recurring element was the result of the sale of the Jorge Lacerda Thermoelectric Complex in October. The finalization of the transaction was in October, the closing of the transaction, and also bringing a reduction in book value of R$ 200 million. Non-recurring events which are fruit of our decarbonization strategy. So a price to pay, but we understand that with the sale of Pampa Sul now, this year, that we can become a totally renewable energy generator and this also has a relative value for our clients that are also seeking carbon neutrality, the decarbonization of their activities. So we shall become a preferred partner to our clients as soon as we no longer generate fossil fuel-fired energy.

One more element was the contribution of TAG to the Company's EBITDA, R$ 602 million in 2021, a positive variation of R$ 115 million year-on-year, principally as a function of the improvement in the operating result, fruit of the valorization of the gas transportation agreements that the company has.

A further element, and it is an element that we show you to understand how efficient our team has been in portfolio management despite 2021 being the worst year ever hydrologically, was the impact in short-term transactions of just R$ 35 million. This was obviously uncontracted energy which we left in reserve in the event of an eventual GSF and representing a purchase in the short-term market as energy swaps so that we could adjust our portfolio, exposing it as little as possible to eventual high prices. And all this ensured that our loss in the short-term market was limited. When we look at the preceding year, 2020, when the water situation was better, although still not so good, we reported a loss of R$ 276 million year-on-year.

When we look at the global impact on our EBITDA, Rafael, please, I don't know whether you have already made the alteration, we see a reduction of recurring EBITDA of 8.4%, but when we consider adjusted EBITDA, there is a growth of 12.3%. That is to say, that if we had not had the non-recurring events, we would have had a growth in EBITDA of about 12.3%, showing how the Company is coming along in its growth strategy. Remembering that we had Campo Largo 2 going into operations during the year. We shall also be talking later about the entry into operations of Gralha Azul in August and the start of operations of Novo Estado in December. And we are going to speak in more detail of these projects under construction with work in progress, which are going to be the basis of our acquired growth over 2022. Let's go, Rafael, one more.

In relation to net income, we have, when we look just at the recurring factors, excluding the non-recurring, we have a decline of 44%, but when we ignore the non-recurring effect, the decline is just 11.8%. Natural because not only are we experiencing a water crisis problem but also a problem of accelerated inflation. And also remembering that companies in the electric energy sector are companies that leverage their growth, although we are not a very leveraged company, we still have a reasonable level of leverage, but with a very efficient capital structure. Our debt is linked to inflation, and why?

Because our agreements are also based on the standard indexer for the industry, the IPCA, - it was the IGP-M for a period -,it is the IPCA now and obviously, as inflation accelerates, it has an impact on the stock of debt, on the stock of concessions payable, which is going to reflect in the prices of the agreements only over the following year. So this year we should recover through our contracts a good part of this financial loss. But the financial result is impacted with immediate effect by the monetary restatement of these obligations payable, concessions and loans and financing. Our net financial result was minus R$ 3 billion and a variation compared to last year of something in the region of R$ 1.2 billion, a R$ 1.197 billion lower financial result.

So let's go on to the next slide now, Rafael. Let's move on to highlights of a qualitative, informational nature for you. Basically, the first bullet is information we are publishing, based on retained profits in 2022, R$ 638.7 million more than the profit distributed in 2021. The main objective is to maintain the level of earnings, total earnings of last year, of about R$ 2 billion, R$ 2.017 billion. Thus with this distribution of profits retained last year, we reach R$ 2.038 billion, or nearly R$ 2.5 per share, producing a dividend yield, stability in dividend yield, for our shareholders.

Another extremely important point is the sale of the Jorge Lacerda Complex. With the sale of this asset, we reach 95.8% of our installed capacity in renewable energy. Our aim is that by the end of the year we can clean our portfolio so that it is made up entirely of renewables and from the start of next year, we can announce our portfolio as being made up of 100% of renewable energy.

Another important highlight was the start of commercial operations of Novo Estado through the entry into operation and energization of the Serra Pelada substation and then connecting the Serra Pelada – Itacaiúnas transmission line. This is an extremely important milestone for us. We should also announce at the beginning of the second quarter the conclusion of a further stage in this project with one more piece of the RAP being announced as well.

Let's go to the next slide. The Board of Directors has also approved the acquisition of the photovoltaic complexes of Paracatu and Floresta. Remember that last year, if I am not mistaken in the third quarter, we announced the installation of the Related Parties Committee for analyzing the purchase of these two solar generation assets. This has indeed

taken place. The Related Parties Committee had the support of outside advisors such as Bradesco, as lead manager, as well as Machado Meyer and Intertechne, which were the three main advisors to the Related Parties Committee to ensure that there could be a complete and impartial evaluation of these assets. And the value paid for these 259.8 megawatts/peak of installed capacity was R$ 625 million, equity value. This asset has a relatively low leverage, 50%, so it represents a very satisfactory return for Engie Brasil Energia, considering that the asset is an asset with no construction risk.

Another highlight of the year was that the Company was one of the three Brazilian companies in the ranking of the 100 most sustainable global companies in the Corporate Knights magazine. We were placed 23rd, behind Banco do Brasil in 21st position and ahead of Natura which came in at 88th. This survey, this ranking involves between 6, nearly 7 thousand publicly held companies throughout the world. So this is a source of great pride and we are going to try to improve still further our position in the ranking as we clean up the Company's generation matrix.

The Company obtained the integrated management certificate from Bureau Veritas, something very natural in our plants. All our hydroelectric plants are included. And the recently acquired Jaguara and Miranda as well, but both also needing this certification so that we could have all our largest plants 100% certified. And another very important certification was the ISO 37001, the anti-bribery management system and extremely important, of course, for us to operate in Brazil. It is very important that we have this type of certification to demonstrate our integrity and to avoid having any kind of deviation in our Company, processes, restrictions in relation to fraud, etc., Code of Ethics. All these are taken extremely seriously in the Company and we have successfully shown this in the certification awarded to us by the Euro Compliance Institute.

Very well, from this quarter forward we now talk about highlights in ESG. In 2021, we recorded some very important elements. So the first is installed capacity in percentage of renewables. You can see that we have been growing year-after-year and obviously we are going to see a significant jump from this year due to the sale of Jorge Lacerda, and next year as well when we reach the 100% in renewables, although we had already been registering continuous growth of new generation and in so doing increasing this percentage. The intensity of emissions varies in function of thermoelectricity dispatch. In 2020, we had a year with considerable dispatch, 2021 was a little less, and now from 2022, with the sale of Jorge Lacerda, this amount will fall significantly. Note that the emissions of Jorge Lacerda were something like nearly 4 million tons/year against 1 million and a bit from Pampa. A

total there of nearly 5 million tons/year, so we are falling to 20% of the total emissions in previous years.

So we see here, total emissions and generation of carbon credits. We have here, as I said, volatility in emissions in previous years due to thermoelectric dispatch, but a growing generation of carbon credits from these new projects that we have built in the area of non-conventional renewables. So today, we have, in 2021, we generated carbon credits not issued, albeit generated, ready for issue, of 2.8 million tons. We are also now monitoring water consumption. The tendency is for us to have a greater control over water consumption which is also a scarce resource, so that we have also less impact on the planet's water resources. On the issue of diversity, the percentage of women in the workforce has been increasing and we have been making a considerable effort to attract women to our operational work force. We are an extremely masculine industry, traditionally extremely masculine, something we are trying to change. We have run various training programs focused on women, now with courses for female operators, female maintenance workers at the wind farms in the Northeast, exclusively for women. In fact our chief administration officer is going to Umburanas tomorrow for the graduation of the first group of women, exclusively women, for operating our plants.

And in respect of investments in social responsibility, we have maintained 100% utilization of incentivized resources in the last few years. There is obviously more or less availability depending on taxable income. When we have tax impacts, as this is a percentage of our taxable profit, it varies over the years.

Let's move on to the next slide. Commercialization of energy. Very well, this basically gives a panorama of our energy availability for the next few years in the left hand graph. Here we see that our policy is one of maintaining uncontracted energy in the event of an eventual hydroelectric impact. This increases obviously as we move further into the future away from the current year since we need to not only have an hydraulic reserve but also the capacity to serve our clients, the renewal of the contracts of our clients. So this is the way we operate, we sell energy, we have targets, we have the aim of being sold for the next few years. Our strategy is to expose the Company minimally to major price volatilities which could occur from one year to the next due to the substantial dependence on hydroelectricity we still have in Brazil. So we have this vision of always being sold in energy but also always with very high contracting levels over the next three, four years.

We can see here that up to 2024, we have 78% of our energy sold. In other words, if we

take out a reasonable reserve to support a very critical hydrology which would be GSF in the region of 10, 12%, we would have 10- 12% of our portfolio for sale in the free market in 2024, or about 550 average megawatts of capacity. This is the way we work to ensure the least possible exposure to price, price volatility. So when today we look and speak about an eventual fall in price which could apparently be occurring in the market as a function of supply, we can see that our portfolio is well protected from this effect. And remembering that we – when we look at future prices, principally the spot price, in the year 2023, -we are going to have a revision in the price model, something which very probably is going to create upward pressure in short-term prices and with this, also impacting the values of long-term agreements.

This, to a degree, we are already seeing, because with the improvement in hydrology in 2020, we observed for the end of 2021, a more favorable hydrology than expected, there was a fall in price in 2022, although in 2023 there was little variation. And here we can see the model changing, also changing levels, it is going to result in less volatility in our price model. This is important for price stability and for a more adequate strategy on the part of the operator.

Very good, we place great importance on the free market, and for this reason we have a highly diversified client base. Today we have steel as the principal, as one of the principal segments, although while being the largest, still only accounting for about 14%. Then comes foodstuffs, cement, that is a diversification between the main industrial and commercial segments of the Brazilian economy, without major concentrations, obviously endeavoring to avoid the risks of any one specific segment.

Let's move on to one more slide. Good, this is one more idea of how we are structuring the commercial part. There are not many changes here, but principally it is worth mentioning a reduction in the number of clients. When we saw a reduction in energy availability, we were selective in relation to some clients, with this, reducing a small number of clients. This has nothing to do with a change in strategy but rather a change in availability.

In 2021, as we felt that there was a possibility of having limited hydrology during the year and which could be reflected in 2022, obviously, we reduced our appetite for contracting with those clients with a higher level of risk and with this we ended up reducing a little the number of clients. However, the idea and our tendency is as the market opens, that this curve in the number of clients rises and that we have an increasingly greater number of smaller clients offering higher margins because they are the result of migration from the

distributors.

Let's go, one more slide. Speaking of the expansion of our capacity, as we mentioned, the Company continues to seek growth. We began this year with the construction of the Santo Agostinho wind project, this now 7.7% physically complete, at the initial stages of construction, of concreting, and a complex of 434 megawatts installed capacity with start in operations set for the end of the year. This year, a part of the capacity comes on stream and by the first and second quarters at the most in 2023, we shall be fully operational at this complex. There are 70 advance generation wind turbines with each one having a 6.2 megawatt capacity.

Let's move on. The transmission project we have outlined already a little. It has experienced a small delay due to the natural effects of Covid. This obviously also generated an increase in CAPEX, in the light of reduced productivity as a result of Covid, the number of man hours increasing causing us also to revise our estimated investment. But we continue well inside the Company's expectation of return. In March now, we intend to invoice approximately 95% of the RAP, leaving just a small portion to come on stream in 2023 only as a function of the entry into operations of a substation and line pertaining to Copel. So we are going see practically the whole project operational by March, the project ready and waiting for Copel's connection.

Let's go onto another slide, Rafael? In the case of Novo Estado, we have a slightly different situation. We also had delays due to Covid, and an accident which we mentioned here last year. This was extremely critical for us, we had to look at all the procedures, also replacing our subcontractor responsible for assembly and construction of a part of the Novo Estado line so that now we have a timeframe for the entry of 50% of the RAP by April and the rest, 100% of RAP, expected for the end of 2022. So we are estimating that at the beginning, probably at the beginning of the 4th quarter, we shall have this line totally operational. Just to remind you, this is a line of gigantic proportions, 1,800 kilometers of line traversing 22 municipalities between Tocantins and Pará.

Let's go, Rafael? Very well, as we mentioned, we have just acquired Paracatu and Floresta, so they appear for the first time. As it is already an operational asset, it is included in the operating revenue line with 259.8 megawatts peak and commercial capacity of 59 MWm. An extremely important factor here, the PPAs of Paracatu and Floresta have very high values originating from the 2014 auction together with our Assú. At Assú, we sold 30 megawatts of installed capacity. We are now responsible for the operation of these solar

energy parks. They are located in the states of Minas Gerais and Bahia and the three of them now represent the nucleus of our solar business. So we now have a total of somewhere in the region of 290, nearly 300 megawatts/peak of installed capacity in solar, and with a view to increasing through the Assú Sol project, as we shall see a little later on in our expansion. Let's go?

Good, Jirau also always here. The controlling company's intention is at some point in time to transfer this asset. The asset itself has improved its management considerably, reducing its exposure to the GSF through the purchase of energy in the market, operational improvements, with discussion here on an operation at a constant outflow. Thus, Jirau has been undergoing some significant improvements in these first years of operations. Sooner or later, we will see the controlling company bringing this asset for our evaluation, evaluation of the Related Parties Committee so that we can then add the Jirau asset to Engie Brasil Energia's generator complex.

Let's go, Rafael. Here as we were saying, projects in development. We have a small chart on the left down below showing the evolution in our pipeline. Today we have 2.2 gigawatts of pipeline, mainly solar and photovoltaic, our renewables, which we have as we mentioned, acquired recently, where is Assú Sol? Assú Photovoltaic Complex here with 870 megawatt.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Consolidating with our two projects, right Sattamini, in the same park in the same region.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Thanks, Rafael. Let's move on. I will pass you over to Malta so that he can talk about financial performance.

MARCELO MALTA – Chief Financial Officer: Hi! Good morning everyone. Good, Sattamini has already mentioned at the beginning the most important events of the year impacting our financial result. In Slide 20, we show here our financial performance on the basis of ROE and ROIC. If we ignore the effects of impairment, we would have had a decline in ROE from 36.1% to 29.9%, this due largely to the reduction of our net income, in turn the result of an increase in our financial expense as Sattamini has already mentioned. In ROIC, the variation is a small reduction from 22.7% to 20%, thus maintaining the historical levels of ROIC.

In the chart on the right-hand side, we show our performance from 2016 to 2021, when in this period we made investments totaling R$ 22.5 billion, with very high leverage, of 82%.

We increased our total proprietary installed capacity of 17% in renewable assets to 34%. We acquired TAG, with a stake of 32.5%. We made our debut in the transmission segment with 2,800 kilometers of transmission lines, which are in the final phase of construction. Our adjusted EBITDA between periods recorded a variation of 113% and net income 34%, less than the variation of EBITDA, principally due to the impact this year of financial expenses on our profit. Dividends and interest on shareholder equity distributed in the period totaled R$ 11.1 billion.

In Slide 20, there is a chart which shows the variation in our financial revenue in the period. We had a R$ 174 million increase in our financial revenue due to the remuneration of our financial assets. By way of a reminder, in line with accounting procedures, the acquisition of Jaguara and Miranda was registered as a financial asset which is readjusted at the inflation index and the interest rate also.

Last year, we exported energy and this year not. As to price and sales volume together, we had an important price increase but, on the other hand, a decline in volume, this basically due to a reduction in client consumption. We also had a restriction on generation from Pampa Sul due to the importation of energy from Uruguay. We also registered a reduction in energy volume sold to obtain a greater volume due to a greater amount of uncontracted energy which we held back as a defense against the variation in GSF. In 2020, we clawed back PIS and COFINS taxes, and in the case of the transmission activity, we also have contractual assets and financial assets which were updated at the inflation rate and where there was a total variation of R$ 281 million.

Next one, Rafael. Very good, the result for TAG. TAG closed the year with a result of R$ 602 million, a result which contributed R$ 187 million to our EBITDA. The variation in TAG's result is due basically to the restatement at inflation indices of energy transportation contracts. TAG's contracts are restated at the IGP-M as well as the IPCA.

As for EBITDA, if we compare the values reported between the two periods, we had a decline of 8.4%, but if we exclude non-recurring events, we had an increase of 12.3%. An important impact was the renegotiation of hydrological risk as mentioned by Sattamini. In 2020, we registered R$ 968 million and in 2021, R$ 1,591 billion, a variation between years of R$ 623 million. So, in total the amount booked for renegotiation of hydrological risk was nearly R$ 2.6 billion.

We had a reduction in energy purchase volumes for portfolio management. This year was

a thoroughly atypical one with high energy prices, an average annual PLD of about R$ 280, and because of this, a reduced offer of energy. We also chose to have a greater volume of uncontracted energy, thus reducing out need to purchase.

As I already mentioned, the remuneration of the financial asset of Jaguara and Miranda, increased our EBITDA by R$ 174 million. Price and volume I have already mentioned in the preceding slide. There was an increase in regulatory charges in our services contracts, principally O&M services due to the restatement of contracts based on inflation indices. There was also an increase in fuel, coal consumption due to a greater generation outside the order of merit of the Jorge Lacerda assets.

As Sattamini has already mentioned, transactions across the CCEE during 2021 were negative at just R$ 35 million, and very much due to our efficient portfolio management which mitigated the risks of exposure to the GSF. So, this variation of R$ 295 million is due principally to a positive position of R$ 240 million on the CCEE in 2020. Equity income as just mentioned as well reflects our stake with respect to the variation of the result of TAG.

And in the penultimate column, the non-recurring impact as also already mentioned which is the impairment of Pampa-Sul and Engie Geração Solar Distribuída and also the capital loss which we had from the sale of Jorge Lacerda assets.

Evolution of our net income, when comparing the registered values, we have a decline of 44% but if we ignore the non-recurring impacts, this reduction is 11.8%. The principal impact here is, as already mentioned also by Sattamini, the financial expenses on our stock of debt, Worth recalling here that about 66% of total debt is indexed to the IPCA, and the non-recurring impact also shown here, and as already mentioned, are impairments and capital loss on the sale of Jorge Lacerda.

Good, here is the statement of our debt, an increase from 2020 to 2021, principally due to the drawdown of financing for Santo Agostinho as well as the issue of debentures for financing the equity of Santo Agostinho, as well as remaining drawdown of the financing of Gralha Azul and Novo Estado. So we closed off 2021 with a very robust cash position of more than R$ 5 billion, allowing us to distribute all this year's profit plus the profit we retained last year. And in terms of leverage, still at very comfortable levels, closing off the year at twice net debt/EBITDA.

As our debt profile, I think it worth highlighting that a significant tranche matures in 2022,

prefixed rate. In 2020, we decided to swap our debt indexed to the CDI maturing in 2021 and 2022. This decision proved to be the right one and generating expressive financial gains for the Company. So, in the chart on the right, is a breakdown of our debt, an important part of which indexed to the IPCA, as I mentioned before. Duration of our debt today is 6.9 years and the nominal annual cost is 13.1%, which corresponds to IPCA+2.8%.

And our investment plan for 2022 covers mainly the investments in Santo Agostinho, and small amounts still remaining for drawdown for Gralha Azul and Novo Estado. In 2023, we also have the remaining investments required to conclude work on Santo Agostinho.

Here is the track record of our distribution of dividends in 2021 where we are to payout all our adjusted net profit for the year as well as the amount of retained profit for 2020. With this, we close at a yield of 6.2%. That was the financial part so I will hand you back to Rafael.

BEGINNING OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: With this then we conclude. Let us now open here the questions and answers session. We have a series of questions and I am going to consolidate those which are similar. The first question, I am going to divide into three parts, Sattamini and Malta. I am going to combine the question from Maria Carolina

Carneiro, Carol there at Suisse, and from Antônio Junqueira of Citibank on the acquisition of Paracatu and Floresta photovoltaics. They would like us to comment on the acquisition, whether the R$ 625 million is what represents enterprise value or equity value and if there is debt, what is the value of the debt or the percentage of leverage of this project. And also if it is possible to give an idea of EBITDA margin.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Perhaps I can answer the question. I spoke in the presentation about R$ 625 million with respect to equity value. The debt is more or less the same value, fifty-fifty, debt and equity. Perhaps giving a little more color to the acquisition, the EBITDA margin of the asset is 70%. What was the rest of the question, Rafael? I think that this here. I think that...

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Yes, I think that was the crux of what was asked. Also asked is if the company is analyzing other acquisitions between similarly related parties, I think that is referring a little to Jirau...

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: No, these were two assets that were.. let me tell you a little of the history, these assets were developed outside Engie Brasil Energia because, in fact, they were developed by a company outside the Group, called Solaire Direct, which in 2015, was acquired soon after the 2014 auction. So, as it took some time for this company to be absorbed into the Group, it continued to develop and as it was in an ongoing process of construction and licensing, we decided not to get involved until the COD. And since the COD, we have been analyzing, waiting for the best moment for the acquisition to be made given the various adjustments that plants should have made, made in the period to improve performance. And now with the asset having less operational risks, we understood that it was time to make the transfer from the controlling company to us. And it was in this light that we installed the Related Parties Committee. But in terms of the principal numbers, there is a margin of 70%, EBITDA margin, R$ 625 million of equity value, a little more, R$ 649 million of debt, fifty-fifty, and a potential earn-out here thanks to the improvement in performance that was achieved, and if this earn out materializes this year still, if there is an earn out, that obviously means more result for us which would be divided between ENGIE and the seller (the controlling company). So it could improve our return even more. So it was a very interesting acquisition for the parties involved. It was an isolated asset, of a relatively small size. So it made ample sense for Engie to transfer, maintaining Engie Brasil Energia as sole operator of energy generation assets here in Brazil, with the exception of Jirau, in which it has a stake... In fact at Jirau, we are a stakeholder, with 40%, we are not the controller, we are the shareholder of reference, and the transfer of this asset also, at the appropriate time, will be subject to analysis. There was another question (on Jirau) that I saw here in the chat from a private individual. There is no trigger, the process has not begun. This will be done at the appropriate moment when the controller understands that this asset is ready, with its risks duly mitigated, to avoid having a major divergence of perceptions between the company and the controller. So we need to reduce to the maximum the uncertainties so that we can have a healthy discussion as has been the case now with the solar assets.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: I think this as complementary also, Bruno, who asked the question on Jirau, he wants to know our interest in hydroelectric generation assets. I think this is worth a comment.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Look, we are a major hydropower operator in Brazil, perhaps the largest, and our interest in hydroelectricity is substantial. Obviously, hydroelectric generation for hydroelectric

generation alone is not our focus. We are growing very rapidly in renewables so that we can have a balance, a more balanced generation matrix, if only, so that we can reduce portfolio risk as a whole. Clearly, with the acquisition of Jirau, it will increase the percentage of hydroelectric generation in our portfolio, but also liberate capacity for us to be able to invest more in non-conventional renewables in tandem obviously with growing offtake and transmission. Today, there is a growing bottleneck in the Northeast - an area of the country which is the major focus of non-conventional renewable energy generation – that is, the transmission and transfer of energy, the transfer capacity of energy from the Northeast to the center, the major consuming center, which is the Southeast. However, yes we are interested in hydroelectricity. Other assets could come up, although obviously not greenfield hydroelectric assets which are going to be less and less because of environmental restrictions which we see in Brazil. But hydropower complements our generation capacity and it is going to allow us to grow still more in non-conventional renewables.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Perfect, Sattamini. Thanks very much. Moving on to the second question from Carol. It's on GSF, perspectives for 2022. She asks about protection strategy, I think the market knows that we don't reveal details on this, but I think you can make some comment.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Yes. GSF, the outlook at the end of last year or should I say at the beginning of the 4th quarter of last year, was for a much lower GSF, with a much worse water situation, so much so that the government announced then measures for reducing consumption, thermoelectric dispatch, etc., and obviously, the company prepared for a much more critical scenario as well. They always say that there exists a symmetry in the situation of being short in a period of bad hydrology and long in a period of good hydrology. I mean, with the ability to do so, we adopt such a policy. We prefer to stay long in a period of good hydrology, because the loss in relation to contraction for this long-term agreement is much less that the loss you have by buying at an extremely high PLD, having sold at a long-term price. So this is the symmetry of the market and so we have acted and endeavored to be very conservative in this. But what we see is that when you look at last year with a GSF close to 70 and we look now to 2022, the forecast of the CCEE itself is to have something much closer to 85. That is to say, we shall have more energy, more energy distributed among the hydroelectric generators. So in a way, we are going to be settling our energy, we are going to have an energy balance, in terms of outlook, stronger than we expected when we prepared our budget for example, the Company's budget.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Perfect. Thanks, Sattamini. Now a question both from Carol of Credit Suisse as well as Arlindo Souza, from TC, on participation in the next transmission auction, if we are interested and what is the opinion.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Yes, transmission is a focus as well, we understand it contributes to the energy transition, as we have said, through the transfer of energy from the production area to the consuming area. It is an activity which gives stability to our flow as well as presenting an opportunity for growth. So it is always what we remember that diversification of business brings at different moments, different opportunities as well. Today, we see transmission involving very strong competition, just as in the past with the generation auctions. However, we understand these things to be cyclical. You can also see that the next auction will be much smaller in terms of size. In the past, there was an increased bidders due to bids from extremely aggressive players that in the end, in the context of their reality, were unable to convert their bids into transmission lines. So, what we will see is that those extremely aggressive players that make the market theoretically perceive a much lower return, in fact are not successful. So, we hope this will show the market that aggressiveness has limits, that we have to make bids which are sustainable so that companies entering this sector move forward with the transmission lines and are able to deliver. And this is extremely important even from the point of view of energy planning for the country as a whole. If you auction a line which was planned to be implemented and of necessity, to be ready in 4 years and you spend 2 years struggling against that entrepreneur unable to build the line in 2, 3 years and then you have to invite bids again for that line, this line has been delayed 3, 4 years and energy planning suffers as a whole. I think it is also a function of the regulator and the government to be alert to this type of player with a very aggressive posture, who depresses the market price, reducing the return and forcing, creating an unhealthy and unsustainable environment over the long-term. Certainly, we are going to be on the lookout yes and we hope market posture is going to be a more rational one. If it is irrational, we are not going to grow in transmission at the time when the lines present adequate returns for the risk of their implementation.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Very well, Sattamini, I'm going to put some questions in relation to the market, the commercial area. A question from a personal investor and also from Giuliano Ajeje of UBS, on our participation in the free market. The private investor recalls the breakdown of 60% in the free market, 40% in the regulated market and asks if this is standard for the company with a percentage in one market and the other, and for you to comment on this strategy. And here Ajeje is asking about our

growth in the market, if we are going to continue focusing on high voltage clients or also whether it is our intention to tap into lower tension clients.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Let's go on this one. First, the first question, on 60-40, this is a consequence, we see that there is a tendency for the regulated market to come to an end, the government to finish this auction format. When the time comes to remove, and the intention is to remove the distributors obligation of buying energy, and increasingly opening up the market, automatically it is going to reduce the regulated market and it is therefore natural that our percentage in the regulated market of our portfolio should fall. Clearly, we have very long-term hydropower agreements sold back there in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and these contracts are going to continue until their maturity in 2034 to 2037. And there is more at 10, 12 years, if you take the case of Jirau, even more, in the event that it is transferred to us. So we are going to continue having a part of the regulated market in our portfolio. But the reality is that the free market is going to replace these acquisitions made in the regulated market and with the opening of the market to increasingly smaller clients. And we have been preparing for some time already – if you look at our presentations and our discussions conducted at the "Inside ENGIE" event over the last 4, 5 years, we have been talking about investment in digitalization, standardization of contracts, digital platforms. Today we have various products on the digital platform which are being presented to our clients with great success. The tendency is for this digitalization to continue for our part, principally to reduce costs of transactions as the clients become smaller. Transactional cost is increasingly more relevant in the context and in the returns from the business. So we are going to continue growing as the market opens and as the number of clients increases. Our intention is to capture a part of the market, to continue as leader in the sale of energy in the country, and obviously, this is going to cause a change in the paradigm. Instead of having only high tension clients, which are also important for us, we are also going to be in the more retail end of the market, serving smaller clients. What we like to say here, we also segment the clients into private, corporate and retail. So just like the banks we make specific products for each segment to attend and satisfy the needs of each segment.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Ok Sattamini, thanks then. Now a question which also involves the commercial area, this time on prices. The question comes from Victor Sousa of Genial. If we are feeling any downward pressure in long-term energy prices, because according to him it exists, given a super supply in the Brazilian energy balance. And also added to this a more benign rainfall scenario. I think you have already commented on this that in the long-term we are also seeing a drop in prices, but it would be good to

reinforce your response to this question.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: This is how it is, the long-term price is tending over the very long term of 5, 6, 7 years hence – you tend to the marginal cost of expansion, which has decreased over the last few years, principally due to the cheapening and greater efficiency of wind and solar equipment. Bur there is a limit to this, and what we are seeing now also is the inflation of commodity prices with FX devaluation, these prices are already higher in the future. Thus, we are already seeing even a mismatch in the marginal cost of expansion in the supply. This could mean it is already the result of this possible super supply which we are seeing in the medium term future there. And it is in this intermediate period that our company has a high contracting level so we are not worried about this eventual super supply. Now, given this super supply, low prices, disappointing returns for the projects, what is going to happen is that these project developers that sell energy at a low price are not going to get a satisfactory return and will be penalized by the investors and also penalized by their financiers which are not going to reach their levels of coverage/guarantees, etc. So it is possible that if/or when effectively this excess of supply occurs, we have to look to see that the developer needs offtake facilities for this excess supply. There are many projects today being registered with ANEEL - and this is also a source of major anxiety for the market – but are projects for which there will be no offtake capacity, where there is no transmission line or capacity. There is a plan for energy offtake which corresponds to expected energy demand. For this reason, I do not see prices which are extremely disruptive to industry. While we may have moments in which prices go a little lower, but the tendency is for prices to track the marginal cost of expansion. To a degree, prices have already fallen significantly and the tendency is that these will stabilize at some long-term price level.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Ok, Sattamini, thank you. Before moving on to the next question, I would like to make two comments about questions that have come from personal investors. The first is Alcides Tozzo, he asks how do I know if my company satisfies the requirements for contracting an energy company in the free energy market. OK Alcides, you can access our site, in the free market area and also in our Energy Place, which is where you find information on how to qualify and what are the requirements necessary. You can contact us as well if you have any difficulty and we can help you identify the right place in the website.

A further comment - we have here a question from Christian, only for clarification, he asks us to comment as to why the reduction of approximately 300 employees in the company's

payroll in relation to the last quarter. Here it is very important to explain that in the 4th quarter we finalized the sale of the Jorge Lacerda Thermoelectric Complex. In fact there were no terminations, these employees were transferred and continue working at this asset for the new owner. So there were no redundancies of 300 employees in the quarter. So having clarified that, moving on now to a new theme, Sattamini and Malta. Giuliano Ajeje at UBS, he comments on the TAG's O&M contract in the first half of 2022 and he asks what we intend to do and if there is a possibility of a cost reduction at TAG.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Lets go, Giuliano. Thanks for the question. Maturity is coming up and we are already in the middle of a period of transition, a new model has already been agreed between Engie and CDPQ. The price will be reduced although I cannot talk about price here, but yes it will be reduced and will reflect in the result for the coming periods. We are going to have a period of overlap between the new team for Engie's operation and the departure of the Transpetro people. So yes there will be savings for the asset and this will represent an increase in profitability for the next few periods. Remembering that TAG has a very interesting characteristic in that it was a leveraged acquisition and that it allows for a period of amortization of the Acquisition Finance. So, it will be increasing its profitability also significantly in the next few years as a function of the reduction in financial expenses, the result of the amortizations of the financing. So our expectation is that we shall have growing results at TAG in the next few years, when we shall have the maturing of Petrobras' original agreements, and the entry of the regulated contracts, employing the normal model of asset base remuneration. But until then, we shall have an improvement in profitability, in fact an improvement in the generation of results, and with this an improvement in distribution, a higher contribution to Engie Brasil Energia's EBITDA.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Thank you, Sattamini. A question on leverage. Arlindo Souza at TC, questions us if we intend to finance new projects maintaining the actual capital structure or would an increase in financial leverage be reasonable.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Yes, look, we have space to leverage the Company a little more. Our feeling is that the maximum limit of leverage in order to maintain our AAA rating with the risk rating agency is about 3.5x net debt/EBITDA. We have a history of stability in generation of results and the idea is that obviously we maintain leverage which is optimal, considering that the maximum limit for keeping the current rating is 3.5x. This does not mean that I am going to jump to 3.5 and stay at 3.5 for ever. No. We understand that up to 3.5 I can, during the investment phase,

and from the moment that asset in which I am investing through equity and debt, I can have a higher percentage of debt, which generates EBITDA, immediately contributing to the reduction of the net debt/EBITDA ratio. So we can go up as far as 3.5, although rapidly returning to 2.0- 2.5, which is what we believe is a reasonable level for the operation over the long-term. So it is going to fluctuate between the 2.0, 2.5 and 3.5 while the investment is happening. If there is need for more robust growth, then yes we can analyze another capital structure, but at the moment there is no such intention.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Thank you, Sattamini. We are running a bit over time, but I am going to ask the last two questions because I think it important that we should comment on them. The first comes from Rodrigo, a personal investor. He is asking us about delays in the implementation of projects and he mentions nominally Gralha Azul, Novo Estado and Santo Agostinho. I would like to explain that he has here the conclusion of Santo Agostinho moved from March 23 to the first quarter of 24. That is not what is happening, Rodrigo. In fact at Santo Agostinho, the forecast is for March 2023 and we are anticipating for the end of 2022, not the 1st quarter of 2024. Sattamini, would you like to say something? You have already raised the question of Covid, the impacts that we have had on the implementation of these projects, but any additional comment, Gralha Azul, Novo Estado, the question of the rains, or there in the North?

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: So Rafael, these are normal things, they are delays in relation to our own internal targets, but this is well aligned with what would be our business plan, or in other words, this would not affect significantly the profitability of the projects. So, I think it is an aspect which is very worthwhile emphasizing and that all pending construction work is far advanced of the obligations we have with the regulator. But very far advanced. Significantly so. Just to give you an idea, Gralha Azul started partial commercial operations 18 months ahead of schedule and will be ready practically 12 months ahead of schedule, 100% of the operation, 12 months before forecast. So in fact we have no delay in relation to the schedule with the regulator, rather we have a very significant anticipation.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Perfect, Sattamini. Thanks. Everyone, I'm going to put the final question and always leaving the channel open here in the investor relations area to answer those questions we have been unable to address here in the time allotted for our call. Sattamini, the final question from Ricardo, a question asking you to address what would be the key objectives for Engie for 2022.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Our objectives are to deliver the projects which we still have in portfolio within budget and according to the scheduled timeframe. Here I think we are on the right track, our implementation team is working very hard to this end. To develop the new capacity through contracts with our free clients, and also our commercialization and development team is very focused on this. And obviously to place great weight on operational efficiency and extract the best possible from our asset, to be alert to regulation, we have a very important year for us to be alert to regulatory changes and to ensure that they are made rationally and that they are made to balance out the interests of the various agents and in an environment which is an increasingly healthy one in which to operate in Brazil. We have been successful in this when we look back over these 22 years of operations. Clearly, the operation has seen highs and lows but in a way, the amplitude of these variations has been very small. We have successfully managed to influence the regulation favorably, to have a very good business climate in Brazil and also to navigate well, mitigating risks, reducing the downsides of our operation. These then are our objectives. We are going to grow, we already have an acquired growth and we are going to pursue growth, and remember, profitable growth since there is no point in growing to increase market share. This does not represent a return for our shareholders. Financial discipline was always one of the principal characteristics of our Company and will continue being so. Whenever we announce some new project this project is going to be based on various premises which are going to aggregate an adequate return for the risk implicit in these projects.

RAFAEL BÓSIO – Investor Relations Manager: Perfect, Sattamini, thanks. Malta, many thanks. I think with this we conclude the questions and answers session. My thanks for the questions, they were very enriching for our discussions. Again I leave you at the disposal of the entire investor relations team to address the questions that we have been unable to answer, and let's keep in touch. Sattamini, your closing words, Malta, a final word please. Feel free.

EDUARDO SATTAMINI – Chief Executive and Investor Relations Officer: Thank yo**u** for your participation everyone, we had a large number here of participants. We are very proud of your interest in our Company and to have all of you here with us. So best wishes and until we meet to talk about the result for the first quarter, if not before, should we have something important to announce.

MARCELO MALTA – Chief Financial Officer : Thank you for the participation of all of you. It is always an honor to be with you. Until we meet again for the next quarter's results.