



Telefonica Brasil S.A.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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09/30/2025, 08:11 pm

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(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 262

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ BRL

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

We are Telefônica Brasil S.A., the largest telecommunications company in the country, with over 33,000 direct employees and approximately 101,000 allies, as we call our service providers and contractors. Currently, the Company offers a wide and diverse portfolio of mobile and fixed telephony services, mobile data, broadband internet (fiber to the home – FTTH), ultra-broadband, subscription TV, information technology, and digital services throughout the national territory, providing a digital ecosystem that attracts over 116 million accesses. We market our services and solutions under the Vivo brand, which is recognized as one of the most valuable in Brazil across all sectors. We have become a digital hub that facilitates our customers' access to services in different areas, such as entertainment, digital security, finance, health, and education, while also providing fixed and mobile telecommunications services nationally and maintaining a complete and convergent product portfolio for B2C and B2B clients. We continue to hold absolute leadership in the mobile segment, where we have 102.4 million lines in operation, corresponding to 38.8% of the total active lines in Brazil. We cover 96.8% of the population with 4G network and 92.3% of the population with the 4.5G network, maintaining our network differentiation from the main competitors. In the fixed operation, we reached over 29 million homes passed (HPs) with fiber optic technology to the customer's home (FTTH) in 444 cities. In addition, all cities that have FTTH technology also offer fiber TV (IPTV), aiming to provide the best speed and experience for our consumers. All of this is because we work with the purpose of "Digitizing to Bring Closer" people, businesses, and society as a whole, building a more connected nation and transforming the lives of Brazilians. We aim to enhance the autonomy, personalization, and real-time choices of our customers, putting them in control of their digital lives, with security and reliability—qualities that only Vivo can provide. In 2024, our Net Revenue totalled BRL 55,845 million. In the capital market, we are

a publicly traded company with common shares listed on B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, with the ticker VIVT3, and on the New York Stock Exchange, through the trading of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) under the code VIV. Our controlling shareholder is the Telefónica Group, one of the largest telecommunications conglomerates in the world, with a presence in Europe and Latin America. Regarding our CO2 emissions, it is concentrated in the supply chain (scope 3) – about 93% in 2024. Within our operations, the sources are basically fuel burning in generators and vehicles, refrigerant gas leaks in air conditioning equipment and electricity consumption (zero emissions in the market-based approach) needed to keep our sites running (radio base stations, mobile and fixed centrals, offices, data centers, call centers and stores). More information can be found in our Integrated Report: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/1a316d57-aeb9-d83e-8592-de59f82814f7?origin=1>
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

55845047798

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BRVIVTACNOR0

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

87936R205

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B3: VIVT3 | NYSE: VIV

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B6XFBX3

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Telefônica Brasil supply chain consists of multiple sectors such as telecommunications, call centers, transportation, furniture, electricity and training, mostly involving Brazilian companies. To better manage possible supply chain risks, the Company employs a classification system in which the most strategic suppliers are managed globally and, for each of them, a risk and a minimum amount are assigned for the acquisition of liability insurance. These risks vary depending on the financial volume and their impact on the Company's business model. Key risk factors identified include reliability, inputs, labor issues and competitive aspects. The suppliers that work on its network infrastructure are monitored through the Environmental Management System (SGA, in Portuguese), certified by ISO 14.001:2015. To mitigate its climate impact, TBRA has been evaluated all suppliers to identify the most carbon-intensive categories within its operations. This comprehensive assessment has pinpointed five critical areas: electronic equipment, powered network equipment, network materials, network services, and transport & logistics. Since 2021, TBRA has actively engaged with key suppliers through the Supply Chain Engagement Carbon Program (SCECP). This program specifically targets 125 companies across these five key areas, which together account for more than 80% of supplier emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

In our circular economy strategy, we aim to achieve the goal of Zero Electronic Waste by 2030. To accomplish this, we prioritize the following actions: 1. Reuse: Extending the lifespan of equipment. 2. Repair: Encouraging the fixing of devices to avoid unnecessary disposal. 3. Recycling: Reintroducing raw materials into the value chain. 4. Waste Reduction: Minimizing waste generation in our operations. These initiatives not only help reduce indirect greenhouse gas emissions but also promote a more sustainable cycle for our products. Although plastics are not a strategic priority in terms of volume, the Company is implementing criteria for reducing single-use plastics in its supply chain sustainability policy. This includes technical guidelines in purchasing specifications and reducing plastic use in our SIM cards by adopting a half-SIM card format. In the coming years, the Company plans to expand its ambition in this direction, starting a second phase after increasing the circularity of the prioritized materials, such as cables, electronic equipment, and batteries.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

According to the former TCFD recommendations in the 2017 report, the timeline organizations use to assess the potential impact of climate change—both for physical and transition risks—is critical. The short-term horizon aligns with our annual budgeting and operational planning cycles and is directly linked to Telefónica's emission reduction targets for scopes 1, 2, and 3, which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This short-term perspective enables us to identify and manage risks that could have immediate financial consequences, such as acute physical risks (e.g., extreme weather events) and sudden shifts in market demand driven by regulatory changes or evolving consumer preferences. From a financial standpoint, short-term planning involves allocating investments to decarbonization initiatives that provide immediate cost reductions and regulatory compliance benefits. By prioritizing short-term actions, Telefónica Brasil ensures the resilience of its operations and enhances its brand reputation, potentially yielding immediate financial benefits and strengthening our market position.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.3) To (years)

16

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

The medium-term horizon is essential to our strategic planning, supporting initiatives that necessitate significant investments, such as research and development, capital expenditures for sustainability projects, and infrastructure upgrades. This period is critical as physical risks, particularly acute climate events like storms and floods, are anticipated to intensify, along with transition risks associated with technological and regulatory changes. By focusing on medium-term planning, Telefônica Brasil can proactively adapt to evolving regulations, market conditions, and stakeholder expectations. This approach ensures the company remains competitive while effectively managing risks that could affect our long-term financial stability. During this period, Telefônica Brasil and the Telefônica Group will concentrate on implementing measures to address Scope 3 emissions, which include those generated throughout the entire value chain. This aligns with our target to achieve net zero by 2040 for the Group and 2035 for Telefônica Brasil. This timeframe is crucial for establishing the resilience of both our infrastructure and operations.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

17

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

The long-term horizon is essential in supporting Telefônica Brasil's vision and mission. Given the long operational life cycle of the company's main infrastructure, this period is critical for planning adaptations to projected risks that extend beyond current commitments. It primarily focuses on chronic physical risks, such as heat waves and prolonged droughts. This time horizon guides strategic investments in innovation, infrastructure, and long-term partnerships, ensuring that the organization remains resilient and sustainable in the face of future environmental challenges. By prioritizing long-term planning, Telefônica Brasil can safeguard its financial performance over decades while fulfilling its commitments to stakeholders—including investors, customers, and communities—who increasingly demand sustainable and responsible business practices. Moreover, this horizon is not solely about managing risks; it is also about positioning Telefônica Brasil as a leader in sustainability. This approach ensures the organization is well-prepared for the long-term impacts of climate change and can capitalize on opportunities arising from the global transition to a low-carbon economy.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Biological Diversity Protocol
- ☒ Encore tool
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ✓ Enterprise Risk Management
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- ✓ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ✓ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- ✓ Regional government databases

Other

- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Landslide
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Heat stress
- ✓ Sea level rise
- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Other market, please specify :Increased cost of energy

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Increase in R&D investment (EEP & REP)

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) identifies, assesses, and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIROs) through a Risk Management Model based on the COSO ERM 2017 methodology, which integrates risk management into the company's overall strategy. This process is uniformly implemented across all areas of the company, with designated personnel responsible for identifying, assessing, controlling, responding to, and monitoring key risks. The Risk Management Policy requires the Audit and Control Committee to validate key identified risks and mitigation strategies at least annually. Currently, the Committee conducts a semi-annual assessment of the most critical corporate risks and actively monitors relevant risks through dedicated meetings with the respective risk owners. Identification and assessment of DIROs in the Company's own operations and its business relations

Impacts: An aggregate qualitative assessment of impact and likelihood is conducted. The areas of the Company responsible for the various matters directly participate in this process, encompassing identification, assessment, and validation. Risks: Sustainability-related risks are integrated into Company's Risk Management Model. These risks are assessed through two approaches: Top-down: The "top-down" approach is based on cross-sectional analysis of those issues deemed critical and common to most Group companies, such as climate change and environmental compliance; local managers then identify risks related to these topics. Bottom-up: is based on the concept of Risk Self-Assessment (RSA), according to which managers are responsible for identifying and describing the specific risks. Opportunities: The Group connects each of the associated topics of the standards to its strategic plan, enabling it to define rationales and performance indicators across different opportunity scenarios. To have a better understanding of climate and biodiversity related risks and opportunities, the following analyses are carried out:

- Climate related DR&O: This analysis utilizes the SSP1-2.6; SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios from IPCC AR6 and NGFS Net Zero frameworks, alongside the times horizons [2030, 2040 (by Group level), 2050, and 2070], to explore different futures and their potential impacts on the Company. These climate and socio-economic projections enable TBRA to analyse both the likelihood and magnitude of certain physical threats and transition events. This analysis is conducted at the asset level for physical risks (using geographical coordinates) and at the activity level for transition risks (telecommunications sector). This process allows the Company to identify the dependencies associated with risks.*
- Biodiversity DIROs: Telefônica assessed nature-related D&I for its direct operations and value chain using ENCORE and SBTN tools. R&O were analysed with reference to the TNFD framework and the WWF biodiversity Risk Filter. This analysis considered Telefônica's Group various activities including TBRA's activities. Following this assessment, the Company classified this topic as not material. Consolidation of results and validation: All results are consolidated to enable a comprehensive joint analysis of the collected data. Thresholds are then established to determine the Company's material DIROs, and the results are validated at the highest organizational level.*

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In alignment with our Responsible Business Plan and Risk Policy, the company is committed to identifying and managing risks. We have incorporated biodiversity and climate-related risks into our Risk Management Model (RMM), enabling us to evaluate these risks and opportunities over short, medium, and long-term timeframes. The analysis of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIROs) considers our core economic activities and includes both direct operations and the entire value chain, encompassing upstream and downstream segments. This integrated approach qualitatively examines potential synergies and trade-offs between climate change and nature, utilizing internationally recognized protocols, methodologies, and tools such as the Natural Capital Protocol (NCP), Biological Diversity Protocol (BDP), ENCORE, the Sectoral Materiality Tool from SBTN, and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. As part of this assessment, the Company evaluated how its economic activities contribute to the main global drivers of biodiversity loss (climate change, ecosystem use changes, pollution, invasive species and the exploitation of resources such as water), identifying climate change and land-use as the most significant factors. Simultaneously, the company assessed the dependence of its core activities on ecosystem services, with regulating services—such as flood control and land stabilization—emerging as critical. By identifying nature-related risks, the company analyzed how climate change could impact the ecological functions of ecosystems, diminishing their capacity to provide regulating services and increasing the risk of physical threats. One such risk identified is the potential interruption of facility operations due to: damage caused by extreme events -such as landslides, floods, cyclones, or wildfires- that are not properly regulated by ecosystem services and/or a reduction of water resources availability, especially in areas with high water stress.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Telefônica Brasil understands the importance of biodiversity protection and efficient water management. Although these environmental issues were not identified in the materiality assessment, it remains important for the Group to manage them responsibly and to continue efforts to minimise their impacts. The management of biodiversity risks and opportunities begins with identifying and assessing nature-related dependencies and impacts. Following an initial assessment - which included analyzing and quantifying the direct impacts of non-linear infrastructures (base stations, buildings, etc.) in the Brazil - the main conclusion was that most of these facilities are located in habitats with low or very low biodiversity value, particularly urban areas. After assessing the direct impacts from non-linear infrastructures locations and analysing nature-related impacts and dependencies of the economic activities at a corporate level, the next step is to locate its interface with nature (the first step of the LEAP approach). This involves identifying the geographic locations of direct operations situated in or near ecologically sensitive locations (e.g. protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas). By combining these sensitive locations with the material locations (those with material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities), The company will define its priority locations. Although this process has not yet been completed, the Company plans to finalise it within the next two years. Furthermore, the Company has a certified Environmental Management System (ISO 14001) which the environmental aspects associated with TBRA's activity, such as biodiversity, water, energy and waste, are managed to reduce their impacts.

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :Economic magnitude of the risk

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) employs a Risk Management Model (RMM) aligned with the COSO ERM 2017 framework. A key objective of our risk assessment is to evaluate both the economic impact and the likelihood of risks materializing (classified as remote, possible, very possible, probable, and very likely). Economic impact refers to the potential financial loss that could arise if any subcategory of risk (physical and transition risks) occurs, typically assessed over a one-year time horizon. The Company has a level of risk tolerance or Acceptable Risk Level (ARL) established at corporate level, which means its willingness to assume a certain level of risk, to the extent that it allows the creation of value and the development of the business, achieving an adequate balance between growth, performance and risk. Risk management, when applied to strategic planning, helps Company's managers to choose strategies that are aligned with this acceptable risk level. For practical implementation within the Group, the ARL concept has been aligned with the Reportable Risk Level (RRL), which refers to the level of impact and probability from which risks are considered relevant or substantive.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Economic magnitude of the opportunity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Company's financial materiality threshold is used to determine whether an opportunity is substantive from a financial effect perspective. The indicators used to define a substantive effect can be revenues or savings. Nevertheless, opportunities are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, meaning that some opportunities, although not falling within this definition, are classified as substantive due to their strategic nature. Opportunities linked to measures or business activities that contribute to reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, promote energy savings, improve energy efficiency, or addresses climate change mitigation and adaptation are generally considered as a substantive strategic and financial opportunities.

[Add row]

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

In our circular economy strategy, we aim to achieve the goal of Zero Electronic Waste by 2030. To accomplish this, we prioritize the following actions: 1. Reuse: Extending the lifespan of equipment. 2. Repair: Encouraging the fixing of devices to avoid unnecessary disposal. 3. Recycling: Reintroducing raw materials into the value chain. 4. Waste Reduction: Minimizing waste generation in our operations. These initiatives not only help reduce indirect greenhouse gas emissions but also promote a more sustainable cycle for our products. Although plastics are not a strategic priority in terms of volume, the Company is implementing criteria for reducing single-use plastics in its supply chain sustainability policy. This includes technical guidelines in purchasing specifications and reducing plastic use in our SIM cards by

adopting a half-SIM card format. In the coming years, the Company plans to expand its ambition in this direction, starting a second phase after increasing the circularity of priority materials, such as cables, electronic equipment, and batteries.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The quantitative Climate Scenario Analysis identified heat waves as one of the main climate threats to Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) operations - primarily due to the increased need for cooling network equipment and energy consumptions, the overheating of equipment, as well the deterioration of equipment - under both low- and

high-emission scenarios (SPP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5, respectively). Furthermore, the analysis highlights temperature increases as a significant risk, particularly for assets located in the Tropical Brazil Central region (classified as such by the IBGE - Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), where over 60% of our infrastructure is situated. In this region, a rise of nearly 2°C is expected by 2050. The analysis predicts an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat waves by 2050 and 2070, especially in the Regional-SPI, MG, and NE areas. Under the high-emission scenario, cooling-related costs are projected to rise by 23%. In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, representing over 96% of our total energy use. Even a 10% rise in energy consumption due to additional cooling needs could increase our energy OPEX by more than BRL120 million. To mitigate this risk, we've been implemented energy efficiency projects, such as network transformation, upgrading of obsolete equipment, compaction and consolidation of technical spaces, Power Saving Features (PSFs). These actions are intended to ensure effective operations at higher temperatures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

An increase in average temperature, as described in the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario, can significantly impact our cooling needs and, consequently, the amount of electricity consumed by our assets. This heightened demand may lead to higher energy costs. Additionally, electricity prices are expected to rise during heatwaves due to increased demand. High temperatures can also cause telecommunication equipment to fail or wear out prematurely, increasing the risk of service disruptions.

These extreme weather events could result in higher operational costs (OPEX) for the company, thereby putting additional pressure on profit margins. However, Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) anticipates that these effects will stabilize over time as we continue to implement energy efficiency initiatives and climate adaptation measures.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

260133990

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

307627806

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

196610843

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

314811237

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To assess the financial effect—specifically, the increase in electricity costs due to heat waves—The Company relied on the following data: • Total electricity consumption in real (R\$). • Breakdown of electricity consumption by type of asset. • Estimated increase in energy consumption: based on inputs from internal energy experts and external consultants, it is assumed that heat waves may lead to an average increase in energy consumption lasting approximately four weeks per year. • Estimated increase in electricity prices: based on internal and external energy expert's inputs, it is assumed the electricity prices rise during heat waves events due to increased demand. • Copernicus climate data for heat waves under SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios. Climate variables were extracted at the asset level for all analysed time horizons. To estimate the probability of impact, the relative change in heat waves frequency was calculated for each asset—based on its geographic coordinates—by comparing a baseline year (2005) with future time horizons (2030, 2040, and 2050). The financial impact was calculated using the following formula: (Total electricity consumption (R\$) * Electricity consumption per asset type (%)) * Increase in electricity consumption due to heat waves (%) * % Increase in electricity prices due to heat waves (%) * Average Copernicus climate variable for heat waves (Monthly count of days with maximum temperature above

40°C). Using this method, the Company estimated the additional costs due to climate-related impacts on energy consumption to be approximately 260.1 – 307.6 million by 2040 and 196.6 – 314.8 million by 2050.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19547657.8

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The management cost has been calculated by considering the CapEx associated with Energy Efficiency Projects (EEP) and the costs related to the implementation and maintenance of the Energy Management System (EMS). The formula used is: Σ (CapEx for Energy Efficiency Projects + EMS costs).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

S: The increasing frequency and severity of heatwaves pose a significant risk to Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) operations due to the increased need for cooling network equipment. T: To manage this risk, we have developed an Adaptation Plan (AP) that includes several strategies under our Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) to reduce cooling demands. We also enhance the technical specifications of new network equipment to ensure it operates effectively at higher temperatures. A: In 2024, we modernized our network to improve efficiency by: Decommissioning of Centers; Power Saving Features; 2G equipment decommissioning; Decommissioning of Lockers; Refarming of carrier frequency LTE 2100; Decommissioning of network equipment of metallic access network and others. We continued exploring projects under the Energy Savings as a Service (ESaaS) model, which involves partnering with a specialized supplier who designs, invests in, maintains, and ensures energy-saving solutions. We maintained ISO 50001 certification at our EcoBerrini headquarters and expanded it to a technical building in Americanópolis, with plans to certify more buildings in the future. In 2024, we also intensified efforts to save energy, such as installing PVC curtains to isolate unused technical areas. R: With these actions, in 2024, we achieved a validated savings of 68 GWh, representing more than BRL 48 million.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events (e.g., storm, cyclones and floods), pose significant risks to Telefônica Brasil's-TBRA infrastructure, particularly our telecommunication network assets. Floods, identified as a critical threat in TBRA's Climate Scenario Analysis, can severely damage infrastructure, impacting electrical equipment and fiber optic cables, leading to service disruptions and signal loss for customers. The highest exposure is in the Base Radio Stations and Telephone Central Offices located in the Temperate Climate Zone (south of Brazil), where the probability of flooding could increase by up to 90% under the highest warming scenario (SSP5-8.5). To manage and respond these risks, TBRA has a dedicated area for Business Continuity Management (BCM), which ensures the company is prepared to respond effectively to disasters, incidents, or emergencies, aiming to quickly restore connectivity and minimize revenue and reputational damage. This includes contingency plans for potential events. For example, in April-May 2024, extreme weather caused floods and landslides in Rio Grande do Sul, which disrupted the provision of essential services such as energy and telecommunications. To restoring services to normal as quickly as possible, the BCM established the Public Calamity Crisis Desk, involving 19 company areas. Collaborative efforts between leadership and field team ensure faster and more efficient restoration of connectivity for the population

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

Between late April and early May 2024, the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, experienced significant flooding caused by an extreme weather event. This flooding had financial impact for Telefônica Brasil, leading to increased operating costs (Opex) and capital expenditures (CapEx). The floods damaged telecommunications towers, resulting in interruptions to both telephone and internet services. As the result of the towers damage, the networks were overloads due to a sharp rise in communication demands during the crisis, resulting in slowdowns and service disruptions, as well as the activation of the National Emergency Network of Telecommunications Providers (RENET). To facilitate rapid emergency communication, 60 satellite phones were provided to the Civil Defense of Rio Grande do Sul for use in critical situations. Roaming was also enabled for the public in areas where technical solutions were feasible. In order to restore normal services, the Business Continuity Management (BCM) area established a Public Calamity Crisis Table in the state, which included 19 company area and a total of 93 people. The collaborative efforts of this table enhanced agility and efficiency, helping to minimize the impacts of the flooding. The financial effect figure for the reporting year represents the total cost associated with the flooding in Rio Grande do Sul.

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

An increase in severity and extreme weather events such as heavy precipitations, storms and floods can damage Telefônica's Brasil infrastructure. The two main financial impact drivers are the cost to repair the damages to our network assets and to our telecommunication equipment (both in terms of CAPEX and OPEX), the income losses for services disruption due to electricity cuts, the cost of an increase in the insurance premiums related to higher risk exposure. On the other hand, managing this risk implies some extra costs. One of the anticipated financial impacts of risks to Telefônica Brasil's financial position is related to the costs of activating the insurance deductible for natural events. In extreme cases that require intervention by the Crisis Committee to restore operational normality, the insurance

deductible may be triggered to cover costs resulting from the impacts which likely affect items related to restore operational normality, and potentially infrastructure repair or replacement costs.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

95000000

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

214356335

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

252172265

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

148016593

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

452690796

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure in the reporting year has been estimated using preliminary data (property damages, extra costs, income losses, CAPEX and OPEX) of extreme weather events that occurred during 2024 and had an impact on the Company's operations (flooding in Rio Grande do Sul). Regarding anticipated financial effects, the Company analysed extreme weather events projections under the assumption that the Company takes no control, mitigation or adaptation measures such as insurance coverage. The estimated minimum and maximum financial effects are based on the results of the Climate Scenario Analysis, using a low-emission scenario (SSP1-2.6) and a high-emission scenario (SSP5-8.5), respectively. Under the high-emission scenario, projections indicate a higher increase in both the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. For this assessment, the likelihood and duration of climate related threat were determined using projections from Copernicus and NASA models, specifically using geographic coordinates of Company's assets. The potential magnitude of damage was estimated by combining

these climate projections (e.g. Monthly maximum of 1-day accumulated precipitation) with specific damage curves. The source of damage curves is CLIMADA, a recognized database for climate risk assessment. The curves illustrate the percentage of physical or economic loss associated with the intensity of a given threat. This data was then integrated with asset-level economic valuations, including asset replacement costs and estimated income losses from service interruptions, as provided by Company's insurance department. Overall, financial impact comes from: (income losses + Δ OPEX on network equipment/infrastructure repair + Δ CAPEX on infrastructure asset replacement as a result of loss and damage). Using this method, The Company estimated the costs associated with damage, losses and business interruptions to be approximately 214,4 – 252,2 million by 2040 and 148 – 452,7 million by 2050.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Business Continuity Plans (intervention by the Crisis Committee) and insurance programs

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost for managing this risk considers the costs associated with maintaining a Business Continuity System (BCS) at Telefônica Brasil and cost not covered by Insurance Deductible Cost (IDC). The overall cost is calculated as: Σ (Annual BCS cost + Cost not covered by IDC).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

S: The increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events (e.g., storm, cyclones and floods), pose significant risks to Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) infrastructure, particularly our telecommunication network assets. T: To manage and respond these risks, TBRA has an area dedicated to Business Continuity Management (BCM), with the function of ensuring that the TBRA is prepared to respond appropriately in the event of a disaster, incident, or emergency and aimed at quickly re-establishing connectivity and reducing the risk of revenue and reputational damage. This process includes Local Business Continuity Plans establishing how to restore essential functions that have been interrupted; Global Crisis Management System to manage high impact threats. It has a Global Crisis Committee, including specialists for each type of incident. The local committee acts in 4 phases: i) alert of the crisis; ii) evaluation of the impact; iii) development and implementation of the action procedures; iv) return to normality post-crisis. In addition to the crisis committees, triggered during critical events, the company maintains a quarterly committee, called "GCN Executive Committee", in which: • the results of the fronts that operate in business continuity management are monitored, • new scenarios are evaluated that can generate inputs to adjust the current business continuity strategy. A/R: As an example, in April-May 2024, extreme weather caused floods and landslides in Rio Grande do Sul (RS), which disrupted the provision of essential services such as energy and telecommunications. To restoring services to normal as quickly as possible, the BCM area established the Public Calamity Crisis Desk, involving 19 company areas. Collaborative efforts between leadership and field team ensure faster and more efficient restoration of connectivity for the population.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Increased cost of electricity due to new regulation (e.g. taxes or fees)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The growing demand for electricity, driven by population growth and increased electrification needs, poses a significant market risk for Telefônica Brasil (TBRA). According to NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, electricity price is expected to rise, as indicated by a various socioeconomic model. Additionally, there is a significant upward trend in energy prices due to policies aimed at reducing fossil fuel use; thus, the likelihood of this risk occurring is occasional. In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, representing over 96% of our total energy use. Any increase in electricity prices, whether from new regulations in the electricity generation sector or resource shortages, could substantially impact our energy OPEX. According to Brazilian Energy Balance 2025 (year 2024) the installed capacity of hydraulic generation in 2024 was 54.9% and this source is particularly vulnerable to drought. Water stress could further drive-up electricity prices. For example, the 2021 water crisis, caused by low rainfall, led to a 17% tariff increase specifically for TBRA sites, impacting our operations through 2022 and resulting in over BRL 50 MM in additional energy OPEX (5% of our electricity OPEX). The states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where more than 50% of our total electricity consumption occurs, were most affected by these increased tariffs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, representing over 96% of our total energy use. Any increase in electricity prices, whether from new regulations in the electricity generation sector or resource shortages, could substantially impact our energy OPEX. According to Brazilian Energy Balance 2025 (year 2024) the installed capacity of hydraulic generation in 2024 was 54.9% and this source is particularly vulnerable to drought. Water stress could further drive-up electricity prices. For example, the 2021 water crisis, caused by low rainfall, led to a 17% tariff increase specifically for TBRA sites, impacting our operations through 2022 and resulting in over BRL 50 MM in additional energy OPEX (5% of our electricity OPEX). The states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where more than 50% of our total electricity consumption occurs, were most affected by these increased tariffs. We are managing this risk through our Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) and our Renewable Energy Plan (REP), purchasing renewable energy certificates, and Investments in the Distributed Generation (DG) model. In 2024, we advanced our ambitious DG project, implementing 5 plants across Brazil with long-term contracts (2040). With a total of 72 DG plants in operation—51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas—spread across 21 states and the Federal District, TBRA can generate 646 mil MWh per year, enough to power 308,000 households. As an example, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to become a self-producer of energy by installing 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), with a total capacity of 237 MWp. Through this initiative, we'll now be able to supply up to 73% of its energy consumption in the free energy market, powering an average of 200 medium-voltage consumer units.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

159114433

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

159114433

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The financial effect has been calculated considering Telefônica Brasil electricity consumption projections up to 2030. These projections take into account a stable consumption of electricity assuming an increase in traffic demand from its customers, which will be offset by the numerous energy efficiency initiatives planned by the Company. These projections (MWh) were combined with projections of electricity prices (R\$/MWh, source: NGFS Net Zero scenario). The NGFS projections show that electricity prices will increase up until 2030 because of the usage of polluting energies and will decrease from that year on as a result of the adoption of new sources of renewable energy. Overall, the financial impact of this risk comes from: (Δ Energy consumption projections * Δ increase in electricity price according to NGFS projections) = 159,114,433*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Energy Efficiency Plan and Renewable Energy Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

259629486.75

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate this risk, TBRA has implemented (i) Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) and (ii) Renewable Energy Plan (REP) which encompasses the Opex with the Purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) and Distributed Generation (DG). The cost for managing this risk considers is calculated as $\Sigma [EEP + REP(REC + DG)]$.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

S: The growing demand for electricity, driven by population growth and increased electrification needs, poses a significant market risk for Telefônica Brasil (TBRA). According to NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, electricity price is expected to rise, as indicated by a various socioeconomic model and a upward trend in energy prices due to policies aimed at reducing fossil fuel use. While the telecom sector isn't fossil fuel-intensive, it heavily relies on electricity for its networks. T: Transitioning to a decarbonized economy requires companies to improve operational efficiency, focusing on resource efficiency, renewable energies, and production efficiency. A/R: To manage this risk of rising energy prices, TBRA has implemented two key adaptation plans: (i) Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP): In 2024, we achieved a validated savings of 68 GWh, representing more than BRL 48 million (ii) Renewable Energy Plan (REP): This plan helps reduce operating costs and reliance on fluctuating electricity and fossil fuel prices, with a commitment to make our electricity consumption 100% renewable. Since 2018, we have focused on Distributed Generation (DG) projects, employing small-scale technologies to produce electricity close to usage points. In 2024, we advanced our ambitious DG project, implementing 5 plants across Brazil with long-term contracts (2040). With a total of 72 DG plants in operation—51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas—spread across 21 states and the Federal District, TBRA can generate 646 mil MWh per year, enough to power 308,000 households. As an example, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to become a self-producer of energy by installing 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), with a total capacity of 237 MWp.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

198879576.08

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

50000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of OPEX vulnerable to transition risks is derived from the Purchase of RE Certificates and Carbon Credits (BRL >198 MM). The price volatility of Renewable Energy Certificates and Carbon Credits, which can be influenced by economic, market, new regulations (e.g. taxes or fees) and environmental issues, makes this cost vulnerable to transition risk. The amount of OPEX vulnerable to physical risks is derived from the costs related to the implementation of Business Continuity Management (BCM) and the average costs not covered by our insurance deductible (BRL 50 MM) (linked with Risk nº 2). The BCM included in our Adaptation Plan to manage risks proactively, ensures the most resilience of our operations in the event of any possible interruption.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, representing over 96% of our total energy use. Given this high consumption, the company sees a significant opportunity to reduce costs through energy management. By improving energy efficiency, TBRA can lower operating expenses and meet its emission reduction targets through its Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP). In 2024, we modernized our network to enhance efficiency by decommissioning centers, implementing power-saving features, phasing out 2G equipment, shutting down lockers, refarming LTE 2100 frequencies, and removing metallic access network equipment. We continued to explore projects under the Energy Savings as a Service (ESaaS) model, collaborating with specialized suppliers. We maintained ISO 50001 certification at our EcoBerrini headquarters and expanded it to a technical building in Americanópolis, with plans for further certifications. Additionally, we intensified energy-saving efforts by installing PVC curtains to isolate unused technical areas. In 2024, we achieved validated savings of 68 GWh, representing more than BRL 48 million. Our

strategic climate goals include reducing energy consumption per unit of traffic by 90% by 2025 (compared to 2015 levels) and 95% by 2030, aiming to decouple business growth from energy use, and stabilizing energy consumption despite exponential data traffic growth.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Telecom sector is not intense in terms of fossil fuels consumption or GHG emissions but is very dependent on the electricity consumption for its networks. As mentioned in the risk1 and risk3, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, representing over 96% of our total energy use in 2024. As noted earlier in the column “Organization specific description” our actions, in 2024, allowed to achieve a validated savings of 68 GWh, representing more than BRL 48 million. Our strategic climate objectives include reducing energy consumption per unit of traffic by 90% by 2025 (compared to 2015 levels) and 95% by 2030. Through our Energy Efficiency Plan, we aim to decouple business growth from energy consumption, and despite exponential data traffic growth, our energy use has remained stable. On the other hand, realizing this opportunity requires a significant investment of OPEX / CAPEX into the Energy Efficiency Plan, which allow Telefônica Brasil to improve its infrastructure of fixed and mobile networks, offices, and data centers.

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

Telefônica Brasil's Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) is set to significantly improve the company's financial position by enhancing energy management through initiatives like free cooling, network modernization or the adoption of efficient technologies. By seizing this opportunity, Telefônica Brasil will achieve lower operational expenses, thereby strengthening the company's financial position and boosting profitability.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

48291257.44

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

122200005

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

122200005

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The financial impact of this opportunity is calculated by projecting: - Company's energy consumption considering energy efficiency measures. Since 2010, Telefônica Brasil's energy efficiency projects have achieved significant savings of BRL 457 MM and 699 GWh. This success is largely attributed to the Global Energy Centre, established in 2015 to enhance energy efficiency initiatives. The Centre empowers managers to promote energy efficiency projects in each country where the Telefônica Group operates, including Brazil. In 2024, allowed to achieve a validated savings of 68 GWh, representing more than BRL 48 million. For the Opportunities scenario, a percentage of -3.64% was used, representing a reduction in consumption and, consequently, lower electricity costs, in addition to the inclusion of costs associated with investments in the initiatives. Overall, the financial impact of this opportunity comes from: Σ (Quantity of electricity consumed year by year (MWh) * NGFS vs. BAU difference) + Total investment required, year by year (energy efficiency actions), inflation adjustment = 122200005 Note: transition opportunities have been analyzed with projections from the IEA NZE 2050 scenario and complemented with projections from the NZE 2050 scenario of the NGFS.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of seizing this opportunity encompasses the CAPEX associated with our Energy Efficiency (EE) Plan, which features a diverse array of projects aimed at enhancing energy efficiency within our fixed and mobile network infrastructure, totaling over than BRL 19 million. These projects include: 1. Optimization of the BBIP Transport Layer 2. Consolidation/Decommissioning of STFC/IMS/Data Centers 3. Network Optimization (SMP) 4. Decommissioning of Equipment and of Legacy Broadband Equipment 5. Retirement of Outdated Technologies

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Through the Energy Efficiency Plan, Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) aims to decouple business growth from energy consumption to meet its emission reduction commitments and energy efficiency targets, representing a substantial opportunity for the Company to reduce indirect operating costs. S: The electricity consumption of our network is high, and efforts to reduce it present a significant opportunity to lower OPEX. T: TBRA's Climate Change strategy includes global energy and GHG emissions targets. One key goal is to reduce energy consumption per traffic unit (MWh/PB) by 90% by 2025 compared to 2015 levels, and by 95% by 2030. A: To achieve these objectives, TBRA has developed an Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP), implementing over 270 projects primarily focused on our fixed and mobile network infrastructures, offices, and data centers. R: Since 2010, these energy efficiency initiatives have generated savings of BRL 482 million and 632 GWh. In 2024, we achieved validated savings of 68 GWh, representing more than BRL 48 million. Our strategic climate goals aim for a 90% reduction in energy consumption per traffic unit by 2025 (compared to 2015) and a 95% reduction by 2030. In 2024, we will explore the implementation of Energy Savings as a Service (ESaaS) projects to renew Chilled Water Plants in São Paulo, with potential savings of approximately 3.4 GWh/year, fully funded by our partner. We are also advancing lighting retrofit projects, completed at the Perdizes site and underway at two additional locations (Americanópolis and Mauá). Furthermore, we intensified the installation of PVC curtains to isolate unused technical areas, projected to save 1.8 GWh annually across 30 sites in São Paulo. In 2024, TBRA executed 30 energy efficiency and management initiatives, resulting in total savings of 68 GWh. In 2024 our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, with 96% from electricity and 4% from fuel. Our energy consumption per traffic unit improved by 90% compared to 2015, and we saved more than BRL 48 million, in 2024, through energy efficiency and management projects. The CAPEX for our EEP, exceeds BRL 11 million.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As noted in Risk 3, "The growing demand for electricity due to population growth and increased electrification needs poses a significant market risk for Telefônica Brasil (TBRA)." In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, accounting for over 96% of our total energy use, which makes energy costs a major concern for TBRA. A 10% increase in energy prices could result in an additional BRL 120 million in electricity OPEX. To address this challenge, TBRA's Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) focuses on minimizing consumption. Additionally, our Climate Scenario Analysis has identified opportunities in lower-emission energy sources to reduce energy price volatility and lower OPEX. Since 2018, our Renewable Energy Plan (REP) has enabled us to achieve 100% renewable electricity, considering the I-RECs and DG contracts. In 2024, we made significant progress in our ambitious distributed generation (DG) project, successfully implementing five new plants across Brazil under long-term contracts extending to 2040. With a total of 72 DG plants currently in operation—consisting of 51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas facilities—spread across 21 states and the Federal District, TBRA is capable of generating 646,000 MWh annually, enough to power approximately 308,000 households. Notably, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to enhance our energy self-sufficiency by installing four solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), achieving a total capacity of 237 MWp.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Telefônica Brasil has identified a significant opportunity in transitioning to renewable energy. The effect of this opportunity has already materialized during 2024 by delivering positive results for the Company's financial position and cash flow. As mentioned in the column "Organization specific description" our Renewable Energy Plan (REP) has helped us achieve 100% renewable electricity. In 2024, this plan saved us 4,02% on electricity OPEX, equivalent to BRL 48,3 million, with total OPEX at BRL 1,2 billion. Of this, approximately BRL 91,4 million in savings can be attributed to our Distributed Generation (DG) project. In 2024, we advanced our ambitious DG project, implementing 5 plants across Brazil with long-term contracts (2040). With a total of 72 DG plants in operation—51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas—spread across 21 states and the Federal District, TBRA can generate 646 mil MWh per year, enough to power 308,000 households. As an example, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to become a self-producer of energy by installing 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), with a total capacity of 237 MWp.

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

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has recognized a significant opportunity in transitioning to renewable energy, which is anticipated to positively influence its financial position, performance, and cash flows in the short term. By reducing dependence on volatile electricity prices through Distributed Generation (DG) and becoming a self-producer of renewable energy, the company can achieve greater cost stability, resulting in savings for both direct and indirect operating costs. Overall, these strategies will enhance profitability and improve cash flow management, while also reducing long-term energy costs.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

91414473.98

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

87309868.8

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

87309868.8

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figure in the reporting year was calculated using real data on energy savings during 2024. The financial effect is calculated using the following data:

- *Projections of the Company's energy consumption, considering the Energy Efficiency Plan.*
- *Percentage of electricity covered by PPAs in the short-term considering current and programmed PPAs.*
- *Electricity prices signed in the PPA (DG) (BRL/MWh)*
- *Market electricity prices trends based on internal forecast developed by the Company.*

*Overall, the financial effect of this opportunity comes from: Electricity projections [MWh] * (Market electricity price [BRL /MWh] – PPA (DG) electricity price [BRL /MWh]) = BRL87,309,868.80.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

196273438.26

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management considers the costs associated to our REP: a) Purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) and b) Energy consulting costs (ECC). Overall, the cost comes from: Σ (REP REC + REP ECC).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

S: Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) network has high electricity consumption and increases in MWh costs due to rising fuel prices or reduced hydroelectric availability could result in significant expenses. T: Our climate change strategy encompasses energy and GHG emissions targets, with a primary focus on leveraging renewable energy as a sustainable resource for our business. A: To achieve these objectives, we established a Renewable Energy Plan that incorporates various solutions, including free-market incentive energy, purchasing i-RECs, and implementing Distributed Generation (DG) along with becoming a self-producer of renewable energy. R: Through our plans, TBRA has achieved 100% renewable energy since 2018 by purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) and investing in the Distributed Generation (DG) model. In 2024, we advanced our ambitious DG project, implementing 5 plants across Brazil with long-term contracts (2040). With a total of 72 DG

plants in operation—51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas—spread across 21 states and the Federal District, TBRA can generate 646 mil MWh per year, enough to power 308,000 households. As an example, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to become a self-producer of energy by installing 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), with a total capacity of 237 MWp. Through this initiative, we'll now be able to supply up to 73% of its energy consumption in the free energy market, powering an average of 200 medium-voltage consumer units.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Telefônica Brasil has identified an opportunity to grow its business in a low-carbon economy by selling digital products and services that help with the decarbonization of other sector of the economy. The Exponential Roadmap initiative highlights that digital technologies have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 15% in the industrial sector, and by up to 35% if people's habits change to become more digital and sustainable. This underlines the role of digitalization in the transition to a low-carbon economy and strengthens the Company's commitment to solutions that benefit both the environment and its customers' competitiveness. This action is in continuous development given its essential nature within the Company's strategy and is implemented and tracked through the development of Eco Smart solutions (based on connectivity, IoT, Cloud and Big Data) and the quantification of avoided emissions. High growth forecasts of these technologies and their

usefulness in tackling climate change result in the main opportunity presented for Telefônica Brasil in the transition scenario characterized by low emissions. In 2024, revenue from these solutions reached BRL 2.38 billion, representing growth of about 23% compared to 2023. Furthermore, estimates suggest that Eco Smart and connectivity services helped Telefônica's Brasil customers in Brazil avoid the emission of 14.8 million metric tons of CO2 in 2024.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

Telefônica Brasil estimates potential increases in revenues due to digital products and services that currently has in its portfolio and help with the decarbonization of other sectors of the economy. The positive effect of these services on Company's financial position is already materializing and increased sales of low-carbon products are boosting revenues. These technologies also enhance the company's revenue streams by meeting growing customer demand for low-carbon solutions. In 2024, revenue from these solutions reached BRL 2.38 billion, representing growth of about 23% compared to 2023.

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

Telefônica Brasil estimates potential increases in revenues due to a higher demand for new digital products and services. This growing demand will allow the Company to seize new business opportunities through its Eco Smart solutions and services which it will develop in the coming years based on innovative technologies such as 5G and artificial intelligence (AI). According to estimates by Market Research Future (MRFR), the global green tech market will grow to more than USD182.4B in 2030. Additionally, a study by the Exponential Roadmap initiative indicates that while the telecommunications sector is responsible for just 1.4% of global emissions, the development of digital technologies can contribute significantly to cutting emissions across other sectors. According to the study, the implementation of digital solutions in sectors such as energy, industry, agriculture, building, and transport has the potential to reduce fuel-related emissions by 15% by 2030, and by a further 35% indirectly through its ability to transform people's habits.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2380349019.03

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

3632900000

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

3632900000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The financial effect figure in the reporting year includes digital services aimed at providing data and analysis to reduce GHG emissions from other activities. They are grouped into solutions such as teleworking, smart mobility solutions, or e-health solutions, among others. The potential financial anticipated effects have been estimated based on the following data: • Company's revenues associated to Digital Services in 2024. • The projections for digital services. According to Market Research Future, business growth in the Digital Services market is estimated to increase more than 70% by 2030 from a 2024 base year. For the reporting year, the financial impact of this opportunity comes from: $\Sigma [(current\ Digital\ Services\ revenues) * (\% \text{ of these services associated to tackle climate change})]$. For medium-term, the financial impact of this opportunity comes from: $\Sigma [(current\ Digital\ Services\ revenues) * (Expected\ growth\ of\ these\ services\ by\ 2030) * (\% \text{ of these services associated to tackle climate change})]$.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Supported by its network powered by 100% renewable electricity and low CO2 emissions, Telefônica Brasil offers B2B customers solutions based on Connectivity, Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud, Big Data, or 5G, which drive the digital transformation of customers and generate significant environmental benefits in their activities or production processes. These solutions help optimize resource use, accelerate the transition to circular economy models, and reduce their emissions, enabling them to develop their business more efficiently and sustainably, improving their market competitiveness. In 2024, revenue from these solutions reached BRL 2.38 billion, representing growth of about 23% compared to 2023. Furthermore, estimates suggest that Eco Smart and connectivity services helped Telefônica's Brasil customers in Brazil avoid the emission of 14.8 million metric tons of CO2 in 2024. The costs associated with realizing this opportunity reflect the budget allocated for developing new climate-related digital services and enhancing existing ones. Therefore, the management cost is derived from: Σ [Capex New Digital Services] + [Capex Improvement of Current Digital Services]

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Supported by its network powered by 100% renewable electricity and low CO2 emissions, Telefônica Brasil offers B2B customers solutions based on Connectivity, Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud, Big Data, or 5G, which drive the digital transformation of customers and generate significant environmental benefits in their activities or production processes. These solutions help optimize resource use, accelerate the transition to circular economy models, and reduce their emissions, enabling them to develop their business more efficiently and sustainably, improving their market competitiveness. S: Technological advancements offer innovative opportunities. The global green tech market is projected to grow more than US\$182.4B in 2030. T: Telefônica Brasil aims to leverage digital services to tackle climate change, promote sustainability, and enhance environmental management among its clients. A: The Company's ESG Customer and business development" area, which focuses on integrating ESG in the commercial offer and in the innovation and development processes of P&S, aims to gain a competitive advantage by capturing emerging sustainability-related market opportunities. R: In 2024, revenue from these solutions reached BRL 2.38 billion, representing growth of about 23% compared to 2023. Furthermore, estimates suggest that Eco Smart and connectivity services helped Telefônica's Brasil customers in Brazil avoid the emission of 14.8 million metric tons of CO2 in 2024. To ensure the reliability of the environmental benefits identified in each solution, the label also undergoes external verification by the Spanish Association for Standardization and Certification (Aenor, in Spanish).
[Add row]*

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

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

2380349019.03

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Telefônica Brasil has established an ESG strategy composed of six pillars that address both risks and opportunities related to its operations. These opportunities are linked to two strategic instruments adopted by the company: the Strategic Planning (PE) and the Responsible Business Plan (PNR). Both instruments are actively monitored by management and incorporate business and ESG objectives that align with the primary demands of internal and external stakeholders, as well as with legal, regulatory, and voluntary commitments made by the company. Technology plays a critical role in fostering a low-carbon economy. To support this, we provide solutions capable of decarbonizing various sector. In the B2B segment, we offer products and services with the Eco Smart seal. This certification enables companies to understand the environmental benefits of our solutions. In 2024, products and services promoting energy and climate efficiency, in line with the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, generated BRL 2.38 billion in revenue. This amount represents >4% of Telefônica Brasil's operational net revenue, calculated as (% Eco Smart seal [net revenue] / operational net revenue).

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

At Telefônica Brasil (TBRA), diversity management is a strategic priority. Our Board-approved Diversity and Inclusion Policy (DIP) emphasizes equal opportunities and non-discriminatory practices across the Company. We firmly oppose any conduct linked to prejudice, including but not limited to nationality, skin color, ethnicity, race, marital status, family responsibility, religion, age, disability, social condition, political opinion, health status, gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity/expression. Our DIP applies to all TBRA employees. The DIP is supported by the Executive Committee (EC), made up of managers whose objective is to promote, monitor and approve TBRA's strategy on the subject, thus guaranteeing multiculturalism and diversity. The theme of diversity is managed by an Executive

Board in the People Vice-Presidency, by the Diversity Committee (composed by Executives) and Subcommittees (affinity groups formed by different positions) led by managers. To ensure progress in the priority pillars, our diversity program is monitored monthly by the CEO, the EC and in specific forums with the Company's leadership. The DIP states that the process of nominating and electing members of TBRA's BOD must consider, whenever possible, in addition to the skills required to perform the duties of a BOD member, diversity of knowledge, training, and professional experience, age, race, gender, geographic origin, and cultural background.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Diversity and Inclusion Policy.pdf,Diversity and Inclusion Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) Sustainability Governance is overseen by the Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations, a C-level executive who reports directly to the CEO. TBRA has 3 levels of ESG agenda monitoring and decision-making by Senior Management: a) Quality and Sustainability Committee (Q&S): Comprising four Board of Directors (BD) members, this committee advises the BD on ESG issues, ensuring that relevant sustainability matters are incorporated and integrated into TBRA's actions, policies, and decision-making processes; b) Sustainability Committee: This committee includes the CEO, VPs, and executives

responsible for respective ESG agendas, ensuring sustainability is addressed at the highest governance level within the company. It promotes cross-functional management and timely discussions on challenges and opportunities, enhancing TBRA's sustainability performance; c) Sustainability & Regulation Committee: A global committee that discusses sustainability topics, with TBRA's CEO as the primary sponsor for reporting the company's major ESG progress and challenges. To guide its sustainability governance, TBRA has developed a Responsible Business Plan (RBP), a strategic instrument. The Q&S Committee is responsible for reviewing the sustainability strategy through the RBP, periodically examining and monitoring action plans that support ESG objectives, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity strategy, and other responsibilities related to service quality. The Q&S Committee monitors GHG emissions targets linked to 5% of the executive bonus based on performance in recent years. Under the Environmental Management and Climate Change Pillar of the RBP, the Q&S Committee endorses initiatives and goals for GHG reductions and neutralization, including a net-zero target discussed in various meetings, set for 2035 and encompassing all emissions across the value chain. The Q&S Committee continuously monitors performance against CO2 reduction targets, GHG mitigation action plans in operations and the value chain, as well as Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy programs. To ensure that the Sustainability & Climate Strategy is managed across the company, senior facility and operations managers are involved in Q&S meetings as needed. TBRA has developed a Climate Action Plan to ensure transparency and guide the achievement of its objectives, detailing the evolution of GHG emissions and actions for decarbonization. This plan outlines the integration of climate strategy within the company's commercial, value chain, and economic strategies, including engagement actions with customers, the supply chain, and climate risk management. The Q&S Committee monitors the goals and guidelines of the plan and reports them to the BD. Besides mitigating CO₂ impact, climate risk is incorporated into the company's overall risk assessment, with results reviewed by the Audit and Control Committee and reported to the BD.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – less than annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) Sustainability Governance is overseen by the Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations, a C-level executive who reports directly to the CEO. TBRA has three levels of ESG agenda monitoring and decision-making by Senior Management: a) Quality and Sustainability Committee (Q&S): Comprising four Board of Directors (BD) members, this committee advises the BD on ESG issues, ensuring that relevant sustainability matters are incorporated and integrated into TBRA's actions, policies, and decision-making processes; b) Sustainability Committee: This committee includes the CEO, VPs, and executives responsible for respective ESG agendas, ensuring sustainability is addressed at the highest governance level within the company. It promotes cross-functional management and timely discussions on challenges and opportunities, enhancing TBRA's sustainability performance; c) Sustainability & Regulation Committee: A global committee that discusses sustainability topics, with TBRA's CEO as the primary sponsor for reporting the company's major ESG progress and challenges. To guide its sustainability governance, TBRA has developed a Responsible Business Plan (RBP), a strategic instrument. The Q&S Committee is responsible for reviewing the sustainability strategy through the RBP, periodically examining and monitoring action plans that support ESG objectives, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity strategy (including water issue), and other responsibilities related to service quality. TBRA is committed to the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems. This goal involves addressing the impact of our operations on biodiversity while also considering effects throughout our entire value and supply chain. To support this objective, we have developed a comprehensive biodiversity strategy, which is integrated into our Climate Action Plan. This strategy outlines our approach to achieving our Biodiversity Ambition, with a focus on minimizing our impact on ecosystems and species, as well as managing the risks associated with our reliance on biodiversity. In line with TBRA's commitment, we have incorporated the goal of "Promoting the Protection of Biodiversity and Ecosystems" into our Environmental Policy. This policy's update has been reviewed by the Q&S Committee and approved by BD to ensure that biodiversity considerations are fully integrated into our risk assessment framework.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- ☒ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :Corporate Governance – Board Member (IBCG - Instituto Brasileiro de Governança Corporativa)

Experience

- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Under the CEO's management, the topic of climate action is introduced, monitored, and developed by each direct C-level executive according to their respective areas of responsibility, particularly by the Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations. Additionally, the CEO, or one of their delegated C-level representatives, is accountable for discussing and providing periodic reports on the climate agenda to the company's governance structures, including the Executive Committee, the Quality and Sustainability Committee (Q&S), and, when needed, to the Board of Directors, among others. Beneath the leadership of the CEO, the company has implemented key governance and sustainability management initiatives aimed at promoting essential ESG topics, including: (a) Establishing a dedicated Executive Sustainability Committee for monitoring and decision-making; (b) Linking short- and long-term remuneration to climate indicators; (c) Representing TBRA in the governance bodies of the Telefónica Group, such as the Sustainability and Regulation Committee; (d) Advancing the net-zero target by five years (from 2040 to 2035); (e) Approving commitments to sustainable development initiatives, such as the Ambition 2030 of the Brazilian Global Compact Network, among others.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations (on December 31.2024)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations (VP) is responsible for embedding ESG management across the business by establishing and monitoring the Responsible Business Plan (RBP) that includes oversight and review of ESG objectives, such as biodiversity (including water issue) and climate change. The BD of TBRA is supported by 3 advisory committees, including the Q&S Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the company's sustainability strategy. The VP actively participates in the Quality and Sustainability Committee (Q&S), which reports to the Board of Directors (BD) periodically, taking on the responsibility of defining the agenda and preparing reports, presentations, and materials for Q&S Committee consideration and also the BD when needed. Under coordination of the CEO, the VP oversees the RBP, which is implemented by the Socioenvironmental team, specifically addressing climate change and biodiversity aspects. This team functions cross-functionally, interacting with all operational areas. The allocation of environmental responsibilities within the VP also promotes relationships and enables multi-sectoral collaboration with other stakeholders, which is essential for addressing global challenges. TBRA has an Environmental Policy that has been revised and updated following the identification of opportunities related to biodiversity. This policy was approved by both the Board of Directors (BD) and the Executive Board of TBRA, strengthening the company's commitment to biodiversity protection. It integrates biodiversity considerations into the company's Risk Map, facilitating informed decision-making and the management of short, medium, and long-term risks. Additionally, the policy sets a goal to prevent deforestation linked to the company's activities, both within its operations and throughout its upstream and downstream supply chain.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations (on December 31.2024)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice President of Sustainability and Institutional Relations (VP) is responsible for embedding ESG management across the business by establishing and monitoring the Responsible Business Plan (RBP) that includes oversight and review of ESG objectives, such as Biodiversity and Climate Change (B&CC). The TBRA's Board of Directors (BD) is supported by 3 advisory committees, including the Quality & Sustainability Committee (Q&S), which is responsible for overseeing the company's sustainability strategy. The VP actively participates in the Q&S Committee, which reports to the BD periodically, taking on the responsibility of defining the agenda and preparing reports, presentations, and materials for Q&S Committee consideration and also the BD when needed. Under coordination of the CEO, the VP oversees the RBP, which is implemented by the Socioenvironmental team, specifically addressing B&CC aspects. This team functions cross-functionally, interacting with all operational areas that impact carbon emissions or are affected by climate change. The allocation of environmental responsibilities within the VP also promotes relationships and enables multi-sectoral collaboration with other stakeholders, which is essential for addressing global challenges such as climate change. In collaboration with the Sustainability Director, the VP reports directly to the CEO during every meeting. ESG processes and actions, including environmental issues related to B&CC, are also addressed by the Audit and Control Committee and the Nominations, Remuneration, and Corporate Governance Committee, each according to their respective scopes. Environmental issues concerning B&CC are incorporated into our Climate Action Plan and the RBP, both of which are approved by TBRA's BD. The Q&S Committee is tasked with periodically examining, analyzing, and monitoring the RBP, as well as the Company's sustainability indices, recommending actions whenever opportunities for improvement are identified.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Short-term Incentive: To drive the entire company in advancing the ESG agenda, 20% of the variable compensation of the Board (Statutory and Non-Statutory) and all employees is linked to ESG indicators prioritized by the company in its strategy, such as: Promoter Score (NPS), greenhouse gas emissions, and diversity. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions accounts for 5% of the 20% attributed to non-financial KPIs, based on annual (short-term) targets. Long-term Incentive: Telefônica Brasil offers long-term compensation based on (1) shares of Telefônica S.A., including: Performance Share Plan (PSP TEF) for statutory and non-statutory directors; and (2) phantom shares of Vivo (PSP VIVT3) for statutory and non-statutory directors, according to local Performance Share Plans (PSP) approved in 2022 and June 2024. Neutralization/Compensation of CO2 emissions and gender equality—the presence of women in leadership positions—represent 10% of the compensation linked to ESG indicators.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The executive short-term incentive program (bonus) is available to the Board (Statutory and Non-Statutory) and all employees. The bonus structure consists of 80% operational and financial objectives and 20% sustainability targets, which include a 5% component specifically focused on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These GHG reduction targets are established annually at the company level and are aligned with our short, medium, and long-term goals, including our commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2035 (2040 by corporate level). The bonus has a minimum threshold; no incentive is paid below this level, while the maximum achievement level is limited at 125%. The long-term incentive plan for the period 2022-2026 applies for statutory and non-statutory directors. It is directly linked to the neutralization and offsetting of CO2 emissions (Scopes 1 and 2), with a 10% weighting in the long-term remuneration package. This plan includes the expectation of receiving the full amount corresponding to a specified number of units representing shares issued by the company as part of the executives' variable remuneration. Among the evaluation criteria are indicators related to climate change. Additionally, a minimum level of emission reductions for Scopes 1 and 2, aligned with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Agreement, must be met for this portion of the incentive to be awarded.

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

Telefônica Brasil has established a climate transition strategy known as the Climate Action Plan, which outlines the company's pathway to achieving net-zero emissions. The plan targets a gradual reduction in CO2 emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory, aiming for a 90% reduction by 2035 (with a corporate-level goal of 2040 at the latest). It also incorporates the neutralization of residual emissions through nature-based solutions. Our variable compensation system is pivotal in driving these objectives by incentivizing annual reductions in absolute CO2 emissions through our short-term incentive plan, in

alignment with the company’s decarbonization pathway. As a result of this focus on emissions reduction, Telefônica Brasil achieved a 90% decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2023, maintaining this reduction throughout 2024. Furthermore, Telefônica Brasil aims to neutralize the impact of its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by removing these emissions from the atmosphere and ensuring their permanent storage. The long-term incentive plan is directly linked to the neutralization of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, reinforcing the company’s commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035. In conclusion, both the short- and long-term variable remuneration schemes for the Corporate Executive team significantly contribute to achieving our decarbonization commitments.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Climate change
 - ☒ Water
 - ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

- Select from:
- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Telefônica Brasil's Environmental Policy aligns to ISO 14001:2015 and is mandatory for all companies under its direct or indirect control. Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) is committed to implementing and maintaining environmental Management Systems and continuously improving environmental performance in its operations, products, and services. The company aims to protect the environment by reducing its environmental footprint, emphasizing water management, circular economy practices, and transitioning to decarbonized operations. This includes setting science-based targets (SBTi) to reduce GHG emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, consuming 100% renewable electricity, reducing fossil fuel use, minimizing refrigerant gas impact, and promoting energy efficiency. TBRA also focuses on driving innovation through digital services that address environmental challenges, training and engaging employees and customers, and collaborating with suppliers and partners to promote best environmental practices. The company is dedicated to fostering a Circular and Low Carbon Economy, regularly communicating its environmental performance to stakeholders, promoting sustainable logistics and distribution, and protecting biodiversity and ecosystems. The Policy is available at: <https://www.telefonica.com.br/content/dam/others-sites/telefonica/telefonica-com-br/homepage/pdf/sustentabilidade/principais-politicas/environmental%20policy-eng.pdf>

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Efficiency in comprehensive water management and reducing the Water Footprint of its operations.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

environmental policy-eng.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ RE100 | ☒ Exponential Roadmap Initiative |
| ☒ SME Climate Hub | ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) |
| ☒ The Climate Pledge | ☒ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) |
| ☒ We Mean Business | ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
| ☒ Race to Zero Campaign | ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) |

☒ Other, please specify :CEBDS - Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development, non-profit civil association that promotes sustainable development through articulation with governments and civil Society

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

Since 2010, Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has actively participated in the UN Global Compact, committing to adhere to the Guiding Principles and advance the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, which address human rights, labor practices, and environmental issues. TBRA is currently engaged in initiatives such as "Caring for the Climate" and "Responsible Engagement in Climate Policies," among others. In 2022, the UN Global Compact in Brazil launched the 2030 Ambition, urging Brazilian companies to enhance their engagement in concrete actions to achieve the 2030 Agenda. TBRA signed six commitments with the 2030 Ambition movement, including Net Zero Ambition, Women Lead 2030, Race is a Priority, Focus on Mind, Decent Salary, and Circular Connection, positioning us as one of the companies most committed to these various movements. As part of the Telefônica Group, we are signatories of the RE100 initiative, which unites companies worldwide striving for 100% renewable energy consumption in their operations. To reinforce our alignment with a 1.5°C trajectory, in 2018, we became the first telecom company in Brazil to achieve 100% renewable energy, surpassing the target set by the group by 12 years. Since then, we have been producing part of our own energy through a distributed generation model, using renewable electricity from solar, hydropower, and biogas sources. Additionally, our net-zero target has been approved at the Group Level by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In 2023, TBRA successfully achieved a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2015 levels, and in 2024, the company maintained this reduction in alignment with our SBTi-approved goals. Furthermore, TBRA has adhered to the public commitments of Climate Neutrality and Business Leaders for the Climate, initiatives of the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), of which we are members. CEBDS promotes sustainable development through collaboration with governments and civil society and brings together over 100 business groups active in Brazil, responsible for 50% of the Brazilian GDP, representing the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Brazil. Additionally, we are active members of CEBDS Thematic Chambers (TC) focused on Climate, Energy and Sustainable Finance, Biodiversity and Biotechnology, Amazon, and Social Impact. TBRA adheres to the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to analyze and manage climate-related risks, implementing its recommendations to meet the expectations of our key stakeholders. Moreover, we are committed to adopting the guidelines of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

CARTA_Empresarios-Clima_ING-3.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) recognizes the urgency of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and achieving net-zero emissions, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. Accomplishing this goal requires collaborative efforts from governments, society, industry, and companies to create a more sustainable planet. In this context, TBRA engages in Climate Advocacy, participating in working groups, associations, and dialogues with decision-makers and policymakers. These actions are guided by TBRA's climate commitments and principles, advocating for measures to limit GHG emissions and prevent exceeding the 1.5°C scenario set by the Paris Agreement. Our objective is to support the transition to a low-carbon economy while emphasizing the crucial role of telecommunications networks in the journey towards decarbonization. The Vice-Presidency of Institutional Relations and Sustainability is responsible for fostering transparent and trusting relationships with stakeholders and supporting the business in engaging with employees, opinion leaders, the media, public agents, and society at large. OUR PRINCIPLES: Our climate advocacy work is governed by the following principles: a. Adherence to TBRA's Principles of Responsible Business: Our Code of Ethics and Conduct includes commitments to ethical long-term management and to promoting fair and sustainable socio-environmental development. b. Compliance with our Environmental Policy: This policy outlines principles for managing and improving environmental performance, as well as our Energy Management Policy, which guides efficient, low-carbon energy management. c. Alignment with TBRA's climate commitments. d. Adherence to the Paris Agreement: We are committed to its goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C. MANAGING OUR ADVOCACY ACTIONS: To ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement and other guiding principles, TBRA has established an internal Working Group (WG) composed of professionals from the Institutional Relations and Sustainability departments, dedicated to climate issues. This group is

responsible for monitoring and contributing to climate guidelines and policies relevant to the sector. Key actions of this Working Group include: • Monitoring and engaging with key associations in which TBRA participates, particularly those focused on climate issues. • Tracking public policy discussions and draft laws. • Participating in public consultations, events, forums, and dialogues with political decision-makers.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Taxonomia Sustentável Brasileira

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Other

☒ International agreement related to climate change adaptation

☒ International agreement related to climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The Ministry of Finance, under the technical coordination of the Undersecretariat for Sustainable Economic Development (SDES), submitted for public consultation, in November 2024 during COP29 in Azerbaijan, the 2nd Phase of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, which aims to define and classify economic activities and investments that are aligned with sustainability objectives and addressing climate change. As part of Telefônica Brasil's advocacy strategy, we presented to SDES and other members of the Interministerial Committee of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, through the submission of a technical note, evidence of the role of digitization and connectivity in supporting the construction of a public policy that promotes Brazilian socioeconomic development on sustainable bases aligned with the needs of the new digital economy. Additionally, through the "Participa +Brasil" platform, we submitted contributions to the following documents: 2.8 – CNAE Services for quality of life and planning; 2.3 – CNAE C Transformation industries; 2.6 – CNAE F Construction; and 4 Addressing inequalities.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Responding to consultations

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

Connectivity is the fundamental requirement for digitization. The expansion and modernization of telecommunications infrastructure are essential to mitigate the environmental impacts arising from the increased data traffic generated by the growing implementation of digital services. Investments, both public and private, in the expansion and modernization of networks are indispensable for reducing carbon emissions and energy consumption associated with digital services, as well as enabling the mitigation of climate change, the optimization of natural resource and energy use, and the containment of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In this context, Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) presented evidence to the Federal Government regarding the crucial role of digitization and connectivity in supporting the

development of public policies that promote sustainable socioeconomic development in Brazil, aligned with the needs of the new digital economy. The inclusion of the telecommunications sector in the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB) aligns with the economic and commercial models of TBRA's Climate Action Plan, which includes: Economic Model: This model encompasses tools aimed at investing in operational efficiency and the internalization of the carbon price, serving as levers for decision-making and financial analysis in the face of climate change. Commercial Model: It encourages Telefônica Brasil to develop and offer digital products and services that enable the reduction of emissions generated by customers, thereby promoting conscious consumption and encouraging consumers to use sustainability criteria in their purchasing decisions. Currently, TBRA is awaiting the conclusion of the TSB process to determine whether the telecommunications sector has been included in the Tourism, Urban Planning, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) technical report.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting sustainable development through collaboration with governments and civil society, as well as the dissemination of modern concepts and practices. It represents the Brazilian business sector in advocating for public policies that steer the country towards sustainable development, while enhancing competitiveness and ensuring legal security for businesses.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) operates on multiple fronts. To foster discussions and facilitate the exchange of experiences, CEBDS organizes events and initiatives with key stakeholders. Additionally, through advocacy, it collaborates to influence public policies. CEBDS also develops initiatives in partnership with businesses, organizations, and governments, aiming to promote sustainable actions and practices. Moreover, CEBDS relies on thematic chambers, which serve as discussion forums where, with contributions from member companies, it engages in research and the development of strategic projects. Telefônica Brasil actively participates in the Thematic Chambers (TC): • Climate • Energy • Biodiversity and Biotechnology • Sustainable Finance • Advocacy During the reporting year, Telefônica Brasil did not seek to influence CEBDS's position, as it aligns with our own. However, through CEBDS, we also submitted our contributions to the Public Consultation on the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, highlighting that the "Telecommunications, Media and Technology

(TMT)" sector acts as a catalyst for decarbonizing other sectors of the economy. Our products and services enhance climate and energy efficiency, support social development, create jobs, and attract investment through a robust digital infrastructure, positioning the sector as a pioneer in developing a low-carbon economy

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

100589

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

This funding covers the membership fees for Telefônica Brasil to join the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS). CEBDS is a non-profit civil association that promotes sustainable development through collaboration with governments and civil society. It represents over 100 business groups in Brazil, accounting for 50% of the country's GDP, and serves as the Brazilian chapter of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). CEBDS engages in various thematic areas, including water, biodiversity, biotechnology, social impact, climate, energy, and sustainable finance. Telefônica Brasil has been participating in high-level discussions on the ESG agenda in Brazil, including climate change and its future impacts. This membership provides us the opportunity to contribute to critical discussions by incorporating our perspectives.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Value chain engagement

- ☑ Governance
- ☑ Emission targets
- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities

- ☑ Water accounting figures
- ☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies: EMS – pg 117 Governance: Pgs 23 to 33 Risks&Opportunities: Risk Governance – pgs 34 to 38/Risk assessment – pgs 133 to 135/Climate-related risks & opp – pgs 184 to 185 Strategy: Climate Change Strategy – pgs 129 - 138 Value chain engagement: Supply Chain Program – pgs 136 to 138/Supplier relations – pgs 147 to 151 Emissions figures: GHG emission inventory – pg 131/Scope 1, 2 and 3 – pg 199&200 Emission targets: Targets and metrics – page130 Water - pg 119

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Integrated Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The 2024 Integrated Report, which brings light to the Company's main initiatives and commitments to society and its stakeholders. The report covers the same reporting period as the financial statements, i.e., from January 1 to December 31, 2024. In this document, we present the initiatives and strategies that marked the Company's 2024 journey, focused on digital transformation. The analysis and consolidation of indicators took into account the Company's operations in Brazil, with social, environmental and governance information representing approximately 96.2% of the total scope of the financial statements. Prepared in accordance with internationally recognized standards, the Report follows: (a) Global Reporting Initiative (b) Integrated Report capitals (c) Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (d) Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (e) Sustainable Development Goals The report has been reviewed and approved by the Company's Statutory Executive Board, taking into account relevant information on ESG indices and data providers, such as the B3's Corporate Sustainability Index and the Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index. The report has also been submitted to independent external assurance by PwC. Financial information contained herein refers to the Company's consolidated operations.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050 scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Investment flows to be directed towards greener sources of energy production

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Development of certain technology

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

☒ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Inflation and population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Telefônica Brasil performed a scenario analysis to identify and assess the potential transition risks and opportunities it is exposed to. For transition risk, the Company used the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) Net Zero 2050 scenario, which is consistent with the Paris Agreement and aims to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C by the end of the 21st century, outlining the necessary efforts for transitioning to a low-carbon economy. This analysis was based on a series of assumptions regarding emissions, macro-economic trends, energy consumption and technology deployment:

- *Emissions: Global CO₂ emissions reach or approach zero by 2050. Countries with political commitment in place by the end of March 2024 to achieve net zero meet this target either before or after 2050. This is possible by implementing more stringent policies in the short term, such as carbon pricing. Carbon pricing is set to meet the emissions limits defined in the Net Zero 2050 scenario, generating substitution effects: emitting technologies become more expensive, and investment is cheaper, low carbon alternatives are encouraged.*

- *Macro-economic trends: One of the main assumptions regarding socio-economic drivers is a balanced growth of the population and the economy at the global level (through higher GDP and lower inflation rates). In addition, new business opportunities are expected to emerge, based on green sectors or products and services that enable customers, companies or individuals to decarbonize, thus incentivizing innovation.*
- *Consumption and the energy mix: Greater efficiency in processes will result in lower energy intensity. Likewise, increased consumption and investment in renewable energy are expected to reduce dependencies on fossil fuels.*
- *Technology deployment: A rapid increase in technological innovation is expected, driven by the need to adapt and to take advantage of the opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon scenario. The scenario used deals with inherent uncertainties arising from political, technological and social factors, such as*

the fulfilment of international and national climate commitments, the speed of technological advancements, and the evolution of global regulations. Despite these uncertainties, this assessment provides a strong foundation for anticipating and mitigating climate-related risks and capitalizing on emerging opportunities.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has considered different scenarios and time horizons that may influence the impacts related to climate change the Company could face. To assess these impacts on performance and assets, the analysis utilized a comprehensive range of relevant climate variables, focusing on adaptation and mitigation strategies. For its scenario selection, TBRA chose the Net Zero 2050 scenario from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). This scenario aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and innovation, targeting global net zero CO2 emissions by around 2050. By adopting this Net Zero scenario, TBRA seeks to understand the potential implications of the transition to a low-carbon economy. The NGFS was selected as a source due to its comprehensive and globally recognized projections regarding net-zero emissions by 2050. The time horizons used in the analysis are as follows: 2030: Short-term; 2050: Medium-term; 2070: Long-term. These correspond to the estimated 20 to 30-year lifespan of our infrastructures. The assets considered in this analysis include: Radio Base Stations; Switch Centers; Data Centers; Warehouses; Stores; Offices; Other relevant infrastructures. The NGFS variables used in this analysis include: Post-processed Investment in Low Carbon; Carbon Price; Final Energy Price for Industry (Liquids); Secondary Energy Price for Electricity; Secondary Energy Price for Liquids (Biomass); Final Energy Price for Industry (Liquids and Bioenergy). Other projections include variables such as the advancement of the use of digital services or cloud, although not based on climate scenarios, as well as TBRA's internal projections, for example, on energy consumption or Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Development of certain technology

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) evaluates physical risks related to climate change using projections of climate variables, which incorporate socioeconomic factors and CO₂ concentration pathways (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway - SSP & Representative Concentration Pathway - RCP), aligning with the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). For a low-emissions, sustainability-oriented pathway, TBRA employs the SSP1–2.6 scenario, consistent with IFRS S2 recommendations based on previous TCFD. Key Assumptions: 1. SSP1-2.6 anticipates low challenges in climate change mitigation, with a radiative forcing of 2.6 W/m² by 2100, aligning with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to below 2°C, ideally to 1.5°C. 2. Socio-Economic Dynamics: It envisions a focus on human well-being, clean technology development, and environmental preservation. It anticipates economic growth driven by energy efficiency and consumption patterns aimed at low material growth. Uncertainties: The climate scenarios used in the analysis address uncertainties from political, technological, and social factors, such as compliance with international and national climate commitments, the rate of climate impact manifestation, and the adaptive capacity of ecosystems. The varying resolutions of climate projections may also lead to under- or overestimations of assessed hazards. Despite these uncertainties, utilizing the SSP1-2.6 scenario and its key driving forces provides a robust framework for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, aiding the Company's strategic and resilience planning. Asset Assessment: The evaluation covers all TBRA's assets in Brazil, totaling over 40,000, including radio base stations, data centers, cellular switching centers, and other properties. Probabilities was calculated in two ways: 1. Individual probability for each asset; 2. Average probability by region, segmented by asset class. Impact: The impact (I) is determined as the product of the Impact by Asset Type and the Regional Impact Factor, accounting for the unique characteristics of each asset class and region. Regional variability is considered through the number of critical assets, and the impact factor is based on the percentage of these critical assets, normalized accordingly. To model the probability of each climatic threat at the locations of the Company's assets, the analysis evaluated the historical scenario (1995-2014) and the SSP1-2.6 scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has considered different scenarios and time horizons that may influence the impacts related to climate change the Company could face. To ensure a comprehensive assessment, the analysis utilized a wide array of relevant and available climate variables to evaluate their effects on the Company's performance and assets. The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) was selected as it encompasses a range of technological, socioeconomic and policy futures as well as consider challenges to mitigation and adaptation. For this, the SSP1-2.6 (a 2°C scenario approximately equal to RCP2.6) was chosen. In the context of the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways, SSP1-2.6 represents a scenario characterized by low challenges in climate change mitigation and adaptation, with a radiative forcing level of 2.6 W/m² by 2100. This scenario aligns with the targets set by the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C, ideally aiming for 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. SSP1-2.6 outlines a pathway in which the world successfully transitions to a more sustainable and low-carbon future, thereby mitigating the most severe impacts of climate change. SSP DATABASE, provides projections of variables such as emission costs, GDP/world population, among others (based on RCP scenarios). The time horizons used in the analysis are as follows: 2030: Short-term; 2050: Medium-term; 2070: Long-term These correspond to the estimated 20 to 30-year lifespan of our infrastructures. The assets considered in this analysis include: Radio Base Stations; Switch Centers; Data Centers; Warehouses; Stores; Offices; Other relevant infrastructures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) evaluates physical risks related to climate change using projections of climate variables, which incorporate socioeconomic factors and CO₂ concentration pathways (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway - SSP & Representative Concentration Pathway - RCP). These scenarios are aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). For severe physical climate risk exploration, TBRA adopted the SSP5–8.5 scenario, a high-emissions or "pessimistic" scenario, consistent with IFRS S2 recommendations based on previous TCFD. Key Assumptions: 1. This scenario projects radiative forcing level of 8.5 W/m² by 2100, with significant greenhouse gas emission increases anticipated. As a result, a temperature rise of approximately 5.5°C above pre-industrial levels is expected, intensifying climate change's economic and environmental impacts. 2. Socio-Economic Dynamics: It envisions a fossil fuel-driven development model, emphasizing free-market growth, high economic growth with low population growth, effective international cooperation, but limited emission reduction and environmental mitigation efforts. Uncertainties: All climate scenarios incorporate uncertainties related to political, technological, and social factors, such as compliance with climate commitments and the pace at which climate impacts manifest. The resolution of climate projections may under-, or overestimate assessed hazards. Nonetheless, using the SSP5–8.5 scenario and its driving forces provides a robust framework for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, informing strategic and resilience planning. Asset Assessment: The evaluation encompasses all the Company's assets in Brazil, totaling over 40,000, including telecommunications towers, data centers, cellular switching centers, and other properties. Probabilities were calculated in two ways: 1. Individual probability for each asset; 2. Average probability by region, segmented by asset class. Impact: The impact (I) is determined as the product of the Impact by Asset Type and the Regional Impact Factor, accounting for the unique characteristics of each asset class and region. Regional variability is considered through the number of critical assets, and the impact factor is based on the percentage of these critical assets, normalized accordingly. To model the probability of each climate threat to its assets, TBRA analyzed both the historical scenario (1995-2014) and the SSP5-8.5 scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has considered different scenarios and time horizons that may influence the impacts related to climate change the Company could face. To ensure a comprehensive assessment, the analysis utilized a wide array of relevant and available climate variables to evaluate their effects on the Company's performance and assets. The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) was selected as it encompasses a range of technological, socioeconomic and policy futures as well as consider challenges to mitigation and adaptation. For this, the SSP5-8.5 (a high scenario similar to RCP8.5) was chosen. In the context of the IPCC's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways, SSP5-8.5 represents a future scenario characterized by high radiative forcing. This scenario is associated with a fossil fuel-intensive world where significant mitigation challenges exist. Specifically, SSP5-8.5 leads to a radiative forcing level of 8.5 W/m² by 2100, primarily due to greenhouse gas emissions. SSP DATABASE, provides projections of variables such as emission costs, GDP/world population, among others (based on RCP scenarios). The time horizons used in the analysis are as follows: 2030: Short-term; 2050: Medium-term; 2070: Long-term These correspond to the estimated 20 to 30-year lifespan of our infrastructures. The assets considered in this analysis include: Radio Base Stations; Switch Centers; Data Centers; Warehouses; Stores; Offices; Other relevant infrastructures.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☑ Strategy and financial planning
- ☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☑ Capacity building
- ☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has selected 3 climate scenarios—NGFS Net Zero (which aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate policies and innovation to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by around 2050), SSP1–2.6 (Low challenges in climate change mitigation, targeting a radiative forcing level of 2.6 W/m² by 2100, aligning with the Paris Agreement’s goal to limit warming ideally to 1.5°C), and SSP5–8.5 (A fossil fuel-intensive future, with high radiative forcing at 8.5 W/m² by 2100 due to greenhouse gas emissions and major mitigation challenges) —to explore a range of potential future pathways and assess both transition and physical climate R&O. These scenarios represent different degrees of global ambition in climate change mitigation, from strong coordinated action to delayed or insufficient efforts. The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) was adopted, as it encompasses diverse technological, socioeconomic, and policy futures while also addressing the challenges associated with mitigation and adaptation strategies. The assessment covered all TBRA’s assets across Brazil, considering >40,000 individual assets. This analysis evaluated each asset’s location and vulnerability to climatic threats. Main climate threats include heat waves, flooding, storms, and droughts. Rising temperatures are a significant risk, particularly for assets in Central Tropical Brazil, where over 60% of our infrastructure is located, with temperature increases of nearly 2°C expected by 2050. Flooding risk is highest for Base Radio Stations and Telephone Central Offices in southern Brazil’s Temperate Climate Zone, projected to experience a 90% increase in flooding frequency under the SSP5-8.5 scenario compared to historical data. The assessment of various physical risks is focused on financial impact valuation—specifically estimating the potential consequences these risks may impose on TBRA’s physical assets. The most significant physical risks for critical assets identified in the maximum warming scenario (SSP5-8.5, 2050) include: Acute physical risks: Increasing extreme weather events, particularly flooding (risk2), with a projected financial impact of BRL 148 – 452,7 million by 2050, potentially damaging infrastructure and causing service outages. Chronic physical risks: Heat waves leading to increased energy costs and greater cooling needs for equipment (risk1), with an estimated financial impact of BRL 196.6 – 314.8 million by 2050. In the transition scenario, market risk is primarily driven by high electricity consumption, leading to rising electricity prices from increased costs of GHG-emitting energy sources, with an estimated financial impact of BRL 159,1million by 2030. Our scenario analysis informs our strategy to manage energy and climate change by aligning mitigation, adaptation, and opportunities with business and stakeholder demands. Our climate change and energy strategy are integrated into our Responsible Business Plan and the Climate Action Plan (CAP). To demonstrate how the scenario analysis results have guided our actions, our CAP includes measures addressing all identified risks and opportunities (R&O). We have implemented an Energy Efficiency Plan and a Renewable Energy Plan (REP), which features long-term contracts for distributed generation to mitigate market risks from rising energy prices. In 2024, we progressed our Distributed Generation (DG) project with five new plants across Brazil, with long-term contracts extending to 2040. With a total of 72 DG plants operational, TBRA can generate 646 million MWh per year, enough to power approximately 308,000 households. Additionally, we partnered with Elera Renováveis to install 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), totaling 237 MWp. This initiative allows us to supply up to 73% of our energy needs from the free market, powering

an average of 200 medium-voltage consumer units. In the context of the NGFS NZ 2050 scenario, transitioning to a decarbonized economy presents significant opportunities to enhance operational capacity while reducing GHG emissions through energy efficiency initiatives. Moreover, there is substantial potential for growth in digital solutions aimed at assisting our customers in decarbonizing their operations. Across the assessed scenarios and time horizons (2030, 2040 at the Group Level, 2050 and 2070), the sale of these digital solutions emerges as a key opportunity.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Although Telefônica Brasil's business model is not carbon-intensive, we rely on a significant amount of electricity to keep our transmission network and data switching operations running. Maintaining stable electricity consumption, despite the increasing digitalization of society and rising data traffic on networks, remains one of our greatest challenges. A key priority in Telefônica Brasil's climate strategy, aligned with our Environmental Policy, is to reduce operational emissions by decoupling GHG emissions from business growth. To achieve this, the company has implemented an Operational Efficiency Plan that encompasses a range of measures to mitigate its own emissions. These actions include reducing fossil fuel use (e.g., lowering fuel consumption in generators), modernizing machinery and equipment, controlling fluorinated gas leaks, and utilizing renewable alternatives in its operational fleet.

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

Select from:

- ☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

At Telefônica Brazil, we dedicate our efforts to the prosperity of the business in a 1.5°C world. Our transition plan is detailed in the document called the Climate Action Plan, which is updated/revised periodically, or in shorter periods before if necessary, and is approved by the Company's Board of Directors, through the report of the Quality and Sustainability Committee. The document is available on the Investor Relations website of Telefônica Brazil for evaluation by any stakeholder of the company, including shareholders. We also provide an email to which any party can send their feedback on the plan and results achieved. The collected feedback is evaluated internally by the company's management and incorporated into the document, if relevant. Our Climate Action Plan is publicly in the ESG section available at: <https://ri.telefonica.com.br/> Link to ESG section (look for Climate Action Plan): <https://ri.telefonica.com.br/en/esg/sustainability-reports/>

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than annually

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

Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) Climate Action Plan (CAP) is guided by five fundamental models, forming the pathway to achieving its short, medium, and long-term goals: 1. Operational Model: Aims to enhance efficiencies in TBRA's internal processes to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions, while offsetting and neutralizing those that cannot yet be avoided. 2. Value Chain Model: Focuses on Scope 3 emissions by engaging and developing suppliers and manufacturers and applying circular criteria when purchasing equipment and materials. 3. Commercial Model: Encourages TBRA to develop and offer digital products and services that enable customers to reduce their emissions and promotes responsible consumption, encouraging consumers to utilize sustainability criteria in their purchasing decisions. 4. Economic Model: Involves tools for investing in operational efficiency and internalizing the cost of carbon, serving as levers to support decision-making and financial analyses regarding climate change. 5. Governance Model: Transverse across the entire company, guiding the other models. TBRA operates with governance based on robust pillars aimed at achieving targets related to key strategic issues, including climate goals. Within this model, the company also recognizes its ability to influence society and establishes alliances with groups aligned with its interests to promote discussions and actions against climate change. The CAP includes the process of climate risk assessment and TBRA's approach to managing and responding to these risks.

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

In 2023, Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) reached the first milestone toward Net-Zero (NZ) emissions, reducing Scopes 1&2 emission by 90% compared to 2015 (base-year). In 2024, the Company maintained the emissions level at 90%. This achievement is the result of various initiatives implemented over the recent year. Energy Efficiency: In 2024, TBRA has implemented 33 projects to reduce the energy consumption. Through these projects, TBRA achieved savings of 68 GWh which

avoided an emission of >3,000 tCO₂e. Some of the projects: **Network Transformation:** Shutting down 2G&3G networks and replacing copper with 85% +efficient fiber optic; 5G is up to 90% +energy-efficient than 4G. **Modernization:** Replacing obsolete equipment with innovative, energy-efficient options. **Compaction:** Optimizing technical space efficiency by increasing occupancy and transferring loads to more efficient buildings. **Power Saving Features:** Systems that reduce electricity consumption by up to 20% outside peak hours, with new implementations in 4G&5G by 2024. **The Energy Efficiency Plan** aims for over 214,000 MWh savings by 2030. **Renewable Energy:** Through this Plan, TBRA has been consumed 100% of electricity from renewable sources. In 2024, we progressed our Distributed Generation (DG) project with 5 new plants across Brazil, with long-term contracts extending to 2040. With a total of 72 DG plants operational, TBRA can generate 646 MM MWh per year, enough to power approximately 308,000 households. Additionally, we partnered with Elera Renováveis to install 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais, totaling 237 MWp. This initiative allows us to supply up to 73% of our energy needs from the free market, powering an average of 200 medium-voltage consumer units. **Operational Areas:** The Company's network infrastructure is responsible for 86% of operational emissions, and the projects contributing to its reduction are: the modernization of obsolete equipment, which could eliminate 26,000 kg of R22 gas by 2035; the decommissioning of sites, aiming for an 8.7% reduction in emissions; and the replacement of R22 gas with R449c, reducing emissions by up to 5%. Complementary projects like Energy Saving as a Service (ESaaS) and other initiatives are expected to eliminate about 2,500 kg of R22. At the Data Center, the expansion of Chucuri Zaidan will initially increase emissions, but a 48% reduction is estimated by 2035. For the fleet, TBRA aims to reallocate vehicles and an annual renewal of 10% of the aggregated fleet. Additionally, TBRA plans to acquire 200 electric vehicles by 2027, which is expected to save approximately 40,000 liters per month. With the implementation of these initiatives, TBRA projects a 16% reduction in emissions from its vehicle fleet by 2035. **Carbon Program:** In 2024, the Program trained 86 companies and impacted +220 professionals. As a result, TBRA achieved commitments for climate action from 87% of the participating carbon-intensive suppliers in the Program.

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

Climate Action Plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity
- ☒ Other, please specify :Circular economy practices

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

Telefônica Brasil's Climate Action Plan (CAP) Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) integrates circularity criteria into its business model as part of its Climate Action Plan (CAP). By adopting circular economy practices, TBRA aims to: • Avoid the purchase of new equipment. • Reduce the risk of resource depletion. • Ensure continuity in the supply chain. • Lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the manufacturing of purchased products. **Circular Economy Strategy** TBRA's circular economy strategy encompasses both its operations and value chain, focusing on: •Own Operations: Emphasizing the reuse and recycling of resources. • Value Chain: Engaging with key suppliers and customers to promote sustainable practices. **Commitment to Zero Waste** In line with its commitment to sustainability, Telefônica Brasil aims to achieve Zero Waste to Landfill by 2030. To reach this goal, TBRA is prioritizing initiatives such as: • Ecodesign: Designing products with sustainability in mind. • Reuse and Recycling: Implementing systems to minimize waste. As part of this initiative, TBRA has developed a

questionnaire to assess the circularity of electronic connectivity devices used in customers' homes. This questionnaire evaluates key criteria, including: • Energy efficiency • Software upgradeability • Battery lifespan • Reduction of single-use plastics Progress and Targets In 2024, TBRA successfully applied circularity criteria to over 60% of new purchasing processes, primarily for fixed network equipment. The target is to achieve 100% application by 2025. Biodiversity Commitment Additionally, TBRA has a dedicated chapter detailing its journey on biodiversity. This chapter includes an assessment of biodiversity impacts, key findings—such as identified risks—and outlines the next steps based on the conclusions drawn from the assessment.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

TBRA incorporates the risks and opportunities posed by climate change into its business model through its Climate Action Plan (CAP), focusing on its Products and Services (P&S). The Company views its P&S digital portfolio as a key opportunity for other sectors to decarbonize their operations via digitalization and connectivity, representing a substantial short-term business opportunity - (see opp 3 in 3.6.1). A study by the Exponential Roadmap initiative indicates that although the telecommunications sector accounts for just 1.4% of global emissions, digital technologies can significantly reduce emissions in other sectors. It forecasts that implementing digital solutions in energy, industry, agriculture, buildings, and transport could lower fuel-related emissions by 15% by 2030, with an additional 35% reduction through transformative changes in consumer behavior. TBRA, powered by 100% renewable electricity, provides B2B customers with solutions based on Connectivity, IoT, Cloud, Big Data, and 5G. These solutions drive digital transformation and yield significant environmental benefits, optimizing resource use, accelerating the transition to circular economy models, and reducing emissions, thereby enhancing market competitiveness. a 4G private network at 30 operational points to digitalize Ambev's factories, warehouses, logistics, and distribution centers as part of Ambev's Industry 4.0 initiative. This network will automate operations and improve logistical efficiency, supporting Smart Warehouse applications linked to Ambev's Warehouse Management Systems (WMS). Additionally, services like Vivo Agro – solutions developed in partnership with rural producers to optimize agricultural production - address climate change challenges by promoting efficient use of fossil fuels and fertilizers in agriculture, which is responsible for 25% of Brazil's emissions. By enhancing productivity and eco-efficiency on farms, these technologies may help mitigate land conversion from forests to agriculture, a major contributor to Brazil's total emissions of 49%. A pivotal business decision for capitalizing on this opportunity was the establishment of Telefónica Tech in 2019, aimed at leading the digital transformation towards a low-carbon world. This unit was designed to boost revenue from new digital services and foster growth in IoT, Big Data, cloud computing, and cybersecurity. In line with Telefónica Tech's mission, IoTCo and CloudCo were launched in Brazil in 2021 to provide these services. Consequently, revenue from these solutions reached BRL 2.38 billion in 2024, marking a growth of approximately 23% from 2023. Furthermore, Eco Smart and connectivity services are estimated to have helped Telefónica Brasil's customers avoid emitting 14.8 million tonnes of CO₂ in 2024.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

TBRA incorporates the risks and opportunities posed by climate change into its business model through its Climate Action Plan (CAP). The value chain, encompassing suppliers and clients and our products and services (P&S), is a fundamental pillar of the CAP. Recognizing the importance of supply chain risk management, especially in the ICT sector, we focus on sustainability risks that often arise outside of our direct operations. Our sustainable management model prioritizes issues with significant social and environmental impacts, like CO₂ emissions. Our goal is to achieve net zero emissions in our value chain by 2035, compared to 2016, in alignment with the 1.5°C climate scenario. To progress toward this objective, TBRA launched the Carbon Program in the Supply Chain in 2021, which engages suppliers about climate change impacts and promotes initiatives for measuring, managing, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We focused on our most significant carbon-emitting suppliers, who represent over 80% of our suppliers' emissions and 58% of our supply chain spending. The program begins by engaging suppliers through a capacity-building process that covers fundamental topics like emissions inventories and advanced subjects such as climate risks and transparent reporting. Suppliers opting for further development receive personalized, complimentary consultancy in exchange for committing to climate action with TBRA. This consultancy assists suppliers in establishing voluntary targets to reduce emissions, use renewable energy, or offset carbon, all adhering to the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timely) framework. In 2024, the program trained 86 companies and impacted more than 220 professionals. As a result, TBRA managed to get 87% of the carbon-intensive suppliers participating in the program to make voluntary climate commitments. We also incorporate environmental criteria into the selection of products and services to minimize impact. For instance, we utilize the Total Cost of Ownership concept in the procurement process for energy-intensive equipment, factoring in carbon costs for high-emission devices like air conditioning to lower energy expenses and associated emissions. A significant risk in our value chain is the rising cost of electricity (see risk 3 – 3.1.1). The increasing demand for electricity, spurred by population growth and electrification needs, poses a notable market risk for TBRA. In the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, electricity prices are projected to rise based on socioeconomic modeling, with upward trends driven by policies aimed at reducing fossil fuel reliance. In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, accounting for over 96% of our total energy usage. Any increases in electricity prices—due to new regulations in the electricity generation sector or resource shortages—could significantly impact our energy OPEX.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Telefônica Brasil is continuously investing in R&D to strengthen its portfolio of digital products and services that help the decarbonization of other sectors within the economy. These initiatives not only constitute one of the Company's main strategies for mitigating climate change beyond its value chain, but they are also a key strategic opportunity. As described in opp3 – 3.6.1, digital services will play a crucial role in addressing challenges such as climate change (CC) in the short term. Our vision of sustainability as a business opportunity drives our commitment to research, development, and innovation as a means of fostering social and environmental benefits while maintaining a long-term strategic focus. Our approach incorporates sustainability as a transversal pillar in our Core Innovation and Open Innovation internal R&D processes, developed through initiatives like Open Future and Wayra. We invest in programs designed to enhance our customers' capabilities in climate change mitigation and adaptation. These efforts not only advance sustainability goals but also generate significant business opportunities. Wayra, established in 2012, exemplifies our commitment to core innovation and open innovation by driving advancements through investments in early-stage startups that foster impactful partnerships. Startups integrated into this ecosystem benefit from extensive advantages, including access to Telefônica's global network, which connects them with suppliers, customers, and other partners across the regions in which we operate. Our key investment areas focus on education, energy, health, financial services, smart home technology, artificial intelligence (AI), and entertainment. To date, 87 Brazilian startups have received investments from Wayra, leading to BRL 130 million in contracts between these startups and TBRA. Currently, Wayra's portfolio includes 25 startups, of which 40% are actively engaged in business activities with TBRA.. TBRA also has invested in Sustainable energy solution. With a joint venture with Auren Energia, the companies have created GUD Energia, designed to capture the opportunities arising from the opening of Brazil's free energy market. This strategic partnership focuses on delivering customized and affordable renewable energy solutions, simplifying the contracting model and billing for end consumers. In line with the opening of the free energy market, GUD is exploring new opportunities, including renewable energy offerings for low-voltage consumers such as individuals, allowing them to opt for sustainable energy sources, possibly as of December 2027, and reinforcing a commitment to more ecological and accessible practices.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

TBRA sees the decarbonization of its electricity consumption as a significant opportunity, focusing on improving energy efficiency (opp 1) and prioritizing renewable energy sources (opp 2). However, although the telecom sector is not fossil-fuel intensive, it is highly dependent on electricity consumption for its networks and operations. In 2024, our network consumed 1,864,700 MWh, representing over 96% of our total energy us. We expect that energy prices will rise in the medium to long term due to prolonged drought periods, taxes on energy generated from fossil fuels, and other factors. To mitigate our exposure to this risk, we have

implemented the following actions to reduce energy consumption and increase the use of renewable energy: (a) To enhance energy efficiency, we modernized our network in 2024 by decommissioning centers, implementing power-saving features, phasing out 2G equipment, shutting down lockers, refarming LTE 2100 frequencies, and removing outdated metallic access network equipment. We continued to explore projects under the Energy Savings as a Service (ESaaS) model in collaboration with specialized suppliers. Our EcoBerrini headquarters maintained its ISO 50001 certification, which we expanded to a technical building in Americanópolis, with plans for further certifications. Additionally, we intensified energy-saving efforts by installing PVC curtains to isolate unused technical areas. In 2024, we achieved validated energy savings of 68 GWh, equating to over BRL 48 million. Our strategic climate goals include reducing energy consumption per unit of traffic by 90% by 2025 (compared to 2015 levels) and by 95% by 2030, aiming to decouple business growth from energy use while stabilizing energy consumption despite exponential data traffic growth. (b) To mitigate energy price volatility and reduce operational expenditures (OPEX), TBRA has consumed 100% renewable electricity (market-based) since 2018, considering the I-RECs and DG contracts. This initiative has enabled the Company to avoid emitting over 85 ktCO₂eq. In 2024, we advanced our ambitious DG project, implementing 5 plants across Brazil with long-term contracts (2040). With a total of 72 DG plants in operation—51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas—spread across 21 states and the Federal District, TBRA can generate 646 mil MWh per year, enough to power 308,000 households. As an example, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to become a self-producer of energy by installing 4 solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais (MG), with a total capacity of 237 MW.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

As part of Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) Climate Change Strategy, the Company has set a net-zero science-based target at the Group level by 2040. However, TBRA is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 (five years ahead of the science-based target). To support this goal, TBRA developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) integrated into its governance model, which quantifies emissions and includes verifiable KPIs. The CAP outlines operational, value chain, commercial, and financial strategies with actions aimed at achieving short, medium, and long-term objectives. TBRA's financial strategy focuses on seizing opportunities presented by the transition to a decarbonized economy, influencing our financial planning and capital allocation due to climate change's dual impact on financial management. Based on the results of our Vulnerability Assessment, we allocate part of our CAPEX on the implementation of projects that enhance energy efficiency, purchase of lower impact energy and utilize equipment that can withstand higher temperatures. These initiatives fall under our Renewable Energy Plan (REP) and Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP), allowing us to cut energy operating costs. For example, with the EEP the Company saved 4.02% on electricity OPEX and with the REP TBRA achieved a saving of 91.4 million. Managing rising energy prices is a key focus of our strategy, shaping our business decisions in the short and medium terms. Under the REP, TBRA achieved 100% renewable electricity by the end of 2018 and is expanding distributed generation (DG) projects, which generate savings. In 2024, we advanced our DG project by implementing five new plants across Brazil with long-term contracts through 2040. With a total of 72 DG plants in operation—51 solar, 15 hydroelectric, and 6 biogas—TBRA can generate 646,000 MWh annually, sufficient to power 308,000 households. For example, TBRA has partnered with Elera Renováveis to become a self-producer of energy by installing four solar farms at the Janaúba Solar Complex in Minas Gerais with a total capacity of 237 MWp. This initiative will enable us to supply up to 73% of our energy consumption in the free market to an average of 200 medium-voltage consumer units. TBRA is also implementing projects under the Energy Savings as a Service (ESaaS) model, leveraging third-party investment and expertise to maintain core business investments while reducing energy costs and generating OPEX savings.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

☒ Indirect costs

☒ Capital expenditures

☒ Capital allocation

☒ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

As part of Telefônica Brasil's (TBRA) Climate Change Strategy, the Company has set a net-zero science-based target at the Group level by 2040. However, TBRA is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 (five years ahead of the science-based target). To support this goal, TBRA developed a Climate Action Plan (CAP) integrated into its governance model, which quantifies emissions and includes verifiable KPIs. The CAP outlines operational, value chain, commercial, and financial strategies with actions aimed at achieving short, medium, and long-term objectives. TBRA's financial strategy focuses on seizing opportunities presented by the transition to a decarbonized economy, influencing our financial planning and capital allocation due to climate change's dual impact on financial management. CARBON PRICING: The implementation of an internal carbon price (ICP) is one of the most effective strategies for companies to manage the risks and opportunities associated with their carbon footprint. This approach facilitates efficient financing for the transition to a low-carbon economy. To illustrate this, we have integrated the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) into our purchasing decision process. This includes considering energy consumption costs and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions costs over the equipment's lifecycle for assets that consume fossil fuels or electricity, as well as those containing refrigerant gases. This approach helps us steer procurement towards more efficient technologies and equipment, thereby supporting the goals outlined in our Climate Action Plan. Additionally, we are exploring various financing tools to help internalize an ICP, which will serve as a key lever in our journey toward achieving net-zero emissions.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Energy Opex aligned with Telefônica's Brasil climate transition

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

436310504.21

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

1.3

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)**(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition**

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has established a Renewable Energy Plan (REP) aligned with our climate transition goals, allowing us to reduce dependence on fluctuations in electricity prices through long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs). The REP encompasses a variety of solutions, such as purchasing renewable energy with guarantees of origin and implementing distributed generation, leading to significant savings in electricity costs for TBRA. One of the key components of our strategy is the Distributed Generation Program (DGP), which involves the gradual installation of solar, hydro, and biogas power plants. This initiative not only contributes to sustainable development but also diversifies the energy matrix across all regions of Brazil. In 2024, we progressed our Distributed Generation (DG) project with 5 new plants across Brazil, with long-term contracts extending to 2040. To power our in-house data centers, which operate at high voltage, TBRA acquired renewable electricity from the free market, further enhancing our sustainability efforts. The Opex quotient reflects the percentage aligned with our climate transition objectives. The operational expenditure (Opex) of Telefônica Brasil consists of various expense lines, and growth is generally forecasted based on historical trends or expected fleet growth until 2030. In certain segments, we also account for inflation in our projections. Projections aligned with the climate transition of Telefônica Brasil are developed by the business areas, tailored to the management of their respective expenses.

Row 2**(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment**

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Ethanol Opex aligned with Telefônica's Brasil climate transition

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

446786.46

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

0.01

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0.01

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

0.01

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

Telefônica Brasil operates a fleet of over 5,000 vehicles, maintaining sustainability by fueling the majority of this fleet, which runs on flex fuel, exclusively with ethanol. While this choice supports our environmental goals, it also incurs additional costs. Our Opex projections consider average ethanol consumption and potential external factors that may impact ethanol prices. For 2025, we anticipate an increase in ethanol prices, influenced by the fires occurring in the interior of São Paulo in 2024. Looking ahead to 2030, we project costs based on the average for 2025, adjusted only by the IPCA inflation index for the period. The Opex quotient reflects the percentage aligned with our climate transition goals. Telefônica Brasil's Opex comprises various components, and overall growth projections are based on historical variations in recent years, as well as the expected growth of our fleet until 2030. In certain segments, we also make adjustments for inflation. Projections related to Telefônica Brasil's climate transition are developed by business areas in accordance with the management of their respective expenses.

[Add row]

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
carbon footprint
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Management of risks and opportunities related to**

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

In 2024, Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) continued implementing a shadow price in its purchasing decisions for hardware that consumes fossil fuels, electricity, or contains refrigerant gases. By applying Total Cost of Ownership (TCO), the Company incorporates both energy consumption and GHG emissions costs throughout the equipment's lifespan into the procurement process. When determining its Internal Carbon Price (ICP), TBRA opted to start with a low-medium price (height dimension) with a large coverage for all its Operational Business (width dimension). This strategy was chosen based on the approach that the ICP financial effect could lead to higher acceptability internally. To inform the pricing decision, TBRA conducted research using external sources such as IEA Scenarios, EUA prices or Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, that show price ranges from USD 50-100/tCO₂e. The Company also reviewed median price ranges in CDP's annual carbon pricing

report where USD 28 was the median price for shadow prices. Based on its own experience about the cost of carbon credits purchased in the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) between 2020 and 2024, as well as the price ranges set in its off-take agreements through 2026, the Company estimated an average price of 16-20/t CO₂. Considering peers' benchmark, internal experience, and future predictions of the VCM, the Company decided to set the ICP in 30/tCO₂ (BRL 180/tCO₂).

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) anticipates rising carbon prices in the coming years. The reports from Ecosystem Marketplace's "State of the Voluntary Carbon Market 2025" indicate significant growth in voluntary carbon markets (VCM), specifically the market share of transactions from Forestry and Land Use. In addition, VCM market structure reflects sustained buyer appetite for credits that sell at average or above average prices and credits from nature-based projects providing removal credits increased its average price by aprox. 20% in one year. This growth is expected to be driven by increased corporate commitments to reduce GHG emissions and a growing demand of credits to offset these emissions (e.g. Nation states are becoming buyers). Also, in the World Bank's "State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2024" (May 2024) is said that to achieve a 1.5°C pathway, ETSs and carbon taxes are needed. The High-Level Commission on Carbon Prices suggested that carbon prices should have been USD 40-80 per tCO₂e by 2020 and USD 50-100 per tCO₂e by 2030 to limit temperature rise to well below 2C. This report reflects also the IPCC's estimated marginal abatement cost to limit warming to 1.5°C, being USD 170 to 290 per tCO₂e and that the current existing carbon prices in the world are below it and thus not ambitious enough to drive the level of change required to meet the Paris Agreement's goals. Therefore, TBRA expects to increase its ICP after these first years of implementation and testing.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

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

180

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Our Low Carbon Procurement Instruction is mandatory for all the company & applies to procurement processes of equipment that uses energy or contains refrigerant gases.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

1

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Telefônica Brasil employs a procurement system that mandates the input of product codes based on internal taxonomy for all procurement processes. Managers are required to calculate the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) using these codes, which considers energy consumption and the use of fluorinated gases. To facilitate TCO calculations, we utilize a specific tool designed for products and services that consume electricity, fuel, and fluorinated gases. The primary goal of this calculation is to evaluate lifecycle costs rather than just the present value, serving as a key decision-making tool. All areas within the company have access to the Low-Carbon Procurement Instruction, which is one of several actions we have implemented to reduce our operational emissions.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) provides an Investor Relations website where information on the company's financial and sustainability performance is disclosed. On the website, stakeholders, investors, and shareholders can access our goals and main strategies aligned with the Responsible Business Plan (PNR), which are available in the following documents: Integrated Report, Climate Action Plan, and CDP Questionnaire. Additionally, the ITR with the main financial and non-financial results is disclosed quarterly. We also hold meetings and events for our stakeholders, investors, and shareholders where we share the latest advances and news related to TBRA's ESG agenda. However, TBRA does not have a direct engagement with its investors and shareholders. Nevertheless, we are developing an action plan to enhance this engagement.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

TBRA evaluated 1,200 suppliers to identify the most carbon-intensive categories, pinpointing five key areas: electronic equipment, powered network equipment, network materials, network services, and transport & logistics. These companies represent over 85% of supplier emissions and more than 60% of spending. By inviting all suppliers in these key categories to the program, TBRA ensures fair competition, offering opportunities to enhance knowledge in carbon management and climate change.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

125

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

WHY: We prioritize the selection of suppliers because we have a large supply chain with over 1,000 suppliers. SELECTED CRITERIA: Telefônica Brasil evaluated 1,200 suppliers to identify the most carbon-intensive categories, focusing on five key areas: electronic equipment, powered network equipment, network materials, network services, and transport & logistics. These suppliers represent over 85% of supplier emissions and more than 60% of spending. By inviting all suppliers in these key categories to participate in our program, we ensure fair competition while providing opportunities for suppliers to enhance their knowledge in carbon management and climate change. Consequently, we prioritize suppliers with higher carbon intensity. For calculating Scope 3, category 1 emissions, we analyze spend data classified under "Services," "B2B/B2C," "IT," and "Advertising and Marketing," along with supplier-specific data for Scope 1 & 2 emissions and upstream Scope 3 emissions. This calculation follows the hybrid method outlined in the GHG Protocol, multiplying the supplier's emission intensity (e.g., tCO2e/revenue) by the amount spent. All spending data is categorized into "equipment" or "services.". For "equipment" purchases, we account for the supplier's Scope 1, 2, and upstream Scope 3 emissions to calculate specific emissions intensity. For "services" purchases, we consider only the supplier's Scope 1 & 2 emissions for the emissions intensity calculation.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Sustainability Supply Chain Management includes a Supply Chain Sustainability Policy that must be accepted by our suppliers. Any supplier that wishes to be considered as a Telefônica's Brazil supplier must comply with the Minimum Standards for Sustainable Business included in our Policy. In that sense, the clause 6.4 Environmental Criteria specifies in terms of Climate Change (CC) that the supplier will take action to minimize the impact of its activities on CC considering in its planning for such action the entire supply chain (scopes1,2&3). They must work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by setting reduction targets for the next 2 years, which should be driven by science.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our sustainable supply chain management includes a Supply Chain Sustainability Policy (SCSP) that must be accepted by our suppliers. Any supplier wishing to be considered a Telefónica supplier must comply with the Minimum Sustainable Business Standards (MSSB) included in our SCSP. In this regard, clause 6.4 Environmental Criteria specifies, in terms of climate change (CC), that the supplier will take action to minimize the impact of its activities on climate change,

considering in its planning for such actions the entire supply chain (scopes 1, 2, and 3). The company incorporates sustainability requirements into its purchasing process and, in 2024, we continue to emphasize in new contracts/awards with carbon-intensive service providers the request to establish emission reduction targets aligned with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi). These suppliers must commit to developing science-based reduction targets and submit them to the SBTi within 6 months of contract signing, completing their validation within the initiative's deadlines. TBRA seeks to reinforce the same requirements in other purchasing contracts. We have accounted for 54% of our supplier spending being with companies that have validated or committed to SBTi targets. We are actively engaging and training the remaining suppliers, aiming to have around 80% of TBRA's supplier emissions covered by SBTi targets by 2030.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) continued with the Supply Chain Engagement Carbon Program (SCECP) in 2024. The goal is to engage them on the impacts of their businesses on climate change and propose initiatives for measuring, managing, and reducing greenhouse gases (GHG). Among TBRA's 1,200 suppliers, 125 companies from the most carbon-intensive categories were selected: Electronic equipment (B2B and B2C); Network equipment (powered); Network materials (passive); Network services; Transport and logistics. This selection covers over 85% of supplier emissions and more than 60% of the spending with the supply chain. Following the selection, a diagnosis was conducted to understand the maturity level of each company regarding their carbon management and climate change actions. The results showed that 69% of suppliers did not conduct inventories, which made it difficult to set quantitative targets without an emissions history. In addition, the Telefônica Group invites the most significant suppliers in terms of emissions to the CDP Supply Chain program. Among the group's selection, 67 TBRA suppliers, representing 91% of our supply chain emissions, were invited to respond to the CDP questionnaire. Given this scenario, TBRA developed a training path for these suppliers on climate change, which included a series of webinars on how to prepare an emissions inventory and covering topics such as climate risks and transparency in reporting. Companies that remained in the program had access to individualized consulting at no cost, with the commitment to assume a climate objective with TBRA and the planet. In total, the 1st cycle of the program trained 86 companies and impacted more than 220 professionals. After all these activities, TBRA achieved that 87% of the participating carbon-intensive suppliers in the program made voluntary commitments for climate action. We measure the success of the engagement through the % of companies participating in the SCECP (of total invited) & % of companies acting for the climate (of total participating in the SCECP / GHG accounting is the minimum level to be considered as action). If both these % are over 50%, we consider the engagement to be successful. The results until now are: 90% of the invited companies have already participated and 87% of the participating suppliers are acting for the climate, fulfilling both criteria and our expectations, therefore, we consider this initiative to be a success.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Sustainability in the Supply Chain Policy requirements - setting science based targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Reduce target which should be science-based

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Within our Supply Chain Sustainability Policy (SCSP), Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) has incorporated environmental, climate and circular economy criteria. Any company wishing to be a supplier to TBRA must accept the minimum requirements established by SCSP in the registration and renewal processes. If a supplier does not meet

the required standards or is not able to provide the information, it cannot register as a TBRA supplier. The minimum standards related to Climate Change (CC) included in our SCSP are: (i) CC: the supplier will minimize their impact on CC considering their entire supply chain (scopes 1,2&3). They should work to reduce its GHG emissions by setting reduction targets for the next 3 yrs, which should be science-based. (ii) Cooling gases: The supplier shall not supply equipment containing ozone-depleting gases, nor shall it refill it with these gases, unless expressly authorized by us. In the offers, gases with a lower Global Warming Potential (GWP) will always be prioritized. (iii) Other related issues like "Life cycle & preventive action" can be seen in SCSP. In the evaluation process we focus on those suppliers that are the most significant due to their level of risk & the impact they have on our business objectives, including CC. CC is integrated into the supplier evaluation processes using an external platform Integrity Next.). To ensure the minimum CC criteria, we carry out an assessment of our risk suppliers considering 13 sustainability issues that include, among others, aspects of climate change. This assessment identifies and ranks suppliers according to their potential impact in terms of sustainability. If a supplier does not meet the required level—in Integrity Next—or is unable to provide the requested information, we require that supplier commit to implementing improvement plans to ensure compliance with our standards. Our measures of success are: - if the % of suppliers that accept our minimum criteria of corporate responsibility is 100% - if the % of risk suppliers evaluated by the external platform (Integrity Next!) is 100% In 2024, 100% of our suppliers agreed to conduct their activities in accordance with ethical standards like ours, ensuring compliance with all human and fundamental labor rights and promoting environmental protection. The success of the engagement strategy is high, because all our suppliers must commit to meeting our minimum environmental criteria included in our SCSP (eg GHG emissions reduction targets).

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Sustainability in the Supply Chain Policy requirements - setting science based targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

At Telefónica Brazil (TBRA), Scope 3 emissions represent 93% of our total emissions, with emissions from the use of products sold to our customers (category 11) accounting for 16% of Scope 3 emissions. TBRA works to raise customer awareness about the impacts of climate change (CC) by providing information through our Integrated Report, website, and social media. We also conduct specific campaigns focused on the products and services we offer. We launched the Eco Rating (ER), an initiative that measures the environmental impact of mobile phones throughout their entire lifecycle—from material extraction to disposal or recycling—assessing 13 environmental indicators such as GHG emissions, resource use, energy consumption, and material efficiency. The ER provides a clear and simple score from 1 to 100, indicating the sustainability of each device; the higher the score (closer to 100), the better the sustainability performance of the device. The ER enables our customers to make informed purchasing decisions by considering environmental and climate change criteria. This initiative also allows us to collaborate with our suppliers, encouraging innovation and the adoption of environmentally friendly practices throughout the production cycle, thereby promoting good practices across the industry. This collaboration is particularly important for TBRA, as emissions from the manufacture, transport, and use of mobile devices account for 36% of the company's Scope 3 emissions. Similarly, TBRA offers B2B customers the Eco Smart (ES) label, which highlights the environmental benefits of our products, allowing customers to incorporate sustainability criteria into their business decisions. Verified by AENOR, the label ensures the reliability of the environmental benefits mapped in each solution and helps our customers identify how digitalization can make their organizations more efficient and sustainable. In 2024, the company increased the percentage of products with the ES label in the B2B portfolio to 37%. Additionally, we offer an online calculator for our customers to discover the emissions associated with using our main services. This tool, supported by a carbon footprint study and hosted on a website that promotes climate awareness, helps reaffirm our commitment to addressing climate challenges and shows how people can join us.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

TBRA offers B2B customers solutions based on Connectivity, Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud, Big Data, and 5G, which support digital transformation and generate significant environmental benefits in their activities or production processes. These solutions help optimize resource use, accelerate the transition to circular economy models, and reduce emissions, enabling businesses to operate more efficiently and sustainably, thereby improving their market competitiveness. The ES label highlights the environmental benefits of our products, allowing customers to incorporate sustainability criteria into their business decisions. The seal has four varieties, which represent the gains that the products and services generate for the environment: energy efficiency, reduced water consumption, reduced CO₂ emissions and circular economy. Revenue from these solutions reached R\$ 2.7 billion in 2024, up by more than 17% year on year. We estimate that our Eco Smart and connectivity services have helped our customers in Brazil avoid the emission of 14.8 million tons of CO₂e in 2024. With ER scale we offer to our customers the possibility to choose a more sustainable option within their purchasing criteria. We use as a measure of success of the initiative the % of our portfolio of devices that currently have an ER score and the average score of our device's portfolio. We consider the initiative to be successful if more than 50% of our portfolio had been rated and the average score is over 60.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In 2024, the Telefónica Group continued with the rollout of the successful ESG Academy, a space for training aimed at Telefónica's entire workforce. The employees of Telefónica Brasil can access the content through an online platform. The platform brings internal training relating to sustainability, along with external training courses and a number of different resources of interest. There are two formats: a) Online: a space inside Telefónica's learning platforms which brings together internal training on sustainability, along with external training courses and a number of different resources of interest. The content is in Spanish and is intended for self-learning. In 2024 TEF continued running a communication campaign to promote both ESG Academy and the content it offers. Additionally, TEF developed new courses on accessibility, diversity and responsible use of technology, reinforcing its commitment to ethical digital behavior and sustainability. Since its launch, TEF has delivered more than 14,778 hours of training, involving 12,313 employees, and over 9,462 courses have been completed. b) Live: in collaboration with Universitas (Telefónica's corporate university) and other areas of the Company, Telefónica has continued offering live-format courses featuring both in-house and external speakers. The training content is based on the core ESG pillars of the business and how these are addressed, such as the course ESG overview. Through this method, Telefónica trained 1,075 employees in Spain, Hispanoamérica, and Brazil. Training and awareness-raising: Telefónica trains its professionals in the Responsible Business Principles and Human Rights, and complements this with other strategic training—whether online or in-person—that delves deeper into the principles mentioned above. Other than that, internal awareness campaigns are periodically conducted, including initiatives such as World Water Day and Conscious Consumption campaigns.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We conducted various internal training sessions related to ESG issues: Environment (E): • Environmental management: internal training aimed at employees holding responsibilities in the operation of the Environmental Management System, in order to improve the Company's performance. • Waste management: sessions designed for the heads of different areas regarding use of the waste management platform at all our operators. • Climate change: specific training was given on managing climate change to the members of the Board of Directors by Telefónica Group. Also, we carried out awareness campaigns related to environmental topics such as circular economy, climate change and specific events such as the Earth Hour (WWF initiative). The Telefónica group also held the fifteenth edition of the Energy and Climate Change Workshop, which involved the participation of employees from Telefónica Brazil.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify : (As part of our environmental strategy we carry out several initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of our products and services but not as a consequence of a petition due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement.)

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

As part of our environmental strategy, we are undertaking a few initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of our products and services. To optimize our network's power consumption, we developed the Energy Efficiency Plan in 2010. Since then, we have implemented 340 projects, resulting in saving of almost 700 GWh, and avoiding approximately 91 ktCO₂eq. This success is largely due to the Global Energy Centre, established in 2015 to accelerate efficiency. The Centre's managers are responsible for promoting energy efficiency projects in every country where the Telefónica Group operates, including Brazil. As part of Telefónica's goal to RE100 initiative, we contribute to have all the electricity we use in all our operations come from renewable sources by 2030. We also have the supplier engagement programme managed by Telefónica. Suppliers that account for around 90% of our supply chain emissions were asked by Telefónica to provide climate data through CDP Supply Chain, information that was used in the Supplier Engagement Program initiative, which categorizes suppliers according to their climate maturity and provides training to help them improve. In addition, the most strategic suppliers were required to align and validate their emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Target (SBTi) initiative. As a complement, Telefónica Brasil has intensified the engagement of its key suppliers by structuring the local Carbon in the Supply Chain Program. The goal is to engage them on the impacts of their businesses on climate change and propose initiatives for measuring, managing, and reducing greenhouse gases (GHG). However, these initiatives are not the result of a petition, but rather the engagement of CDP Supply Chain members.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Telefônica Brasil uses the same consolidation approach used in its financial accounting.</i>
Plastics	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Telefônica Brasil uses the same consolidation approach used in its financial accounting.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Telefônica Brasil uses the same consolidation approach used in its financial accounting.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ Other, please specify :The ITU-T&GeSI&GSMA sectoral guidance (Guidance for assessment of Scope 3 emissions for operators) and; Brazil GHG Protocol Programme.

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

To reach the point of decarbonisation of the Company, not only we need maximum efficiency in energy usage, but we also need the energy to come from renewable sources. To do this, Telefônica Brasil has a Renewable Energy Plan, whereby 100% of our electricity comes from zero-emissions sources, through a combination of Distributed Generation, Free Market and iRECs. Since the end of 2018, 100% of our electricity consumption came from renewable energy. This enabled us to avoid the emission of around 85 thousand tonnes of CO2 in 2024, which demonstrates that renewable energies are key to achieving the decarbonisation of our activity and reducing our carbon footprint in absolute terms.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97926.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Scope 1 emissions (direct GHG emissions). These come from two main sources: fuel consumption (fleet and operations) and fugitive emissions of fluorinated gases. The calculation methodology for the preparation of Telefonica Brasil's GHG inventory is based on the GHG Protocol methodology. The emission factors used are stated in the GHG Protocol Cross Sector Tools (2017) and the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014). Thus, CO₂eq emissions are calculated based on the following formula: Emissions (CO₂eq) = Activity data * Emission Factor [activity, GHG] * GWP (Global Warming Potential). Thus, the CO₂eq emissions generated by the emission of a GHG during an activity are calculated by multiplying each activity data, by the emission factor of that activity and by the global warming factor of that particular GHG. Note: The results include Kyoto to Montreal gases.*

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Scope 2 emissions (indirect GHG emissions). For Telefônica Brasil, the emission source comes from electricity consumption. There are two methods for calculating these emissions, one based on location and the other based on market. The emissions factors used are taken from the International Energy Agency's Statistics-Emissions Factors (2024) report and from Brazil official sources (SIN - National Interconnected System). The calculation methodology for the preparation of Telefonica Brasil's GHG inventory is based on the GHG Protocol methodology. Thus, CO₂eq emissions are calculated based on the following formula: Emissions (CO₂eq) = Activity data * Emission Factor [activity, GHG] * GWP (Global Warming Potential). Thus, the CO₂eq emissions generated by the emission of a GHG during an activity are calculated by multiplying each activity data, by the emission factor of that activity and by the global warming factor of that particular GHG.*

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

165818

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Scope 2 emissions (indirect GHG emissions). For Telefônica Brasil, the emission source comes from electricity consumption. The emissions factors used are taken from the International Energy Agency's Statistics-Emissions Factors (2024) report and from Brazil official sources (SIN - National Interconnected System). The calculation methodology for the preparation of Telefonica Brasil's GHG inventory is based on the GHG Protocol methodology. Thus, CO₂eq emissions are calculated based on the following formula: Emissions (CO₂eq) = Activity data * Emission Factor [activity, GHG] * GWP (Global Warming Potential). Thus, the CO₂eq emissions generated by the emission of a GHG during an activity are calculated by multiplying each activity data, by the emission factor of that activity and by the global warming factor of that particular GHG. Thanks to our energy specific initiatives (PPAs, RECs) we have access to emission actors from our electricity suppliers. This is the reason why we calculate and report a market-based scope 2 figure under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and CDP's Technical Note on Accounting of Scope 2 emissions.*

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

265588

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate the emissions of purchased goods and services (cat. 1), both the hybrid method and the supplier-specific method are used. For all purchases (except from the mobile devices), the hybrid method (according to GHG Protocol), also called supplier-level (economic activity data) method (according to GSMA methodology), multiplies the supplier's emission intensity (e.g., t CO₂e/ of revenue) by the amount spent on the supplier (e.g., €). The method considers the expenditures classified as "Services", "B2B/B2C", "IT" and "Advertising and Marketing" (covering four of the six global procurement categories in which purchases are classified by the Corporate Procurement Department) and supplier-specific data of scope 1&2 and 3 upstream emissions to calculate emissions from Category 1. Every spend data from these categories is classified into "equipment" or "services." For purchases classified as "equipment," scopes 1, 2 and scope 3 (only upstream categories) emissions of the supplier are taken into account for calculating the specific purchased emissions intensity. For purchases classified as "service," only scopes 1 & 2 emissions of the supplier are considered for calculating the specific purchased emissions intensity. In the case of purchased mobile devices, the supplier-specific method (according to GHG Protocol), also called product-level method (according to GSMA methodology), is used, according to which the units of devices acquired are multiplied by the specific emissions of the production and transportation stages of each model's Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For the procurement category "Mobility" (one of the six global procurement categories in which Telefônica Brasil's purchases are classified), the units of mobile devices (i.e., mobile phones, tablets, and other devices such as computers, TVs or audio devices) purchased are multiplied by the specific Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) emissions of each type of purchased device (e.g., kg CO₂e/unit). The data sources of mobile devices product emissions are publicly available LCA studies from the suppliers or data from the Eco Rating Initiative, where information is also provided by suppliers. For models without publicly available PCFs, LCA or Eco Rating data, the manufacture stage and product stage emissions are calculated based on average emissions of other models.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

132141

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate the emissions of capital goods (cat. 2), the hybrid method (according to GHG Protocol), also called supplier-level (economic activity data) method (according to GSMA methodology), is used, in which the supplier's emissions intensity (e.g. t CO₂e/ of revenue) is multiplied by the amount spent on the supplier (e.g., €). The method considers the expenditures classified as "Network" (covering one of the six global procurement categories in which Telefônica Brasil's purchase

are classified by the Corporate Procurement Department), which are classified as Capital Goods automatically by the model, and supplier-specific data of scope 1&2 and 3 upstream emissions to calculate emissions from Category 2. The procurement data (activity data) contain the awarded amount (€) of each purchase, specifying the supplier to which it is awarded, the global procurement category, the business company that is undertaking this purchase, the country where it is located and the type of purchase (equipment or service). They cover the 12 months of the reporting year. Supplier's emission intensity (t CO₂e/€) is calculated with the specific supplier's Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (only upstream categories) and supplier's revenue. Every spend data from the "Network" category is classified into "equipment" or "services." For purchases classified as "equipment," scopes 1, 2 and scope 3 (only upstream categories) emissions of the supplier are taken into account for calculating the specific purchased emissions intensity. For purchases classified as "service," only scopes 1 & 2 emissions of the supplier are considered for calculating the specific purchased emissions intensity.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

39681

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology for quantifying scope 3 emissions is consistent with recommendations from the GHG Protocol (Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard) and from the ITU-T&GeSI&GSMA sectoral guidance (Guidance for assessment of Scope 3 emissions for operators). The emissions associated with energy-related activities (cat. 3) are those associated with extraction, production and transportation of the energy we consume. They are calculated multiplying the amount of fuel and electricity used in the reporting year (e.g. kWh or l) by the different business units) and the upstream emissions factors and transmission&distribution losses per unit of consumption (e.g. kg CO₂e/kWh or kg CO₂e/l), obtained from the report "Life Cycle Upstream Emissions Factors (2024 Edition)" from the International Energy Agency, IEA and the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)'s 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting report.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate business travel emissions, both the distance-based method (for distances traveled by plane and car) and the spend-based method (for journeys in certain modes of transport where the mileage is not known) are used. With the distance-based method, emissions are calculated by multiplying the distance traveled in each type/mode of transport (e.g., pkm) by an emission factor for the mode used, expressed in passenger-kilometer (e.g., tCO₂e/pkm). With the spend-based method, emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount spent by Telefônica Brasil on these modes of transport by the relevant EEIO (Environmentally-Extended Input-Output) emission factor per unit of economic value (e.g., tCO₂e/€). The data sources for the emission factors for transport modes where the distance is available are "2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" from the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The data sources for the country-specific relevant EEIO emission factor for expenditures on land travel are the Spanish database of INE (the National Statistics Institute), specifically the Air Emission Accounts by area of activity and economic aggregated data by area of activity (Cuentas de emisiones a la atmósfera por ramas de actividad y Agregados por ramas de actividad).

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

183379

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Two approaches are used to calculate the emissions from the use of sold products: a) Emissions from the use of mobile devices (smartphones, feature phones, laptops, tablets, TVs, gaming consoles, smartwatches, or audio devices) are calculated by multiplying the number of sold mobile devices (units) by the use-phase specific LCA product emissions (e.g., tCO₂e/unit) for each device. The emissions data are publicly available LCA studies from suppliers or data from the Eco Rating initiative, where information is also provided by suppliers. b) Emissions from the use of customer premise equipment, such as routers and set-top boxes (STBs), are calculated by multiplying the number of installed devices (e.g., units) by the annual energy consumption (e.g., kWh/year) and the Brazil-specific electricity emission factor (e.g., tCO₂/kWh). If energy consumption for a specific technology in Brazil is not available, consumption is estimated based on the average consumption of that technology in the other countries of the Telefônica group. If consumption is not available for a given technology, an average consumption per product type is taken to estimate energy use. The source of the electricity emission factors is the same as that used for the location-based method of calculating Scope 2 emissions. These are obtained from internationally and locally recognized sources, such as the report "Statistics - Emission Factors 2024" from the IEA and from Brazil's official sources (SIN - National Interconnected System).

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

26349

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*Scope 1 emissions (direct GHG emissions). These come from two main sources: fuel consumption (fleet and operations) and fugitive emissions of fluorinated gases. The calculation methodology for the preparation of Telefonica Brasil's GHG inventory is based on the GHG Protocol methodology. The emissions factors used are stated in the GHG Protocol Cross Sector Tools v2.0 (2024), the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (2023) and the carbon footprint reporting tools. Thus, CO₂eq emissions are calculated based on the following formula: Emissions (CO₂eq) = Activity data * Emission Factor [activity, GHG] * GWP (Global Warming Potential). Thus, the CO₂eq emissions generated by the emission of a GHG during an activity are calculated by multiplying each activity data, by the emission factor of that activity and by the global warming factor of that particular GHG. Note: The results include Kyoto to Montreal gases.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

85776

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions (indirect GHG emissions). For Telefônica Brasil, the emission source comes from electricity consumption. There are two methods for calculating these emissions, one based on location and the other based on market. The emissions factors used are taken from the International Energy Agency's Statistics-Emissions Factors (2024) report and from Brazil official sources (SIN - National Interconnected System). The calculation methodology for the preparation of

Telefonica Brasil's GHG inventory is based on the GHG Protocol methodology. Thus, CO₂eq emissions are calculated based on the following formula: Emissions (CO₂eq) = Activity data * Emission Factor [activity, GHG] * GWP (Global Warming Potential). Thus, the CO₂eq emissions generated by the emission of a GHG during an activity are calculated by multiplying each activity data, by the emission factor of that activity and by the global warming factor of that particular GHG.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

214028

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Hybrid method

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

77

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard to have a comprehensive view of total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Purchased goods and services is a key category, representing around 62% of our Scope 3 emissions. This category includes 100% of our total purchase volume, covering all product lines: B2B/B2C, Advertising and Marketing, Services & Works, IT, and Mobility. The following categories are not counted as Purchased goods and services to avoid double accounting: Network Infrastructure procurement (Scope 3 Cat 2), Energy procurement (Scope 3 Cat 3), and Business travel (Scope 3 Cat 6). To calculate Scope 3 category 1 emissions, we use spending classified

as “Services,” “B2B/B2C,” “IT,” and “Advertising and Marketing,” along with Scope 1&2 vendor-specific data and upstream emissions. The calculation follows a hybrid method (according to the GHG Protocol), multiplying the supplier's emission intensity (e.g., tCO₂e/revenue) by the amount spent with the supplier. Every spending data from these categories is classified into “equipment” or “services.” For purchases classified as “equipment,” emissions from scopes 1, 2, and 3 (only upstream categories) of the supplier are included for specific purchased emissions intensity. For “service” purchases, only scopes 1 & 2 emissions are considered. Data sources for supplier revenue and emissions include Telefonica’s CDP Supply Chain report, CDP’s disclosure system, and annual reports/financial statements of suppliers. In the procurement category “Mobility,” the supplier-specific method multiplies the units of mobile devices (e.g., mobile phones, tablets) purchased by the specific Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) emissions of each type of device (e.g., kg CO₂e/unit). Data sources for mobile devices’ product emissions are publicly available LCA studies or data from the Eco Rating Initiative, where supplier information is provided. For models without publicly available PCFs, LCA, or Eco Rating data, emissions at manufacturing and product stages are calculated based on average emissions from other models.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

61432

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

73

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Capital goods is one of the most relevant categories, representing around 18% of our scope 3 emissions in 2024. Expenditures classified as “Network” are used together with supplier-specific data of scope 1&2 and 3 upstream emissions to calculate emissions from Category 2. This calculation follows the hybrid method (according to GHG Protocol), which multiplies the supplier’s emission intensity (e.g., t CO₂e/ of revenue) by the amount spent on the supplier. This is the same methodology explained in category 1 - Purchased

Goods and Services. All expenditure with suppliers classified as "Network" is classified as Capital Goods automatically by the model. Every spend data from the "Network" category is classified into "equipment" or "services". For purchases classified as "equipment" scopes 1, 2 and scope 3 (only upstream categories) emissions of the supplier are taken into account for calculating the specific purchased emissions intensity. For purchases classified as "service", only scopes 1 & 2 emissions of the supplier are considered for calculating the specific purchased emissions intensity. (a) For TOP suppliers, the supplier's emission intensity is obtained dividing Scope 1, 2 (for all purchases) and scope 3 upstream emissions (only for equipment purchases) obtained from CDP Supply Chain, CDP or the supplier's annual reports, by the total revenue of the supplier, reviewing that these data have been verified by an independent third-party and prioritising the use of Scope 2 Market-Based. (b) For other suppliers (non-TOP suppliers), when no emission data is available, the supplier's emission intensity is obtained using the average intensity of suppliers in the same global procurement category that do report their Scope 1,2&3 emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6071

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Consumption of fuel and energy

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Fuel-and-energy-related activities used to be one of the most important categories, but since we migrated to electricity 100% renewable, this category is no long relevant representing around 2% of our scope 3 emissions. As we have been implementing plans and actions to reduce emissions in this category for years, we consider it important to include it in the total of our scope 3. Within the perimeter of this category, it includes emissions from the extraction, production and transport of 100% of the fuels and energy purchased and acquired, not yet accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2, including: a) Upstream emissions from purchased fuels (extraction, production and transportation of consumed

fuels). b) Upstream emissions from purchased electricity (extraction, production and transport of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity consumed). c) Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (generation of electricity that is consumed (i.e., lost) in a T&D system) and their upstream (well-to-tank) emissions. d) Generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users. This is not considered relevant to us, since we do not act as an energy retailer. Upstream fuel and energy emissions are calculated by multiplying the fuel and electricity used in the reporting year (e.g., kWh or l) by the emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO₂e/kWh or kg CO₂e/l). The emission factors are obtained from the Energy Agency's Statistics-Emissions Factors (2024) report and the 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting report.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity (with 5 categories identified as the most relevant, Categories 1, 2, 3, 6 and 11). The estimated result of 'upstream transportation and distribution' emissions showed that this category is not relevant in terms of total emissions (less than 5%). The distance-based method was used for the calculation of this category. In this method, the distance is multiplied by the mass or volume of the goods transported and by the relevant emission factors that incorporate average fuel consumption, average utilization, average size, and mass or volume of the goods and vehicles, and their associated GHG emissions. Emission factors are obtained from the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting report for the three main types of transportation mode: air, land, and sea.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Waste generated in operations emissions came from the disposal and treatment of waste generated as part of Telefônica Brasil's operations. We carried out an estimation of these emissions by applying emission factors to the waste volumes generated by us and the results showed that this category is not relevant in terms of total emissions (less than 5%). To calculate

emissions the waste-type-specific method has been used. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method. Therefore, companies should try to differentiate waste based on its type (e.g., cardboard, food-waste, wastewater) and the waste treatment method (e.g., incinerated, landfilled, recycled, wastewater). The applied emissions factors are obtained from UKs Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting report.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

9703

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Business travel is not one of the most relevant categories, as it only represents 3% of our scope 3 emissions. However, we have been implementing emission reduction plans and actions in this category for years, which is why we consider it important to include it in our total scope 3. This category includes emissions from transporting employees to business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated, but vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft). Activity data, emissions factors and calculations of this category are verified by an independent third party. We use both the distance-based method (for airplanes) and the spend-based method (for rental cars, if distances are not available) to calculate emissions for category 6. Business travel emissions from airplanes and rental cars are calculated by multiplying the distance traveled in each type/mode of transport (e.g., pkm) by an emission factor for the mode used, expressed in passenger-kilometers (e.g., tCO₂e/pkm). Business travel emissions for modes of transport where the distance is not available are calculated by multiplying the amount spent by Telefónica on

rental cars (e.g., €) by the relevant EEIO (Environmentally-Extended Input-Output) emission factor per unit of economic value (e.g., t CO₂e/€). The data source for emission factors for transport modes where the distance is available is the 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting report from the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The data sources for the country-specific relevant EEIO emission factor for expenditures on land travel are the Spanish database of INE (the National Statistics Institute), for concepts related to land and sea travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. These emissions stem from Telefónica Brasil's employees' travel between home and work during the reporting period. These trips are made in vehicles not owned or controlled by us. Telefónica Group carried out an assessment of these emissions in one of the countries of group's operations and it is not relevant in terms of total emissions (less than 5%). Emissions from commuting trips for employees' travel have been counted using a model that incorporates the different variables of means of transport for each region. The model specifically incorporates the average commute time by region, and the percentage of work trips and average kms traveled by different means of transport. Data was available from the European commission on Transport statistics for the EU compared to several world countries. This data was used to calculate the comparative proportion of car, bus, rail, and tram/metro journeys taken. This was done by summing the car, bus, rail, and tram/metro categories to work out a percentage of use for each region. This was done by summing the car, bus, rail, and tram metro categories to work out a percentage of use for each region. The data source for emission factors for transport modes is the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting report from the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Telefónica Brasil leases space for network infrastructure sharing, but we have the operational control of the energy bill, so the emissions arising from electricity consumption at those sites have already been included in Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity (with 5 categories identified as the most relevant, Categories 1, 2, 3, 6 and 11). The other 10 categories are excluded from our GHG emissions inventory, either because they are not applicable, because they are reported in other scopes or categories. The emissions which originate from downstream transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by us, are not considered material. Telefónica Group conducted an assessment of these emissions in one of the countries in Telefónica and it is not relevant in terms of total emissions (less than 5%). For more details, please refer to the explanation of Category 4 "Upstream transportation and distribution".

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to us. Typically, we do not manufacture products and do not sell intermediate products, therefore there are no emissions from further downstream processing of products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

54261

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Average product method

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

76

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Use of Sold Products is one of the most important categories, representing 15,7% of our scope 3 emissions. Category 11 includes emissions from end use of goods and services sold in the reporting year, such as mobile devices, as well as those installed in customer premises, such as routers and set up boxes (STBs). Activity data, emissions factors and calculations of this category are verified by an independent third party. We use two different approaches for calculating category 11 emissions. a) Emissions from the use of mobile devices such as smartphones, feature phones, laptops, tablets, smartwatches or audio devices are calculated by multiplying the number of mobile devices sold (units) (by device type, model, supplier and country) by life stage product emissions (e.g. t CO2e/unit) for each mobile device. b) Emissions from the use of equipment on customer premises, such as routers/broadband and set-top boxes (STBs), are calculated by multiplying the number of products sold (e.g. units) by the annual energy consumption (e.g., kWh/year) associated with each model, the lifetime of the equipment (eg year) and the electricity emission factor (e.g. tCO2/kWh). If consumption is not available for a given technology, then an average consumption by product type is considered to estimate energy use. The energy use is then multiplied by the electricity emission factor for Brazil.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. These emissions stem from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company at the end of their life. Telefónica Group carried out an assessment of these emissions in one of the countries of group's operations and it is not relevant in terms of total emissions (less than 5%).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Main downstream leased assets are office buildings and space in data centers. These emissions are already accounted in our scope 1 and 2 emissions as we have operational control of these assets and we pay for the energy consumed.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. In this category, emissions stem from the operation, during the reporting period, of the different franchises owned by us. We carried out an assessment of these emissions and it is not relevant in terms of total emissions (less than 5%).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard in order to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. In this category we consider the emissions stem from entities that Telefónica has an equity share in but does not have operational control of. We carried out an assessment of these emissions and it is not relevant in terms of total emissions, (less than 5%, only for Telefónica Brasil).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

DECLARACION TELEFONICA BR 2024 def.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The attached document is the Verification Statement of AENOR for Telefônica Brasil on the Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the year 2024, so all the document is relevant. The specific data on emissions are on page 4 and 5.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

DECLARACION TELEFONICA BR 2024 def.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached document is the Verification Statement of AENOR for Telefônica Brasil on the Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the year 2024, so all the document is relevant. The specific data on emissions are on page 4 and 5.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

DECLARACION TELEFONICA BR 2024 def.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached document is the Verification Statement of AENOR for Telefônica Brasil on the Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the year 2024, so all the document is relevant. The specific data on emissions are on page 4 and 5.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

DECLARACION TELEFONICA BR 2024 def.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The attached document is the Verification Statement of AENOR for Telefônica Brasil on the Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the year 2024, so all the document is relevant. The specific data on emissions are on page 4 and 5.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.6

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Thanks to our Renewable Energy Plan, our electricity consumption reached 100% from renewable sources by the end of 2018. Therefore, since 2019, our electricity emissions have reached zero (market-based value). Regarding fuel consumption, we implemented an initiative in our fleet, converting our entire flex-fuel fleet to renewable fuel ethanol. Furthermore, thanks to the federal Fuel of the Future program, there was an increase in the percentage of biodiesel incorporated into commercially sold diesel, which we factor into our calculations. Through these initiatives, there was a reduction in total emissions from fuel consumption. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 25.525 in 2023, and we achieved - 0.09% through: $(-23.6) / 25,525 * 100 = -0.09\%$ (a 0.09% reduction in emissions).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1681

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024, we continued to implement actions to reduce the consumption of refrigerant gases, which represent the Company's main source of emissions. These initiatives are the result of improvements we have been making over the past two years, including the adoption of a machine-based supply control system that enhances our data management, increases efficiency, and reduces costs by optimizing inventories and field materials. Additionally, we are continuing to replace refrigerant gases with higher GWP with alternatives that have a lower climate impact, such as the use of R449C instead of R22, whenever possible in our equipment. Based on the factors from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, we found that the reduction measures implemented by the Company allowed for a decrease in Scope 1 emissions of 1.681 tCOe. In 2023, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions totaled 25.524 tCO2e, and by applying the formula $[(-1.681 / 25.524) * 100]$, we achieved a reduction of 6.6% in emissions.*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

824.76

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.23

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In this reporting year, Telefônica BRasil Scope 1 emissions showed an increase of about 3%, which is not due to operational changes but to an IPCC update on the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of GHGs. Specifically, we transitioned from using the IPCC AR5 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) to those from AR6. This change affects the conversion of non-CO₂ gases—particularly methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and HFCs—into CO₂-equivalent emissions. While there was a reduction of approximately 2.9% in fuel consumption and about 8.5% in refrigerant gases, the updated GWP values resulted in higher reported CO₂e. This adjustment aligns our reporting with the most current climate science and enhances methodological consistency across disclosures. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 25,524 in 2023, and we arrived +3,24% through: $(+824,67/25,524)*100$ (around 3% increase in emissions).*

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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

14918

(7.12.1.2) Comment

The emissions are mainly due to the consumption of renewable fuel (ethanol) in our own fleet, but also consider the share of renewable fuel (Ethanol and Biodiesel) present in the Diesel and Gasoline consumed in the company's operations.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

3473

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

121

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

35

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

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

8147

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCFC

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

14573

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	26349	85776	0

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Emission related to our data centers.</i>	1368
Row 2	<i>Emissions related to the operation of our network (technical buildings - fixed line and base stations).</i>	23220
Row 3	<i>Emissions related to our administrative buildings (offices, call centers and stores) and own fleet.</i>	1761

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Emission related to our data centers.</i>	3030	0
Row 2	<i>Emissions related to the operation of our network (technical buildings - fixed line and base stations).</i>	79481	0
Row 3	<i>Emissions related to our administrative buildings (offices, call centers and stores).</i>	3265	0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26349

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85776

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil adopts operational control as its consolidation approach. Therefore, all emissions from entities controlled by Telefônica Brasil (under the Vivo brand) are included in our emissions inventory, which is verified by a third party.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil adopts operational control as its consolidation approach. Therefore, all emissions from entities controlled by Telefônica Brasil (under the Vivo brand) are included in our emissions inventory, which is verified by a third party.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Experian Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

35115423.23

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

16.57

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumption in operations (diesel) and vehicles (gasoline, diesel and ethanol) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope I: Fuel Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Shops, Call centers, Offices and Vehicles Fleet) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units. On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision.

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Experian Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

35115423.23

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in networks and offices

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope II: Electricity Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Offices, shops and Call centers) On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision.

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Experian Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

35115423.23

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

211.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Categories 1&2: emissions from raw material extraction, production and transportation of goods and services or capital goods purchased, which are calculated using both the supplier-specific method (amount spent on goods and services using market values multiplied by the supplier's emission intensity) and the hybrid method (number of purchased mobile devices multiplied by the product emissions of mobile devices). Category 3: upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity consumed by Telefônica Brasil and transmission&distribution losses. (Calculated by multiplying the amount of fuel, electricity and district heating used and the

upstream emission factors). Category 11: emissions from end use of goods and services sold by Telefônica Brasil in the reporting year, such as mobile devices, as well as those installed in customer premises, such as routers and set up boxes (STBs). Emissions from the use of sold mobile devices are calculated using specific product life cycle emissions and emissions from the use of the rest of the sold products are calculated based on their electricity consumption and the country where the products are used.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. For Scope 3 emissions we only report on categories that relate to the services we provide to the client. These are: Cat 1, Cat 2, Cat 3 y Cat 11

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Caixa Econômica Federal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

14875295.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumption in operations (diesel) and vehicles (gasoline, diesel and ethanol) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope 1: Fuel Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Shops, Call centers, Offices and Vehicles Fleet) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units. On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Caixa Econômica Federal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

14875295.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in networks and offices

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope II: Electricity Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Offices, shops and Call centers) On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Caixa Econômica Federal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

14875295.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

89.44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Categories 1&2: emissions from raw material extraction, production and transportation of goods and services or capital goods purchased, which are calculated using both the supplier-specific method (amount spent on goods and services using market values multiplied by the supplier's emission intensity) and the hybrid method (number of purchased mobile devices multiplied by the product emissions of mobile devices). Category 3: upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity consumed by Telefônica Brasil and transmission&distribution losses. (Calculated by multiplying the amount of fuel, electricity and district heating used and the upstream emission factors). Category 11: emissions from end use of goods and services sold by Telefônica Brasil in the reporting year, such as mobile devices, as well as those installed in customer premises, such as routers and set up boxes (STBs). Emissions from the use of sold mobile devices are calculated using specific product life cycle emissions and emissions from the use of the rest of the sold products are calculated based on their electricity consumption and the country where the products are used."

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. For Scope 3 emissions we only report on categories that relate to the services we provide to the client. These are: Cat 1, Cat 2, Cat 3 y Cat 11

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

157934540.8

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

74.52

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumption in operations (diesel) and vehicles (gasoline, diesel and ethanol) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope I: Fuel Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Shops, Call centers, Offices and Vehicles Fleet) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units. On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO₂ inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO₂ Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Electricity in networks and offices***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope II: Electricity Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Offices, shops and Call centers) On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

949.65

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Categories 1&2: emissions from raw material extraction, production and transportation of goods and services or capital goods purchased, which are calculated using both the supplier-specific method (amount spent on goods and services using market values multiplied by the supplier's emission intensity) and the hybrid method (number of purchased mobile devices multiplied by the product emissions of mobile devices). Category 3: upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity consumed by Telefônica Brasil and transmission&distribution losses. (Calculated by multiplying the amount of fuel, electricity and district heating used and the upstream emission factors). Category 11: emissions from end use of goods and services sold by Telefônica Brasil in the reporting year, such as mobile devices, as well as those installed in customer premises, such as routers and set up boxes (STBs). Emissions from the use of sold mobile devices are calculated using specific product life cycle emissions and emissions from the use of the rest of the sold products are calculated based on their electricity consumption and the country where the products are used."

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. For Scope 3 emissions we only report on categories that relate to the services we provide to the client. These are: Cat 1, Cat 2, Cat 3 y Cat 11

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Amdocs Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

1149149.25

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.54

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumption in operations (diesel) and vehicles (gasoline, diesel and ethanol) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope I: Fuel Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Shops, Call centers, Offices and Vehicles Fleet) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units. On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link:

Select from:

☒ Amdocs Ltd

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

1149149.25

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in networks and offices

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope II: Electricity Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Offices, shops and Call centers) On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

- ☒ Currency

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

1149149.25

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Categories 1&2: emissions from raw material extraction, production and transportation of goods and services or capital goods purchased, which are calculated using both the supplier-specific method (amount spent on goods and services using market values multiplied by the supplier's emission intensity) and the hybrid method (number of purchased mobile devices multiplied by the product emissions of mobile devices). Category 3: upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity consumed by Telefônica Brasil and transmission&distribution losses. (Calculated by multiplying the amount of fuel, electricity and district heating used and the upstream emission factors). Category 11: emissions from end use of goods and services sold by Telefônica Brasil in the reporting year, such as mobile devices, as well as those installed in customer premises, such as routers and set up boxes (STBs). Emissions from the use of sold mobile devices are calculated using specific product life cycle emissions and emissions from the use of the rest of the sold products are calculated based on their electricity consumption and the country where the products are used."

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. For Scope 3 emissions we only report on categories that relate to the services we provide to the client. These are: Cat 1, Cat 2, Cat 3 y Cat 11

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

378707823.84

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

178.68

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumption in operations (diesel) and vehicles (gasoline, diesel and

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope 1: Fuel Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Shops, Call centers, Offices and Vehicles Fleet) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in airconditioning units. On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: [https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a](https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1)

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

378707823.84

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in networks and offices

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

"We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. The sources identified at service provision phase are: - Scope II: Electricity Consumption (Base Stations, Technical Buildings, Data Centres, Offices, shops and Call centers) On first instance, the allocation of emissions will be based on the CO2 inventory of Telefônica Brasil under the scheme of the GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420, correspondent to the accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

378707823.84

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2277.14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Categories 1&2: emissions from raw material extraction, production and transportation of goods and services or capital goods purchased, which are calculated using both the supplier-specific

Select from:

☒ No

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

We obtain these values in the methodology of data acquisition and emissions reporting of Telefônica Brasil (Unit of Telefônica Group), according to GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 and ITU-T L1420. For Scope 3 emissions we only report on categories that relate to the services we provide to the client. These are: Cat 1, Cat 2, Cat 3 y Cat 11

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

193822359.36

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

91.45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumption in operations (diesel) and vehicles (gasoline, diesel and ethanol) and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases used in aircondition

accesses and costs of the service provision. The major limitations of this process are that at the moment, there is not a global and sectoral methodology/standard to evaluate the energy and CO2 Savings due to ICT product and services provision. "

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

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Petró

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

193822359.36

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in networks and offices

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

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

193822359.36

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1165.44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

30

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Categories 1&2: emissions from raw material extraction, production and transportation

Information on the company's carbon emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 is available in the company's integrated report, specifically on pages 199 and 200. You can access it through the following link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/24165f81-24d6-4648-bf9f-66712905d5a2/52bd5894-b248-6608-b228-562aae979c4c%3Forigin=1>. Revenue information is also available in the same document.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

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

There is not a standard methodology of connectivity and digital products and services GHG emissions accounting, this situation derives from the difficulty of associate the emissions of operations to a concrete service or to the use of network of a concrete customer. Due to the complexity and the lack of proper regulations, the scope of this methodology is focused on calculating the emissions in the “service provision phase” of the products and services we provide in our mobile and fixed operations worldwide. The scope considers basically our networks and the accesses they provide due to the complexity of making an evaluation of the emissions that a specific service generates and the compensation of dematerialization and emission savings that other services involve, such as teleconferencing, e-learning, ebilling etc. However, Telefônica Brasil has an objective to identify a business line on solutions that could reduce the energy consumption in customers. These solutions have embedded a carbon footprint related to the provision of this service and that are directly controlled by us, where our main challenge is to define the best way to allocate emissions to services. Another challenge is to improve the uncertainty ranges of calculations and try to avoid estimated values and count on real information.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are working to improve our emissions allocation methodology by refining the carbon footprint calculator for the services offered. This initiative is being carried out in collaboration with other key areas of the company. The initial focus is on the most strategic and high-volume services. The goal is to provide customers with more accurate and service-specific emissions data, while also responding to the growing demand for transparency in this area. However, this is a complex and resource-intensive process that requires close collaboration throughout our value chain—particularly with suppliers. Telefônica Brasil is actively engaging with the supply chain to gather primary data and life cycle assessments (LCAs) for equipment used in the company's services, which is essential to improve the accuracy of calculations and reduce reliance on estimates.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

60413

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13559

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

73972.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1864700

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

1864700.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1925113

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13559

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

1938672.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

60413

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The consumption of hydrated ethanol in our own fleet (vehicles), the consumption of anhydrous ethanol blended with gasoline, and biodiesel blended with diesel for use in vehicles and generators. Through Brazilian Law 14.994 of 2024, it is mandatory for the fossil fuel trade in the country that 27% of anhydrous ethanol be added to gasoline and simultaneously, 14% of biodiesel be blended with diesel. The percentage of energy generated from these biofuels is accounted for as sustainable biomass. Additionally, Law No. 13.576/2017 establishes the National Biofuels Policy (Renovabio), whose main objective is to set annual decarbonization targets. These targets are then broken down into mandatory individual goals for fuel distributors based on their participation in the national fossil fuel market. To demonstrate compliance with these targets, distributors must acquire Decarbonization Credits (CBIO). These credits are generated by biofuel producers who participate in the program and have undergone external verification, ensuring the certification of biofuels, as well as the validation of the Environmental Energy Efficiency Note and the eligible volume. Currently, more than 80% of ethanol production plants and 60% of biodiesel production plants are registered in the program and issuing CBIOs.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No further details provided

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No further details provided

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No further details provided

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13559

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel and motor gasoline consumption in our own fleet (vehicles) and power generators. Through Brazilian Law 14.994 of 2024, it is mandatory for the fossil fuel trade in the country that 27% of anhydrous ethanol be added to gasoline and simultaneously, 14% of biodiesel be blended with diesel. The percentage of energy generated from these biofuels is accounted for as sustainable biomass.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No further details provided

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No further details provided

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

73972

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Ethanol consumption in our fleet (vehicles), plus, diesel and gasoline consumption in our own fleet (vehicles) and power generators.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

270609

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Brazil's energy market regulations allow us to sign long-term contracts with grid-connected renewable energy generators (Distributed Generation). All electricity generated under this scheme comes from renewable sources (Solar PV, MiniHydro and Biogas).

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

153860

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Brazil's energy market regulations allow us to sign long-term contracts with grid-connected renewable energy generators (Distributed Generation). All electricity generated under this scheme comes from renewable sources (Solar PV, MiniHydro and Biogas).

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Select from:

☒ Brazil**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ Yes**(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Brazil's energy market regulations allow us to sign long-term contracts with grid-connected renewable energy generators (Distributed Generation). All electricity generated under this scheme comes from renewable sources (Solar PV, MiniHydro and Biogas).

Row 4**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

☒ Brazil**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

329967

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The Brazilian energy sector is partially liberalized as a consequence of some regulations changes. This liberalized market is only available for industry and commerce and is incentivized and supported by renewable energy sources. So, all the electricity available in this incentivized and liberalized market, comes from renewable sources. This market only incentivizes energy from renewable sources: Solar PV, Wind, etc. Telefônica Brasil has long-term contracts with a renewable energy generator and broker.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

312138

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The Brazilian energy sector is partially liberalized as a consequence of some regulations changes. This liberalized market is only available for industry and commerce and is incentivized and supported by renewable energy sources. So, all the electricity available in this incentivized and liberalized market, comes from renewable sources. This market only incentivizes energy from renewable sources: Solar PV, Wind, etc. Telefônica Brasil has long-term contracts with a renewable energy generator and broker.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

734010

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

All the electricity consumption of our operation, apart from distributed generation and incentive energy of the free-market, is supported by Energy attribute certificates, I-RECs.

[Add row]

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

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1864700

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1864700.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

5e-7

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

26349

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

52100151000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our intensity figure decreased by 3.7% due to the increase in our revenue, which totaled R\$ 55.845 million in 2024, resulting in a growth of 7% compared to 2023. This positive financial performance was driven by growth in mobile revenue, followed by fiber services (FTTH), as well as Corporate Data, ICT, and digital services. Despite observing a reduction of approximately 2.9% in fuel consumption and about 8.5% in refrigerant gases, in this reference year, Telefónica's Scope 1 emissions recorded an increase of around 3%. This increase is not due to operational changes, but rather to an update from the IPCC on the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of greenhouse gases (GHG). Specifically, we switched to using the Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the IPCC AR6 instead of AR5. This change impacts the conversion of non-CO₂ gases—particularly methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and HFCs—into CO₂ equivalent emissions. This update aligns our reports with the latest climate science and improves the methodological consistency across disclosures. However, when considering the same emission factors for the years 2023 and 2024, we find a reduction of 6.6% in Scope 1 emissions. To achieve this decrease, we adopted several measures, such as enhancements in operational controls over equipment performance, particularly in air conditioning, the migration of our entire flexible fleet to the use of ethanol, and the replacement of refrigerant gases with alternatives that have a lower GWP. Thanks to our Energy Efficiency Plan, in 2024, we implemented 33 initiatives in our network and offices, reducing energy consumption by 68 GWh. These efforts are reflected in the 90% improvement of Telefónica's energy intensity ratios (MWh/PB) since 2015, which demonstrates the decoupling of business growth from energy consumption. Moreover, thanks to the Renewable Energy Plan, in 2024, we maintained 100% of Telefónica Brasil's electricity consumption sourced from renewable sources, avoiding the emission of 85,776 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.3

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

26336

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :unit of service provided petabyte (Traffic)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

11.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption☒ Other emissions reduction activities☒ Other, please specify :Increase of unit service provided petabyte (Traffic)**(7.45.9) Please explain**

Our intensity index decreased by 11.6% due to the increase in our unit provided petabyte (Traffic), 77.184 pb in 2024, resulting in a growth of 17% compared to 2023. This positive result was driven by growth in the number of customers, which reached the largest historical base in 2024, with 116.1 million accesses in December 2024. Despite observing a reduction of approximately 2.9% in fuel consumption and about 8.5% in refrigerant gases, in this reference year, Telefónica's Scope 1 emissions recorded an increase of around 3%. This increase is not due to operational changes, but rather to an update from the IPCC on the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of greenhouse gases (GHG). Specifically, we switched to using the Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the IPCC AR6 instead of AR5. This change impacts the conversion of non-CO₂ gases—particularly methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and HFCs—into CO₂ equivalent emissions. This update aligns our reports with the latest climate science and improves the methodological consistency across disclosures. However, when considering the same emission factors for the years 2023 and 2024, we find a reduction of 6.6% in Scope 1 emissions. To achieve this decrease, we adopted several measures, such as enhancements in operational controls over equipment performance, particularly in air conditioning, the migration of our entire flexible fleet to the use of ethanol, and the replacement of refrigerant gases with alternatives that have a lower GWP. Thanks to our Energy Efficiency Plan, in 2024, we implemented 33 initiatives in our network and offices, reducing energy consumption by 68 GWh. These efforts are reflected in the 90% improvement of Telefónica's energy intensity ratios (MWh/PB) since 2015, which

demonstrates the decoupling of business growth from energy consumption. Moreover, thanks to the Renewable Energy Plan, in 2024, we maintained 100% of Telefónica Brasil's electricity consumption sourced from renewable sources, avoiding the emission of 85,776 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Avoided emissions through our services

(7.52.2) Metric value

14800000

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Avoided emissions in our clients thanks to our P&S

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

42

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In the face of the urgent climate challenge, digitalization driven by new technologies and connectivity solutions has emerged as an ally in the fight against climate change: promoting energy efficiency in industry and homes, as well as providing a life linked to more sustainable habits—such as teleworking, online training, or calls and video calls—which assist in decarbonization. Entities like the World Economic Forum or the Exponential Roadmap initiative point out that digital technologies can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% in the industrial sector, and up to 35% if people's habits change to become more digital and sustainable. However, it is important to consider the negative impact of technology on the environment. Today, it is estimated that the ICT sector is responsible for about 8 to 10% of global energy consumption and generates between 2 and 4% of greenhouse gas emissions. In 2024, the fixed and mobile connectivity services of Telefónica Brasil, as well as the digital solutions based on Cloud, IoT, and Big Data offered to our B2B customers, helped avoid the emission of 14.8 million tons of CO2, demonstrating the capacity of new technologies to accelerate the transformation of the economy to a low-carbon model. It is important to mention that the calculation includes the CO2 emissions generated by the connectivity and network infrastructure that are part of these services. In 2024, the methodology for this calculation was enhanced, aligning with the WBCSD Avoided Emissions Guide and Standard L.1480 - Enabling the Transition to Net Zero. The methodology specifically assesses how the use of information and communication technology solutions contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in other sectors.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter Telefonica.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97926

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

165818

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

0.000

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

263744.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26374.400

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

26349

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

0

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

26349.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:*☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Achieved and maintained**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both our Scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions. In view of the urgent need to reduce CO2 emissions and given the need identified by the scientific world to increase ambition, we established energy and climate change (CC) targets for 2030, and 2040, aligned with the 1.5°C

scenario of the Paris Agreement and validated by the SBTi*. *Note: The science-based target was validated for Telefónica Group, which includes the emissions of Telefônica Brasil. According to the document “SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard” (version 1.1, page 49 or version 1.2, page 35), it is recommended that companies submit their targets only at a group level and not at a subsidiary level. CO2 emissions from bioenergy are not relevant to Telefónica Group and are not part of the validated target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

These targets are part of our climate change (CC) strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG emissions and help us leverage decarbonization opportunities, become more competitive, and offer our customers an even cleaner network. With this purpose, we have defined a path of emission reduction until 2040, establishing milestones for emission reduction: 90% by 2030 (already achieved in 2023 and maintained in 2024, even using the emission factors from the sixth report of the IPCC AR6 in 2024), and achieve net-zero emissions by 2040.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, Telefônica Brasil maintained the level achieved in 2023, reaching a 90% reduction in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2015. This reduction was possible even after updating the emission factors for the year 2024 to the new Global Warming Potential (GWP) from the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC (AR6 - 100 years) to account for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our largest reduction occurred in 2019, when we achieved a 70% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 compared to 2015. This was mainly made possible by actions within our Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) and our Renewable Energy Plan (REP), which are based on the implementation of energy efficiency projects and the transition to 100% renewable electricity: Our EEP allows us to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption; in 2024, we achieved a 90% reduction in our energy intensive use index (MWh/PB) compared to the base year (2015). Under the REP, by the end of 2018, we achieved a consumption of electricity from renewable sources of 100%. Representing around 30% of the total energy demand by the group, Telefônica Brasil was the first operation outside Europe to achieve 100% electricity from renewable sources and is the first operation to become carbon neutral in the group. Our direct emissions come from 4 sources: fossil fuel combustion in generators (GMG) and in the fleet, as well as leaks from fire protection gases and refrigerant gases in air conditioning equipment (the latter category represented more than 80% of our emissions in 2024). To achieve such reductions, we have implemented the following actions: GMG – Reinforcement of battery banks for reduction, delay of GMG input trigger, rotation of activated generators, replacement of obsolete machines, as well as the compaction of plants and shutdown of equipment. Fleet – Complete migration to renewable fuels in our flex fleet and replacement of part of the combustion vehicles with electric vehicles. Air conditioning – Gas retrofit and replacement of air conditioning units with equipment that uses gases with lower GWP; maintenance actions to mitigate operational failures and leaks; use of PVC curtains to reduce the roof space where the air conditioning operates; demobilization of sites and central compaction and, consequently, reduction of emitting equipment.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter Telefonica.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97926

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

165818

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

0.000

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

263744.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

26374.400

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

26349

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

0

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

26349.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both our Scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions. In view of the urgent need to reduce CO2 emissions and given the need identified by the scientific world to increase ambition, we established energy and climate change (CC) targets for 2030, and 2040, aligned with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Agreement and validated by the SBTi. *Note: The science-based target was validated for Telefónica Group, which includes the emissions of Telefônica Brasil. According to the document “SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard” (version 1.1, page 49 or version 1.2, page 35), it is recommended that companies submit their targets only at a group level and not at a subsidiary level. CO2 emissions from bioenergy are not relevant to Telefónica Group and are not part of the validated target.*

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

These targets are part of our climate change (CC) strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG emissions and help us leverage decarbonization opportunities, become more competitive, and offer our customers an even cleaner network. With this purpose, we have defined a path of emission reduction until 2040, establishing milestones for emission reduction: 90% by 2030 (already achieved in 2023 and maintained in 2024, even using the emission factors from the sixth report of the IPCC AR6 in 2024), and achieve net-zero emissions by 2040.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, Telefônica Brasil maintained the level achieved in 2023, reaching a 90% reduction in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2015. This reduction was possible even after updating the emission factors for the year 2024 to the new Global Warming Potential (GWP) from the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC (AR6 - 100 years) to account for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our largest reduction occurred in 2019, when we achieved a 70% reduction in Scope 1 and 2

compared to 2015. This was mainly made possible by actions within our Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) and our Renewable Energy Plan (REP), which are based on the implementation of energy efficiency projects and the transition to 100% renewable electricity: Our EEP allows us to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption; in 2024, we achieved a 90% reduction in our energy intensive use index (MWh/PB) compared to the base year (2015). Under the REP, by the end of 2018, we achieved a consumption of electricity from renewable sources of 100%. Representing around 30% of the total energy demand by the group, Telefônica Brasil was the first operation outside Europe to achieve 100% electricity from renewable sources and is the first operation to become carbon neutral in the group. Our direct emissions come from 4 sources: fossil fuel combustion in generators (GMG) and in the fleet, as well as leaks from fire protection gases and refrigerant gases in air conditioning equipment (the latter category represented more than 80% of our emissions in 2024). To achieve such reductions, we have implemented the following actions: GMG – Reinforcement of battery banks for reduction, delay of GMG input trigger, rotation of activated generators, replacement of obsolete machines, as well as the compaction of plants and shutdown of equipment. Fleet – Complete migration to renewable fuels in our flex fleet and replacement of part of the combustion vehicles with electric vehicles. Air conditioning – Gas retrofit and replacement of air conditioning units with equipment that uses gases with lower GWP; maintenance actions to mitigate operational failures and leaks; use of PVC curtains to reduce the roof space where the air conditioning operates; demobilization of sites and central compaction and, consequently, reduction of emitting equipment.

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter Telefonica.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2016

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

265588.37

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

132140.17

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39680.7

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19560.18

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

183379.24

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

640348.660

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

640348.660

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

281753.410

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

214028

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

61432

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6071

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

9703

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54261

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

345495.000

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

345495.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.22

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of the relevant categories of Scope 3 emissions. In order to align with the latest Net Zero Standard published by the SBTi, the Telefónica Group increased the ambition of its Scope 3 target, including Telefónica Brasil, by: a) including all Scope 3 emissions in the target; and b) raising its ambition to ensure that the targeted reduction is aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. An emissions estimation of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard was conducted to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Scope 3 emissions represent 93% of the total generated by Telefónica Brasil. This is why in 2021 the 15 Scope 3 categories were re-evaluated according to the GHG Protocol to increase the quality of the data through methodological improvements. The re-evaluation identified those categories that individually represent over 5% of the total Scope 3 emissions as being the material categories: 'Purchased products and services', 'Capital goods', 'Energy consumption-related activities', and 'Use of sold products'. In addition, we report other emissions we consider to be strategic for our business or which improve comparability with the sector: 'Business travel'. In 2024, the main Scope 3 emissions from our value chain come from our supply chain purchases (62%), followed by capital goods (18%) and the use of the products we sell to our customers (16%).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

These targets are part of our climate change (CC) strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions, and to help us take advantage of decarbonization opportunities to become more competitive and offer our customers an even cleaner network. To this end, Telefónica has established CC targets for 2030 and 2040, aligned with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Agreement and validated by the SBTi (targets for 2030 and 2040). In 2024, Telefónica Brasil announced its goal to achieve Net Zero by 2035, meaning it aims to achieve a 90% reduction across all scopes five years earlier than planned. *Note: The science-based target was validated for the Telefónica Group, aiming to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 56% by 2030 and 90% by 2040 (compared to the 2016 baseline), which includes emissions from Telefónica Brasil.*

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

At Telefónica Brasil (TBRA), Scope 3 emissions have become increasingly relevant, representing 77% of our emissions in 2016 (baseline year) and increasing to 93% of TBRA's total emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) in 2024. The categories of Purchases of products and services, Capital goods, and Use of our products account for 95% of Scope 3 emissions. To achieve our objective, we promote an open and collaborative relationship with suppliers, sharing best practices through initiatives such as Integrity Next. Additionally, TBRA implements a local program called the Carbon Supply Chain Program, aimed at expanding our supplier base. In this program, we collect information from our suppliers to understand the maturity level of their climate strategies and assist them in setting more ambitious emissions reduction targets, as well as providing a forum for exchanging best practices related to climate change. Initially, a preliminary diagnosis indicated that only 30% of participating suppliers measured, mitigated, or committed to reducing emissions. By 2024, we achieved excellent results, with 87% of high carbon intensity suppliers participating in the program committing to voluntary climate initiatives. Furthermore, in 2024, 67 TBRA suppliers, responsible for 91% of our supply chain emissions, responded to the CDP's climate change questionnaire through the Supply Chain program (Telefónica Group). TBRA incorporates sustainability requirements into its purchasing process and emphasizes, in contracts with its carbon-intensive service suppliers, the necessity to establish emissions reduction targets aligned with the SBTi. We have established criteria for circular purchasing, aiming to assess the repairability, recyclability, durability, and upgradability of the electronic equipment acquired for our customers. In 2024, we evaluated 60% of new purchases of such equipment using these criteria, with the goal of assessing 100% by 2025. Scope 3 emissions have been reduced by 46% since 2016, with the most impacted categories being 'Activities related to energy consumption' (-85%), 'Business Travel' (-50%), and 'Use of sold products' (-70%). Supply chain emissions are constantly evolving; therefore, we are working on a continuous process of developing our suppliers to ensure that reduction levels are achieved by the target year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter Telefonica.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2016

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

265588.37

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

132140.17

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39680.7

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19560.18

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

183379.24

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

640348.660

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

640348.660

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

64034.866

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

214028

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

61432

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6071

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

9703

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54261

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

345495.000

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

345495.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.16

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of the relevant categories of Scope 3 emissions. In order to align with the latest Net Zero Standard published by the SBTi, the Telefónica Group increased the ambition of its Scope 3 target, including Telefónica Brasil, by: a) including all Scope 3 emissions in the target; and b) raising its ambition to ensure that the targeted reduction is aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. An emissions estimation of the 15 categories included in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard was conducted to have a comprehensive view of the total Scope 3 emissions related to our business lines. This has allowed us to identify the most relevant categories for our activity. Scope 3 emissions represent 93% of the total generated by Telefónica Brasil. This is why in 2021 the 15 Scope 3 categories were re-evaluated according to the GHG Protocol to increase the quality of the data through methodological improvements. The re-evaluation identified those categories that individually represent over 5% of the total Scope 3 emissions as being the material categories: 'Purchased products and services', 'Capital goods', 'Energy consumption-related activities', and 'Use of sold products'. In addition, we report other emissions we consider to be strategic for our business or which improve comparability with the sector: 'Business travel'. In 2024, the main Scope 3 emissions from our value chain come from our supply chain purchases (62%), followed by capital goods (18%) and the use of the products we sell to our customers (16%).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

These targets are part of our climate change (CC) strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions, and to help us take advantage of decarbonization opportunities to become more competitive and offer our customers an even cleaner network. To this end, Telefónica has established CC targets for 2030 and 2040, aligned with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Agreement and validated by the SBTi* (targets for 2030 and 2040). In 2024, Telefónica Brasil announced its goal to achieve Net Zero by 2035, meaning it aims to achieve a 90% reduction across all scopes five years earlier than planned. *Note: The science-based target was validated for the Telefónica Group, aiming to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 56% by 2030 and 90% by 2040 (compared to the 2016 baseline), which includes emissions from Telefónica Brasil.

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

At Telefónica Brasil (TBRA), Scope 3 emissions have become increasingly relevant, representing 77% of our emissions in 2016 (baseline year) and increasing to 93% of TBRA's total emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) in 2024. The categories of Purchases of products and services, Capital goods, and Use of our products account for 95% of Scope 3 emissions. To achieve our objective, we promote an open and collaborative relationship with suppliers, sharing best practices through initiatives such as Integrity Next. Additionally, TBRA implements a local program called the Carbon Supply Chain Program, aimed at expanding our supplier base. In this program, we collect information from our suppliers to understand the maturity level of their climate strategies and assist them in setting more ambitious emissions reduction targets, as well as providing a forum for exchanging best practices related to climate change. Initially, a preliminary diagnosis indicated that only 30% of participating suppliers measured, mitigated, or committed to reducing emissions. By 2024, we achieved excellent results, with 87% of high carbon intensity suppliers participating in the program committing to voluntary climate initiatives. Furthermore, in 2024, 67 TBRA suppliers, responsible for 91% of our supply chain emissions, responded to the CDP's climate change questionnaire through the Supply Chain program (Telefónica Group). TBRA incorporates sustainability requirements into its purchasing process and emphasizes, in contracts with its carbon-intensive service suppliers, the necessity to establish emissions reduction targets aligned with the SBTi. We have established criteria for circular purchasing, aiming to assess the reparability, recyclability, durability, and upgradability of the electronic equipment acquired for our customers. In 2024, we evaluated 60% of new purchases of such equipment using these criteria, with the goal of assessing 100% by 2025. Scope 3 emissions have been reduced by 46% since 2016, with the most impacted categories being 'Activities related to energy consumption' (-85%), 'Business Travel' (-50%), and 'Use of sold products' (-70%). Supply chain emissions are constantly evolving; therefore, we are working on a continuous process of developing our suppliers to ensure that reduction levels are achieved by the target year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

1702076

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

21.71

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our renewable electricity target is one of the key levers to achieve our targets for reducing absolute emissions covered ABS 1 and ABS2. In 2024, the Renewable Energy Plan has allowed us to avoid our Scope 2 emissions by the equivalent of almost 86 thousand tons of CO2 and shows that renewable energies are the key to achieving the decarbonisation of our operations and to reducing our carbon footprint in absolute terms.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all the Company electrical energy consumption, that totalled 1,864,700 MWh in 2024. Telefônica Brasil's Climate Change Strategy aims to decouple our business growth from energy consumption and GHG emissions. Through our Energy Efficiency Plan and our Renewable Energy Plan, we are managing to reduce energy expenditure while reducing our carbon emissions in absolute terms. These are 4 global objectives within the Telefônica Group strategy, that apply to all the business lines in all the countries where it is present, including Brazil: • More renewable energy: Continue using 100% of electricity from renewable sources in the main markets (Brazil, Spain, and Germany), promoting development through long-term contracts and self-generation (HispAm 100% renewable by 2030). • More energy efficiency: Reduce energy consumption per traffic unit (MWh/PB) by 95% by 2030 compared to 2015. In 2024, Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) achieved a 90% reduction compared to 2015. • Reduce CO2 emissions: Reduce operational emissions by 80% by 2030 (90% specifically for Telefônica Brasil) and 90% by 2040, compared to 2015. TBRA has already achieved this target in 2023, with a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2015, and maintained this reduction level in 2024, even now using the emission factors from the sixth IPCC report (AR6). • Achieve net zero emissions by 2040, taking into account Scopes 1, 2, and 3, and neutralize residual emissions by 2040 (10%). However, TBRA is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 (five years ahead of the science-based target).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) is not in a carbon-intensive sector, however, as a telecommunications leader in Brazil, with more than 116 million accesses, electricity is one of the most important inputs to enable the provision of services and bring connectivity to these millions of customers. This is why the goal of consuming 100% renewable energy was established, a goal already achieved at the end of 2018, when the company became the first company in the group outside Europe to adopt 100% renewable energy, bringing the goal forward by 12 years. This goal is part of TBRA's Climate Change Strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG emissions and help us to leverage decarbonisation opportunities, to be more competitive, and to offer our customers an even cleaner network.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Telefônica Brasil has already achieved 100%, and the goal is to continue using 100% of electricity from renewable sources. We achieved this target through our Renewable Energy Plan, which enables us to reduce carbon emissions and the energy costs of our network. The plan considers all kinds of solutions to achieve the 100% renewable objective: - Distributed generation (DG), in 2024 we already had 72 plants in operation (solar, hydroelectric and biogas), present in 21 federative states of Brazil and the Federal District, capable of generating 646 thousand MWh per year, enough to supply 308 thousand households. Our objective is to expand

distributed generation projects and then reducing dependence on certificates (iRECs). - Purchasing incentive energy from the free-market. - Purchasing renewable energy with guarantees of origin (iRECs) for those places where it has not yet been possible to implement the free market or distributed generation.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☒ MWh

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Petabytes of data traffic (PB)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

267

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

13

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

25.12

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

95.2283464567

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Revised

(7.54.2.14) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

During the reporting year, the Company achieved its original target ahead of schedule. The initial goal aimed for 90% by 2030, but due to earlier-than-expected progress, the target has been revised and strengthened to 95% by 2030. This update reflects the company's continued commitment to driving greater impact and accelerating its environmental ambitions.

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our energy intensity target was also related with our emissions goals: ABS 1 and ABS 2. We established an Energy Efficiency Plan to optimise the energy consumption of our Network. In 2024, we had 33 initiatives achieving savings of 68 GWh and avoiding the emission of 3.1ktCO₂eq. Efforts like these are reflected in an 90% improvement in our energy intensity ratios (MWh/PB) compared to 2015. The objective of these projects is to increase our network efficiency, e.g by replacing copper by optical fiber and shutting down legacy networks Although our energy consumption is practically stable, our traffic has increased 11.34 times since 2015, demonstrating that energy efficiency projects are making a difference and increasing the efficiency of Telefónica Brasil's network.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all the Company's energy consumption, which totaled 1,938,672 MWh in 2024 – 96% coming from electricity and 4% from fuels. Our electricity consumption is stable, despite the considerable increase in the digitalization of society and thus the data traffic circulating through our networks. Through our Energy Efficiency Plan, we encompass initiatives such as modernizing our network by replacing copper with fiber optics; HVAC equipment renovation projects; using free cooling to cool with air directly from outside; shutting down legacy networks; and implementing power-saving features (PSF) in the access network. In 2020, in light of the urgent need to reduce CO₂ emissions and given the need identified by the scientific community to increase ambition, the Telefónica Group announced new energy and climate change targets for 2025, 2030, and 2040, aligned with the 1.5°C scenario of the Paris Agreement and validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (2030 and 2040), targets that are also shared by Telefônica Brasil (TBRA). These targets are part of our climate change strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG emissions and help us leverage decarbonization opportunities, to be more competitive, and to offer our customers an ever-cleaner network. With this purpose, the Company has set a net-zero science-based target at the Group level by 2040. However, TBRA is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 (five years ahead of the science-based target).

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Telefônica Brasil aims to improve its energy efficiency and reduce its carbon footprint, contributing to the transition to a sustainable economy, in line with the Company's Climate Action Plan. To measure the impact, the company has set an intensity target, which monitors the evolution of the relationship between energy consumption per traffic (MWh/PB), consequently identifying the energy saved and emissions avoided. This goal is part of TBRA's Climate Change Strategy, which aims to decouple the growth of our business from energy consumption and GHG emissions and help us to leverage decarbonisation opportunities, to be more competitive, and to offer our customers an even cleaner network.

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

In 2024, we implemented 33 energy efficiency and management initiatives in our networks and offices, achieving savings of 68 GWh. The total energy consumption was 1,938,672 MWh, of which 96% was electricity and 4% was fuel. Our energy consumption per traffic unit rate improved by 90% compared to 2015, and we saved over R\$ 48 million through the implementation of energy efficiency and management projects. In 2024, the company continued its network modernization projects to increase efficiency, such as replacing copper with fiber optics; HVAC equipment renovation projects; using free cooling; isolating unused areas to save energy in cooling; and shutting down legacy networks. In addition, the company maintained ISO 50001 certification at its EcoBerrini headquarters (our largest administrative consumer site) and at the technical building in Americanópolis. We are looking to expand this certification to more buildings in the coming years, ensuring that the EEP and the management of our network are continuously improving. During 2024, given that the Company achieved its goal 5 years early (90% reduction by 2030), the Group updated this target to a 95% reduction by 2030, which includes Telefónica Brasil in the same objective.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

☒ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter Telefonica.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions of Telefônica Brasil (TBRA). The Telefônica Group has established ambitious goals, shared by Telefônica Brasil, to reduce emissions in line with science and the 1.5°C scenario, which translates into an absolute reduction of Scope 3 emissions by 56% by 2030 and 90% for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. This ambition culminates in 2040, the year in which we commit to becoming net-zero in our entire value chain. However, TBRA is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 (five years ahead of the science-based target). In the short to medium term, and always on a temporary basis, the use of carbon credits to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation will be allowed, in addition to carbon removal credits through absorption projects, with the aim of contributing to the reduction of deforestation (especially in Brazil, where this is the largest source of emissions). This criterion follows the recommendations of the SBTi Net-Zero corporate standard and the Draft Consensus Statement on High-Quality Tropical Forest Carbon Credits, developed by organizations such as WRI, WWF, EDF, and IPAM Amazônia. Criteria:

- Must be high-quality credits that support the conservation of existing forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management.*
- Must be located in areas with a high rate of deforestation. The projects that generate this type of credit provide short-term incentives to keep forests intact and support indigenous and local communities.*
- Meet pre-established criteria: demonstrate additionality and permanent impact, include environmental and social co-benefits aligned with the 2030 SDG agenda, be certified by recognized standards, and verified by an accredited third party. In this sense, Telefônica Brasil was the first company in the Telefônica Group to offset 100% of its emissions from its operations, mainly through projects that support local ecosystem conservation initiatives (REDD projects, reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation). We have been offsetting all of our direct emissions since 2019, and the projects that generate these carbon credits are backed by reliable certificates. In 2022, we also began supporting native forest reforestation projects, and in 2024, we offset approximately 22% of our operational emissions with these credits.*

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The ambition of the Telefônica Group is to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, including value chain emissions. The global target for achieving neutrality by 2040 has been validated by science and applies to the entire organization, which includes Telefônica Brasil (TBRA). Specifically, the goals aim to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2030 (already achieved by TBRA in 2023 and maintained in 2024, even using the emission factors from the sixth report of the IPCC AR6 in 2024), reduce value chain emissions (Scope 3) by 56% by 2030, and achieve net-zero by 2040. However, TBRA is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 (five years ahead of the science-based target).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation
- ☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Telefônica Brasil will neutralize its unabated emissions after achieving its reduction target (at least 90%) by 2035, through the purchase of carbon removal credits from the voluntary market or by investing in the development of its own carbon removal projects, preferably through nature-based solutions. The 10% of residual emissions is expected to account for approximately 90 ktCO₂e/year from 2035 for Telefônica Brasil. The projects we rely on to neutralize unabated emissions must meet the following internally established criteria: • Carbon sequestration projects, preferably using nature-based solutions, such as reforestation, afforestation, or ecosystem restoration, using native plant species. • Demonstration of additionality. • Demonstration of long-term impact. • Projects with environmental and social co-benefits, contributing as much as possible to achieving the SDGs. • Projects certified to recognized international standards (such as Gold Standard, Verified Carbon Standard, American Carbon Registry, or Climate Action Reserve, or national schemes, such as the Spanish Climate Change Office registry) and verified by an accredited third party. • Preferably located in Brazil.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) recognizes that there is an urgent need to increase financing in the short term to support climate mitigation and, therefore, before reaching our net-zero emissions target by 2035, we will use carbon credits that reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, in addition to carbon removal credits, with the aim of contributing to halting deforestation. This criterion follows the recommendations of the SBTi Net-Zero corporate standard and the Draft Consensus Statement on High-Quality Tropical Forest Carbon Credits, developed by organizations such as WRI, WWF, EDF, and IPAM Amazônia. Emission reduction offsets must meet the following criteria: • Be high-quality REDD credits supporting the conservation of existing forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management. • Be located in Brazil, as these projects provide short-term incentives to keep forests intact and support indigenous and local communities. • Meet established criteria for carbon removal projects: demonstrate additionality and long-term impact, include environmental and social co-benefits aligned with the 2030 SDG agenda, be certified by recognized standards, and verified by an accredited third party. Support for such projects that generate emission reduction credits by preventing deforestation also contributes to the first major agreement at the COP26 climate summit, where countries with the largest forest areas (like Brazil) pledged to halt deforestation in their states and end deforestation by 2030. In this sense, since 2019, Telefônica Brasil has offset 100% of its emissions from its operations, mainly through projects that support local ecosystem conservation initiatives. Since 2022, it has initiated funding for reforestation projects, contributing to the neutralization of part of its operational emissions. In 2024, TBRA offset approximately 22% of its operational emissions with these credits.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

In line with the SBTi framework and to ensure that our targets remain aligned with the most recent climate science. At TEF (the parent company of Telefônica Brasil), the targets are reviewed according to SBTi criteria and, if necessary, updated and revalidated every five years from the date of the original target approval. Since the targets were set in 2022 and following SBTi criteria, we will review and update them in 2027, if necessary.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	1000
Implementation commenced	2	108
Implemented	33	3131
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Other, please specify :Automation, optimizations, climatization projects (like free-cooling and others), disconnection of obsolete equipment, switch and commutation centrals compaction

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

3131

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

48291257

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

12993220

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2010, we took a significant step in our sustainability journey by creating the Energy Efficiency Plan, a strategic milestone to reduce energy consumption in our operations. Since then, we have implemented 340 projects, resulting in cumulative savings of R\$459 million, a reduction of 699 GWh in energy consumption, and the avoidance of approximately 91 ktCO₂eq in emissions. Telefônica Brasil's managers have been instrumental in identifying and implementing innovative solutions. Last year, we executed 33 initiatives across our networks and offices, achieving savings of 68 GWh, cost reductions of R\$48 million, and avoiding over 3.1 ktCO₂eq (location-based method). Key actions included infrastructure modernization with copper-to-fiber optic replacements, upgrading HVAC equipment to more efficient models, adopting free cooling to utilize outside air, decommissioning legacy networks, and implementing low-consumption technologies in the access network. In 2024, we maintained our sustainability commitment by ensuring that 100% of our energy consumption comes from renewable sources. This initiative allowed us to avoid nearly 85 ktCO₂eq in emissions (market-based method), reinforcing our role in the transition to a low-carbon economy. We remain focused on innovation and efficiency, aligning our operations with global sustainability best practices.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency - To reduce the carbon footprint, reduce operational costs and provide services at attractive prices, Telefônica Brasil assesses, defines and implements projects with CAPEX dedicated for energy efficiency (since financial indicators suggest that the project is attractive). Examples of indicators that we use: - The Net Present Value (NPV), that determine when an investment complies with the basic financial objective of maximizing the investment. If the NPV is positive it means that the project is viable. -Payback: this is a KPI for the Company to get an idea of the time it takes to recover the payment of an investment.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Financial optimization calculations - Telefônica Brasil is implementing efficiency projects under a business model called Energy Savings as a Service (ESaaS); this changes the way we optimize our infrastructure and is based on an agreement with a specialized supplier that designs the solution, invests, operates, maintains and guarantees the savings. The actions cover a series of different initiatives and the service is paid for by sharing the savings generated due to the measures implemented.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Connectivity services and other ICT solutions.

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

The digital and connectivity services of Telefônica Brasil (TBRA) are based on our telecommunications networks, recognized as one of the most efficient and sustainable in the sector. This infrastructure enables our clients to optimize the consumption of resources such as energy and water, improve logistical planning and air quality in urban areas, promote the circular economy, and adopt more environmentally friendly behaviors. Committed to digitalization that drives the green transition, TBRA focuses its sustainability strategy on transforming its networks, ensuring a continuous and efficient increase in capacity. This allows the company to offer high-quality services with a low environmental impact. Among the digital solutions provided by TBRA are fixed and mobile broadband connectivity, as well as Internet of Things (IoT) solutions. The connectivity services enable residential clients to access applications and online services that revolutionize their daily activities, reducing environmental impact. Examples include remote work, online shopping, and distance learning. Additionally, IoT solutions allow B2B clients to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of their production processes, covering sectors such as transportation and agribusiness.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Guidance on avoided emissions” by WBCSD and “Recommendation ITU-T L.1480 (12/2022) Enabling the Net Zero transition: Assessing how the use of information and communication technology solutions impact greenhouse gas emissions of other sectors” by ITU

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Different functional units are used depending on the service provided. Main examples are: one user working / learning / shopping during a full-year period (for B2C fixed and mobile connectivity services for remote working / online learning / online shopping); or one professional vehicle used to transport freight/passengers being managed during a full-year period (for fleet management solutions).

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The base scenario used is the situation prior the use of the digital solution. For example: 1) For broadband and mobile B2C services it depends on the use (going to the office vs remote working, business trip vs using videocalls apps). 2) For Cloud solutions it would be the use of servers or software on premise.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.4239

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

The scope of the digital solution, the reference scenario, and the consequence tree are defined, serving as the analytical basis for identifying the effects induced by the implementation and use of the ICT solution. To calculate the avoided emissions at the solution level, an attributional approach is adopted, gathering all relevant information regarding the 1st, 2nd, and higher-order effects identified within the scope. Generally, the highest quality and most specific available data regarding the scenarios is used, but when information about the solution or the reference scenario is not available from primary sources, it may be necessary to refer to secondary sources. For each analyzed solution, the following types of effects are identified and quantified whenever possible:

- 1st-order effects: Direct environmental impacts associated with the physical existence of the solution and its components, covering all stages of its life cycle. For example, the impact of the SIM card and sensor in IoT solutions.
- 2nd-order effects: Indirect impacts generated by the use and application of the solution, which can be positive or negative. An example is the emission savings associated with journeys avoided by a person who teleworks using a connectivity service, or emissions generated by increased energy consumption at home.
- Higher-order effects: Indirect impacts beyond 1st and 2nd-order effects, resulting from changes in consumption patterns or lifestyles in society in the medium and long term, which can also be positive or negative. An example is the emission savings associated with office consolidation due to the medium- or long-term adoption of telework.

In situations where there is uncertainty in the calculations, a conservative approach is adopted to avoid overestimating the impact. The calculation of the net carbon impact for each solution is obtained from the sum of the described effects: $\text{Net carbon impact} = \Sigma \text{1st-order effects} + \Sigma \text{2nd-order effects} + \Sigma \text{Higher-order effects}$. The total avoided emissions amount to 14.8 Mt CO₂e for the fiscal year 2024, representing approximately 4.8% of the company's total revenue.

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes**(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.****Row 1****(7.79.1.1) Project type**

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD)**(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity**

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction**(7.79.1.3) Project description**

REDD+ JARI AMAPÁ (BRAZIL) - ID 1115 (<https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1115>) VCS Methodology - VM0015 Developed by the Jari Foundation and Biofilica S.A., the initiative trains local farmers in sustainable management techniques and agroextractive production in Pará and Amapá, promoting the well-being of communities and making them maintainers of forest resources. The project covers an area that includes 340 flora species, of which 54 are threatened of extinction, and 2,070 species of fauna, of which 133 are threatened with extinction. Beyond the benefits of carbon credits, the project has the additional CCB certification (Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard), benefiting more than 60 families from 8 communities.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1720

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Consideration of legal requirements

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Other, please specify :Alternative land use scenarios

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Stakeholder Engagement: non-interest of stakeholders, especially communities and public bodies in participating in project activities, non-inclusion of vulnerable groups such as young people and women.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil and Telefônica (Parental Company) have an expert team responsible for analysing all carbon credit projects. In alignment with the criteria defined by Telefônica, all projects undergo a thorough due diligence analysis. Additionally, in collaboration with the Compliance team in Brazil, Telefônica Brasil conducts a reputational analysis of project partners and other entities involved in the projects. The serial number of the credits canceled from this project and the cancelation date is: a) 15022-638942621-638944340-VCS-VCU-263-VER-BR-14-1115-15022019-15102019-1 canceled on 13/01/2025

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD)

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Manoia REDD+ Project - ID 1571 (<https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1571>) VCS Methodology - VM0015 The project prevents the deforestation of more than 72,000 hectares of a forest area in the state of Rondônia (Brazil), which plays a key role in maintaining ecological corridors, mitigating the negative impacts of degradation and providing shelter for several endangered animal species.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18852

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Consideration of legal requirements

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Barrier analysis

☒ Other, please specify :Common practice analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Manoa REDD Project complies with the requirements of the VCS, CCB, and SD VSta standards to identify and minimize negative social, environmental, and economic impacts. VCS requires risk assessment, safeguards, monitoring, and anti-corruption mechanisms. CCB emphasizes community participation, protection of high conservation value areas, and grievance resolution channels. SD VSta adds active stakeholder engagement, transparency, and independent validation.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil and Telefónica (Parental Company) have an expert team responsible for analysing all carbon credit projects. In alignment with the criteria defined by Telefónica, all projects undergo a thorough due diligence analysis. Additionally, in collaboration with the Compliance team in Brazil, Telefônica Brasil conducts a reputational analysis of project partners and other entities involved in the projects. The serial numbers of the credits canceled from this project and the cancelation dates are: a) 17226-819570747-819585615-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-BR-14-1571-08082020-31122020-0 canceled on 13/01/2025 b) 17226-819552107-819555517-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-BR-14-1571-08082020-31122020-0 canceled on 13/01/2025 c) 17226-819555518-819556089-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-BR-14-1571-08082020-31122020-0 canceled on 31/01/2025

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

MULTI-SPECIES REFORESTATION IN MATO GROSSO (BRAZIL) - ID 665 (<https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/665>) VCS Methodology - AR-AMS0006
Reforestation project involving 50 native species in an area of 8 thousand hectares, including the replanting and natural forest management. In addition to the positive environmental impact, the project also develops educational activities, builds economic and social partnerships with the population so that they can live of the forest, and guarantees the preservation and strengthening of biodiversity.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5778

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Not applicable.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Telefônica Brasil and Telefónica (Parental Company) have an expert team responsible for analysing all carbon credit projects. In alignment with the criteria defined by Telefónica, all projects undergo a thorough due diligence analysis. Additionally, in collaboration with the Compliance team in Brazil, Telefônica Brasil conducts a reputational analysis of project partners and other entities involved in the projects. The serial numbers of the credits canceled from this project and the cancelation dates are: a) 12827-452446848-452450847-VCS-VCU-896-VER-BR-14-665-26042009-25102015-0 canceled on 14/01/2025 b) 17590-842756070-842756212-VCS-VCU-896-VER-BR-14-665-26102015-31122015-0 canceled on 31/01/2025 c) 12827-452450848-452452482-VCS-VCU-896-VER-BR-14-665-26042009-25102015-0 canceled on 31/01/2025

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Law & policy

☒ Other, please specify :Assessment of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Investment in REDD+ and removal projects of NBS that conserve/restore forest ecosystems. Mitigation hierarchy approach

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☒ Other, please specify :Percentage of facilities/land use located in habitats with low biodiversity value (for determining the infrastructure impact on habitats, we used a Geographic Information System), Land restored/reforested, Trees planted/conserved.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Telefônica Brasil has over 40,000 non-linear facilities (fixed&mobile swtch sites, offices, base sations, radiolinks, TV studios, data centers, landing stations, shops or satellite hubs among others). Less than 1% of them are located in protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The assessment did not include UNESCO World Heritage sites. However, Telefônica Brasil intends to include them in the next assessment.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Telefônica Brasil has over 40,000 non-linear facilities (fixed&mobile swtch sites, offices, base sations, radiolinks, TV studios, data centers, landing stations, shops or satellite hubs among others). Less than 1% of them are located in UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Telefônica Brasil has over 40,000 non-linear facilities (fixed&mobile swtch sites, offices, base sations, radiolinks, TV studios, data centers, landing stations, shops or satellite hubs among others). Less than 1% of them are located in Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

KBAs are sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. Some of the KBA may also be legally protected areas (e.g. Central Amazon/Brazil), but the Company has not crossed the interface of its facilities with these sites specifically. Therefore, there may be some facilities of Company located in or near KBAs, but they have not been specifically located.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

Data not available

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Conservation Units in Brazil, as established by the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.29

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

The structures of Radio Base Stations (RBS) - physical structure to provide mobile telephony/internet signal - and backbone of telecommunications companies can have impacts on biodiversity related to electromagnetic infrastructure and land occupation. - Electromagnetic infrastructure: The RBSs emit electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the radiofrequency range. While there is ongoing research to investigate the effects of these waves on biodiversity, results to date do not indicate significant impacts. However, it is important to continue monitoring and evaluating potential impacts. - Land occupation and habitat fragmentation: The installation of RBSs and the expansion of backbone networks can result in the occupation of land, including natural areas. The extent and magnitude of these impacts can vary depending on the location and proper planning of infrastructure.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical controls
- ☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are committed to protecting biodiversity and ecosystems by leveraging digital technologies to prevent biodiversity loss and sharing these commitments throughout our value chain. In 2019, Telefônica Brasil conducted its first biodiversity impact assessment, which aimed to quantify the company's effects on high-quality ecosystems and protected species across the various regions in which we operate. The assessment utilized methodologies from the Natural Capital Protocol and the Biological Diversity Protocol, referencing information from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. A location-specific approach employing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) was implemented to measure and quantify the risks and impacts on biodiversity associated with our facilities in Brazil. The results of this initial assessment revealed that most of our facilities are situated in areas designated as having "low" or "very low" biodiversity value. In 2023, we conducted a follow-up study involving map analysis that overlapped conservation unit layers, biomes, freshwater resources, and Google hybrid maps. This analysis enabled us to assess the number and locations of our structures. Once again, we employed the QGIS tool, utilizing conservation unit data sourced from the official website of the Ministry of the Environment and water resource layers from the National Water Agency database. The findings indicated that the primary biodiversity impact stems from our value chain, with 5% of the Radio Base Stations (RBS) managed by third parties located within conservation units, 97% of which are designated for sustainable use. According to our studies, the main direct impacts (from our own operations) on biodiversity are of low significance, as only 0.27% of our total park comprises our own RBSs located in conservation units. The key identified risks include: Fire risk from atmospheric discharges and/or equipment failures; Radiofrequency emissions from transmission antennas; Soil and water pollution resulting from waste generated during the installation, operation, and maintenance of structures; Interactions between wildlife and both our employees and those of third parties; These initiatives have formed the foundation for understanding our biodiversity-related risks and opportunities, guiding our decision-making to enhance organizational resilience in alignment with leading reporting frameworks and initiatives such as the TNFD.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Pages 230 to 232. Telefônica Brasil has conducted a limited assurance for non-financial information included in the 2024 Integrated Report carried out in accordance with the GRI Standards and with Guidance CPC 09 – Integrated Reporting; with the Technical Communication CTO 01/12, "Issuance of an Assurance Report related to Sustainability and Social Responsibility", issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), based on the Brazilian standard NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000, "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), applicable to non-financial information.

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

2024 Integrated Report.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

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

☒ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Pages 230 to 232. Telefônica Brasil has conducted a limited assurance for non-financial information included in the 2024 Integrated Report carried out in accordance with the GRI Standards and with Guidance CPC 09 – Integrated Reporting; with the Technical Communication CTO 01/12, "Issuance of an Assurance Report related to Sustainability and Social Responsibility", issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), based on the Brazilian standard NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000, "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), applicable to non-financial information.

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

2024 Integrated Report.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☒ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Pages 230 to 232. Telefônica Brasil has conducted a limited assurance for non-financial information included in the 2024 Integrated Report carried out in accordance with the GRI Standards and with Guidance CPC 09 – Integrated Reporting; with the Technical Communication CTO 01/12, "Issuance of an Assurance Report related to Sustainability and Social Responsibility", issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), based on the Brazilian standard NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000, "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), applicable to non-financial information.

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

2024 Integrated Report.pdf

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Methane emissions

☒ Renewable fuel consumption

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :ISO 14064-3:2019: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Telefónica (hereinafter the company) has commissioned AENOR Confía, S.A.U. (AENOR) to make a limited revision of the inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) for the verification period of its activities included in the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report 2024

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

DECLARACION TELEFONICA BR 2024 (Conferido).pdf

Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Waste data | ☒ Renewable fuel consumption |
| ☒ Carbon removals | ☒ Project-based carbon credits |
| ☒ Fuel consumption | ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption |
| ☒ Methane emissions | ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3) |
| ☒ Progress against targets | ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption |
| ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2) | |

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Pages 230 to 232. Telefônica Brasil has conducted a limited assurance for non-financial information included in the 2024 Integrated Report carried out in accordance with the GRI Standards and with Guidance CPC 09 – Integrated Reporting; with the Technical Communication CTO 01/12, "Issuance of an Assurance Report related to Sustainability and Social Responsibility", issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), based on the Brazilian standard NBC TO 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audit and Review", also issued by the CFC, which is equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000, "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), applicable to non-financial information.

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

2024 Integrated Report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Since April 2025, the Company's sustainability and ESG governance has been coordinated by the Vice President of Communication and Sustainability, which reports directly to the CEO and actively participates in the Quality and Sustainability Committee (Q&S), which in turn reports periodically to the Board of Directors (BD).
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]