

# Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Program

SASB TR-RO-110a.2 | TR-AF-110a.2

Through the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Program, **SIMPAR** monitors and manages GHG emissions resulting from the activities of its subsidiaries. The Company prepares, discloses and has a third-party audit its emissions inventory, which, constantly improved, encompasses scopes 1, 2 and 3 and, since 2019, has been recognized with the Gold Seal in the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program – an external attestation of transparency in dissemination of this information. Furthermore, the Company maintained a B grade in 2023 in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), an assessment that positions it among the companies most committed to the issue of climate change in the global transport and logistics sector.

The measurement of emissions is presented quarterly to the Sustainability Committee, to adopt effective control and minimization measures.

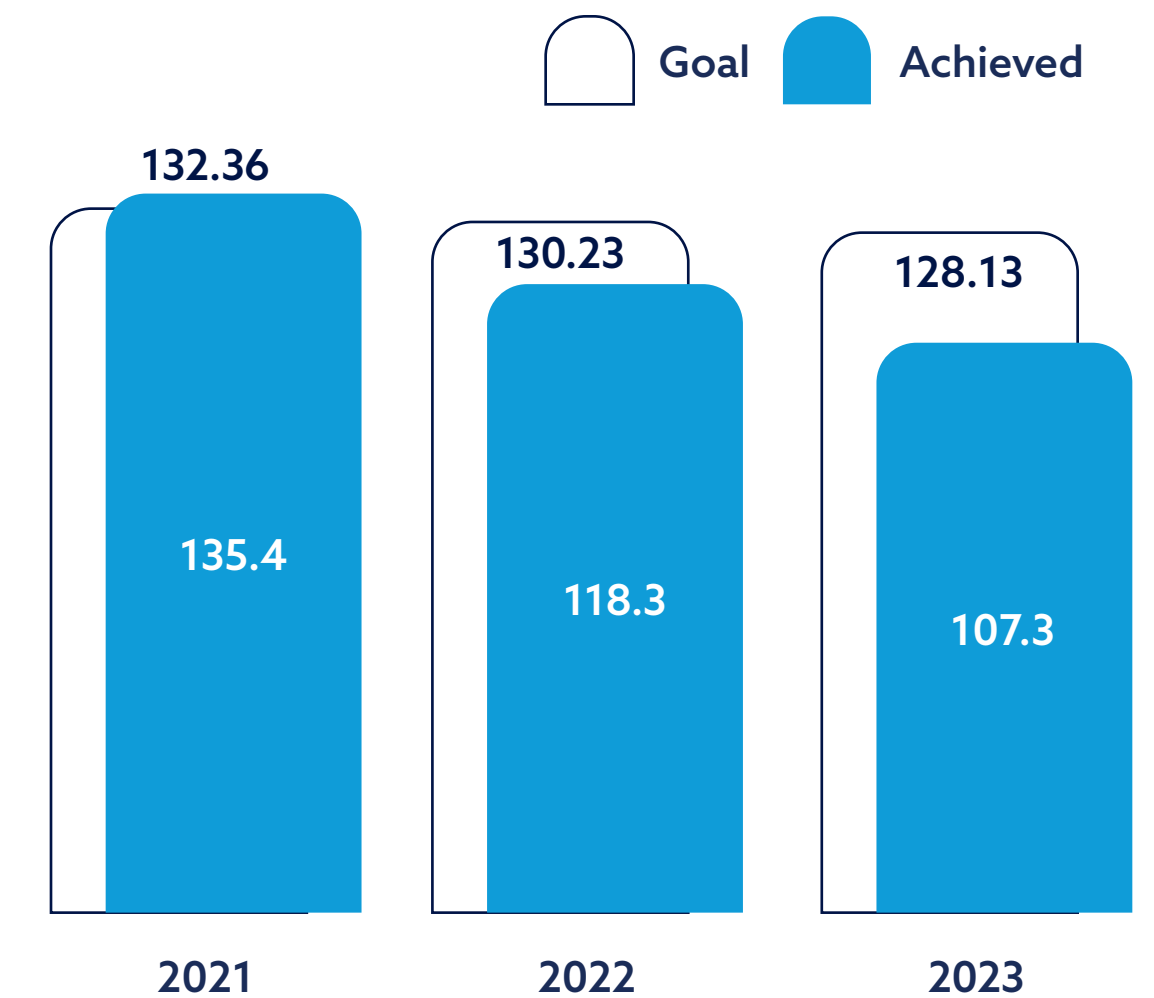
## Emissions inventory

GRI 305-1 | 305-2 | 305-3 | 305-4 | 305-5 | 305-7

In accordance with its Climate Change Policy, **SIMPAR** and its subsidiaries are committed to contributing to solutions designed to reduce global warming, following the main treaties and institutions relevant to the subject: Paris Agreement, Science Based Targets (SBTi), UN Global Compact, Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In this regard, the Company aims to stabilize GHG emissions through compensation, mitigation and adaptation actions to climate change, also considering the associated risks and following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The entire Group also follows the provisions of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Program, in order to contribute to **SIMPAR**'s public target of reducing the intensity of GHG emissions by 15% by 2030. That is linked to the first Sustainability-Linked Bond (SLB) of the sector in the world issued in 2021, worth US\$ 625 million. The holding also issued, in 2021, the first Sustainability-Linked Bond in reais with settlements in dollars in the country, of R\$450 million. The indicator related to this commitment considers scope 1 and 2 emissions from all companies in the Group, in addition to categories 4 and 13 (Tank-to-Wheel) of Scope 3. Category 4 includes the burning of fuels related to transport and distribution (upstream) and category 13 considers emissions related to goods leased to third parties (organization as lessor). The intensity takes into account the Company's net revenue in millions of Brazilian reais.

Indicator related to the Sustainability Linked Bond, which considers the ratio of tons of emissions per total net revenue (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/R\$ MM)

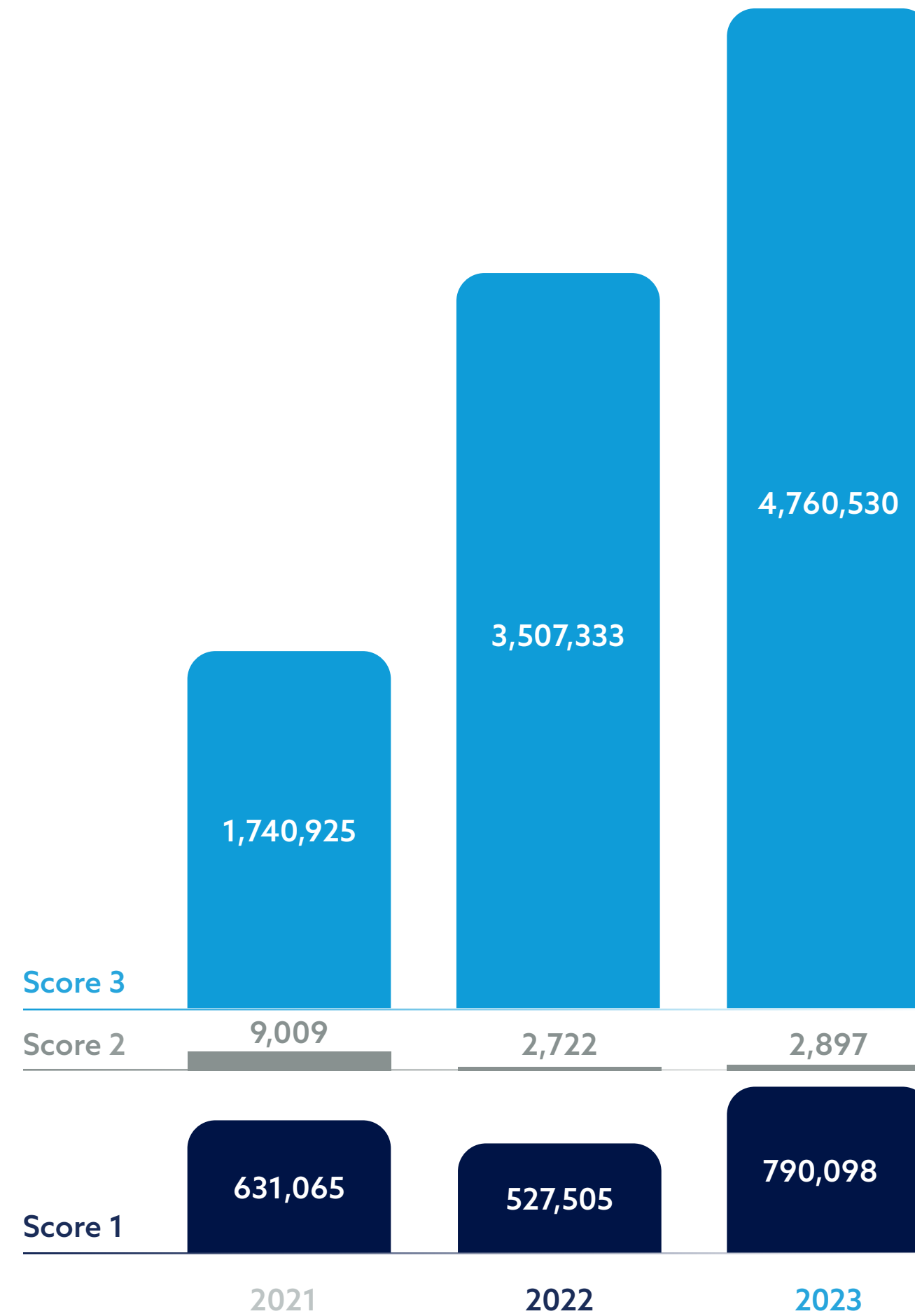


The action from the whole Group aims at the reduction of GHG emissions

Emissions are calculated based on factors from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and, as of 2022, have improved reporting. It started being considered the lifecycle of fuels in Scope 3, so that emissions consider the Well-To-Tank approach for categories 4 and 13. In addition, new categories were incorporated:

1. Purchased goods and services
2. Capital goods
3. Activities related to fuel and energy (not included in Scopes 1 and 2)
4. Transport and distribution (upstream)
5. Waste generated in operations
6. Business trips
7. Employee displacement (home-work)
8. Leased assets (organization as lessee)
9. Transport and distribution (downstream)
11. Use of products sold
12. Treatment of products sold at the end of their service life
13. Assets leased to third parties (organization as lessor)

OVERALL EMISSIONS PER SCOPE (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Considering Scope 1 emissions and the companies within the Group, emissions at **VAMOS** increased due to expansion and new acquisitions, resulting in higher fuel consumption, the opening of stores, and an increase in the number of employees. At **JSL** the increase in Scope 1 emissions is related to the acquisition of **IC Transportes** and air travel, while fugitive emissions decreased due to lower consumption of refrigerant gases. **Movida** experienced a significant reduction in stationary combustion due to the removal of all generators present in stores. At **Ciclus Rio** there was also an increase in operations due to the waste received, resulting in an increase in emissions from the Solid Waste and Effluents category of Scope 1. At **CS Grãos**, there was improvement and refinement in the database because in 2022, third-party fuel was aggregated with the company's data. **CS Portos** began operations in August 2022, and the increase in emissions is due to mobile and stationary combustion compared between five months in 2022 and the full year of 2023. On the other hand, there was a reduction in waste generation because in 2022, there was the incorporation of liabilities from the

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Fleet Renewal Program - Vamos Group Photographer/Tati Nolla

previous company. At **CS Brasil**, the reduction in the use of air conditioning and extinguishers resulted in lower fugitive emissions, and there was a decrease in the consumption of LPG and acetylene, impacting stationary emissions. At **Automob**, there was an increase in mobile and stationary combustion categories due to the acquisition of companies and higher consumption of LPG. Finally, at the holding company, there was a reduction in stationary combustion compared to 2022, as the generator was activated fewer times due to power outages from the utility company.

Regarding Scope 2 emissions, in 2023 there was a reduction in emissions at **VAMOS Group** due to initiatives to expand the use of clean and renewable energy. At **CS Portos** there was an increase in energy consumption compared to the previous cycle because a full year was considered (in 2022, operations began in August). At **CS Grãos**, there was an increase in electricity consumption due to the start of operations and the expansion of toll points in **CS Grãos** in Piauí. At **Ciclus** there was a reduction in electricity consumption due to an increase in self-generated energy. **CS Brasil** recorded a drop in Scope 2. In the case of **Automob**, the increase is due to the acquisition of companies and the growth of those already included in the previous reporting year

(Green, Autostar, UAB, Original SP, and Original MA). At **SIMPAR** the reduction occurred due to the lower activation of thermoelectric plants in 2022 (10.2%) and 2023 (8.9%), which consequently decreased the emission factor.

The most significant variations in Scope 3 in 2023, in relation to 2022, mainly refer to data refinement and new categories (11 and 12) that started to be reported in **Movida**, in addition to the expansion of operations and new acquisitions (**VAMOS**).

The consolidated emissions intensity, considering scopes 1, 2 and 3, was 174.40 tCO<sub>2</sub>e:

**OVERALL EMISSIONS PER NET REVENUE IN MILLIONS (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/BRL MM)**

