(Convenience Translation into English from the Original Previously Issued in Portuguese)

Nova Transportadora do Sudeste S.A.

Financial Statements
for the Year Ended
December 31, 2024 and
Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes Ltda.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders and Management of
Nova Transportadora do Sudeste S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nova Transportadora do Sudeste S.A. ("Company") which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, and the related statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nova Transportadora do Sudeste S.A. as of December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and –IFRS Accounting Standards, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing.
Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements set out in the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council (CFC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters - KAM are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and, therefore, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Sales revenue recognition

Why it is a KAM

As disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements, as at December 31, 2024, the Company recognizes the balance of R$7,256,473 thousand as net service revenue arising from the natural gas transportation activity. The revenue is recognized after the natural gas is transported to the shippers (transfer of the asset control) and the obligation set forth in the agreement is satisfied, as prescribed by accounting pronouncement CPC 47/IFRS 15 - Revenue Recognition.

This matter was considered a KAM due to the following aspects: (i) the amount of the service revenue corresponds to a material balance in the set of the financial statements; (ii) high dependence on systems and internal controls; and (iii) significant volume of hours spent on the matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included, among others: (i) understanding and assessing the design and implementation and testing the operational effectiveness of the significant manual and systemic internal control activities related to the identification, monitoring, review and approval of the volume transported and respective commercial valuation of the revenue from gas transportation; (ii) performing substantive procedures of recalculation of the sales revenue in the year based on contractual assumptions; (iii) testing the databases used by the Company to record revenue; (iv) assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements in light of technical pronouncement CPC 47/IFRS 15 - Revenue Recognition.

Based on the evidence obtained from performing our audit procedures described above, we consider that the revenue recognition practice, as well as the related disclosures, are acceptable in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The statements of value added (DVA) for the year ended December 31, 2024, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's Management and disclosed as supplemental information for purposes of the IFRSs, were subject to audit procedures performed together with the audit of the Company's financial statements. In forming our opinion, we assess whether these statements of value added are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set out in technical pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. In our opinion, these statements of value added were appropriately prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria set out in such technical pronouncement and are consistent in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Other information accompanying the financial statements and the independent auditor's report

Management is responsible for the other information. Such other information comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management Report, and we do not express any form of audit conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Report and, in doing so, consider whether this report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the Management Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and IFRS Accounting Standards, issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and, when applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Convenience translation

The accompanying financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, March 19, 2025

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU
Auditores Independentes Ltda.

Fernando de S. Leite
Fernando de Souza Leite
Engagement Partner

2025RJ038874

NOVA TRANSPORTADORA DO SUDESTE S.A.

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In thousands of reais)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,209,281	2,064,694
Securities	13	429,258	-
Accounts Receivable	7	1,275,687	1,413,401
Recoverable taxes	14.1	15,307	67,219
Derivative financial instrument	23	243,101	-
Prepaid expenses		7,844	29,574
Advances		8,657	3,919
Gas Inventory		30,200	30,200
Other		15,628	1,724
		5,234,963	3,610,731
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Securities	13	8,600,000	-
Derivative financial instruments	23	548,296	23,695
Other Accounts Receivable	8	1,464	206,489
Restricted bank deposits	9	1,467	13,925
Court deposits	22.2	19,120	18,373
Recoverable taxes	14.1	14,133	306
Other		-	243
		9,184,480	263,031
Property, plant & equipment	10	7,394,390	7,472,150
		7,394,390	7,472,150
TOTAL ASSETS		21,813,833	11,345,912

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Suppliers	11	805,999	736,245
Taxes payable	14.1	80,946	79,020
Payroll and Charges Payable		32,272	29,214
Debentures and financing	12	2,478,413	289,509
Derivative financial instruments	23	199,755	290,059
Income tax and social contribution payable	14.1	993,320	1,196,671
Other liabilities		23,168	6,097
		4,613,873	2,626,815
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Debentures and financing	12	19,608,492	11,059,177
Derivative financial instruments	23	-	52,475
Provision for contractual transfer	15.1	94,975	93,355
Provisions for environmental compensation	15.2	13,883	40,548
Provision with environmental constraints	15.3	21,609	23,969
Provision for legal contingencies	22.1	24,769	31,982
Provision for intersection crossing		36,297	25,596
Deferred taxes	14.2	1,230,829	1,290,376
Other liabilities		6,950	5,047
		21,037,804	12,622,525
EQUITY			
Share capital	16.1	501,000	501,000
Capital reserve	16.2	431,546	431,546
Profit Reserve	16.3	1,634,379	1,542,563
Retained earnings		-	-
Other comprehensive results	16.5	(137,671)	(111,439)
Equity valuation adjustment	16.4	(6,267,098)	(6,267,098)
		(3,837,844)	(3,903,428)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		21,813,833	11,345,912

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TRANSPORTADORA DO SUDESTE S.A.

INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In thousands of reais, unless otherwise noted)

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
NET REVENUE	17	7,256,473	7,353,022
COST OF SERVICES	18	(1,019,222)	(1,014,145)
GROSS PROFIT		6,237,251	6,338,877
General and administrative expenses	19	(124,946)	(118,131)
Other operating income, net		25,536	136,995
OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		(99,410)	18,864
OPERATING PROFIT		6,137,841	6,357,741
Financial income	21	1,045,236	259,126
Financial expenses	21	(2,321,029)	(1,762,268)
NET FINANCIAL RESULT		(1,275,793)	(1,503,142)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION		4,862,048	4,854,599
Current income tax and social contribution	14.3	(1,629,264)	(1,685,983)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	14.3	46,034	83,440
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		3,278,818	3,252,056
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN R$)	16	1.42	1.41

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TRANSPORTADORA DO SUDESTE S.A.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In thousands of reais)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	3,278,818	3,252,056
Other comprehensive results, net of taxes:	(26,232)	78,749
Results from cash flow hedge	(39,745)	119,317
Deferred Taxes on cash flow hedge	13,513	(40,568)
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT FOR THE YEAR	3,252,586	3,330,805

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TRANSPORTADORA DO SUDESTE S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In thousands of reais)

			Capital reserve	Profit Reserves				Equity valuation adjustment	Other comprehensive results	
	Note	Share capital	Capital transaction	Legal	Tax incentive reserve	Proposed dividends	Retained earnings	Transaction with partners	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022		508,712	708,824	53,981	214,054	830,110	-	(6,267,098)	(190,188)	(4,141,605)
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,252,056	-	-	3,252,056
Subsidies - Tax incentives	16.3	-	-	-	83,647	-	(83,647)	-	-	-
Incorporation of capital and profit reserves	16.2 and 16.3	292,891	(277,278)	(15,613)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	(830,110)	(1,961,915)	-	-	(2,792,025)
Proposed dividends		-	-	-	-	1,206,494	(1,206,494)	-	-	-
Capital reduction	16.1	(300,603)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(300,603)
Other comprehensive results:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Results from Cash Flow Hedge	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,317	119,317
Deferred Taxes on cash flow hedge	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,568)	(40,568)
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023		501,000	431,546	38,368	297,701	1,206,494	-	(6,267,098)	(111,439)	(3,903,428)
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023		501,000	431,546	38,368	297,701	1,206,494	-	(6,267,098)	(111,439)	(3,903,428)
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	3,278,818	-	-	3,278,818
Interim dividends	16.3	-	-	-	-	1,980,508	(1,980,508)	-	-	-
Proposed dividends	16.3	-	-	-	-	1,298,310	(1,298,310)	-	-	-
Dividends paid	16.3	-	-	-	-	(3,187,002)	-	-	-	(3,187,002)
Other comprehensive results:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Results from Cash Flow Hedge	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,745)	(39,745)
Deferred Taxes on cash flow hedge	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,513	13,513
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024		501,000	431,546	38,368	297,701	1,298,310	-	(6,267,098)	(137,671)	(3,837,844)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NOVA TRANSPORTADORA DO SUDESTE S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the period		3,278,818	3,252,056
Adjustments to expenses and revenues without cash effect:			
Deferred income tax and social contribution	14.3	(46,034)	(83,440)
Allowance for loss on Accounts Receivable		-	19,930
Interest expense on debentures and financing		2,238,761	1,654,156
TVM interest income	13	(936,427)	-
Depreciation	10	457,834	478,771
Asset Retirement	10	167	-
Provision for bonuses, vacations, and 13th		34,247	32,826
Other		(20,546)	39,765
		5,006,820	5,394,064
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable from customers		137,714	(110,625)
Recoverable taxes		38,085	(56,197)
Other Accounts Receivable		768	(41,256)
Other assets		3,332	(4,089)
Suppliers		106,680	123,066
Taxes payable		1,631,189	1,691,778
Payroll expenses and charges payable		(31,189)	(27,500)
Provision for environmental constraints		(2,360)	(6,298)
Other liabilities		29,673	13,629
Income tax and social contribution paid		(1,832,614)	(1,630,066)
Net cash flow from operating activities		5,088,098	5,346,506
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of Property Plant & Equipment	10	(175,984)	(210,197)
Main - TVM	13	(8,600,000)	
Interest received - TVM		507,169	-
Cash flow applied in investing activities		(8,268,815)	(210,197)
Financing activities:			
Payment of debentures	23	9,782,813	(580,000)
Payment of bank loan	23	(279,513)	-
Payment of interest on financing	23	(154,998)	(113,940)
Payment of interest on debentures	23	(1,449,982)	(1,132,578)
IR Payment Exchange Financing	23	(20,020)	(19,495)
Payment of derivative transactions	23	(289,958)	(397,585)
Payment with the raising of debentures	23	(39,110)	(8,060)
Capital reduction	16.1	-	(300,603)
Payment of dividends and interest on equity	16.3	(3,223,928)	(2,813,671)
Cash flow applied to financing activities		4,325,304	(5,365,932)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,144,587	(229,623)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		2,064,694	2,294,317
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		3,209,281	2,064,694
		1,144,587	(229,623)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TRANSPORTADORA DO SUDESTE S.A.

STATEMENTS OF ADDED VALUE
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In thousands of reais)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ADDED VALUE TO BE DISTRIBUTED		
REVENUES	8,383,994	8,441,075
Services and other revenue	8,383,994	8,441,075
Inputs acquired from third parties	(517,357)	(502,084)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(517,357)	(502,084)
GROSS VALUE ADDED	7,866,637	7,938,991
Depreciation and amortization	(424,246)	(442,842)
NET VALUE ADDED BY THE COMPANY	7,442,391	7,496,149
VALUE ADDED RECEIVED IN TRANSFER	1,121,036	396,654
Revenue from investments – includes currency and exchange rate variations	1,095,323	259,658
Other revenue	25,713	136,996
TOTAL VALUE ADDED TO BE DISTRIBUTED	8,563,427	7,892,803
DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED		
STAFF	110,292	99,586
Direct remuneration	74,541	64,421
Benefits	30,686	30,201
FGTS	5,065	4,964
TAXES, FEES AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2,778,597	2,716,642
Federal	2,387,194	2,376,099
State	387,341	339,481
Municipal	4,062	1,062
REMUNERATION OF THIRD-PARTY CAPITAL	2,395,720	1,824,519
Interest, fines, monetary and exchange rate variations	2,319,973	1,752,781
Donations and sponsorships	50,164	33,186
Suppliers - Other	32,742	33,455
Other remuneration of third-party capital	(7,159)	5,097
REMUNERATION OF EQUITY	3,278,818	3,252,056
Interest on equity	1,980,508	1,961,915
Retained period earnings	1,298,310	1,290,141
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED	8,563,427	7,892,803

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Nova Transportadora do Sudeste S.A. ("NTS" or "Company") is a company that acts as an authorizer of the federal government in the operation of natural gas transportation, through a network of gas pipelines distributed between the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais. Incorporated on January 15, 2002, as a subsidiary of Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras - its objective was the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of gas pipelines in the southeast region of Brazil.

In September 2016, Petrobras announced to the market the sale of 90% of the shares it held by Petrobras in NTS to Nova Infraestrutura Fundo de Investimentos em Participações Multiestratégia ("FIP"), managed by Brookfield Brasil Asset Management Investimentos Ltda., an entity affiliated with Brookfield Asset Management.

On April 4, 2017, the sale of NTS was concluded with the acquisition by the FIP of 90% of NTS's shares and the subsequent sale by FIP, on the same date, of 7.65% of its shares in NTS to Itaúsa S.A. ("ITAUSA").

On April 30, 2021, the purchase of all the shares held by Petrobras, corresponding to 10% of the Company's capital stock, by Nova Infraestrutura Gasodutos Participações S.A. ("NISA"), a company whose shareholders were the Company's controlling shareholders, FIP and ITAÚSA, was concluded. On December 16, 2021, shareholders FIP and ITAUSA made a net asset contribution to NISA via transfer of 741,916,697 (seven hundred and forty-one million, nine hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven) shares, corresponding to 32.09% of the Company's total shares.

Transportation pipelines correspond to pipelines, whether or not part of a natural gas transportation system, intended for the movement of natural gas or the connection of supply sources, according to the criteria established in the New Gas Law, as mentioned in explanatory note 1.2, and may include complements, under the terms of ANP regulation.

The main activity carried out by the Company is the object of a Federal Government monopoly, and the Company holds operating authorizations, for an indefinite period, issued by the National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels ("ANP").

1.1. On April 12, 2022, the Company's merger of NISA ("Incorporation")was approved. The Merger was preceded by the preparation of an appraisal report on the value of NISA's accounting shareholders' equity, prepared by an independent expert based on the accounting balances as of March 31, 2022, and allowed the rationalization of the corporate structure, and, consequently, consolidation and reduction of expenses. In addition, the Merger was an obligation of NISA, assumed in the deeds of the 1st and 2nd issuance of simple, debentures not convertible into shares, of the unsecured type, in a single series, for public distribution, with restricted distribution efforts, guaranteed by the Company by means of a guarantee. With the completion of the Incorporation, the Company succeeded NISA, on a universal basis and without a solution of continuity, in all assets, rights, claims, faculties, powers, immunities, quotas, exceptions, duties, obligations, subjections, encumbrances and responsibilities owned by NISA, patrimonial or non-patrimonial ones, and NISA being extinguished by operation of law, so that all the shares issued by the Company and held by NISA were canceled and reissued, in equal numbers, to the FIP and Itaúsa shareholders, in proportion to their stakes in the Company's capital stock. All of the Company's shares are now held directly by Itaúsa and FIP, in the proportion of 8.5% and 91.5% of the shares representing the Company's capital stock, respectively.

1.2. Approval of the New Gas Law

On April 8, 2021, Law No. 14,134, the so-called "New Gas Law", was sanctioned by the President of the Republic. The law brings innovations related to the activities performed by NTS, including: (i) establishment of an authorization regime for all natural gas transportation activities, without a term of validity; (ii) new rules for operation and balancing in gas pipelines and natural gas transportation systems; and (iii) determination of rules for the independence and autonomy of natural gas transporter in relation to agents that carry out competitive activities in the natural gas industry. It also provides provisions to ensure the rights of shippers in current transportation service contracts, including those related to the protection of revenue currently earned by carriers to adapt to the new regime for contracting capacity by entry and exit.

1.3. Acquisition of gas volume for transport network stock ("Linepack")

On March 17, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the acquisition process of 40,000 m³ (forty million) of gas volume to form the reference stock of the Company's transportation network ("Linepack"), necessary to enable the transportation operation with multiple shippers. This approval was supported by the decision given by the National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels - ANP, which, through Official Letter No. 17/2022/SIM/ANP-RJ of February 25, 2022, approved the acquisition of this volume as well as the inclusion of this investment in the Company's gas transportation tariffs, after technical and economic analysis of the data presented.

The acquisition of the 40,000 m³ (forty million) of volume was carried out between April and June 2022 for the equivalent of R$134,853, of which approximately 9,200 m³ (nine million and two hundred thousand) or R$30,200 were classified as gas inventory and the remainder as part of the Company's fixed assets.

1.4. Signing of the Agreement for the Reduction of Flexibility of Use by Petrobras and amendment to the Transportation Service Contracts

In accordance with the commitments assumed by Petrobras with the Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE), within the scope of the Cease and Desist Agreement (TCC), signed on July 8, 2019, the Company and Petrobras signed on September 30, 2022, the Agreement for the Reduction of Flexibility and amendments to the 5 existing Transportation Service Contracts, with the objective of, among other aspects, formalizing the limitation of Petrobras' flexibility in such contracts, in order to, under the terms assumed within the scope of the TCC, enable the offer by NTS of firm capacity to the market, under the entry and exit regime, under the supervision of the ANP. This instrument enables the access of other agents to NTS's transportation system in an isonomic manner with Petrobras, thus reinforcing the Company's readiness to operate in a multi-client environment and making part of the firm capacity of its network available to new shippers. In this mechanism, there is no impact on the Company's operating profit, since all revenue generated is transferred to Petrobras, which owns the originally contracted capacity.

As a result of the signing of the Agreement, the Transportation Service Contracts were amended to incorporate their effects in addition to other updates, the main ones of which are detailed below: (a) to formalize a mechanism for the tariff calculation corresponding to the transfer of the amounts invested by the Company in the acquisition of gas stock, necessary for the operation of its transportation infrastructures in the entry and exit regime; (b) allow the Company to have the option of acquiring Gas for System Use (GUS) from Petrobras or third parties, with the associated costs being recharged to the shippers by the Company through a specific charge; (c) add new rules for balancing and correcting imbalances, so that the transportation contracts between the Company and Petrobras can coexist with the new transportation contracts in the entry and exit regime resulting from the Flexibility Reduction Agreement; (d) inclusion of a provision disciplining the mechanism for deducting amounts to be paid by Petrobras to the Company, depending on the revenue earned and from new contracts for transportation services in the entry and exit regime that may be entered into with other shippers as a result of the Agreement.

2. BASIS FOR PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared and are presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standard Board - IASB, and in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), approved by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM).

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.

These financial statements were approved by the Fiscal Council on March 14, 2025 and by the Board of Directors on March 19, 2025.

NTS's functional currency is the Brazilian real ("R$"), as it is the currency of its economic environment of operation.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

The material accounting practices described in detail below have been consistently applied throughout the financial years presented.

3.1. Financial instruments

I) Financial assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss.

With the exception of accounts receivable from customers that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it must generate cash flows that are "exclusively principal and interest payments on the principal amount outstanding. This evaluation is carried out at instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not exclusively principal and interest payments are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, regardless of the business model adopted.

Sales and purchases of financial assets that require the delivery of goods within a schedule established by regulation or convention in the market (regular purchases) are recognized on the date of the transaction, i.e., the date on which the Company undertakes to buy or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with reclassification of retained gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, without reclassification of gains and losses accrued at the time of their derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition (low)

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily written off (i.e. excluded from profit or loss for the year) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire.

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or assumed an obligation to pay in full the cash flows received, without significant delay, to a third party under a "pass-through" agreement; and (a) the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards relating to the asset, or (b) the Company has not transferred or retained substantially all risks and rewards relating to the asset, but has transferred control over the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has executed a pass-through agreement and has not transferred or retained substantially all risks and rewards relating to the asset, an asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's ongoing involvement with the asset.

Ongoing involvement that takes the form of collateral in relation to the transferred asset is measured on the basis of the asset's original carrying amount or the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to amortize, whichever is less.

II) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a provision for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the contract and all cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an effective interest rate that approximates the original transaction rate. Expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Expected credit losses are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are accrued for credit losses resulting from possible default events in the next 12 months. For credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a provision is required for expected credit losses over the remaining life of the exposure, regardless of the time of default (a lifetime expected credit loss).

For customer receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but recognizes a provision for losses based on lifetime expected credit losses on each base date.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

In relation to the financial assets and liabilities presented at amortized cost, the Company initially evaluates individually whether there is clear evidence of impairment loss for each financial asset that is individually significant, or jointly for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company concludes that there is no evidence of impairment loss for an individually valued financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and is valued together against the impairment loss. Assets that are individually valued for impairment purposes and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a joint impairment loss valuation.

The amount of any impairment loss is measured as the difference between the value of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding expected and not yet occurred future credit losses). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted by the original effective interest rate for the financial asset.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through an accrual, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If, in a subsequent fiscal year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases due to an event that occurred after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the provision. In the event of any future recovery of a written off amount, this recovery is recognized in the income statement.

III) Financial liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities at amortized cost or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus or minus, in the case of a financial liability other than fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability.

The Company's main financial liabilities include suppliers and debentures and financing, measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, which can be as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities for trading and financial liabilities designated in the initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for short-term repurchase purposes. Separate embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities for trading are recognized in the income statement.

Financial liabilities designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated on the initial date of recognition and only if the criteria in AASB 48 are met.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and financing)

After initial recognition, amortized cost financial liabilities subject to interest are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement at the time of the write-off of liabilities, as well as during the amortization process using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition (low)

A financial liability is written off when the obligation is revoked, canceled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are significantly changed, such replacement or change is treated as a write-off of the original liability and recognition of a new liability, and the difference is recognized in the corresponding carrying amounts in the income statement.

IV) Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments contracted by the Company are intended to protect its debts against the risks of fluctuation in exchange and interest rates and are not used for speculative purposes.

Transactions in derivative financial instruments are referred to as cash flow hedges and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in the other comprehensive income account in shareholders' equity against derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet. When realized, losses and gains from derivative operations are reclassified from shareholders' equity to income statement.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value, any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss, except for cases in which the instruments are contracted for purposes of hedging against exposure to financial risks and for which cash flow hedge accounting is adopted by the Company.

V) Cash flow hedge accounting

Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to protect the Company from cash flow volatility attributable to a risk exposure not tolerated by the Company's risk management practices.

The Company designates as "hedge" the intrinsic value of the instruments The effective portion of the fair value changes in the instruments designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge is recorded in stockholders' equity as an equity valuation adjustment in the cash flow hedge income line. The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is recognized, when applicable, in the result of the year in financial expenses, net.

The accumulated amounts in shareholders' equity are transferred to profit or loss for the year in the periods and items in which the hedged item affects income for the year.

When a cash flow hedge instrument is settled, or when it no longer meets the qualifying criteria for the adoption of hedge accounting, any gain or loss accrued in Equity Valuation Adjustment is realized against profit or loss (under the same item used by the hedged item) as the hedged object is also realized against profit or loss. When the operation protected by the hedge is no longer expected to occur, the variation recorded in Shareholders' Equity is immediately transferred to the result of the year, to the item of financial result.

The Company applies cash flow hedge accounting for certain derivative financial instruments contracted for the purpose of hedging foreign exchange risk in debt transactions to be effectively disbursed.

At the time of the initial designation of the hedge, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the items that are hedged, including the risk management objectives and the strategy in conducting the transaction, along with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the relationship.

Currently, the loans related to Law No. 4,131/1962 have "hedge" operations in the form of "swaps" (derivative financial instruments) that aim both at the exchange of pre-fixed rates for post-fixed rates in CDI, as well as the exchange of currency from dollars to reais, and were classified as cash flow "hedge". These swaps were contracted with financial institutions together with the loans (debt in foreign currency + swap for reais as a percentage of the CDI). The terms and conditions of the loans and derivatives are configured as a tie-in transaction, with the economic result of interest-bearing debts based on CDI and reais on the Company's balance sheet. The Company has established a 1:1 protection ratio and conducts a qualitative and prospective analysis of the effectiveness and effectiveness of the hedge on a quarterly basis.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note 23. The movements in the hedge values recorded in the equity valuation adjustments account in shareholders' equity are shown in Note 16.5 (a).

VI) Financial instruments - net presentation

Financial assets and liabilities are presented net in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a current and enforceable legal right to offset the amounts recognized and if there is an intention to set off, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.1.1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, and not for investment or other purposes. These balances include cash, available bank deposits and short-term financial investments with high liquidity, due within three months from the date of the original contract, readily convertible into a known amount of cash and with negligible risk of value change.

3.1.2. Accounts Receivable

They are initially accounted for at the fair value of the consideration to be received and, subsequently, measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, deducting losses in doubtful loans.

The Company recognizes losses in doubtful accounts when there is objective evidence of a loss in recoverable amount, as a result of one or more events that occur after the initial recognition of the asset, that impact the estimated future cash flows and that can be reliably estimated.

3.1.3. Debentures and financing

They are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs incurred and, after initial recognition, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

3.2. Fixed Asset

It is shown by the construction cost, which represents the costs to bring the asset into operating condition, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, when applicable.

This cost includes the cost of replacing fixed assets, financing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria are met, and social and environmental costs related to the construction of the gas pipeline network with a corresponding constitution of a provision in the Company's liabilities in line with the requirements required by technical interpretation ICPC 12.

When significant portions of property, plant and equipment need to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.
Similarly, when a major inspection is conducted, its cost is recognized in the book value of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement, if the recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

An asset item is retired when sold or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or sale. Any gain or loss resulting from the write-off of the asset (calculated as being the difference between the net value of the sale and the carrying value of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year in which the asset is written off.

The salvage value and useful life of the assets and the depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, and adjusted prospectively, when applicable.

3.3. Impairment

The Company evaluates fixed assets when there are indications of non-recovery of their book value. In the existence of indicators of recovery of the book value, the Company's policy is to hire independent appraisers who, through appraisal reports based on fair and market values, determine the need to make a provision or not.

3.4. Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is likely that an outflow of funds, including economic benefits, will be required to settle the obligation, the value of which can be reliably estimated.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities, when the probability of outflow of funds is possible, are not recognized in the balance sheet, but are subject to disclosure in explanatory notes, including those whose values cannot be estimated.

3.5. Income tax and social contribution

Income tax and social contribution expenses for the year comprise current and deferred taxes.

1) Current income tax and social contribution

Current tax assets and liabilities for the last year and previous years are measured at the amount recoverable expected or payable to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to calculate the amount are those that are in effect on the balance sheet date and generate taxable income.

Income tax and current social contribution are calculated based on taxable income, applying the rates in force at the end of the year being reported.

Income tax and current social contribution are presented net.

2) Deferred income tax and social contribution

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences, tax losses and negative social contribution basis, when applicable, are recognized in proportion to the probability of the existence of future taxable profits, projected in accordance with the business plan approved by the Company's Management, and the existence of deferred tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax and social union contributions are calculated by applying the rates (and tax legislation) that are in force at the end of the year being reported.

Deferred income tax and social contribution are presented net.

3.6. Share capital and shareholder remuneration

The capital stock is represented by common shares (Class A and B).

When proposed by the Company, the remuneration to shareholders is in the form of dividends and/or interest on equity based on the limits defined by law and in the Company's bylaws.

3.7. Recognition of revenues, costs and expenses

The revenue is recognized after the provision of the natural gas transportation service to the shippers (transfer of control of the asset), the largest of which is Petrobras, based on the transportation contracts, which have "ship or pay" clauses, in which Petrobras undertakes to pay for the contracted transportation capacity, regardless of the volume transported, for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for these services.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.
In determining the transaction price for the provision of services, the Company considers the existence of variable consideration, significant financing components, non-cash consideration and the consideration due to the client (if any). Operating costs include expenses for the operation and maintenance services of the Company's gas pipeline network, carried out by the Company itself, costs with the outsourced operation of the Congonhas and Mantiqueira Compression Systems (SCOMPs), electricity with the Guararema compression station (ECOMP), right of easement/passage through points of the network that pass under stretches of Petrobras properties, costs with insurance premiums, ICMS on gas supplied by Petrobras, free of charge, for use in the operation of the system, depreciation of the network, costs associated with contracts for the supply/acquisition of gas for the purpose of balancing gas inventory volumes and other costs.

General and administrative expenses include expenses with payroll, consulting and other contracted services, as well as expenses with the management and maintenance of the office and taxes and fees.

Financial income and expenses mainly include interest on financial investments, interest expenses on debentures and bank loans, results of derivative financial instruments contracted for the purpose of hedging against exposure to exchange rate variation and interest associated with debts in foreign currency, in addition to appropriations of exchange rate variations.

Revenues, costs and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

3.8. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an unforced transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement of fair value is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability will occur:

- in the main market for the asset or liability.
- in the absence of a main market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The main or most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured based on the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability, assuming that market participants are acting in their best economic interest. Measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset takes into account the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits through optimal utilization of the asset or by selling it to another market participant who would also optimally utilize the asset.

The Company uses valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant available information and minimizing the use of unavailable information.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the lowest level information that is significant to the measurement of fair value as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level and most significant information for measuring fair value is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level and most significant information for measuring fair value is not available.

For purposes of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. The corresponding fair value disclosures of financial instruments and non-financial assets measured at fair value or at the time of the fair value disclosure are summarized in the respective notes.

3.9. Statements of Cash Flows

The Company classifies interest paid as financing activities in the statement of cash flows, since it considers them costs of obtaining financial resources associated with its operations, as permitted by current accounting standards.

3.10. Adjustment to present value of assets and liabilities

Long-term monetary assets and liabilities are monetarily restated and are therefore adjusted at their present value. The present value adjustment of short-term monetary assets and liabilities is calculated, and only recorded, if deemed relevant in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. For purposes of recording and determining materiality, the adjustment to present value is calculated taking into account the contractual cash flows and the explicit, and in certain cases implicit, interest rate of the respective assets and liabilities. Based on the analyses carried out and the best estimate of Management, it was concluded that the adjustment to present value of current monetary assets and liabilities is irrelevant in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole and, therefore, did not record any adjustment.

4. RELEVANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The financial statements presented were prepared based on several valuation bases used in the accounting estimates. The accounting estimates involved in the preparation of the financial statements were supported by objective and subjective factors, based on Management's judgment in determining the appropriate amount to be recorded in the financial statements. Significant items subject to these estimates and assumptions include the selection of useful lives of fixed assets and their recoverability in operations, valuation of assets, financial liabilities, derivative financial instruments at fair value and the present value adjustment method, as well as the analysis of other risks to determine other provisions, including contingencies.

With regard to uncertain tax treatments, provided for in international standard IFRIC 23/technical interpretation ICPC 22 regarding income tax and social contribution, the Administration evaluates the probability of acceptance and decisions of higher courts of last resort. Management has assessed the main tax treatments adopted in the open periods subject to questioning by the tax authorities and concluded that there is no significant impact to be recorded on the financial statements.

The settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in amounts that differ significantly from those recorded in the financial statements due to the probabilistic treatment inherent in the estimation process. The Company revises its estimates periodically throughout the year.

The following information is presented only on accounting practices and estimates that require a high level of judgment or complexity in their application and that may materially affect the Company's financial condition and results.

4.1. Estimates related to lawsuits and contingencies

The Company is a party involved in judicial and administrative proceedings involving civil, tax and labor issues arising from the normal course of its operations. The assessment of the probability of loss includes the assessment of the available evidence, the hierarchy of laws, the available case law, the most recent court decisions and their relevance in the legal system, as well as the assessment of external counsel. Provisions are reviewed and adjusted to take into account changes in circumstances, such as applicable statute of limitations, tax inspection findings, or additional exposures identified based on new matters or court decisions.

Information on provisioned processes and contingencies is presented in explanatory note 22.

4.2. Estimates related to environmental offsets and constraints

The Company has registered liabilities in relation to environmental compensations and conditions required by environmental control, monitoring and inspection agencies, at the federal and state levels, as a result of the issuance of prior licenses for the installation and operation of the projects and construction of the Company's gas pipeline network.
The amounts recorded reflect the probable financial disbursements that the Company will incur in meeting the obligations.

Information on the liabilities recorded is presented in notes 15.1 and 15.2.

4.3. Estimates related to the useful life of assets

As described in explanatory note 1.2, the enactment of the New Gas Law brought important changes, including the establishment of an authorization regime for all natural gas transportation activities, which came into force for an indefinite period. As a result, the Company annually reassesses the estimates of the useful life of its assets taking into account: (i) remuneration time for investments as approved by the regulator; and (ii) historical data and observable projections associated with the Brazilian natural gas market.

5. NEW RULES AND INTERPRETATIONS

5.1. New or revised pronouncements applied for the first time in 2024

The Company has applied certain rules and amendments for the first time, which are valid for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 (unless otherwise indicated). The Company has decided not to adopt in advance any other rules, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet in force.

5.1.1. Amendments to international standard IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Financing Agreements

The amendments add a disclosure objective in international standard IAS 7 stating that an entity must disclose information about its supplier financing arrangements that enable users of the financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, international standard IFRS 7 has been amended to add supplier financing arrangements, as an example, within the requirements to disclose information on the entity's exposure to the concentration of liquidity risk.

The changes to the rule had no impact on the Company's financial statements, given that NTS does not carry out, to date, anticipation agreements with suppliers.

5.1.2. Amendments to international standard IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements (technical pronouncement CPC 26 (R1)) - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendments to international standard IAS 1 published in January 2020 only affect the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current on the balance sheet and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expense, or the information disclosed on those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on the rights existing at the balance sheet date, specify that the classification is not affected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to postpone the settlement of liabilities, explain that rights exist if the restrictive clauses are complied with at the balance sheet date, and introduce the definition of "liquidation" to clarify that liquidation refers to the transfer to a counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The changes to the rule had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

5.1.3. Amendments to international standard IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments indicate that only covenants that an entity must comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer the settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date (and therefore this should be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (for example, a covenant based on the entity's financial condition at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also determines that the right to defer the settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if an entity's right to defer the settlement of a liability is subject to the entity's compliance with covenants within a period of 12 months after the reporting date, the entity discloses information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the risk of liabilities becoming amortizable within a period of 12 months following the reporting date. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity must comply with them), the carrying amount of the corresponding liabilities and the facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may face difficulties in meeting the covenants.

The changes to the rule had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

5.1.4. Amendments to international standard IFRS 16 - Leases - Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback transaction

The amendments to international standard IFRS 16 add follow-on measurement requirements for sales and leaseback transactions, which satisfy the requirements of international standard IFRS 15, for the purposes of accounting as sales. The amendments require the seller-tenant to determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" so that the seller-tenant does not recognize a gain or loss related to the right of use retained by the seller-tenant, after the commencement date.

The changes do not affect the gain or loss recognized by the seller-tenant related to the full or partial termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-tenant may have recognized a gain on the right of use that it retains solely due to the remeasurement of the lease liability (e.g., after a lease modification or change over the lease term) that applies the general requirements in international standard IFRS 16. This may have been particularly the case in an "leaseback" that includes variable lease payments that do not rely on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended the Illustrative Example in international standard IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale transaction and "leaseback" with variable lease payments that do not rely on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability resulting from a sale transaction and "leaseback" that qualifies as a sale under the application of technical pronouncement CPC 47 (international standard IFRS 15) is a lease liability.

The changes started from January 1, 2024.

The seller-lessee applies the changes retrospectively in accordance with international standard IAS 23 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial adoption, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied international standard IFRS 16.

Management did not identify an impact on the Company's financial statements with respect to the matter.

5.2. New and revised IFRSs issued and not yet applicable

On the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not adopted the new and revised IFRSs below, already issued and not yet applicable, and in some cases, the standards have not yet been adopted by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC). Management does not expect the adoption of the rules listed below to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods, except as indicated below:

5.2.1. Amendments to international standard IAS 21 - The effects of changes in exchange rates entitled lack of convertibility

The changes specify how to assess whether a currency is convertible, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

The amendments state that a currency is convertible into another currency when the entity is able to obtain the other currency within a period of time that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or foreign exchange mechanism in which a foreign exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

An entity assesses whether the currency is convertible into another currency on the measurement date and for a specific purpose. If an entity is able to obtain only an insignificant amount of the other currency on the measurement date for the specific purpose, the currency is not convertible into another currency.

The assessment of whether the currency is convertible into another currency depends on the entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so.

Where the currency is not convertible to another currency on the measurement date, an entity shall estimate the spot exchange rate on that date. The entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an organized foreign exchange transaction would occur on the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments do not specify how the entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet this objective. An entity may use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or other estimation technique. Examples of an observable exchange rate include:

- The spot exchange rate for any purpose except for that for which the entity evaluates convertibility.

- The first exchange rate at which the entity is able to obtain the other currency for the specified purpose after the currency convertibility has been restored (first subsequent exchange rate).

An entity that uses another estimation technique may use any observable exchange rate - including rates of foreign exchange transactions in markets or exchange mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations - and adjust that rate, as necessary, to meet the objective described above.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because the currency is not convertible into another currency, the entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the fact that the currency is not convertible into another currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial condition and cash flows.

The amendments add a new appendix as an integral part of international standard IAS 21. The new appendix includes guidelines for the implementation of the requirements introduced by the amendments. The amendments also add new Illustrative Examples accompanying international standard IAS 21, which illustrate how an entity can apply some of the requirements in hypothetical situations based on the limited facts presented.

In addition, the IASB made important changes to international standard IFRS 1 - Initial Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards to align with and reference the revised IAS 21 for the purpose of assessing convertibility.

The changes are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and early adoption is permitted. An entity cannot apply the changes retrospectively and must apply the specific transition provisions included in the changes.

Management expects that the application of these changes will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

5.2.2. International standard IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

international standard IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, transporting several of the requirements in international standard IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with the new requirements. In addition, some paragraphs of international standard IAS 1 have been moved to international standards IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Change of Estimate and Error Rectification and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB has also implemented minor changes to international standards IAS 7 - Cash Flow Statement and IAS 33 - Earnings per Share.

International standard IFRS 18 introduced new requirements for:

- Present specific categories and subtotals defined in the income statement.

- Present disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- Enhancements linked to information aggregation and disaggregation requirements.

The Company shall apply international standard IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. Amendments to international standards IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised international standards IAS 8 and IFRS 7, enter into force when the entity applies international standard IFRS 18. international standard IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific carryover provisions.

Management expects that the application of these changes will have an impact on the Company's financial statements in the future.

5.2.3. International standard IFRS 19 - Non-Public Liability Subsidiaries: Disclosures

International standard IFRS 19 allows an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements.

The subsidiary is eligible for reduced disclosures if it has no public responsibility and its ultimate parent or any intermediate parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that meet IFRS Accounting Standards.

international standard IFRS 19 is optional for eligible subsidiaries and outlines the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that choose to apply it.

An entity may apply international standard IFRS 19 only if, at the end of the reporting period:

- Is a subsidiary (this includes a mid-parent).
- Has no public responsibility.
- Your ultimate parent or any intermediate parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements that meet IFRS Accounting Standards.
- The subsidiary has public liability if:
- Your debt or equity instruments are traded on a public market or are in the process of issuing such instruments for trading on a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets).
- Holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of foreign nationals as one of its principal businesses (e.g., banks, credit associations, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds, and investment banks typically meet this second criterion).

Eligible entities may apply international standard IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statements may do so in its separate financial statements.

The new standard is applicable to reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2027, and early adoption is allowed. If an entity elects to apply international standard IFRS 19 to a reporting period prior to the reporting period in which it first applies international standard IFRS 18, it shall apply a modified set of disclosure requirements described in the Annex to international standard IFRS 19. If an entity elects to apply international standard IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it has applied the amendments to international standard IAS 21, it shall not apply the disclosure requirements in international standard IFRS 19 with respect to the Non-Convertibility.

Management expects that the application of these changes will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and banks	657	5,490
Short-term financial investments (a)	3,208,624	2,059,204
	3,209,281	2,064,694

Financial investments are made in fixed income investment funds, with daily liquidity, have remuneration associated with the CDI and are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, Cash management has been able to obtain a higher remuneration than the CDI,

(a) Among the investments made, the Company has a position in an exclusive investment fund, the composition of which is summarized below,

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Shares of other fixed income investment funds	621,045	590,252
CBD	53,485	-
Financial bills	556,448	217,044
Other	-	19
Total	1,230,978	807,315

According to the Fund's bylaws/mandate, the funds are redeemable with daily liquidity considering the quota on the date of redemption.

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras	1,238,202	1,401,897
GALP Energia Brasil S.A.	14,764	8,850
Shell	14,252	1,965
Mercurio	859	689
Edge	161	-
Gasbridge	507	-
CSN	5,475	-
Equinor	1,467	-
	1,275,687	1,413,401

	Not overdue	<30	31 - 60	61 - 90	>91	Total
Open Balance	1,274,579	-	-	-	1,108	1,275,687

The Company's receivables arise from Gas Transportation Agreements (GTAs) signed with Petrobras and Gas Transportation Contracts signed with GALP, Mercurio, Edge, CSN, Gasbridge, Equinor and Shell, effective until December 31, 2024.

8. OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The balance of R$1,464 on December 31, 2024 (R$206,489 on December 31, 2023) refers to:
(i) expenses incurred by the Company within the scope of the Management and Remediation of Stress Corrosion Cracks (SCC) activities in the amount of R$194,026 in December 31, 2023; and (ii) Lease Class in the amount of R$1,464 (R$12,463 in December 31, 2023). Such amounts must be reimbursed by Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras as part of the remaining obligations agreed between the buyer and seller for the sale of the Company. NTS chose to capitalize expenses previously classified as "other accounts receivable" related to SCC, due to the debtor's refusal to reimburse, and such amounts are under dispute in a proceeding in which a decision has not yet been issued.

9. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

The balance of R$1,467 on December 31, 2024 (R$13,925 on December 31, 2023), refers to amounts allocated to environmental compensation related to the licensing for a project called the Plano Diretor de Dutos (PDD), which was divided into three phases: (i) Phase I encompassed the construction of assets currently owned by NTS (GASPAL II, GASAN II and ECOMP Guararema) and; (ii) Phases II and III encompassed the construction of assets that are not owned by NTS (liquid pipelines, deactivation of lanes, adjustments and expansions of terminals).

These deposits were supported by an Environmental Compensation Commitment Term (TCCA) signed between NTS, PBR, TAG, CETESB and the SP Environment Secretariat in 2010, amended in 2022, through the signing of an additional Rectification-Ratification Term between NTS, CCA and Cetesb, aiming to adjust the total amount of compensation due. This addition resulted in the following movements: a) R$3,471 were allocated by NTS to pay off most of the Compensations in 2023;
b) R$12,704 were redeemed in 2024 because they are excess amounts deposited, given the execution of the addendum in 2022; c) R$246 related to financial income in 2024; and d) R$1,467, equivalent to the sum of the balances of Accounts No. 51 14,012-0 and No. 51 14,013-9, linked to the Compensations related to (i) the Fazenda do Carmo Municipal Natural Park; and (ii) to the Francisco Affonso de Mello Municipal Natural Park in Serra do Itapeti, which must be kept in the respective accounts until eventual allocation by NTS.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Balance as of December 31, 2023			Movement in the 2024 fiscal year				Balance As of December 31, 2024		
Description	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Balance	Additions (i)	Low	Transfer.	Deprec.	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Balance
Works in progress	460,932	-	460,932	73,511	-	(354,283)	-	180,160	-	180,160
Improvement in third-party assets	10,438	(3,699)	6,739	-	-	89	(1,134)	10,527	(4,833)	5,694
Environmental constraints	145,409	(52,637)	92,772	-	-	-	(3,906)	145,409	(56,543)	88,866
Pipelines, equipment and other goods	12,281,566	(5,444,164)	6,837,402	297,505	(167)	354,194	(452,794)	12,932,549	(5,896,408)	7,036,141
Spare materials and equipment	74,305	-	74,305	9,224	-	-	-	83,529	-	83,529
	12,972,650	(5,500,500)	7,472,150	380,240	(167)	-	(457,834)	13,352,174	(5,957,784)	7,394,390

	Balance as of December 31, 2022			Movement in 2023				Balance as of December 31, 2023		
Description	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Balance	Additions	Low	Transfer.	Deprec.	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Balance
Works in progress	542,369	503	542.872	166,722	-	(248,159)	(503)	460,932	-	460,932
Improvement in third-party assets	10,238	(2,684)	7,554	-	-	200	(1,015)	10,438	(3,699)	6,739
Environmental constraints	145,409	(47,145)	98,264	-	-	-	(5,492)	145,409	(52,637)	92,772
Pipelines, equipment and other goods	12,020,747	(4,972,403)	7,048,344	12,860	-	247,959	(471,761)	12,281,566	(5,444,164)	6,837,402
Spare materials and equipment	43,691	-	43,691	30,614	-	-	-	74,305	-	74,305
	12,762,454	(5,021,729)	7,740,725	210,196	-	-	(478,771)	12,972,650	(5,500,500)	7,472,150

(i) It refers largely to the capitalization of SCC in the amount of R$241,828, as mentioned in explanatory note 8. Of this amount, about R$204,256 had no cash effect since they refer to expenses executed in previous years.

<u>Works in progress</u>

The balance of works in progress is made up of costs with construction, maintenance and repair of pipelines (provided that they are related to the replacement of parts and equipment or in compliance with regulatory requirements that increase the useful life of the asset), compression stations/services, delivery points and the Management Plan for Correction of Stress by Corrosion or Cracking of Gas Pipelines (SCC). During 2024, the growth projects listed below stood out:

(i) Ecomp Japeri

The Compression Station to be installed in Japeri/RJ, between the Campos Elíseos Station and ECOMP Vale do Paraíba, was dimensioned to mitigate the bottleneck of gas movement between RJ and SP. With its installation, the flow between the states will increase from 12.5 to 25 MMm³/day. In 2023, the Company carried out basic engineering, started the processing of the environmental license (LAU) and Vegetation Suppression Authorization (ASV) with INEA, and started regulatory procedures with the ANP. This project has so far disbursed R$6,536.

(ii) Adequacy of measurement systems

This project involves the adaptation and modernization of the measurement systems at the delivery points, aiming to optimize the performance and accuracy of the measurements. This project has so far disbursed R$38,879.

(iii) Pipeline Corrosion or Cracking Stress Correction (SCC) Management Plan and Lease Class

The Pipeline Stress Correction or Crack Management Plan carries out the evaluation and repairs in stretches with a risk of ensuring operational continuity. Additionally, the Rental Class aims to meet regulatory and operational safety requirements. Such projects included the adoption of measures to mitigate the risk of accidents in the natural gas transportation pipelines. These projects have so far disbursed R$67,175.

(iv) Real-Time Simulation (RTTM) Software

In this project, the acquisition of the Atmos SIM Software, of the RTTM (Real Time Transient Model) type, was made for thermohydraulic simulation of the operations in the NTS natural gas transportation system. The total disbursement so far has been R$14,003.

<u>Transfers</u>

The balance of transfers basically consists of the projects closed and capitalized throughout the year ended December 31, 2024, among the main capitalized projects, the following stand out:

(v) GASIG

In 2023, NTS completed the construction and assembly of the Itaboraí-Guapimirim natural gas transportation pipeline (GASIG), which is approximately 11 km long, 24 inches in diameter and has a capacity of 18.2 MM m³/day, and whose construction authorization was granted by the ANP in favor of the Company, through SIM-ANP Authorization No. 150. The construction and assembly stage of the pipeline was completed in January 2023 and in July 2023 the Operating License (LO) was obtained, enabling the pipeline, which connects the natural gas processing and treatment unit (GASLUB) to the GASDUC III pipeline, to start operating. The Operating Authorization (AO) with the ANP, as well as the completion of the Capacity Offer and Contracting process for signing the corresponding transport contracts, were completed in the first half of 2024 and thus the capitalization was carried out. This new gas pipeline cost R$167,557.

(v) Cabiúnas Interconnection

In this project, the construction and assembly of a connection point between the GASDUC III and GASCAV gas pipelines of the NTS and TAG carriers in Macaé was carried out to improve the service and the possibilities of transporting gas throughout the national territory through SIM-ANP Authorization No. 829, issued on December 27, 2024. This project disbursed the amount of R$41,403.

(vi) Pipeline Excavations and Repairs

The purpose of this project was to carry out excavations and repairs in gas pipelines from the PIG (instrument for inspection of the integrity of pipelines) campaigns in the company's gas pipelines. The disbursement was R$23,501

(vii) Tunnel Maintenance

This project aimed at non-recurring maintenance in tunnels that are part of the Gastau and Gasduc III gas pipelines to ensure operational continuity. The disbursement was R$19,698.

(viii) LNG Receiving Point

The purpose of this project was to expand the receiving point, within the NTS facilities in Campos Elíseos, of LNG directly from Guanabara Bay, which was already built and in operation. The disbursement was R$17,986 and the Authorization was issued through SIM-ANP 857 on November 7, 2023.

(ix) Adequacy of systems for segregation and connection to the power grid

R$11,354 were invested in the project to adapt systems for segregation and connection to the power grid at the PE Volta Redonda (3,000), Recap (2,733), PE São José dos Campos (2,458), ERP Guararema (1,700) and PE Japeri I facilities.

(x) Waukesha Gas Moto-Generator Repair

About R$7,406 were invested to carry out the repair of motor generators at the Taubaté Compression Station, where the motor generator "B" was repaired with an approximate disbursement of R$4,200, and at the Vale do Paraíba Compression Station, where the motor generator "A" was repaired at an approximate cost of R$3,200.

(xi) Capacity Offer Portal

R$6,908 were invested in the development and implementation of a gas transportation capacity offer portal to serve the market and the opening of the gas market after the new gas law No. 14,134 of April 8, 2021.

(xii) Acquisition of special equipment and tools

R$6,758 were invested in the acquisition of special equipment and tools for the operation and maintenance of gas transportation facilities in order to meet technological updates of the facilities and generate future benefits for the operation.

(xiii) Gasbel Slope Windrows

In this project, the slope stabilization, implementation and complementation of the drainage system and erosion treatment were carried out in the sections of KM 18,750 and KM 23,260 of the Gasbel II gas pipeline.

(xiv) Moisturizer system at ECOMP Vale do Paraíba

R$4,699 were invested in the project for the implementation of a hydrant system for firefighting at ECOMP Vale do Paraíba in order to meet the requirement imposed by the fire department for operational continuity and issuance of licenses.

Capitalized borrowing costs

During the year ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended December 31, 2023, there was no capitalization of interest on financing for construction projects in the Company's fixed assets.

Assigned useful life of assets

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Improvements in third-party assets - 10 years.
- Gas pipelines, equipment and other items - up to 30 years.
- Environmental constraints - up to 30 years.

The salvage value, useful life of the assets and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, and adjusted prospectively, when applicable.

The depreciation shown in the result for the period is without the tax amounts.

NTS's gas pipeline network is composed of the following sections:

SPENT

The Caraguatatuba-Taubaté Gas Pipeline (GASTAU), 98 km long and 28 inches in diameter, connects the Monteiro Lobato Natural Gas Processing Unit (UTGCA), in Caraguatatuba, on the north coast of São Paulo, to Taubaté, a city in the Middle Paraíba, to the Campinas Rio Gas Pipeline and the rest of the Southeast network.

GASDUC III

The Cabiúnas-REDUC GAS PIPELINE (GASDUC III), 180 km long and 38 inches in diameter, is the largest diameter in South America and has the largest transport capacity (40 million m^3/day) among Brazilian gas pipelines.

GASIG

The GASIG Gas Pipeline, 11 km long and 24 inches in diameter, connects the Natural Gas receiving point in Itaboraí, on the north coast of Rio de Janeiro, to Guapimirim and the rest of the Southeast network.

GASPAJ

The Paulínia-Jacutinga Gas Pipeline (GASPAJ), 93 km long and 14 inches in diameter, aims to meet the demand for natural gas in the southern region of the state of Minas Gerais. The gas pipeline originates in the city of Paulínia/SP, where the Paulínia-Jacutinga, Campinas-Rio (GASCAR), REPLAN-Guararema gas pipelines of the Bolivia Brazil Gas Pipeline (GASBOL), as well as the REPLAN Delivery Point, are interconnected.

Malha Sudeste

The Southeast Network is composed of five gas pipelines and two branches:

GASAN

The RECAP-RPBC (GASAN) Gas Pipeline, 41.6 km long and 12 inches in diameter, connects the municipality of Capuava/SP to the municipality of Cubatão/SP.

GASCAR

The Campinas-Rio Gas Pipeline (GASCAR), 453 km long and 28 inches in diameter, aims to increase the flow capacity of Bolivian gas to Rio de Janeiro. The gas pipeline begins at the Planalto Refinery (REPLAN), in the city of Paulínia/SP, extending to the municipality of Japeri/RJ, where it interconnects to the GASVOL and GASJAP gas pipelines, both in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

GASPAL

The ESVOL-RECAP (GASPAL) Gas Pipeline, 325.5 km long and 22 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Piraí/RJ and ends in the municipality of Mauá/SP.

GASVOL

The REDUC-ESVOL (GASVOL) Gas Pipeline, 95 km long and 18 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Duque de Caxias/RJ and ends in the municipality of Volta Redonda/RJ, and also has a 5.5 km long branch within the municipality of Volta Redonda/RJ.

GASBEL I

The Rio de Janeiro-Belo Horizonte I (GASBEL I) Gas Pipeline, 357 km long and 16 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Duque de Caxias/RJ and ends at the Gabriel Passos Refinery, in the city of Betim/MG.

Campos Elíseos Branch 16''

The Campos Elíseos Branch, 2.7 km long and 16 inches in diameter, is located in the municipality of Duque de Caxias/RJ.

Malha sudeste II

The Malha sudeste II is composed of the following gas pipelines:

GASJAP

The JAPERI-REDUC GAS PIPELINE (GASJAP), 45 km long and 28 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Japeri/RJ and ends in the municipality of Duque de Caxias/RJ, connecting the Caxias Hub to the Campinas-RIO Gas Pipeline (GASCAR). The Gas Pipeline has a Compression Station in Campos Elíseos.

GASAN II

The RECAP-RPBC (GASAN II) Gas Pipeline, 39 km long and 22 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Mauá/SP and ends in the municipality of São Bernardo do Campo, allowing the expansion, together with GASPAL II, of the natural gas transportation capacity of the Guararema-RPBC system.

GASPAL II

The Guararema-Mauá Gas Pipeline (GASPAII), 54 km long and 22 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Guararema/SP and ends in the municipality of Mauá, allowing the expansion, together with GASAN II, of the natural gas transportation capacity of the Guararema-RPBC system.

GASBEL II

The Rio de Janeiro-Belo Horizonte II GAS PIPELINE (GASBEL II), 267 km long and 18 inches in diameter, starts in the municipality of Volta Redonda/RJ and ends in the municipality of Queluzito/MG, expanded the supply of natural gas to the state of Minas Gerais, mainly in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte and Vale do Aço.

Impairment of assets

Management annually reviews events or changes in the economic, operational or technological circumstances of its assets to assess whether there are prior indications of deterioration or impairment. No indicators of impairment of fixed assets were identified during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

11. SUPPLIERS

Supplier	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras	697,860	612,270
Petróleo Transportes S.A. - Transpetro	8,663	10,248
Atmos International Limited	-	1,008
Rosenbra Engenharia Brasil Ltda.	3,163	5,579
Infotec Consulting and Planning	1,013	-
Starr International Brazil	-	2,061
Spiecapag Intech Construction	1,827	2,446
Worley Engenharia Ltda.	-	205
Industec Commerce and Assemblies	1,248	-
Chubb Seguros Brasil S.A.	-	872
Elevation Construction Company	1,890	-
Solar Turbines International Company	-	1,563
Softtek Soluções em Sistemas Ltda.	-	1,216
Acv Tecline Engenharia Ltda.	-	796
Aig Seguros Brasileira S.A.	-	987
Applus Qualitec Serviços de Engenharia Ltda.	-	764
Avipam Viagens e Turismo Ltda.	591	703
Enerflex Energia Ltda.	4,803	629
Tisi do Brasil Serviços Industriais Ltda.	-	923
Other suppliers	84,941	93,975
	805,999	736,245

12. DEBENTURES AND FINANCING

Operation/Instrument	Indexer	Coin	Value captured	Beginning	Salary	Primary	Interest	Funding cost	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Commercial Notes	CDI +1.90%	R$	(1,500,000)	Mar-22	Mar-32	1,500,000	50,270	(10,590)	1,539,680	1,540,993
Debêntures_1st NISA issue	CDI +1.99%	R$	(1,547,187)	Apr-21	Apr-28	-	-	-	-	983,281
Debêntures_2nd NISA issue	CDI +1.90%	R$	(1,500,000)	Mar-22	Mar-32	1,500,000	50,270	(10,590)	1,539,680	1,540,994
Debêntures_5th issue - 1st series	CDI + 1.30%	R$	(1,000,000)	Oct-22	Sep-27	1,000,000	35,131	(275)	1,034,856	1,037,842
Debêntures_5th issue - 2nd series	CDI + 1.60%	R$	(1,500,000)	Oct-22	Sep-29	1,500,000	54,045	(489)	1,553,556	1,558,068
Debêntures_5th issue - 3rd series	CDI + 1.85%	R$	(1000,000)	Oct-22	Sep-32	1,000,000	36,778	(7,849)	1,028,929	1,030,985
Debêntures_6th issue - 1st series	CDI + 1.20%	R$	(2,666,667)	Feb-24	Feb-29	2,666,667	118,495	(7,863)	2,777,299	-
Debêntures_6th issue - 2nd series	CDI + 1.40%	R$	(2,666,667)	Feb-24	Feb-31	2,666,667	120,569	(8,101)	2,779,135	-
Debêntures_6th issue - 3rd series	CDI + 1.70%	R$	(2,666,666)	Feb-24	Feb-34	2,666,666	123,675	(8,132)	2,782,209	-
Debêntures_7th issue	CDI + 0.80%	R$	(1,000,000)	Jun-24	Jun-28	1,000,000	2,924	(6,072)	996,852	-
Debêntures_8th issue	CDI + 0.80%	R$	(1,750,000)	Dec-24	Aug-25	1,750,000	1,704	(6,451)	1,745,253	-
Scotia Bank Loan (a)	USD/BRL +2.08%	US$	(300,000)	Apr-22	Apr-27	1,857,690	9,759	-	1,867,449	1,459,852
Scotia Bank Loan(2)(a)	USD/BRL + 3.63%	US$	(170,000)	Aug-22	Aug-25	1,052,691	13,160	-	1,065,851	833,310
MUFG Loan (a)	USD/BRL +2.98%	US$	(59,000)	Apr-22	Apr-27	-	-	-	-	287,761
CITI Loan (a)	USD/BRL +2.3%	US$	(90,000)	Apr-22	Apr-27	557,307	3,239	-	560,546	438,222
SMBC Loan (a)	USD +4.34%	US$	(50,000)	Sep-22	Sep-25	309,615	4,218	-	313,833	245,392
BNP Loan (a)	USD + 4.89%	US$	(80,000)	Oct-22	Sep-25	495,384	6,393	-	501,777	391,986
						21,522,687	630,630	(66,412)	22,086,905	11,348,686
Rolling									2,478,413	289,509
Non-current									19,608,492	11,059,177
Total									22,086,905	11,348,686

(a) Derivative financial instruments ("swap") were contracted with the financial institutions together with the loans (debt in foreign currency + swap for reais in CDI). The terms and conditions of the loans and derivatives are configured as a tie-in transaction, resulting in an interest-bearing debt based on CDI and reais on the Company's balance sheet. The contracting of derivatives is consistent with the Company's financial risk management strategy, whose objective is to substantially eliminate cash flow volatility attributable to exposure to the exchange rate variation of debts denominated in foreign currency. For this reason, the Company adopted cash flow hedge accounting, according to notes 16.5 and 23 (b). The outstanding amounts of these loans are presented without taking into account the hedging effects of the corresponding swaps.

12.1. Debentures

First Issuance of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, Unsecured, with Guarantee of Trust, in a Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts of NISA, as amended to Third Issuance of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, of the Unsecured Type, in a Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts of NTS, on May 10, 2022, by virtue of the Merger ("3rd Issue of Debentures")

On April 27, 2021, NISA entered into a Private Deed of the 3rd Issue of Debentures in the total amount of R$1,547,187, maturing in seven (7) years, i.e., April 27, 2028. The debentures have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 1.99% per year, semiannual interest payments in April and October, do not have intermediate amortizations and debt renegotiation or automatic renewal clauses.

According to the terms of the deed of the 3rd Issue of Debentures (originally issued by Nova Infraestrutura Gasodutos Participações S.A.), there was an obligation constituted by NISA to be reverse-incorporated by the Company within a maximum period of 13 months from the date of completion of the sale transaction (May 2022), under penalty of early maturity of the obligations contained in the deed. The reverse incorporated was completed on April 12, 2022, when from then on the Company became the universal successor of NISA in relation to the terms and conditions of these debentures, and the second amendment to the deed of 3rd Issue of Debentures was entered into on May 10, 2022, to formally reflect the necessary changes in the deed, as well as the loss of validity of the guarantee granted by NTS, so that the debentures no longer have any guarantee.

The debentures have restrictive clauses that require the Company to comply with the following financial ratios:

a) The financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA shall be equal to or less than 4.5, based on the Company's Financial Statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed at the time of raising new funds through the issuance of debt instruments.

b) Financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of EBITDA by Net Financial Expense and calculated based on the Company's Financial Statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed, which shall be equal to or greater than:

   a. 1.0x, at the time of distribution of earnings to shareholders (dividends, interest on equity or any other profit distributions).

   b. 1.1 times, on the occasion of raising new funds through the issuance of debt instruments.

On June 13, 2023, the Company's third debenture issuance offered a partial early redemption of 580,000 debentures, with the consequent cancellation of such debentures. The Offer was previously approved by the Company's Board of Directors, through the Board of Directors' Meeting held on May 23, 2023.

The offer was pursuant to clause 5.3 of the deed of the 3rd issue of debentures and applicable legislation, and was formally communicated to the fiduciary agent, disclosed to the debenture holders and the market, as well as subsequently communicated to B3 for adjustments to the applicable positions.

The amount paid by the Company totaled R$599,302, of which: (a) R$580,000 is equivalent to the unit face value of the debentures, plus (b) R$10,632 as corresponding "pro rata" compensation and (c) R$8,670 equivalent to the early redemption premium of 0.30% per year, calculated "pro rata".

On July 3, 2024, the Company carried out the total optional early redemption of the existing balance of the 3rd Debenture Issue, with the consequent cancellation of such debentures, in the total amount of R$1,064,564, considering principal, interest and early redemption premium. The Offer was previously approved by the Company's Board of Directors, through the Board of Directors' Meeting held on May 23, 2024.

Second Issuance of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, Unsecured, with Fiduciary Guarantee, in a Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts of NISA as amended to Fourth Issue of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, of the Unsecured Type, in a Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts of NTS, on May 10, 2022, by virtue of the Merger ("4th Issue of Debentures")

On March 15, 2022, NISA's Board of Directors approved the execution of a Private Deed Instrument of the 4th issue of debentures in the amount of R$1,500,000, maturing in March 2032. The debentures have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 1.90% per year, semiannual interest payments in March and September, with intermediate amortizations in 3 (three) annual installments, in the 8th, 9th and 10th years, without debt renegotiation clauses or automatic renewal.
The debentures were paid in on March 24, 2022 and with the conclusion of the reverse merger of NISA by the Company, on April 12, 2022, the Company became the universal successor of NISA in relation to the terms and conditions of the debentures, with the first amendment to the deed of the 4th Issue of Debentures being entered into on May 10, 2022, to formally reflect the necessary changes in the deed and the loss of validity of the guarantee granted by NTS, so that the 4th Issue Debentures no longer have any guarantee.

The debentures have a restrictive clause that requires the Company to comply with the financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which must be equal to or less than 4.0x, calculated based on the Company's Financial Statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company determined the indexes and restrictive clauses provided for in the respective Deed of Issue were being complied with.

First Issuance of Book-entry Commercial Notes, with Guarantee of Trust, in a Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts of NISA, as amended to First Issuance of Book-entry Commercial Notes, in Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts of NTS, on May 10, 2022, by virtue of the Merger ("1st Issuance of Commercial Notes")

On March 15, 2022, NISA's Board of Directors approved the 1st issuance of Book-entry Commercial Notes, in the total amount of R$1,500,000 ("Commercial Notes"), maturing March 2032.

The Commercial Notes have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 1.90% per year, semiannual interest payments in March and September, with intermediate amortizations in three (3) annual installments, in the 8th, 9th and 10th years, without debt renegotiation clauses or automatic renewal.

The Commercial Notes were paid in on March 24, 2022 and with the completion of the Merger, on April 12, 2022, the Company became the universal successor of NISA in relation to the terms and conditions of the Commercial Notes, with the first amendment to the term of issuance of the 1st Issuance of Commercial Notes being entered into on May 10, 2022, to formally reflect the necessary changes in the term of issue and the loss of validity of the guarantee granted by NTS, so that the commercial notes no longer have any guarantee.

The Commercial Notes have a restrictive clause that requires the Company to comply with the financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which must be equal to or less than 4.0x, calculated semiannually based on the Company's financial statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company determined the indexes and restrictive clauses provided for in the respective Deed of Issue were being complied with.

Fifth Issuance of Simple Debentures, Non-Convertible into Shares, Unsecured Types, in Three (3) Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts, of NTS ("5th Issue of Debentures")

At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on September 9, 2022, the Company approved the issuance by the Company of simple, non-convertible debentures, unsecured, in three (3) series, for public distribution, with restricted distribution efforts, in the total amount of R$3.5 billion maturing on September 13, 2027 (1st series), on September 13, 2029 (2nd series), and on September 13, 2032 (3rd series). The debentures have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 1.30% per year, 1.60% per year and 1.85% per year, respectively. The debentures have an issue date of September 13, 2022 and were paid in on October 6, 2022.

The debentures have a restrictive clause that requires the Company to comply with the financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which must be equal to or less than 4.0x, calculated based on the Company's financial statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company determined the indexes and restrictive clauses provided for in the respective Deed of Issue were being complied with.

Sixth Issuance of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, Unsecured, in Three (3) Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts, of NTS ("6th Issue of Debentures")

At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on January 31, 2024, the Company approved the issuance by the Company of simple, unsecured, non-convertible debentures, in three (3) series, for public distribution, under the rite of automatic registration of distribution for professional investors, in the total amount of R$8,000,000, due on February 15, 2029 (first series), on February 15, 2031 (second series) and on February 15, 2034 (third series). The debentures have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 1.20% per year, 1.40% per year and 1.70% per year, respectively. The debentures have an issue date of February 15, 2024 and were paid in on February 16, 2024.

The debentures have a restrictive clause that requires the Company to comply with the financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which shall be equal to or less than 4.0x, calculated based on the Company's Financial Statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company determined the indexes and restrictive clauses provided for in the respective Deed of Issue were being complied with.

<u>Seventh Issuance of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, Unsecured, in a Single Series, for Public Distribution, with Restricted Distribution Efforts, of NTS ("7th Issue of Debentures")</u>

At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on June 18, 2024, the Company approved the issuance by the Company of simple, unsecured, non-convertible debentures, in a single series, for public distribution, under the rite of automatic registration of distribution for professional investors, in the total amount of R$1,000,000, due on June 20, 2028. The debentures have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 0.80% per year. The debentures have an issue date of June 20, 2024 and were paid in on two dates: (i) R$804,575 on June 27, 2024 and (ii) R$195,425 on July 1, 2024.

The debentures have a restrictive clause that requires the Company to comply with the financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which shall be equal to or less than 4.0x, calculated based on the Company's Financial Statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company determined the indexes and restrictive clauses provided for in the respective Deed of Issue were being complied with.

<u>Eighth Issue of Simple, Non-Convertible Debentures, Unsecured, in a single series, for Public Distribution, under the rite of automatic registration of distribution ("8th Issue of Debentures")</u>

At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on December 6, 2024, the Company approved the issuance by the Company of simple, unsecured, non-convertible debentures, in a single series, for public distribution, under the rite of automatic registration of distribution to professional investors, in the total amount of R$1,750,000, with a maturity date of November 22, 2030. The debentures have remunerative interest of 100% of the accumulated variation of the CDI Rate, plus a spread equivalent to 0.80% per year.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company found that the indexes and restrictive clauses provided for in the respective Deed of Issue were being complied with.

12.2. Foreign currency loans pursuant to Law No. 4,131/1962, obtained by NISA, subsequently incorporated by NTS on April 12, 2022

On April 1, 2022, NISA concluded the raising of US$449 million, through loan agreements in foreign currency, pursuant to Law No. 4,131/62, as approved at NISA's Extraordinary General Meeting, held on December 16, 2021, as follows:

a) US$300 million, signed with the Bank of Nova Scotia, with remunerative interest of 2.0783% p.a., paid semiannually.

b) US$90 million, signed with Citibank, N.A., with remunerative interest of 2.2999% p.a., paid quarterly.

c) $59 million, signed with MUFG Bank. Ltd., with remunerative interest of 2.9750% p.a. paid semiannually.

To protect against foreign exchange exposure, NISA contracted derivatives operations ("foreign exchange swap"), whose principal and interest amounts replicate the amount of principal and interest on the loans. All loan contracts have amortizations with equal annual installments in the 4th and 5th years, without debt renegotiation clauses or automatic renewal.

Upon completion of the Merger on April 12, 2022, the Company has become the universal successor to NISA with respect to the terms and conditions of these loans.

The financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which shall be equal to or less than 4.0 times, calculated based on the Company's Financial Statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

On July 10, 2024, the Company made the total payment of the debt with MUFG Bank Ltd. in the amount of R$320,789 considering principal and interest.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company calculated the indexes and the restrictive clauses were being complied with.

12.3. Foreign currency loans under Law No. 4,131/1962, obtained by NTS in 2022

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on August 16, 2022, the Company approved the raising of financing through the contracting of loan(s) in foreign currency, which could total the amount of up to US$300 million, pursuant to Law No. 4,131/62, having been contracted:

a) US$170 million, through a loan agreement signed with Bank of Nova Scotia in August 2022, with remunerative interest of 3.63% p.a., paid semiannually.

b) US$50 million, through a loan agreement signed with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC) in September 2022, with remunerative interest of 4.34% p.a., paid semiannually.

c) US$80 million, through a loan agreement signed with BNP Paribas (BNP) in October 2022, with remunerative interest of 4.89% p.a., paid annually.

To protect against foreign exchange exposure, the Company contracted derivative operations ("foreign exchange swap"), whose principal and interest amounts replicate the amount of principal and interest on the loans. All loan contracts have amortizations at maturity, without debt renegotiation clauses or automatic renewal.

These loans have a restrictive clause that requires the Company to comply with the financial ratio resulting from the quotient of the division of Net Financial Debt by EBITDA, which shall be equal to or less than 4.0 times, calculated semiannually based on the Company's financial statements for the immediately preceding 12 months disclosed.

At the closing of the financial statements ended on December 31, 2024, the Company calculated the indexes and the restrictive clauses were being complied with.

Scale of payments and amortization of funding costs

Year	Primary	Funding cost
2025	1,857,690	10,838
2026	1,707,499	10,838
2027	1,707,499	10,813
After 2028	16,250,000	33,923
Total	21,522,687	66,412

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Securities

In February 2024, the Company indirectly held, through the acquisition made by the investment fund in which it allocates part of its resources, the right to debt securities ("Notes") issued by entities that hold a direct or indirect interest in the Company. The transaction was subject to prior approval by the Board of Directors, and the Notes were privately placed. The remuneration provided for in the Notes is adequate to the characteristics of the operation and the Company's funding costs, in addition to presenting rates compatible with securities available in the market, preserving its liquidity and financial strength and ensuring competitive remuneration of its cash.

The table below presents the summary of the allocation by issuer of the Note, as well as the respective remuneration rates and maturities of the Notes.

Issuer Related Party/Title	Allocation	%	Remuneration	Salary
Issuer - ITAÚSA	731,000	8,50%		
Credit Note - Series 1	243,667	2,83%	CDI + 2.00% p.a.	11/02/2029
Credit Note - Series 2	243,667	2,83%	CDI + 2.20% p.a.	11/02/2031
Credit Rating - Series 3	243,666	2,83%	CDI + 2.50% p.a.	11/02/2034
Issuer - PipeCo	2,024,694	23,54%		
Notes - Series 1	674,898	7,85%	CDI + 2.00% p.a.	08/02/2029
Notes - Series 2	674,898	7,85%	CDI + 2.20% p.a.	12/02/2031
Notes - Series 3	674,898	7,85%	CDI + 2.50% p.a.	10/02/2034
Issuer - ValveCo	2,020,758	23,50%		
Notes - Series 1	673,586	7,83%	CDI + 2.00% p.a.	08/02/2029
Notes - Series 2	673,586	7,83%	CDI + 2.20% p.a.	12/02/2031
Notes - Series 3	673,586	7,83%	CDI + 2.50% p.a.	10/02/2034

Issuer Related Party/Title	Allocation	%	Remuneration	Salary
Issuer - GasCo	899,427	10,46%		
Notes - Series 1	299,809	3,49%	CDI + 2.00% p.a.	08/02/2029
Notes - Series 2	299,809	3,49%	CDI + 2.20% p.a.	12/02/2031
Notes - Series 3	299,809	3,49%	CDI + 2.50% p.a.	10/02/2034
Issuer - LineCo	2,924,121	34,00%		
Notes - Series 1	974,707	11,33%	CDI + 2.00% p.a.	08/02/2029
Notes - Series 2	974,707	11,33%	CDI + 2.20% p.a.	12/02/2031
Notes - Series 3	974,707	11,33%	CDI + 2.50% p.a.	10/02/2034
Total	8,600,000			

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Asset		
Current	429,258	
Non-current	8,600,000	-
Total	9,029,258	-

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Result		
Securities	936,427	-
Total	936,427	-

b) Transactions between legal entities

	Ouro Verde
Result	
Cost of services provided	(4,131)
	(4,131)
Liabilities	
Suppliers	(362)
	(362)

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company carried out transactions with shareholders and other related parties, as described below:

(i) Ouro Verde Locação e Serviços - In 2023, a transaction was carried out with Ouro Verde Locação e Serviços S.A. ("UNIDAS"), within the scope of the Vehicle Rental Agreement signed between the Company and UNIDAS, whose object involves the leasing of a fleet of vehicles and through spot demands (sporadic) by the Company, with a duration of 36 months and an estimated total value of approximately R$12 million, such contracting was previously approved by the Company's Board of Directors, on an extraordinary basis on November 7, 2022, as well as ratified at the ordinary meeting of the Board on November 18, 2022.

c) Operations with key Administration personnel

The Company provides its managers with benefits such as medical care, life insurance, private pension and food allowance, presented in the short-term benefits line below. Benefits are partially funded by its administrators and are recorded as expenses when incurred.

The amounts related to the compensation and benefits of the key management personnel, represented by its directors, are presented below:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Administration fees	11,240	10,453
Short-term benefits	1,320	1,038
	12,560	11,491

14. TAXES

14.1. Current taxes

	Current Assets		Non-current assets		Current liabilities	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Income tax	-	-	-	-	(718,874)	(849,366)
Social contribution	-	-	-	-	(274,446)	(347,305)
PIS/COFINS (a)	15,298	67,205	13,010	-	(47,385)	(50,868)
ICMS	-	-	-	-	(25,037)	(21,376)
ISS	-	-	306	306	(1,495)	(1,546)
IRRF	9	8	-	-	(757)	(773)
Other	-	6	817	-	(6,272)	(4,457)
	15,307	67,219	14,133	306	(1,074,266)	(1,275,691)

(a) The PIS and COFINS credits recorded in the short term correspond to the amounts recognized in 2023 on the tariff adjustment corresponding to the period between 2018 and 2023 and to the balances of final and unappealable judgment of a lawsuit favorable to the Company, which recognized the right to exclude ISS from the PIS and COFINS calculation basis. Long-term tax credits represent amounts that the Company does not expect to use in the short term.

14.2. Deferred taxes

a) Composition of income tax and social contribution

	Based on 12/31/2024	Deferred IR and CSLL balance to 34%	Based on 12/31/2023	Deferred IR and CSLL balance to 34%
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for PIS/COFINS loss	71,410	24,279	69,789	23,728
Clandestine derivation provision	1,646	560	1,559	530
Provision for contingencies and other	36,952	12,564	40,818	13,879
Track Sharing Provision	36,297	12,341	25,596	8,703
Provision - expenses with environmental compensation	13,883	4,720	40,548	13,786
Provision for bonuses	22,962	7,807	19,714	6,703
Tax benefit resulting from the incorporation recognized in the equity (a)	1,112,526	378,259	1,187,531	403,760
Cash flow hedge result (allocated to ORA)	208,592	70,921	168,847	57,408
Effects of the Foreign Exchange Swap arising from the merger of NISA	51,671	17,568	59,998	20,399
	1,555,939	529,019	1,614,400	548,896
Deferred tax liability				
Fixed Assets - Difference between corporate depreciation rate and tax (b)	(5,141,109)	(1,747,977)	(5,378,765)	(1,828,780)
Lei do Bem - technological development and innovation	(47,487)	(11,871)	(41,968)	(10,492)
	(5,188,596)	(1,759,848)	(5,420,733)	(1,839,272)
Net Deferred Tax Balance	(3,632,657)	(1,230,829)	(3,806,333)	(1,290,376)

(a) Details of the transaction, which was initially recognized directly against equity, are described in Note 16.2(a). The amortization of goodwill and capital gains for tax purposes began in June 2022.

(b) The amounts of deferred tax liabilities on property, plant and equipment, refer to the difference between the tax and corporate depreciation of the Company's gas pipeline network and other facilities.

b) Movement of deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Deferred IR and CSLL balance 31/12/2023	Other Comprehensive results	Result	Deferred IR and CSLL balance 31/12/2024
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for PIS/COFINS loss	23,728	-	551	24,279
Clandestine Derivation Provision	530	-	30	560
Provision for contingencies and other	13,879	-	(1,315)	12,564
Lane crossing provision	8,703	-	3,638	12,341
Provision - expenses with environmental compensation	13,786	-	(9,066)	4,720
Provision for bonuses	6,703	-	1,104	7,807
Tax benefit resulting from the incorporation recognized in the equity (a)	403,760	-	(25,501)	378,259
Cash flow hedge result (other comprehensive income)	57,408	13,513	-	70,921
Effects of the exchange swap arising from the merger of NISA	20,399	-	(2,831)	17,568
	548,896	13,513	(33,390)	529,019
Deferred tax liability				
Fixed Assets - Difference between corporate depreciation rate and tax	(1,828,780)	-	80,803	(1,747,977)
Lei do Bem - technological development and innovation	(10,492)	-	(1,379)	(11,871)
	(1,839,272)	-	79,424	(1,759,848)
Net Deferred Tax Balance	(1,290,376)	13,513	46,034	(1,230,829)

	2025	2026	2027	2028 +	Total
Recoverability of deferred tax assets	33,308	51,003	51,003	393,705	529,019

14.3. Tax calculation of income tax and social contribution

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Profit before income tax and social contribution	4,862,048	4,854,599
Adjustments for calculating the effective rate:		
(Exclusions)/Net Permanent Additions	8,843	19,153
(Exclusions)/Net Temporary Additions	143,941	242,561
Temporary additions	278,628	343,978
(+) Tax vs, corporate depreciation	237,656	298,071
(+) Provision for contingency	(1,992)	2,207
(+) Provision for bonuses	20,193	17,635
(+) Environmental provision	1,230	1,930
(+) Provision for contractual transfer	4,861	9,389
(+) Environmental provision	2,116	2,790
(+) Lane crossing	10,701	5,738
(+) Other	3,863	6,218
Temporary (Exclusions)	(134,687)	(101,417)
(-) Bonus	(20,287)	(16,561)
(-) Environmental conditioning	-	(2,790)
(-) Provision for contractual transfer	(3,241)	3,593
(-) Amortization of tax benefit resulting from merger	(75,005)	(75,004)
(-) Swap Gain	(8,260)	(10,655)
(-) Other	(27,894)	-
Basis for calculation of income tax and adjusted social contribution	5,014,832	5,116,313
Income tax and social contribution	(1,681,220)	(1,719,500)
Discount on sponsorships made (Rouanet Law) + Other tax incentives	51,956	33,517
Current income tax and social contribution	(1,629,264)	(1,685,983)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	46,034	83,440
	(1,583,230)	(1,602,543)
Effective rate of income tax and CS	32,56%	33,01%

15. PROVISION FOR CONTRACTUAL TRANSFER, ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

15.1. Provision for contractual transfer

The Company recognized a provision of R$94,975 (R$93,355 as of December 31, 2023) to transfer to its majority shipper of tax credits recovered and resulting from a final and unappealable lawsuit in favor of the Company, For the registration of the provision, the Management considered the interpretation and legal analysis of the terms and conditions provided for in the existing gas transportation contracts, having concluded that the event should be registered in the non-circulating as a result of the ongoing negotiations with the shipper for the transfer of the transfer being at an initial stage,

Management will evaluate the developments and future reclassification for the current one, considering the emergence of future facts that justify such measure, as well as any settlement deadlines agreed between the parties.

15.2. Provision for environmental compensation

It refers to provisioned amounts, in the amount of R$13,883 (R$40,548 on December 31, 2023), based on Federal Law No. 9,985/2000, which constituted the National System of Conservation Units - SNUC, which aims to ensure the preservation of nature and sustainable development from natural resources and which will be spent according to the deliberation of the Environment Foundation - FATMA and the Public Prosecutor's Office. In July 2024, the Company paid R$9,433 in compliance with the environmental compensation commitment of the Rio de Janeiro - Belo Horizonte - GASBEL II Gas Pipeline project. Additionally, on October 30, 2024, the Company paid the amount of R$16,734, referring to the Environmental Compensation Commitment Agreement signed between NTS and the Chivo Mendes Institute. this agreement is intended for environmental compensation aimed at Conservation Units, in the context of the environmental licensing of the Caraguatatuba - Taubaté Gas Pipeline (GASTAU).

15.3. Provision with environmental constraints

The recorded balance, in the amount of R$21,609 (R$23,969 on December 31, 2023), refers to environmental conditions required by environmental control, monitoring and inspection agencies, at the federal and state levels, as a result of the issuance of prior licenses for the installation and operation of the projects and construction of the Company's gas pipeline network, under the terms of Resolution 237/1997 of the National Council for the Environment - CONAMA.

The Company treats the events related to these conditions in accordance with the principles of technical interpretation ICPC12 - Change in Liabilities due to Deactivation, Restoration and Other Similar Liabilities - and recognizes in the fixed assets the corresponding portion (initial measurement and future remeasurement). The expenses incurred in compliance with the conditions are deducted from the amount of the provision and the corresponding fixed assets are being amortized, using the straight-line method, as a function of the remaining useful life of the gas pipelines to which the conditions are linked.

16. EQUITY

16.1. Share capital

At the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 12, 2023, the shareholders approved the increase in the Company's capital stock, in the amount of R$292,891, through the capitalization of a portion: (a) of the capital reserve; (b) special goodwill reserve; and (c) the legal reserve, resulting in capital stock equivalent to R$801,603, by increasing the nominal value of the Company's shares to R$0.35 per share.

On the same date, the Company's shareholders approved the reduction of the capital stock, pursuant to article 173 of Law No. 6,404/76, in the amount of R$300,603, by means of the restitution of capital to the shareholders, in local currency, in proportion to their respective interests in the capital stock, and with the reduction of the nominal value of the shares to R$0.22 per share, without cancellation of shares and keeping the number of shares of the Company and the percentage of shareholder participation unchanged. The effective reduction and payment of said refund to shareholders was subject to compliance with certain conditions precedent, which are (i) publication of the extract of the minutes that resolved on the reduction, pursuant to article 135, paragraph 1 of Law No. 6,404/76, which was made on January 13, 2023 in the Commercial Gazette; (ii) the expiration of the legal period of 60 days, counted from the publication mentioned in item (i), without opposition from unsecured creditors or, if there has been opposition, upon proof of payment and/or judicial deposit of the amounts due to such creditors, as established in article 174, paragraph 2 of Law No. 6,404/76, and such period ended on March 13, 2023; and (iii) prior approval by the National Agency of Petroleum, Biofuels and Natural Gas - ANP, pursuant to article 4, paragraph 3 of Law No. 14,134/21, which took place on May 25, 2023. E Once the conditions precedent above were met, the capital reduction was carried out, resulting in a remaining capital stock of R$501,000, fully subscribed and paid in, consisting of 2,312,328,578 shares (two billion, three hundred and twelve million, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight).

16.2. Capital reserve

a) Capital transactions

It refers to transactions with shareholders, as owners, and to the recognition of gains in unusual operations of undoing financial leasing between companies of the same economic group.

In October 2016, due to the corporate restructuring of the companies Transportadora Associada de Gás (TAG), Nova Transportadora do Nordeste (NTN) and the Company and the closure of the Malhas Consortium, the "Leasing" of Petrobras with NTS was reversed on the base date of October 25, 2016, generating a gain of R$1,360,199, recorded as a capital transaction in shareholders' equity.

In August 2020, part of the capital reserve in the amount of R$167,736 was incorporated into the Company's capital, reducing the amount recorded as a capital transaction in shareholders' equity from R$1,360,199 to R$1,192,463.

In April 2022, as part of the reverse merger process of NISA by the Company described in Note 1, the negative impact corresponding to the elimination of R$930,556 was recognized, equivalent to the write-off of the 42.09% stake held by NISA in the Company at book value, which was partially offset by the positive impact of R$2,652 corresponding to the Capital Stock subscribed and paid in NISA. These events resulted in a net reducing impact of R$927,904 on this account, reducing its balance from R$1,192,463 to R$264,559.

As part of the reverse merger process of NISA, the Company recognized deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution on the difference between the amount paid and the equity value calculated in the purchase of 10% of its capital stock by NISA from Petrobras, on April 30, 2021 and corresponding to the overprice in relation to the book value of the acquired interest, as described in Explanatory Notes No. 1 and No. 16.4 a).

The recognition of the tax benefit was preceded by the preparation of the Appraisal Report on the Allocation of the Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Assumed Over the Price Paid, prepared by an independent expert and usually known as the PPA (Purchase Price Allocation) Report, the result of which indicated that of the R$1,306,661 of overprice paid in relation to the book value of the interest acquired by NISA in the Company, R$1,298,183 was equivalent to capital gains and R$8,478 to goodwill, both calculated for tax amortization purposes, with consequent tax benefits.

In compliance with the requirements set forth in paragraph 3 of article 20 of Decree-Law No. 1,598, of December 26, 1977, the summary of the Report was filed at the Registry of Deeds and Documents, on April 11, 2022, to comply with the deadline to do so within 13 months after completion of the operation, as provided for in this same legislation.

The amount of the tax benefit of R$444,265 corresponds to the application of the combined corporate rate of income tax and social contribution of 34%, applied to goodwill and capital gains for tax purposes of R$1,306,661.

The Company evaluated the transaction in light of technical interpretation ICPC 22 - Uncertainty on the Treatment of Taxes on Profit - and concluded that it had made the accounting record of the tax benefit calculated on goodwill and capital gains presented in the PPA Report, since it considers it likely that the tax authority will accept the treatment provided for this transaction, or otherwise understands that success in any administrative and/or legal dispute involving the issue is likely.

At the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 12, 2023, the shareholders approved the increase in the Company's capital stock, in the amount of R$292,891, of which R$277,278 came from the Capital Reserve, through the capitalization of a portion of the capital reserve and the special goodwill reserve. After the conclusion of the transaction, the Company's Capital Reserve corresponds to R$431,546.

16.3. Profit Reserves

a) Legal Reserve

Constituted up to the limit of 20% of the capital stock, through the appropriation of 5% of the net income for the year, in accordance with article 193 of the Brazilian Corporation Law. This reserve can only be used to absorb losses or increase capital stock.

The Company may be exempt from the constitution of this reserve provided that it reaches the limit of 20% of the capital stock, mentioned in the previous paragraph, or the sum of its balance and that of the capital reserve exceeds 30% of the capital stock. As presented in explanatory note No. 16.3 b), the Management did not constitute a Legal Reserve in the years ended December
31, 2024 and 2023.

On December 31, 2023, the Company recognized the amount of R$15,613 corresponding to the balance of the Legal Reserve that was recorded in NISA's books, as part of its reverse merger process by the Company described in explanatory note No. 1.

At the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 12, 2023, the shareholders approved the increase in the Company's capital stock, in the amount of R$292,891, of which R$15,613 was the Legal Reserve. After the conclusion of the transaction, the Company's Legal Reserve corresponds to R$38,368.

b) Dividends

Dividends paid

On March 16, 2023, the Company's Management approved the total distribution of R$830,110 in interim dividends, referring to the fourth quarter of 2022.
On the same date, the Company's Management approved the payment of R$21,646 corresponding to the monetary adjustment on dividends for the fourth quarter of 2022, at the SELIC rate applied in the period between December 31, 2022 and the date of effective payment of dividends in March, having recognized this effect within the financial result of the current year.

On July 17, 2023, the Company's Management approved the distribution of interim dividends in the total amount of R$1,530,371 in dividends for the first half of 2023, which were paid in July 2023.

On September 19, 2023, the Company's Management approved the distribution of interim dividends in the total amount of R$431,544 in dividends for the third quarter of 2023, which were paid in September 2023.

On April 16, 2024, NTS paid R$1,206,494 in dividends for the year 2023, plus R$37,649 corresponding to the monetary adjustment on dividends, at the SELIC rate between January 1, 2024 and the date of effective payment of dividends in April, having recognized this effect in the financial results of the current year.

On July 26, 2024, at an extraordinary meeting of the Company's Board of Directors, the distribution of interim dividends in the amount of R$1,548,962 was approved, to the Company's profit account, calculated in the first half of 2024, ended on June 30, 2024. These dividends were actually paid on July 26, 2024.

Finally, on September 19, 2024, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the distribution of interim dividends in the amount of R$431,546 calculated in the period between July and August of the current fiscal year was approved, and were paid on September 25, 2024.

Additional Dividend Proposed

On December 31, 2024, the Company's Management proposed the distribution of dividends in the amount of R$1,298,310 (R$1,206,494 as of December 31, 2023), based on the net income calculated in the 2024 fiscal year and in addition to the interim dividends distributed to shareholders in 2024. The proposed dividends will be kept in the Profit Reserve until they are resolved by the Board of Directors and at the Company's Annual Meeting.

The following table presents the calculation of the proposed dividends.

	2024 (*) (**)	2023 (*) (**)
Net income for the year	3,278,818	3,252,056
(-) Interim dividends for the year	(1,980,508)	(1,961,915)
(=) Base Profit for Dividend Determination	1,298,310	1,290,141
Tax incentive reserve	-	(83,647)
Additional dividends proposed	1,298,310	1,206,494

(*) Management did not constitute a Legal Reserve in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, since the combined balances of the Capital and Legal Reserve recorded exceed the limit of 30% provided for in paragraph 1 of article 193 of Law No. 6,404/76.

(**) Due to the interim distributions of dividends made by the Company to its shareholders in 2023 and 2024, the proposed additional dividends will remain recorded in the Profit Reserve until resolution of the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting.

c) Tax incentive reserve

NTS has a profit reserve on tax incentives in the amount of R$297,701 on December 31, 2024 and 2023, resulting from an investment subsidy related to the appropriation of ICMS credit arising from the option for ICMS Convention 106/96 that grants a credit of 20% of the ICMS amount due to companies providing transportation services. These credits were recorded in the income statement for the year and monthly allocated to the tax incentive reserve, and were excluded from the calculation of the dividend calculation basis.

d) Earnings for the year per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, as shown below:

	2024	2023
Net Income for the year (in thousands of reais)	3,278,818	3,252,056
Total shares issued	2,312,328,578	2,312,328,578
Basic and diluted earnings per share in Brazilian reais	1,42	1,41

16.4. Equity valuation adjustment

a) Transaction with partner

On April 30, 2021, NISA recognized in this item the effect of the transaction between shareholders, in the amount of R$1,306,661, related to the acquisition of 10% (ten percent) of the Company's shares, which was calculated by the difference between the amount paid in the acquisition and the Company's equity value.

On December 16, 2021, NISA's shareholders carried out the capital increase through a positive net equity contribution including a 32,09% stake, equivalent to the amount of R$5,658,204, This transaction generated a goodwill in a transaction between shareholders in the amount of R$4,960,437, calculated by the difference between the value of the interests paid in by the shareholders and the book value evaluated by the equity method.

Because NISA and the Company belong to the same economic group, under common control, the above transactions were characterized as capital transactions between NISA and its shareholders, as provided for in technical interpretation ICPC 09 (R1), and were recorded as equity valuation adjustment. This amount was absorbed into the Company's Shareholders' Equity, as a result of the merger of NISA, described in Note 1.

16.5. Other comprehensive results

a) Cash flow hedge reserve

The amount of R$137,671 on December 31, 2024 (R$111,439 on December 31, 2023) refers to the effective portion of the net change in the fair value of the cash flow hedging financial instruments, as per Explanatory Note No. 23 (b).

	2024	2023
Opening balance	(111,439)	(190,188)
Swap result before fair value adjustment	631,115	269,881
(-) Profit or loss "Swap" at fair value (as per NE No, 23 (b))	591,370	(150,564)
(=) Cash flow hedge result	(39,745)	119,317
(+) Deferred IR/CS s/ res. cash flow hedge	13,513	(40,568)
Result of cash flow hedge, net of taxes	(137,671)	(111,439)

17. NET REVENUE

	2024	2023
Gross Service Revenue	8,213,958	8,326,146
Service charges	(1,127,521)	(1,088,053)
Balancing gas	129,502	157,369
Gas for System Use (GUS) (i)	81,742	-
Tariff Adjustment	(41,208)	(42,440)
	7,256,473	7,353,022

(i) Increase in GUS revenue due to the change in the contract model as of September 2024, where the Company passes on all its cost with the purchase of GUS to its Shippers.

18. COST OF SERVICES

	2024	2023
Depreciation (i)	(424,246)	(442,842)
Contracted services, freight, rents and general charges	(34,370)	(33,376)
Operation and maintenance	(64,545)	(61,384)
Right of way	(130,652)	(138,566)
Electrical energy	(14,371)	(13,310)
Insurance	(21,551)	(24,782)
Gas Used in the System (ii)	(73,420)	(10,626)
Environmental costs	(5,802)	(4,210)
Consulting Services	(12,889)	(16,187)
Trainings and seminars	(2,643)	(2,014)
Personnel costs	(68,548)	(62,740)
Balancing gas	(108,512)	(142,636)
Other costs	(57,673)	(61,472)
	(1,019,222)	(1,014,145)

(i) The values presented are net of Pis and Cofins.

(ii) Increased costs with GUS due to the change in the contract model, where the Company is now responsible for purchasing all the GUS and passing it on to its Shippers.

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Personnel expenses	(48,988)	(45,952)
Legal advice	(4,372)	(6,952)
Audit	(880)	(1,633)
Accounting advice	(2,135)	(2,208)
Consultancy	(6,123)	(4,781)
Sponsorships	(50,164)	(33,186)
(Provision)/Contingency Reversal	7,642	(5,376)
License Maintenance	(6,460)	(3,642)
Recruitment and selection	(332)	(813)
Rents and fees	(1,249)	(1,238)
Contracted services	(768)	(438)
Office and other expenses	(11,117)	(11,912)
	(124,946)	(118,131)

20. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Recovery of tax credits (a)	25,712	133,992
Other	(176)	3,003
	25,536	136,995

(a) The amounts of recovery of tax credits correspond to the PIS and COFINS credits recognized in the years on the adjustment of tariffs and other operating costs corresponding to the period between 2018 and 2023.

21. NET FINANCIAL RESULT

	2024	2023
Financial Revenues:		
Income from financial investments (a)	1,037,506	219,537
Monetary adjustment	5,196	39,289
Other financial income	2,534	300
Total financial revenues	1,045,236	259,126
Financial expenses:		
Interest on financing, taxes and charges (b)	(2,242,492)	(1,636,036)
Taxes on financial results	(214)	(29,513)
Fines and interest	(182)	(288)
Monetary adjustment - expenditure	(76,701)	(95,248)
Other financial expenses	(1,440)	(1,183)
Total financial expenses	(2,321,029)	(1,762,268)
Net financial result	(1,275,793)	(1,503,142)

(a) The variation basically refers to the income from the Notes, as per explanatory note 13.

(b) The Company contracted derivative financial instruments ("swap") with the objective of hedging foreign exchange risk and converting charges into reais into CDI in relation to debts in foreign currency contracted. For this reason, the financial charges of the Company's debts and financing are presented in this explanatory note net of the effects of the protections contracted in the swaps. Further details on these derivative instruments are described in notes 12, 16.5 and 23 (b) and (f).

22. LAWSUITS AND CONTINGENCIES

22.1. Provisioned legal proceedings

The Company reserves provisions in an amount sufficient to cover losses considered probable and for which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amounts provisioned are as follows:

	Labor	Tax	Regulatory	Total
Sale as of December 31, 2023	(24,920)	(6,610)	(452)	(31,982)
Rollback/(Addition)	23,266	(15,925)	530	7,871
Monetary adjustment	(153)	(258)	(18)	(429)
Change in prognosis	(169)	-	(60)	(229)
Sale as of December 31, 2024	(1,976)	(22,793)	-	(24,769)

(a) The reversal refers to the incidence of labor and social security charges on past events, in the approximate amount of R$23.1 million.

22.2. Judicial deposits

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Non-current assets:		
Labor	48	47
Tax	19,047	18,301
Other	25	25
	19,120	18,373

22.3. Unprovisioned legal proceedings

Lawsuits that constitute present obligations whose outflow of funds is not probable or that cannot be made a sufficiently reliable estimate of their values, are not recognized, however they are disclosed. Remotely classified cases are not subject to any disclosure in these financial statements.

The estimated contingent liabilities for court proceedings as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 for which the probability of loss is considered possible are set out below:

	Civil	Labor	Tax	Environmental	Total
Sale as of December 31, 2023	(8,887)	(1,992)	(305,410)	(66,386)	(382,675)
New causes	(714)	(1,483)	(408)	-	(2,605)
Monetary adjustment	(414)	(670)	(29,129)	(3,398)	(33,197)
Change in prognosis	(22)	(34)	18,498	-	18,442
Low	-	1,603	-	-	1,189
Sale as of December 31, 2024	(10,037)	(2,576)	(316,449)	(69,784)	(398,846)

(a) Tax causes

The main administrative tax causes refer to several administrative proceedings filed by the RFB and are related to the contestation of tax credits used by NTS and not approved by the tax authority, as well as tax assessments. The main causes total R$293,387 (R$305,410 on December 31, 2023). It is noteworthy that there was a change in the forecast from R$18 million to probable, due to the decision of the Federal Government to partially annul the decision that allowed NTS to exclude ICMS from the Pis/Cofins calculation basis.

(b) Environmental causes

Environmental causes refer to environmental compensation processes under discussion between environmental agencies and NTS involving the following topics: (i) the maximum percentage that can be applied to the calculation of environmental compensation within the scope of GASCAR-related licensing; (ii) the index applicable for the purposes of monetary adjustment of the environmental compensation due under the licensing related to GASCAR, GASTAU, GASPAJ and GASBEL II; and (iii) the base date for the application of the monetary adjustment in the case of environmental compensation within the scope of the GASTAU licensing.

(c) Civil cases

In November 2022, arbitration was requested against the Company's majority shareholder and against the Company, whose information is protected by confidentiality, regarding the sharing of infrastructures resulting from the sale of control of the Company in April 2017. A counterclaim was filed requesting the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company in the remediation of assets owned by it, also resulting from the sale of control transaction. The Company awaits the assessment of the response and counterclaim, as well as other developments of the arbitration proceeding to, together with its legal advisors, assess the impacts on the recognized balances.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has operations with financial instruments. The management of these instruments is carried out through operational strategies and internal controls aimed at ensuring liquidity, profitability and security. The control policy consists of permanent monitoring of contracted conditions versus conditions in force in the market.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had 6 derivative financial instruments to mitigate the foreign exchange risk and exposure to the pre-fixed interest rate associated with debts raised in foreign currency. The results are consistent with the policies and strategies defined by the Company's Management. In addition, during the fiscal years, the Company did not make speculative investments.

a) Liquidity risk

The Company uses its resources to meet its operational obligations and to pay creditors. The sources of funds added to the Company's financial position as of December 31, 2024 are sufficient to settle its short-term obligations. The liquidity risk is managed by the Company, investing its cash in Fixed Income, with redemption not exceeding 90 days and renegotiating (when necessary) the maturity of its debts.

	2025	2026	2027+	Total
Financial debts (i)	4,463,208	4,748,507	30,091,368	39,303,083
Derivative financial instruments (ii)	43,074	193,437	354,859	591,370
Suppliers	805,999	-	-	805,999
Total	5,312,281	4,941,944	30,446,227	40,700,452

(i) The debt projections consider the probable scenario of Note 23(d), disregarding the effect of the respective funding costs.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments correspond to the net of the balances recorded in the assets and liabilities of derivatives contracted for the purpose of hedging debts contracted in foreign currency, as detailed in section b) of this explanatory note. In other words, derivatives contracted for protection purposes for other purposes are not included in the projection in the table above.

b) Exchange Rate Risk

It arises from the possibility of fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currencies involving certain loans and financing of the Company and used for debt refinancing and acquisition of equipment or services and the contracting of financial instruments. The amount of R$591,642 corresponds to the net position with the balance of the swap of suppliers.

The Company's policy is to eliminate market risks, avoiding taking positions exposed to fluctuations in market values and operating only instruments that allow risk control. As of December 31, 2024, as described in Note 1 and as a result of the reverse merger of NISA, the Company holds debt denominated in U.S. dollars, the amounts raised in total US$690,000 (US$749,000 as of December 31, 20223), and for which it has contracted foreign exchange swaps, the terms of which are in force, Principal and interest amounts replicate the terms, principal and interest amounts of the loans.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined by the future flow, determined by the application of contractual interest rates and dollar futures or foreign exchange coupon up to the date of payment of interest and principal, discounted at present value by market rates in force on the date of the financial statements.

Institution	Description	Operation/ Rate	Salary	Reference value (notional)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	Swap					
	Active position	USD/BRL + 2.45%	April/2027	$300,000	421,332	1,345,011
Scotia Bank	Passive position	CDI + 1.35%	April/2027	R$1.421.250	(152,780)	(1,459,060)
				MTM "Swap"	268,552	(114,049)
	Active position	USD/BRL + 4.27%	August/2025	$170,000	133,995	814,031
Scotia Bank (2)	Passive position	CDI + 1.13%	August/2025	R$880.090	-	(912,603)
				MTM "Swap"	133,995	(98,572)
	Active position	USD/BRL + 3.40%	April/2027	$59,000	-	272,103
MUFG (a)	Passive position	CDI + 1.35%	April/2027	R$279.512	-	(286,948)
				MTM "Swap"	-	(14,845)
	Active position	USD/BRL + 2.71%	April/2027	$90,000	126,965	406,875
CITI	Passive position	112.7% of the CDI	April/2027	R$426,375	(47,247)	(435,982)
				MTM "Swap"	79,718	(29,107)
SMBC	Active position	USD/BRL + 4.96%	September/2025	$50,000	40,590	242,302
	Passive position	CDI + 1.13%	September/2025	R$260.000	-	(268,570)
				MTM "Swap"	40,590	(26,268)
	Active position	UDS + 5.75%	September/2025	$80,000	68,515	391,611
BNP	Passive position	CDI + 1.13%	September/2025	R$416.440	-	(426,137)
				MTM "Swap"	68,515	(34,526)
					591,370	(317,367)

(a) The charges for the passive end of the swap with MUFG are 3.30% p.a. until March 31, 2023 and 3.40% p.a., from 04/01/2023 until settlement in June 2024.

	Active		Passive		Net Position	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Circulating (*)	243,101	-	(199,755)	(290,059)	43,346	(290,059)
Non-current	548,296	23,695	-	(52,475)	548,296	(28,780)
Total	791,397	23,695	(199,755)	(342,534)	591,642	(318,839)

(*) Balance incorporates, in addition to the derivatives associated with the debts presented in the previous table, a derivative instrument for exchange rate protection in contracts with suppliers.

c) Credit risk

As part of the Share Purchase and Sale Agreement signed between the Company's shareholders, Petrobras signed a Linked Account Management Agreement with Banco Bradesco S.A. in order to diversify NTS's credit risk in relation to the Gas Transportation Agreements (GTAs) it holds with Petrobras and so that the Company does not depend exclusively on its main customer to obtain its revenues.

The receivables given as collateral refer to deposits made in the escrow account, arising from the Natural Gas Purchase and Sale Agreements (GSAs) in which Petrobras acts as seller. The deposits made in this account are intended to guarantee coverage of at least 120% of the expected value of the Company's monthly revenues, due by Petrobras under the GTAs, in addition to any fees and taxes that may be deducted by Banco Bradesco each month.

Additionally, in November 2024, Petrobras presented 5 (five) bank guarantee letters, valid for 2 years, counted from 11/06/2024, in the form agreed in each of the GTAs, corresponding to a period of 90 days multiplied by the sum of the capacity, entry and exit tariffs, up to the limit of R$1,284,687.

d) Sensitivity analysis

On December 31, 2024, Management carried out a sensitivity analysis for financial instruments with interest rate risk, considering that the exposure is the value of debentures and financing, described in Explanatory Note No. 12, and of financial investments, exposed to the variation of the CDI.

Instruments	Exposure	Risk	Base Scenario (*)	Probable (*)
Financial asset				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,209,281	Fall of the CDI	341,788	369,067
TVM	9,029,258	Fall of the CDI	961,616	1,038,365
Financial Liabilities				
Debentures and loans (a) & (b)	21,359,702	CDI rise	3,482,424	4,619,965

(*) Projected scenarios for 12 months.

(a) The value of debentures and loans and the interest to be incurred/projected financial charges do not consider the costs of raising debt.

(b) The balances of these debts consider the hedging effects of the corresponding swaps, which aim to eliminate the risk of foreign exchange exposure, as well as the conversion of the risk of exposure to the pre-fixed rates in foreign currency to the CDI. For this reason, Management understands that the risk of exposure to foreign currency is not relevant in view of the Company's equity and financial position.

The "Base" scenario was calculated considering a CDI rate of 10.65% from the base date of December 31, 2024, applicable to the floating portion of the interest rate on debts and the balance of cash and cash equivalents.

While in the "Probable" scenario, it was calculated considering a CDI rate of 11.50%, a projection based on the Focus Market Report - Central Bank of Brazil of 02/06/2025, applicable to the floating portion of the interest rate on debts and the balance of cash and cash equivalents.

e) Fair Value Estimate

The following table presents the book and fair values of the Company's financial instruments and other assets and liabilities, as well as their level of measurement. On December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Financial assets (current and non-current)		Level	31/12/2024 Book value	31/12/2024 Fair value	31/12/2023 Value Accounting	31/12/2023 Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit or loss	2	3,209,281	3,209,281	2,064,694	2,064,694
TVM	Fair value through profit or loss	2	9,029,258	9,029,258	-	-
Accounts Receivable	Amortized cost		1,275,687	1,275,687	1,422,649	1,422,649
Other Accounts Receivable	Amortized cost		1,464	1,464	206,489	186,998
Tied Deposits	Amortized cost		1,467	1,467	13,925	13,925
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value through other comprehensive income (a)	2	791,397	791,397	23,695	23,695
Total			14,308,554	14,308,554	3,731,452	3,711,961

Financial liabilities (current and noncurrent)		Level	31/12/2024 Book value	31/12/2024 Fair value	31/12/2023 Value Accounting	31/12/2023 Fair value
Suppliers	Amortized cost		805,999	805,999	736,245	736,245
Debentures and financing	Amortized cost		22,086,905	22,659,130	11,348,686	11,988,677
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value through other comprehensive income (a)	2	199,755	199,755	342,534	342,534
Total			23,092,659	23,664,884	12,427,465	13,067,456

(a) The Company adopted cash flow hedge accounting for operations with derivative instruments, as described in section b) of this explanatory note, and therefore recorded the effect of the fair value adjustment in other comprehensive income.

The measurement level of each financial instrument follows the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - for prices quoted without adjustments in active markets for instruments identical to those of the Company.
- Level 2 - for information observable for the asset or liability, directly or indirectly, except quoted prices included in the previous level.
- Level 3 - for data that are not observable for the instrument in question.

The Company understands that the fair value of accounts receivable and suppliers, as they have most of the maturities in the short term, are substantially similar to those that would be obtained if they were traded in the market. However, since there is no active market for these instruments, differences may exist if they are settled early.

f) Movement of cash flow liabilities from financing activities

As required by technical pronouncement CPC 03, the Company shows below the movement of cash flow liabilities from financing activities, from its statement of cash flows:

		Cash Changes				Non-cash changes						
Financing, derivatives, dividends, interest on equity and capital reduction	Balance as of December 31, 2023	Primary	Interest	Funding Cost	Other	Dividends, interest on equity and approved capital reductions	Interest	Exchange rate variation	Funding cost	Fair Value Adjustment	Early Redemption Cost	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Commercial notes	(1,540,993)	-	191,713	-	-	-	(188,971)	-	(1,428)	-	-	(1,539,679)
Debêntures_1 th NISA issue (3rd NTS issue)	(983,281)	967,187	97,377	-	-	-	(75,578)	-	(5,705)	-	-	-
Debêntures_2 th NISA issue (4th NTS issue)	(1,540,994)	-	191,713	-	-	-	(188,971)	-	(1,427)	-	-	(1,539,679)
Debêntures_5 th issue (1st series)	(1,037,842)	-	122,794	-	-	-	(119,708)	-	(100)	-	-	(1,034,856)
Debêntures_5 th issue (2nd series)	(1,558,068)	-	188,903	-	-	-	(184,288)	-	(104)	-	-	(1,553,557)
Debêntures_5 th issue (3rd series)	(1,030,985)	-	128,549	-	-	-	(125,481)	-	(1,012)	-	-	(1,028,929)
Debêntures_6 th issue (1st series)	-	(2,666,667)	154,653	8,649			(273,149)		(787)			(2,777,301)
Debêntures_6 th issue (2nd series)	-	(2,666,667)	157,440	8,649			(278,009)		(547)			(2,779,134)
Debêntures_6 th issue (3rd series)	-	(2,666,666)	161,614	8,649			(285,289)		(517)			(2,782,209)
Debêntures_7 th issue	-	(1,000,000)	55,226	6,827			(58,151)		(755)			(996,853)
Debêntures_8 th issue	-	(1,750,000)	-	6,336			(1,704)		115			(1,745,253)
Scotia Bank Loan	(1,459,852)	-	32,929	-	-	-	(35,226)	(405,300)	-	-	-	(1,867,449)
Scotia Loan (2) Bank	(833,310)	-	32,883	-	-	-	(35,754)	(229,670)	-	-	-	(1,065,851)
MUFG Loan	(287,761)	279,513	7,060	-	38,276	-	(4,935)	(32,153)	-	-	-	-
CITI Loan	(438,222)	-	10,937	-	-	-	(11,672)	(121,589)	-	-	-	(560,546)
SMBC Loan	(245,392)	-	11,627	-	-	-	(12,518)	(67,550)	-	-	-	(313,833)
BNP Loan	(391,986)	-	21,286	-	-	-	(22,996)	(108,080)	-	-	-	(501,776)
Derivative financial instrument (1)	(318,839)	(6,196)	296,189	-	(35)	-	(272,836)	926,066	-	(39,745)	7,038	591,642
IR Exchange	-	-	20,020	-	-	-	(20,020)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends, interest on equity and capital reduction	-	3,223,928	-	-	-	(3,223,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(11,667,525)	(6,285,568)	1,882,913	39,110	38,241	(3,223,928)	(2,195,256)	(38,276)	(12,267)	(39,745)	7,038	(21,495,263)

(1) It corresponds to the net position of derivative financial instruments described in Note 23(b) and excludes the position of derivatives contracted for purposes other than debt hedging. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of these derivatives totals R$591,642 (R$318,839 as of December 31, 2023).

24. COMMITMENTS

a) Contractual commitments

The following table presents the minimum annual future payments, related to the contractual commitments assumed by the Company, for December 31, 2024:

Contract Class	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029+	Total
Rent	38,095	143	107	-	174	38,519
Procurement of materials	27,196	5,549	5,077	120	92	38,034
Consultancy	28,356	12,934	48,481	4,097	83	93,951
Services and construction and assembly	88,815	37,066	-	4,529	-	130,410
IT Services	2,866	4,022	574	-	-	7,462
Legal Services	746	1,354	-	3,946	-	6,046
Outsourcing of employees	-	-	6,053	-	-	6,053
Operation, Maintenance and Integrity Services	154,005	29,713	3,571	-	1,410	188,699
Facilities and travel services	5,342	14,687	60	-	-	20,089
Other	2,306	979	399	-	300	3,984
Total	347,727	106,447	64,322	12,692	2,059	533,247

b) Guarantees

On December 31, 2024, the Company had seven lease surety insurance policies to meet the guarantees required in its lease agreements, totaling R$3,703 in indemnifiable limit, distributed as follows:

Local	Indemnifiable limit
Praia do Flamengo, 22nd floor, Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro, RJ	1,696
Praia do Flamengo, 23rd floor, Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro, RJ	1,687
Rua Adelelmo Piva, 36, Jardim Vista Alegre, Paulínia, SP	83
Est. Hélio Rosa dos Santos, 1000, rooms 105 and 205, Imboassica, Macaé, RJ	39
Rua Messia Assú, 293, Itararé, São Vicente, SP	58
Rodovia BR 040, KM 800, room nº 20, nº 21 and nº 22, Matias Barbosa, MG	34
Rua Dois, 21, Aterrado, Bairro Conforto, Volta Redonda, RJ	106

25. INSURANCE

The Company adopts the policy of contracting insurance coverage for assets subject to risks for amounts considered sufficient to cover any claims, considering the nature of its activity.

The Company has several insurance policies, including Operational Risks and Loss of Profits, General Liability, Environmental Risks, D&O Liability, Professional E&O Liability, and property, among others.

The following table summarizes the coverage and validity of the insurance contracted by the Company:

Type of insurance	Effective date of Duration	End of Term Duration	Cover
Operational risks and loss of profit	03/10/2023	03/04/2025	1,500,000
General liability	03/10/2023	03/04/2025	400,000
Environmental risks	03/10/2023	03/04/2025	300,000
D&O Liability	03/10/2023	03/04/2025	300,000
Professional Liability (E&O)	03/10/2023	03/04/2025	15,000
Data protection and resp. Cyber	03/10/2024	03/10/2025	35,000
Corporate Fraud (Crime)	03/10/2023	03/04/2025	5,000
Total			2,555,000

Insurance premiums paid in relation to insurance policies are recorded in assets as anticipated expenses and are appropriated in proportion to the result due to the term of the policies.

The following table summarizes the amounts recorded on the base date of December 31, 2024 as anticipated expenses:

Description	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Operational risks and loss of profit	3,814	19,069
General liability	687	3,435
Environmental risks	291	1,453
D&O Liability	215	1,076
Corporate insurance	75	378
Others - Insurance	535	824
Total insurance	5,617	26,234
Other anticipated expenses	2,227	3,340
Total	7,844	29,574

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Payment of the Environmental Compensation Commitment Term (TCCA)

On January 30, 2025, the Company paid the amount of R$6,639, referring to the Environmental Compensation Commitment Agreement signed between NTS and the Chico Mendes Institute, this agreement is intended for environmental compensation resulting from the environmental licensing of the Campinas-Rio de Janeiro Gas Pipeline (GASCAR).

Early settlement of the 1st series of the 5th debenture issue

On January 10, 2025, the Company carried out the early settlement of the 1st series of the Company's 5th issue debentures (NTSD15), pursuant to Clause 5.1 of the respective Deed of Issue, which resulted in the payment of the principal amount of R$1 billion, plus approximately R$39 million in interest, using the funds raised from the Company's eighth debenture issue.

Borrowing and early settlement

On January 22, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved a loan in foreign currency, in the total amount of up to US$ 170 million. This loan was converted into local currency through a derivative transaction, with a maturity of up to three (3) years, in accordance with the specific conditions of the proposal presented by the Company's management to the Directors. In addition, the contracting of derivatives operations by the Company was approved, in accordance with the equivalent amount and other terms of the loan contract.

The amounts were raised from Scotia Bank in the amount of US$ 170 million on February 4, 2025, and were fully used, on the same date, to prepay the loan 4,131 raised with the same bank in August 2022.
