



Ultrapar Participações S/A

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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04/29/2026, 12:33 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ BRL

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Ultrapar is a Brazilian company with 87 years of history, with its origins going back to 1937, when Ernesto Igel founded Ultragaz, a company which pioneered the distribution of LPG as cooking gas. Since then, Ultrapar has become one of the largest business groups in Brazil, with an outstanding position in the energy, mobility and logistics infrastructure segments. Since 1999, Ultrapar's shares have been traded under an ADS Level III program on the New York Stock Exchange – NYSE, and on the São Paulo Stock Exchange – B3. Since 2011, the Company's shares have been listed on B3's Novo Mercado, the segment with the highest standards of corporate governance in Brazil. As of December 31, 2024, Ultrapar owned three main segments:- Ipiranga: a comprehensive ecosystem of mobility products and services, it is one of the largest fuels and lubricants distribution companies and one of the most valuable brands in the country, with a network of approximately 5,900 service stations, in addition to 1.5 thousand AmPm stores, the largest convenience store franchise in Brazil.- Ultragaz: pioneer company and is one of the leaders in the distribution of LPG in Brazil, it is a reference in innovation in the sector and has been expanding its offer of energy solutions for its customers. It serves approximately 57 thousand business customers and more than 11 million households, through a network that already exceeds 6 thousand resellers, in a safe, efficient, and sustainable way.- Ultracargo: the leading company in the sector of independent liquid bulk storage terminals in Brazil, it is present in the country's inland and main ports, handling fuels, biofuels, chemicals, and vegetable oils. It has advanced its growth strategy by expanding into inland areas, connecting Brazil's coastline to its interior. Additionally, in 2024, Ultrapar Logística, a subsidiary of Ultrapar, acquired an equity participation in Hidrovias. As of December 31, 2024, the company held a total stake of 41.94%. Hidrovias is a leader in waterway cargo transport in Brazil, mainly for transporting grains, minerals, fertilizers, and salt. It has

four operations: an integrated logistics system in the Northern Corridor, coastal shipping, river navigation in the Southern Corridor, and port operation in Santos. The sales of Oxiteno and Extrafarma, our former wholly owned subsidiaries, were closed on April 1, 2022 and on August 1, 2022, respectively, and, as a result, these companies are no longer part of Ultrapar's business portfolio as of these dates. For more information on our continuing and discontinued operations, please see <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/4282e939-a6dc-401d-a873-e3c28b7e48df/8fd29080-fb3f-1ac8-fe3d-3f354166c4df?origin=1>
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

133498913000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BRUGPAACNOR8

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

UGPA3

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Yes, we have mapped our value chain focusing on the most critical links, both upstream (suppliers) and downstream (resellers, carriers, and customers). The mapping is conducted by the business units (Ipiranga, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo), prioritizing Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers, especially those with greater environmental, social, or reputational impact. We use contractual clauses with ESG criteria — presented in the Code of Ethics, whose adherence is mandatory for all our partners — as well as training programs and specialized diagnostics to engage and develop these partners. The deeper levels of the chain (Tier 3 and Tier 4+) are known in some cases but have not yet been systematically mapped.

[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Plastic is not a material topic for Ultrapar or its businesses.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

The short-term horizon is aligned with the company's annual operational and budget planning cycle. It allows for quick identification and response to immediate climate risks, such as extreme events and emerging regulatory changes. It also guides tactical mitigation and adaptation actions, such as process adjustments, insurance contracts, and supplier management, ensuring resilience in operations and regulatory compliance in the short term.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

This horizon is aligned with the 10-year Strategic Planning (SP) cycle, enabling to integrate climate risks and opportunities into strategic decision-making, prioritizing adaptation actions and anticipating financial impacts through 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

Analyses up to 2050 use climate projections (such as SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5) to anticipate more severe physical and transition risks, supporting medium- and long-term strategic decisions. This horizon supports planning for investments in long-lived assets, such as resilient infrastructure and low-carbon technologies, and guides preparation for regulatory and market changes that may significantly impact the company's business model.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- ☒ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Grupo Ultra has a structured risk management process that includes climate change risks under the category of "Strategic and Sustainability Risks." Management is coordinated by the Audit and Risk Committee, reporting directly to the CEO and Board of Directors. In 2024, the mapping of climate risks and opportunities was completed, based on international best practices (such as TCFD). This study was broken down by the group's main companies, enabling specific analysis by business. Risks were classified by impact and vulnerability, and the most relevant ones were included in the corporate risk matrix. Among the identified risks are extreme weather events, regulatory changes (such as the carbon market), and the transition to lower-emission products. It is also important to note upstream value chain risks associated with dependency on critical suppliers, focusing on operational continuity and exposure to physical risks in Brazil, such as droughts, floods, and other extreme events. These analyses already influence strategic planning, investments, and contingency plans. The governance of this topic involves the Board of Directors, supported by the Audit and Risks Committee, and the Sustainability area, integrated with the Financial Planning Department.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Internal company methods

Other

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Customers

☒ Investors

☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Grupo Ultra evaluates climate opportunities as part of its strategic and risk management process. In 2024, it deepened the mapping of these opportunities, considering regulatory, technological, and market aspects. The main opportunities identified involve offering products with a lower carbon footprint, such as biomethane; expanding into new sustainable businesses, such as renewable energy and waterway transport; and pursuing operational efficiency and emissions reduction. These opportunities are connected to the full value chain, both upstream and downstream, since they influence suppliers, logistics, and customer solutions. They are integrated into strategic planning and capital allocation, with governance conducted by the Audit and Risk Committee and technical areas.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

A systemic and integrated approach is used to evaluate interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This approach considers how different climate factors (e.g., heatwaves, floods, droughts) and transition risks (e.g., regulatory, technological, and market changes) directly and indirectly affect the operations, financial performance, and reputation of the portfolio companies. The assessment involves the identification of relevant climate events, the analysis of the exposure and vulnerability of assets, and the quantification of potential impacts, including chain effects such as logistical disruptions, increased operating costs, and risks to health and safety. In addition to risks, opportunities associated with climate change are considered, such as product innovation, resource efficiency, and access to new markets. All these analyses are integrated into corporate governance and Strategic Planning, allowing proactive, adaptive, and resilient management in the face of climate challenges.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Priority locations across the value chain have not yet been identified due to the current stage of maturity in the organization's nature-related risk and opportunity assessment processes. While environmental and social criteria are considered in supplier evaluations and operational decisions, a structured methodology to map and prioritize locations based on ecological sensitivity, dependencies, and impacts has not yet been implemented. As the organization advances in its sustainability strategy, including climate and nature-related disclosures, the development of such prioritization is expected to be incorporated into future assessments.

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

2125085

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The organization is assessing its financial materiality. As an example of a transition risk related to climate change, the risk of fluctuations in voluntary carbon market prices is presented. For estimate purposes, the neutralization of Scope 1 and 2 emissions of Grupo Ultra was considered, based on the approximate emissions of 2024 (34,837 tCO₂e) and an average price of US\$ 10 per ton of CO₂e. This estimate represents the annual cost of offsetting emissions through the purchase of carbon credits. This is a simplified approximation, aimed at planning and reporting purposes, and does not consider future variations in emission volumes.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Capital allocation

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1459807000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The organization sees portfolio diversification for energy transition as an opportunity within the context of climate change. In this sense, a value is presented regarding the acquisition of Witzler and 42% of Hidrovias do Brasil, which aimed to expand Grupo Ultra's portfolio of low-carbon logistics and energy solutions. These investments strengthen the company's transition strategy by enabling waterway transport and intelligent energy management services, aligned with growing opportunities related to climate change. The amounts are publicly available in the company's financial reports. Note: It is important to highlight that 42% of Hidrovias do Brasil was considered, as this was the materialized value in 2024. However, as of May 2025, Ultrapar holds control of the company, with more than 50% of the shares.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic is not a material topic for our business.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Fluctuations in prices and availability of carbon credits may increase the company's costs, considering that one of the goals of the ESG Plan 2030 is to ensure carbon neutrality in scopes 1 and 2 starting in 2025. Ipiranga, in turn, has been carbon neutral since 2014.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

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

Fluctuations in prices and availability of carbon credits may increase the company's costs, especially considering that one of the ESG goals set for 2030 is to achieve carbon neutrality in scopes 1 and 2. To mitigate this risk, business units continue to invest in process efficiency and identify opportunities for emission reduction projects, such as energy efficiency initiatives, fleet electrification, and the use of renewable sources. In addition, Ultrapar negotiated the purchase of a strategic volume of carbon credits for the entire business portfolio, which reduces exposure to price fluctuations for a period and ensures compliance with the neutrality goal starting in 2025. This strategy is integrated into the company's financial planning and climate risk management.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

637525.52

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

6375255.18

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

3825153.11

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

38251531.08

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

16575663.47

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

165756634.68

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The calculation logic for all scenarios considers the total emissions volume of all Group companies (34,837 tCO₂e/year in 2024), multiplied by the value of carbon credits in the voluntary market, based on the negotiations for the purchase of credits (ranging from US\$3 to US\$30). The time horizons considered were the same as those listed in the climate risk study (short-term 1 year, medium-term 6 years, and long-term 26 years). Possible variations in values may be due to the fluctuating exchange rate of the dollar. For 2024, there was no financial impact related to the risk, as the commitment to neutralize 100% of emissions begins in 2025.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :The company's strategy is detailed in the "Response Description" column.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

It's just a prospecting action, so there's no associated cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The company continuously monitors market opportunities to acquire high-integrity credits, prioritizing projects that meet internationally recognized quality, additionality, and traceability criteria (such as Verra, Gold Standard, ART-TREES, among others). This approach allows it to anticipate price variations, ensure compliance with neutrality goals, and strengthen the company's reputation with stakeholders and investors.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall and flooding.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme weather events, such as heavy rains and floods, can disrupt logistics operations, damage physical assets, and affect employee safety. Units located in risk areas are more vulnerable, requiring adaptation and contingency measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Growth in spending on adaptation and insurance, as well as possible revenue losses due to interruptions

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Growth in spending on adaptation and insurance, as well as possible revenue losses due to interruptions

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :The company's strategy is detailed in the "Response Description" column.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

No specific costs were attributed to the response to the acute physical risk, as the actions implemented—such as continuous climate monitoring, strengthening critical infrastructure, and reviewing contingency plans—are part of operational routines and regular investments in safety and resilience. These costs are diluted in the operating budget and were not accounted for as additional expenses specific to this risk. Furthermore, due to the unpredictable and localized nature of extreme weather events, it is not possible to accurately price the future costs associated with the response, which limits financial quantification at this time. The company continues to assess the climate vulnerability of its units and adapt its infrastructure as applicable, which helps mitigate impacts without generating extraordinary costs in the reporting year.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Continuous climate monitoring, critical infrastructure reinforcement, contingency plan review, and alternative route mapping. The company also conducts climate vulnerability assessments to assess risk, design action plans, and adapt infrastructure (as applicable).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The acquisition of decarbonization credits (CBIOS) is a legal requirement. If RenovaBio targets are expanded, there will be an increase in expenses for acquiring these certificates.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

In 2024, Ultrapar faced regulatory risks associated with the RenovaBio program, especially regarding the mandatory acquisition of CBIOs by Ipiranga. Non-compliance by competitors in meeting CBIO purchase targets generated market distortions, affecting the competitiveness of companies that comply, such as Ipiranga. This scenario reinforces the importance of ANP's oversight to prevent negative financial impacts on regular distributors.

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

The expansion of RenovaBio targets may increase Ipiranga's costs with CBIO acquisition, impacting cash flow and financial performance in the coming years. In 2024, R\$ 584 million was allocated to the purchase of these certificates. Ultrapar actively monitors the regulatory framework of the program, seeking greater predictability and security, and also considers this risk in strategic and investment decisions.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

584000000

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

584000000

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

584000000

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

3504000000

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

3562400000

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

15184000000

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

18767429840

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The calculation of the expected financial impact of the regulatory risk related to the acquisition of CBIOs is based on Ipiranga's annual expenditure in 2024, which was R\$584 million. For the short-term (1 year), the minimum and maximum amounts remain at R\$584,000,000.00, as no immediate change in RenovaBio's targets is expected. In the medium term (6 years), the minimum amount is R\$3,504,000,000.00, assuming that annual expenditure remains constant. The maximum amount is R\$3,562,400,000.00, assuming a 10% increase in costs every 5 years. For the long term (26 years), the minimum amount is R\$15,184,000,000.00, and the maximum amount reaches R\$18,767,429,840.00, reflecting the cumulative impact of periodic increases in regulatory targets. This approach allows for a more realistic estimate of the potential financial impact, considering the expected evolution of the RenovaBio program and the company's need to adapt to legal requirements.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :The company's strategy is detailed in the "Response Description" column.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

584000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the risk response is incorporated into the amount already allocated for the acquisition of CBIOS, which is a legal obligation. The company did not make any specific additional investments to mitigate this risk beyond regulatory compliance. Therefore, there is no additional cost associated with the response, only the already anticipated regulatory cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The company actively monitors RenovaBio's regulatory framework, seeking greater predictability and legal certainty. This includes engagement with industry bodies and regulators, as well as incorporating regulatory risk into strategic and investment decisions. Ultrapar also conducts periodic financial impact and competitiveness analyses, considering different scenarios for the evolution of the program's goals. This approach allows it to anticipate changes, ensure compliance, and protect the company's financial performance against market distortions.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

548000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric considered was revenue, with a value of R\$ 133 billion. The amount vulnerable to transition risks refers to the cost of acquiring CBIOs, which totaled R\$ 584 million in 2024. This amount is classified as OPEX (operating expense), as it is related to mandatory regulatory compliance and does not represent investment in assets or infrastructure. Despite being a significant absolute amount, it represents less than 1% of annual revenue, indicating proportionally low exposure. No amount vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue was identified, given that the risk is exclusively related to regulation. There was also no additional CAPEX in the reporting year directly linked to mitigating this risk. The company continues to monitor the regulatory framework of RenovaBio and incorporate this risk into strategic decisions, but at the moment it is not possible to accurately price future costs, as they depend on the evolution of targets and the CBIO market dynamics.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increase in ethanol commercialization by Ipiranga, driven by the Ipimax line and B2B supply (Ipimax Diesel R5 with coprocessing of vegetable oils). Expansion of ethanol handling in Ultracargo terminals, with 40% growth in 2024, supported by investments in logistics infrastructure and new multimodal corridors. Growth in Ultragas's biomethane contracts.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Increased revenue resulting from higher demand for ethanol and associated logistics services, aligned with energy transition and carbon footprint reduction.

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

Grupo Ultra expects increased revenue driven by growing demand for ethanol and associated logistics services, aligned with the energy transition and carbon footprint reduction. This includes continuous growth in biofuel revenue, greater B2B customer retention, and the strengthening of Ultracargo's role as a logistics operator for the ethanol sector.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

5334080000

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

5334080000

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

5334080000

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

32004480000

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

32004480000

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

138686080000

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

138686080000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The values were estimated based on 2024 performance, considering incremental revenue from ethanol commercialization by Ipiranga and product handling in Ultracargo terminals. For short-, medium-, and long-term horizons, linear projection was applied, multiplying the annual reference value by the number of years corresponding to each time horizon. Minimum and maximum scenarios were kept equal, as it was not possible to establish reliable variations due to lack of information to project price, volume, or demand fluctuations beyond the 2024 consolidated level. This approach ensures consistency and avoids arbitrary estimates.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

It is not possible to establish an exact cost, as the related investments (expansion of installed capacity by +99 thousand m³ in 2024, integration of logistics solutions, and campaigns to boost premium fuel sales) have already been carried out as part of the company's overall strategy and are not segregated for this specific opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strengthen the offer of premium ethanol (Ipimax), expand B2B contracts with diesel R5, expand ethanol handling in Ultracargo terminals, and consolidate multimodal logistics corridors for biofuels.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

- ☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Grupo Ultra advanced its energy transition strategy through two key acquisitions. The acquisition of Witzler, a renewable energy trader in Brazil's free energy market, expands the Group's presence in clean energy. Witzler serves over 22,000 clients and complements the operations of Ultragaz Energia Inteligente, which focuses on renewable energy for low-voltage customers. This integration strengthens the Group's ability to offer diversified energy solutions and contributes to the shift toward a low-carbon energy matrix. In addition, the acquisition of a 42% stake in Hidrovias do Brasil supports the Group's strategy of diversification and alignment with sectors such as agribusiness and integrated logistics. Hidrovias operates in waterway transportation, a segment with lower greenhouse gas emissions compared to road transport. This investment contributes to logistics efficiency and supports the Group's efforts to reduce emissions and promote energy-efficient transport alternatives.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Continuous growth in renewable energy revenue, customer base expansion, and operational synergies with Ultragas Energia Inteligente and NEOgás are expected. The acquisition of Witzler contributes to reducing exposure to fossil fuels and improves the company's ESG attractiveness. In parallel, the investment in Hidrovias do Brasil is expected to generate long-term value through increased logistics efficiency, access to high-growth sectors such as agribusiness, and reduced emissions associated with transportation. The waterway modal offers lower operating costs and carbon intensity compared to road transport, supporting Grupo Ultra's energy transition strategy and enhancing its positioning in sustainable infrastructure.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1624000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The acquisitions of 51.7% of Witzler for R\$124 million, as disclosed in the 2024 Sustainability Report, and 42% of Hidrovias do Brasil for approximately R\$1.5 billion, as announced in a material fact on Ultrapar's Investor Relations website, represent strategic investments with potential returns through revenue growth and portfolio diversification. These moves strengthen Grupo Ultra's presence in the clean energy sector and expand its participation in integrated logistics, contributing to the low-carbon agenda and supporting Brazil's infrastructure development.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Integration of Witzler into Grupo Ultra's ecosystem, expansion of participation in the free energy market, synergy with Ultragaz Energia Inteligente and NEOgás, strengthening of the value proposition in sustainable energy solutions for customers with different profiles, and development of logistics efficiency through strategic use of waterways via Hidrovias.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Use of 100% renewable and certified electricity in all Ultrapar, Ipiranga, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo units, with acquisition of I-RECs and energy from the free market with traceability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

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

In the reporting year, the opportunity had a positive financial effect primarily through cost stability and risk mitigation. By reducing and fully neutralizing Scope 2 emissions (market-based) through renewable energy sourcing, the company avoided potential exposure to carbon-related costs, while ensuring compliance with emerging environmental requirements. These actions also supported predictable energy expenses, reducing exposure to price volatility in the electricity market.

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

Reduction of offsetting costs, greater attractiveness for investors, and possible appreciation of sustainable assets. Additionally, sourcing renewable electricity enhances energy resilience and supports the transition to a low-carbon economy.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The purchase of renewable electricity was carried out through free market contracts and purchase of I-REC certificates, replacing conventional supply. The costs involved are part of the company's regular operating budget for energy consumption and do not represent a specific additional investment to enable the opportunity. The strategy was implemented without a significant increase in expenses, taking advantage of the company's existing energy purchasing structure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Maintenance of renewable energy acquisition policy, expansion of traceability, and integration with decarbonization goals of the ESG Plan 2030.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Easier access to cheaper and/or more available credit

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Participation in indices and ratings such as ISE B3, MSCI ESG, FTSE4Good, EcoVadis, among others. In 2024, Ultrapar obtained an A rating at MSCI, maintained presence in ISE B3, and received EcoVadis medals in its main companies.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

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

Reinforcement of institutional reputation and maintenance of attractiveness for institutional investors and ESG funds.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs are incorporated into regular ESG management activities, such as audits, reports, and participation in indices.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strengthening of ESG governance, continuous improvement of sustainability indicators, stakeholder engagement, and active participation in recognized indices and ratings.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

1624000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We acquired Hidrovias do Brasil and Witzler to expand our low-carbon logistics and energy solutions portfolio. These investments support Ultra's transition strategy by enabling waterway transport and smart energy management services, aligned with growing climate-related opportunities.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Ultrapar is a company listed on B3's Novo Mercado, a segment that brings together companies with the highest standards of corporate governance. The "Corporate Policy for Nomination of Members of the Board of Directors, its Advisory Committees, and the Executive Board" makes explicit its adherence to Novo Mercado and is aligned with B3 requirements, especially regarding the promotion of diversity in senior leadership. This policy ensures that nomination processes consider criteria that favor plurality of profiles, experiences, and perspectives. Ultrapar's Code of Ethics also reinforces this commitment by stating that everyone must be treated fairly and equitably, in an inclusive environment. The document disapproves of any act of discrimination or undue favoritism, and does not admit prejudice of any kind, including

gender, race, religion, age group, political conviction, marital status, sexual orientation, disability, place of birth, or social class, as well as any type of harassment. In addition, as part of its ESG plan, Ultrapar has established a public goal of achieving 30% representation of minority groups on the Board of Directors by 2030, reinforcing its commitment to more diverse and representative leadership.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Code of Ethics.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We do not have specific targets or strategies for biodiversity, as it is not a relevant topic for the company. However, we believe that by addressing our relevant topics, we mitigate impacts on biodiversity directly and indirectly.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Climate change is treated as a strategic topic at Grupo Ultra, with structured governance integrated into risk management and capital allocation. The Board of Directors and the Audit and Risks Committee directly oversee the topic, while the Risk, Integrity, and Audit Department leads the mapping and mitigation of climate risks, together with the Sustainability area. In 2024, the company completed the mapping of climate risks and opportunities based on IPCC scenarios, incorporating the climate risk matrix into the strategic and sustainability risk structure. Physical risks, such as extreme events and sea level rise, and transition risks, such as carbon pricing, credit market fluctuations, and regulatory changes, were identified. As a response, Grupo Ultra established the goal of carbon neutrality (scopes 1 and 2) starting in 2025, coordinated the centralized purchase of carbon credits for the businesses, and invested in low-carbon solutions, such as biomethane, renewable energy, waterway transport, and lower carbon footprint fuels. Climate analyses began to support strategic decisions, including investments and mergers and acquisitions. The company also monitors regulatory impacts of the Future Fuel Law and the Brazilian Emissions Trading System. These actions strengthen the portfolio's resilience and position Grupo Ultra to capture opportunities in the energy transition, focusing on long-term value creation.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- ☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Geology, Economics
- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Master's degree in geophysics, master's degree in economics

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Biodiversity is not a material issue for the company.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account, being the main driver of integrating environmental issues into corporate strategy. He reports directly to the Board of Directors and provides reports on environmental issues annually. In addition, he oversees the Risk, Integrity, and Audit Department, ensuring that critical sustainability issues are considered in strategic decisions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO closely follows developments in energy transition, public policies, and sectoral debates. The CFO also monitors the execution of the Group's strategic pillars, which include goals and plans related to energy transition through performance indicators. The CFO tracks the progress of energy transition and renewable energy goals and approves capital allocations directed towards new energies. The CFO reports to the CEO and provides reports to the Board annually.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Audit and Risks Committee acts as an advisor to the Board of Directors in overseeing risk management, including environmental risks. It assesses the effectiveness of control mechanisms, analyzes the risk matrix, and defines acceptable exposure levels.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The People and Sustainability Committee is responsible for monitoring the ESG Plan 2030 and tracking the company's environmental performance against established goals. Its responsibilities include proposing parameters and guidelines for the remuneration policy to the Board of Directors, assisting in the executive succession process, and overseeing the implementation of sustainability-related actions and targets, including the development and monitoring of material topics and compliance.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Ultrapar leaders have variable compensation based on financial performance targets defined for each business unit and for Ultrapar as a whole, along with individual goals linked to strategic business factors. Among the targets tied to executive variable compensation are climate risk management—considered within the broader framework of corporate risk management and reporting under IFRS S2—and sustainability data management, which includes the traceability of environmental, social, and governance indicators. All targets are aligned with the Strategic Plan approved by the Board of Directors.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Management remuneration: sustainability goals represent 1/3 of the individual variable compensation targets.

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

Ultrapar's executive incentives are directly linked to the company's strategic OKRs, which include sustainability-related targets such as climate risk management and portfolio energy transition. Short- and medium-term variable compensation incorporates indicators related to the measurement and reporting of climate change information, in alignment with IFRS S2. This structure encourages executives to actively contribute to the implementation of the company's climate transition plan, reinforcing Ultrapar's commitment to the environmental agenda and sustainable value creation.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

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information, in alignment with IFRS S2. This structure encourages executives to actively contribute to the implementation of the company’s climate transition plan, reinforcing Ultrapar’s commitment to the environmental agenda and sustainable value creation.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

These commitments are part of the company's publicly stated ESG Plan 2030, which includes ensuring that 100% of selected resellers and critical suppliers adopt ESG practices or commitments, as well as maintaining 100% renewable energy consumption. To achieve these goals, the company provides specific ESG training to partners and guarantees the use of 100% renewable energy across all operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) 7, 12, 13

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Ultrapar_Sustainability Report.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Commitments are formalized through Grupo Ultra's Code of Ethics, which covers both Ultrapar's direct operations and its investees.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) 8, 12, 15

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Code of Ethics.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ UN Global Compact

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

The Group companies are signatories of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and have committed to the fulfillment and dissemination of its ten principles, and to the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a signatory of the Investor program, Ultrapar will have access to cutting-edge data, tools, and training to guide its investment decisions and maximize its positive impact.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

UN_Global_Compact.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Ultrapar is publicly listed on the UN Global Compact website. Source: <https://www.pactoglobal.org.br/observatorio/as-empresas/>

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

Recurring participation in committees that deal, among other topics, with issues related to sustainability, such as carbon market regulation and the development of public policies for biofuels in Brazil.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Future Fuel Law (Law No. 14.993/2024)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☒ Alternative fuels

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

Exceptions to the company's position are related to the lack of transparency and specificity in the wording of current legislation. This lack of clarity causes greater dependence on regulations proposed by CNPE (National Energy Policy Council), which may lead to varying interpretations and, consequently, legal uncertainty for the parties involved.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

The law is relevant to the organization's environmental commitments by encouraging the use of lower-carbon fuels, such as biomethane, green diesel, and sustainable aviation fuel. Engagement seeks to ensure regulatory clarity and operational feasibility for adopting these alternatives. Success is measured by the evolution of sector programs and active participation in working groups that discuss their regulation.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Law No. 15.042/2024 – Regulated Carbon Market Law (Lei do Mercado de Carbono / Sistema Brasileiro de Comércio de Emissões – SBCE)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

☒ Emissions – methane

☒ Emissions – other GHGs

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

Exceptions to the company's position are related to the lack of transparency and specificity in the wording of current legislation. This lack of clarity causes greater dependence on regulations proposed by CNPE (National Energy Policy Council), which may lead to varying interpretations and, consequently, legal uncertainty for the parties involved.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

0

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

The creation of SBCE is strategic for climate transition, as it sets emission limits and allows trading of carbon credits. The organization supports the initiative and contributes technical proposals to ensure a transparent and efficient system. Success of engagement is evaluated by compliance with emission limits.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☒ Other trade association in South America, please specify :IBP – Brazilian Institute of Oil and Gas

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The association has a position consistent with the company's internal position on public policy matters, with small exceptions.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☒ Other trade association in South America, please specify :ABRASCA – Brazilian Association of Listed Companies

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The association has a position consistent with the company's internal position on public policy matters, with small exceptions.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Instituto Amazônia+21

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The association has a position consistent with the company's internal position on public policy matters, with small exceptions.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Other, please specify :**Energy transition**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Sustainability Report 2024 (Public access link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/4282e939-a6dc-401d-a873-e3c28b7e48df/95099905-621d-f9d2-5f90-7e214b392d61?origin=1>) Governance: pp. 30 - 37 Risks & Opportunities: pp. 38 - 39 Climate risks and opportunities – pp. 47 – 48 Strategy: pp. 44 - 46 Value chain engagement: pp. 40 to 41 Emissions figures: pp. 49 – 50 and 78 Emissions targets: pp. 29 Energy transition – p. 42

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Ultrapar 20-F 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Grupo Ultra's 2024 Sustainability Report reinforces the company's commitment to transparency and continuous progress on environmental issues. The report highlights governance structures, climate risk and opportunity management, decarbonization targets, and initiatives to advance the energy transition, while also detailing engagement across the value chain and performance against key ESG indicators. It reflects the integration of sustainability into strategic planning and decision-making processes.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Other, please specify :Energy transition

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

20-F (Public access link: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/4282e939-a6dc-401d-a873-e3c28b7e48df/8fd29080-fb3f-1ac8-fe3d-3f354166c4df?origin=1>)
Regulatory and climate-related risks – pp. 13, 24, 25 Strategy, emissions, and energy transition – pp. 42, 50, 60, 65 Strategy – “Sustainability as part of the Company’s long-term strategic plan” – pp. 38 and 41 Governance – throughout the report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Ultrapar 20-F 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The 20-F report is aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures), fully addressing the four pillars of the framework: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The disclosure includes information on regulatory and climate risks, energy transition strategies, emission targets, and the integration of sustainability into the company’s long-term strategic planning. Climate governance is evidenced throughout the report, reinforcing the commitment to transparency and responsible management of environmental and climate impacts.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Based on IPCC AR6 projections; limitations on local data granularity; uncertainties about frequency and intensity of extreme events.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Alignment with TCFD recommendations; represents an optimistic climate mitigation scenario; used for long-term strategic planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pessimistic scenario; greater intensity and frequency of extreme events; limitations in forecasting local impacts. Uncertainty about impacts on infrastructure and logistics; limitations in chronic risk modeling.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Represents a continuation of emissions scenario; used to test the organization's resilience. Extreme climate stress scenario; used to assess critical vulnerabilities of the operation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Difficult to quantify; depends on public perception and stakeholder behavior; high variability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Considers increasing reputational risks with greater pressure for sustainability and transparency.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☒ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Relevant technology and science

☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Innovation in energy and fuel technologies for energy transition

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Depends on the speed of innovation and technology adoption.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Assessment of exposure to technological transition and the need for business adaptation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Uncertainties about the speed and scope of national and international climate regulation; dependence on political and economic decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Considers the potential impact of emerging climate policies and regulatory obligations on business.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

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

The studies conducted in recent years allowed Grupo Ultra to identify and deeply understand the physical and transition climate risks that affect a representative sample of its current portfolio. Based on future climate scenarios for the horizons of 2030 and 2050, it was possible to map the most relevant extreme events — such as intense heat, floods, water stress, wildfires, and landslides — and their operational, financial, and social impacts. In addition, transition risks associated with regulatory, technological, market, and reputational changes were assessed, which may directly influence business competitiveness and sustainability. Based on these results, the Group has been implementing a series of structured measures to mitigate risks and strengthen the resilience of its businesses. The climate risk matrix has been formally incorporated into strategic management and already influences investment, expansion, and M&A decisions. Portfolio companies — Ipiranga, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo — directly lead emission reduction and climate adaptation projects, while the holding company coordinates offsetting and climate governance actions. Among the ongoing actions, the following stand out: neutralization of Scope 1 and 2 emissions starting in 2025, with carbon credits already purchased for the next three years; use of 100% renewable and certified electricity in all operating units; updated emergency plans based on recent extreme events, such as floods in Rio Grande do Sul and drought in the North; expansion of clean energy solutions such as biomethane, BioLPG, and solar energy; investments in resilient infrastructure, such as new logistics terminals and sustainable railway corridors; eco-efficiency and waste management programs, with zero-landfill and leakage reduction targets; and continuous team training, integrating sustainability into leadership performance targets.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) has not yet defined guidelines for the oil and gas sector. Grupo Ultra will evaluate the formulation of a plan aligned with a 1.5 °C world as soon as these guidelines are published.

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

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

Grupo Ultra has already begun its energy transition journey, aligned with its sustainability commitments and the evolution of the Brazilian fuel and energy sector. However, we have chosen not to publicly disclose all the details of our plan because they involve strategic information sensitive to our business model. Although there is no formal commitment to reducing investments in fossil fuels, the Group is already implementing concrete initiatives to reduce the carbon intensity of its operations and products, such as expanding the supply of biofuels, developing solutions like BioLPG, expanding biomethane use, entering the renewable electricity market, and investing in lower-emission logistics modes such as waterway transport. These actions are part of a climate transition plan that seeks to balance emission reductions with maintaining energy security and competitiveness, ensuring a responsible transition aligned with the sector's and the country's reality.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Shareholder feedback on the climate transition plan is collected through mechanisms such as Ultra Day, shareholder meetings, roadshows, and investor meetings, held annually and whenever necessary.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

The main assumptions of the plan include the evolution of the Brazilian regulatory framework, such as the Future Fuel Law and the regulated carbon market, the availability and competitiveness of biofuels and biomethane, technological development for alternative fuels, and economic stability to enable investments.

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

Among recent advances, the following stand out: neutralization of 37% of Scope 1 emissions and 100% of Scope 2 in 2024; purchase of carbon credits to ensure neutrality until 2027; 40% expansion in ethanol handling by Ultracargo; launch of BioLPG by Ultragaz; growth in renewable energy commercialization through Witzler and Ultragaz Energia Inteligente; increase in biomethane participation by NEOgás; and investment in waterway transport (Hidrovias do Brasil), a lower-emission mode.

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Efficient use of natural resources, waste and effluent management, prevention of leaks and contamination, and adaptation to physical climate risks

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

The plan also considers other environmental issues, such as efficient use of natural resources, waste and effluent management, prevention of leaks and contamination, and adaptation to physical climate risks such as floods, droughts, and heat waves.

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

The Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) has not yet defined guidelines for the oil and gas sector, which makes it difficult to prepare a sector-aligned energy transition plan. Grupo Ultra will evaluate the formulation of a plan aligned with a 1.5 °C world as soon as these guidelines are published. In April 2025, the SBTi

suspended the development of the standard for oil and gas. Despite this scenario, Grupo Ultra already has a structured climate transition plan, focusing on three main fronts: (i) reduction and neutralization of GHG emissions in its operations, (ii) energy transition of the portfolio, incorporating lower carbon intensity solutions, and (iii) reduction of dependence on fossil fuels. These initiatives reinforce the Group's commitment to mitigating climate change and building a more resilient and sustainable business model in the long term.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

The Group's climate strategy includes the development and offering of solutions with a lower carbon-footprint and its active participation in the energy transition movement.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

The strategic plan for the companies in our portfolio now needs to address physical/environmental risks as well as climate transition risks. This plan takes into account the main investments and actions the company will undertake over the next few years to mitigate these risks.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

There is a risk associated with investing in technologies that may not consolidate, along with the ongoing need to adapt to evolving regulatory and market requirements, which can create uncertainties in resource allocation. However, investments in climate innovation support the development of clean technologies, enhance competitiveness, and enable access to financial and regulatory incentives, in alignment with the Group's long-term value creation strategy.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

The strategic plan for the companies in our portfolio now needs to address physical/environmental risks as well as climate transition risks. This plan takes into account the main investments and actions the company will undertake over the next few years to mitigate these risks.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

In the company's strategic planning, the need to neutralize carbon emissions through the purchase of carbon credits is considered, which impacts the company's direct operating costs. In addition, all portfolio companies had to estimate capital investments related to the main ESG objectives they are pursuing. Furthermore, the demand projection scenarios for the products sold by the portfolio companies consider the effects of the transition to a low-carbon economy (for example, vehicle electrification may impact gasoline and ethanol demand).

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

The acquisition of 42% of Hidrovias do Brasil in 2024 represented a strategic decision influenced by decarbonization opportunities. Logistics operations via waterways offer a lower-carbon alternative compared to road and air transport, aligning with Ultrapar’s strategy to transition to a low-carbon economy. This opportunity directly impacted the Group’s capital allocation by prioritizing investments in assets with emission reduction potential. Similarly, the acquisition of Witzler, a renewable energy trader in Brazil’s free energy market, complements the Group’s energy portfolio and supports its transition strategy. By expanding its presence in clean electricity and integrating Witzler with Ultragaz Energia Inteligente and NEOgás, Ultrapar reinforces its commitment to reducing fossil fuel exposure and investing in scalable, low-carbon energy solutions.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: ☒ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

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

5334080000

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

4

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

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

10

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

Grupo Ultra evaluates the alignment of its activities with climate transition based on international standards (GRI, SASB, TCFD) and the criteria of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, which requires substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, no significant harm to other environmental objectives, and compliance with social safeguards. For biofuels such as ethanol, the taxonomy requires proven emission reductions compared to fossil fuels, traceability of raw materials, and compliance with good environmental practices. In 2024, Ipiranga accounted for 16.7% of the ethanol volume sold in the country, according to ANP, reinforcing its relevance in the biofuels market, while Ultracargo increased ethanol handling in its terminals by 40% and invested in more efficient logistics corridors, reducing transport emissions. In the case of renewable energy, the TSB establishes that generation and commercialization must come from certified sources, a criterion met by Ultragaz, which operates with 100% renewable and certified electricity and, through Ultragaz Energia Inteligente and Witzler, reached 140 MWp in capacity for low- and high-voltage customers. For biomethane, the taxonomy requires the use of organic waste and net emission reductions, requirements met by NEOgás, which expanded supply contracts by 200% in 2024, replacing fossil fuels in industrial processes and transportation. These initiatives add to the commitment to carbon neutrality in scopes 1 and 2 from 2025, the 37% reduction in direct emissions in 2024, and the goal of reducing Ultracargo's emissions by 80% by 2030, reinforcing compliance with the TSB and effective contribution to decarbonizing the Brazilian economy. The data presented reflects only the revenue related to ethanol handled and sold by the Group's companies.

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB)

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5334080000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

4

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

4

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The Group's revenue from ethanol commercialization, carried out via Ipiranga, was considered and is publicly available in spreadsheets and financial statements on Ultrapar's Investor Relations website.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The commercialization of ethanol by Ipiranga contributes substantially to mitigating climate change by replacing fossil fuels with biofuels of lower carbon intensity, in line with the criteria of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy. In 2024, Ipiranga accounted for 16.7% of the ethanol volume sold in the country, according to ANP data, reinforcing its relevance for the national energy transition. This significant participation, combined with its integration into RenovaBio and the management of CBIOs, shows that the activity meets the requirements of significant contribution, provided that suppliers comply with the emission reduction and traceability thresholds defined by the TSB.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Legal and regulatory compliance in health, safety, and environment in operations and the supply chain, waste management and spill prevention, use of 100% renewable electricity in own operations, and management of climate risks and opportunities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The Company maintains robust governance, integrity, and human rights policies, aligned with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All investments undergo socio-environmental and integrity risk analysis, with specific contractual clauses for suppliers and partners. The Integrity Program is continuously updated and monitored by the People and Sustainability Committee, ensuring compliance with legislation and ethical standards.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The Company adopts an integrated approach to the energy transition, structured on three pillars: Performance, Products, and Portfolio. In addition to offsetting emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) and using 100% renewable electricity, the strategy includes diversifying the portfolio with investments in synergistic businesses with a lower carbon footprint. In 2024, strategic moves were made such as acquiring 42% of Hidrovias do Brasil, expanding its presence in waterway logistics, a mode with lower emissions intensity; expanding Ultragaz in the renewable energy market with the acquisition of Witzler and strengthening Ultragaz Energia Inteligente; advancing biomethane supply through NEOgás; and launching BioLPG, produced from vegetable oil, with up to 80% fewer emissions than coal. Ipiranga accounted for 16.7% of the ethanol volume sold in Brazil, reinforcing its participation in the biofuel market, while Ultracargo increased ethanol handling at its terminals by 40%, maintaining multipurpose assets ready to meet growing demand for renewables. These initiatives reinforce the Company's alignment with sustainable finance principles and climate taxonomy by directing capital to activities that support the transition to a low-carbon economy. In addition, the integration of the Sustainability area into the Financial Planning and IR Department strengthens the connection between financial and non-financial aspects.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

No specific verification information will be provided for alignment with the Brazilian sustainable taxonomy because, although the Company has limited assurance of the Sustainability Report by an independent auditor, this assurance does not cover the verification of alignment of economic activities with the taxonomy's technical

criteria. The Company is in the process of evolving to incorporate regulatory and methodological requirements related to the taxonomy but does not yet have an assurance scope dedicated to this topic.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Set a carbon offset budget
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

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

The definition of the internal carbon price adopted by the company was based on the "Specific Study 1: Data Improvement," which is part of the project coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Oil and Gas (IBP) on the impacts of adopting carbon pricing instruments in the oil and gas sector in Brazil. The methodology was based on the analysis of marginal abatement cost curves (MACC), developed from detailed sectoral modeling for the exploration, production, and refining segments, considering the best available technologies and mitigation scenarios through 2050.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

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

Ultrapar expects the internal carbon price to grow over time, following the global trend of valuing environmental assets and increasing climate ambition. This expectation is aligned with the scenarios analyzed in Specific Study 1, which indicate that marginal abatement costs tend to rise as the most accessible mitigation options are exhausted and more complex technologies, such as CCUS, become necessary. The study also points out that, in scenarios compatible with the 1.5°C target, the carbon value could reach up to USD 100/tCO₂e by 2050. Considering this context, Ultrapar adopts a conservative and strategic approach, using the

internal price as a risk management and decarbonization incentive tool. The company will periodically review this value, based on the evolution of the Brazilian voluntary market, regulatory trends, and the actual costs of neutralization, ensuring that the price continues to reflect climate ambition and the economic viability of mitigation actions.

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

61

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

183

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

100

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

The Ultra Group integrates the carbon shadow price into its 10-year Strategic Planning as a tool to guide investment decisions and ensure the economic feasibility of the goal of neutralizing 100% of Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, both from the holding company and from all investees. This value is used especially in the evaluation of new businesses (M&A), considering the projected cost of neutralizing future emissions. The definition of the shadow price is based on projections of marginal abatement cost and trends in the Brazilian voluntary market, as per the study “Impacts of Adopting Carbon Pricing Instruments in the Oil and Gas Sector in Brazil.” Governance and periodic review of the value are conducted by the sustainability and finance areas, ensuring alignment with climate goals and market evolution.

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☒ Other, please specify :Level of operational dependency on each supplier.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

All suppliers classified as critical to the company were evaluated. Suppliers are considered to have significant dependencies or impacts when they belong to categories of high environmental risk, such as transportation of hazardous products, construction and engineering in assets, or waste and effluent management; when they have presented environmental noncompliance, such as embargoes or fines, in the last 24 months; or when they operate in environmentally sensitive areas.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

1184

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Ultrapar requires its suppliers to be aligned with its ethics, integrity, and sustainability guidelines. All contracts include anti-corruption and integrity clauses. In addition, 100% of new suppliers undergo evaluation against social and environmental criteria before contracting. For critical suppliers, specific ESG contractual clauses are included, and these partners are monitored through continuous development programs. In case of non-compliance, the corporate policy provides for corrective measures, which may include action plans, suspension, or termination of the contractual relationship.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Ultrapar prioritizes supplier engagement on climate change by focusing on those with the greatest potential impact on its value chain. While all suppliers are required to comply with the company's ethics, integrity, and sustainability guidelines — including anti-corruption and integrity clauses in all contracts — climate-related engagement is intensified for critical suppliers. These suppliers are subject to ESG-specific contractual clauses and are monitored through continuous development programs. Additionally, 100% of new suppliers are evaluated against social and environmental criteria prior to contracting. In cases of non-compliance, corrective actions are implemented, which may include action plans, suspension, or termination of the contractual relationship. This prioritization ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are addressed where they matter most.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Fines and penalties

☒ Second-party verification

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The supplier evaluation process underwent significant changes with the aim of improving its efficiency, transparency, and alignment with best market practices. The improvements implemented seek to strengthen supply chain management, promoting greater control over risks, compliance, and the overall performance of strategic partners. As the new model is in the implementation phase, we are still consolidating data and indicators related to the revised process. It is worth noting that, even before the review of procedures, environmental criteria were already formally incorporated into the evaluation process. These criteria continue to be treated as a priority and have been consistently addressed with suppliers, reinforcing the commitment to sustainable practices. Another relevant point is that, since 2015, Ultraz has invited critical suppliers to participate in the CDP Supply Chain program, reinforcing its commitment to climate transparency and responsible management of environmental impacts throughout the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Grupo Ultra adopts corporate guidelines to ensure that suppliers are aligned with environmental and social practices, including contractual clauses, approval processes, and development programs. The strategy is connected to the ESG Plan 2030, which aims for 100% of critical suppliers to achieve ESG excellence practices by 2030.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Training on how to conduct the GHG Inventory and manage emissions is provided to suppliers participating in the CDP Supply Chain.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Emissions reduction

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

More than 99% of our Scope 3 are in our investees. Investors and shareholders are not part of our emissions inventory.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Ultrapar and its investees publish their GHG emissions data annually and report their strategy through the Sustainability Report and regulatory documents. They also make specific reports to investors and hold meetings as required. Through the Institutional and Government Relations area, it monitors regulatory movements in Brazil and collaborates technically with associations on energy transition issues. An example of this was and is the discussion on the regulated Brazilian carbon market, where the Group has made technical contributions to the text of the bill and is monitoring its progress.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

The holding company has no suppliers that require more specific engagement on climate change issues. Most of them are providers of building maintenance services, consultancies and IT services. For our investees we have a goal for the value chain: ensure 100% of critical suppliers have excellent ESG practices to 2030. Ultragaz, one of the portfolio businesses, is part of the CDP Supply Chain program and the other investees engage suppliers using other ways.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>The choice of operational control is due to the importance of having 100% control over operations and decisions.</i>
Plastics	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>The choice of operational control is due to the importance of having 100% control over operations and decisions.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>The choice of operational control is due to the importance of having 100% control over operations and decisions.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In the previous cycle, we reported our emissions to the CDP under the financial services classification. However, based on the application of the ACS (Activity Classification System), in this cycle we understand that the most appropriate classification would be All Other Sectors (related to our most relevant activity, Oil & gas marketing & retailing). This methodological change directly impacted how we report our emissions: we began to include emissions from our investees in scopes 1 and 2, instead of reporting them only under scope 3. This approach is aligned with other company reports, such as our Sustainability Report. Despite the group having presented a reduction in emissions between 2023 and 2024, the change in methodology will result in a higher volume of emissions reported in this cycle, due to the new scope coverage considered.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Until 2022, investee emissions were already calculated in the same way that will be used in the current CDP report, following the standard adopted in external disclosures, such as the Sustainability Report. In 2023, for the first time, these emissions were reported to CDP as Scope 3 of Ultrapar. As of this cycle, investee emissions will have their Scopes 1 and 2 consolidated at the Group level, in line with the company's decarbonization strategy. This change allows for a deeper view of portfolio management, considering both direct and indirect emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Public Sector Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Grupo Ultra discloses Scope 2 emissions based both on location and market, according to GHG Protocol guidelines. The location-based approach considers the average emission factors of the national electricity grid, offering a standardized view of emissions associated with electricity consumption. The market-based approach takes into account specific power supply contracts, such as purchasing energy from renewable or certified sources (e.g.: I-RECs), reflecting Ultra Group's efforts in energy transition and emission reduction. Disclosure of both methodologies reinforces the Group's commitment to transparency and continuous improvement in its emissions management.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Cabotagem

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Cabotage-related emissions — categorized under the downstream transport segment of Scope 3 — were excluded from the emissions inventory. This decision is based on the fact that cabotage represents a very small fraction of the logistics process within the company's operations, which are primarily focused on the purchase and resale of fuels. Given the limited scale of this activity, the associated emissions are not relevant in the context of the overall emissions profile. Additionally, the

lack of sufficient data to ensure accurate quantification reinforces the exclusion. This information was transparently disclosed in the initial sheet of the Public Emissions Registry, audited by Totum and submitted to the GHG Protocol system.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The estimated emissions were calculated based on data from another operation within the group that shares similar logistical and operational characteristics. This comparative approach was adopted due to the absence of specific data for the current operation. The resulting estimate — representing less than 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions — provides a consistent and representative value aligned with the nature of the activity. Given the limited scale of the process, these emissions are not relevant in the context of the overall emissions profile.

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31553

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions were calculated based on operational control of Ipiranga, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo, using emission factors from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The main emitters include VOC burners in Ultracargo terminals and the companies' own fleet. The data were verified by a third party and reported to the Public Emissions Registry platform, ensuring transparency and traceability.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3284

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from electricity consumption were calculated on a location basis, using the emission factor of the National Interconnected System (SIN). All units of Ultrapar, Ipiranga, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo use renewable and certified electricity, with I-REC purchases and contracts in the free market. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Considering the exclusive acquisition of renewable and certified electricity, market-based emissions were zeroed. The methodology considers traceability certificates and contracts with clean energy suppliers. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16787967

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated based on the volumes and types of goods and services purchased by Ultra Group companies, considering average emission factors by type of product and service. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines and considers consolidated data from procurement areas.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119628

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated based on investments in long-lived assets such as equipment and infrastructure. Specific emission factors were used for each type of capital good, according to GHG Protocol.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculations consider fuel life cycle emission factors, according to GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

498330

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated based on the transport data of fuels and LPG by third parties, including partner carriers. Ipiranga uses the Mover Program to monitor and develop sustainable practices in carriers, with a significant reduction in accidents and fuel consumption. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2327

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated based on the volumes of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated and disposed of, according to internal systems data and disposal certificates. The zero-landfill strategy contributed to the reduction of emissions, especially at Ipiranga, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo units. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3315

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated based on air and ground travel performed by Ultrapar employees and its businesses. The data were obtained through travel management systems and include distance and transport type estimates. They also include private aircraft travel, with emissions calculated considering fuel supply (verified by invoices). The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4827

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated based on an internal survey of employee commuting methods. Average emission factors per transport type (car, bus, subway, etc.) were considered. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58160

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions related to the distribution of products sold up to the final consumer, with emphasis on road transport of fuels and LPG. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45393497

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated based on the volume of fuels and LPG sold throughout the year, considering emission factors by product type and end-use profile. The methodology follows GHG Protocol and reflects the impact of product use by the end consumer.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated based on the company's shareholding in companies in which it does not have full control (e.g.: OPLA - Ultracargo). The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

31553.32

(7.6.3) Methodological details

According to the GHG Protocol methodology.

Past year 1

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

43432.8

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

According to the GHG Protocol methodology.

Past year 2

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

33673.1

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

According to the GHG Protocol methodology.

Past year 3

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

31391.42

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions reported in the 2021 Sustainability Report totaled 471,123.50 tCO₂e. This high value is mainly due to emissions from Oxiteno (437,432.5 tCO₂e) and Extrafarma (2,299.6 tCO₂e), companies that were part of Ultrapar's portfolio at that time. To ensure data comparability over the years, excluding emissions from these divested companies, the adjusted total Scope 1 emissions in 2021 is 31,391.42 tCO₂e, as reported.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

3284

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Considering the exclusive acquisition of renewable and certified electricity, market-based emissions were zeroed. The methodology considers traceability certificates and contracts with clean energy suppliers. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Past year 1

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

2134.8

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Considering the exclusive acquisition of renewable and certified electricity, market-based emissions were zeroed. The methodology considers traceability certificates and contracts with clean energy suppliers. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Past year 2

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

2431.5

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Considering the exclusive acquisition of renewable and certified electricity, market-based emissions were zeroed. The methodology considers traceability certificates and contracts with clean energy suppliers. The methodology follows GHG Protocol guidelines.

Past year 3

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

6705.5

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions reported in the 2021 Sustainability Report totaled 159,562.8 tCO₂e. This high value is mainly due to emissions from Oxiteno (149,230.2 tCO₂e) and Extrafarma (3,627.1 tCO₂e), companies that were part of Ultrapar's portfolio at that time. To ensure data comparability over the years, excluding emissions from these divested companies, the adjusted total Scope 2 emissions in 2021 is 6,705.50 tCO₂e, as reported.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

16787967

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Approximately 98% of emissions related to goods and services purchased come from raw materials, LPG, propane, and butane. Therefore, the calculation considers the quantity purchased of each of these inputs, since the representativeness of the other inputs is not significant.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

119628

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on investments in relevant capital goods, such as equipment and infrastructure, using specific emission factors by asset type according to the GHG Protocol.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

56

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The values reported in this category refer to indirect emissions associated with the supply chain of fuels and energy purchased by the company and are computed on a monthly basis.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

498330

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Through research with freight partners, we identified that approximately 30% of freight costs correspond to the amount they spend on fuel. We separated freight costs by state and estimated the fuel cost per state. Using the average fuel price (commercial diesel) published monthly by ANP, we calculated the volume of fuel consumed per state and calculated the freight emission per state. This calculation is made monthly.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

2327

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Although monitored, waste generated in operations represents a small share of total emissions. Disposal is carried out by specialized companies, with control and traceability according to current legislation.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

3988

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Grupo Ultra obtained business travel data directly from the corporate travel manager, with breakdowns by flight segment. Emissions were calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology, using the recommended emission factors for air transport.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

4827

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were estimated based on average distances traveled by employees but represent an insignificant fraction of the company's total emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Grupo Ultra does not have leased assets in upstream operations (oil and gas exploration and production), since its business model is focused on distribution, commercialization, and logistics of fuels and derivatives. Therefore, this indicator does not apply to the company's operational reality.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

58160

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Average product method
- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In a study conducted by a specialized external consultancy, a coefficient was developed that relates the volume of products sold to the estimated amount of fuel consumed by resellers for product distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Ultrapar.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :GHG Protocol**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

(7.8.5) Please explain*Sales volume of each product and emission factor according to GHG Protocol.***End of life treatment of sold products****(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Not relevant, explanation provided**(7.8.5) Please explain***Not applicable to Ultrapar.***Downstream leased assets****(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Not relevant, explanation provided**(7.8.5) Please explain**

Not applicable to Ultrapar.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category was considered not relevant for the current inventory, since most of the associated emissions are already included in other relevant categories, such as Fuels Sold (Category 11) and Fuels and energy related to activities not included in Scope 1 or 2 (Category 3). Any residual emissions are not significant to the inventory's materiality.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the Investments category were calculated according to GHG Protocol guidelines and consider emissions from companies without operational control (e.g., OPLA).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Ultrapar.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Ultrapar.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

16790083.84

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

58878.03

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

10884.84

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

490845.28

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

5262.73

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3529.97

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

6173

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

58159.74

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

45393496.56

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

36.8

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Grupo Ultra companies, like the Brazilian market, have advanced in their maturity regarding the measurement and reporting of Scope 3 emissions. This progress is reflected in the gradual expansion of reported categories and in improved data quality. In the early years, the lack of consolidated data and applicable methodologies limited reporting, which has been enhanced through the development of internal processes, engagement with the value chain, and alignment with GHG Protocol guidelines. Compared to the previous year (2023), the reporting methodology to the CDP was adjusted for better alignment with the company's other disclosures, now including emissions from investees in Scopes 1 and 2, in addition to Scope 3.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

5527.03

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

31035.86

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1052.19

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

533253.14

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

5411.32

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

108529.75

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

2355.34

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

146957.08

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Grupo Ultra companies, like the Brazilian market, have advanced in their maturity regarding the measurement and reporting of Scope 3 emissions. This progress is reflected in the gradual expansion of reported categories and in improved data quality. In the early years, the lack of consolidated data and applicable methodologies limited reporting, which has been enhanced through the development of internal processes, engagement with the value chain, and alignment with GHG Protocol guidelines. Compared to the previous year (2023), the reporting methodology to the CDP was adjusted for better alignment with the company's other disclosures, now including emissions from investees in Scopes 1 and 2, in addition to Scope 3.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3201.75

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

431474.68

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2521.56

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

521.95

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3700.54

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

149888.19

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Grupo Ultra companies, like the Brazilian market, have advanced in their maturity regarding the measurement and reporting of Scope 3 emissions. This progress is reflected in the gradual expansion of reported categories and in improved data quality. In the early years, the lack of consolidated data and applicable methodologies limited reporting, which has been enhanced through the development of internal processes, engagement with the value chain, and alignment with GHG Protocol guidelines. Compared to the previous year (2023), the reporting methodology to the CDP was adjusted for better alignment with the company's other disclosures, now including emissions from investees in Scopes 1 and 2, in addition to Scope 3.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Ultracargo-GHGProtocol-8a28acfd-3f27-4934-8e1f-7bd0c112e786.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultracargo. Page 13. Ultracargo has an emissions report audited with reasonable assurance. The attached report can also be accessed through the public emissions registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, promoted by FGV.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

17

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Ipiranga-GHGProtocol-e515d8fb-cbc7-47aa-a901-3284cd28a214.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ipiranga. Page 22. Ipiranga has an emissions report audited with reasonable assurance. The attached report can also be accessed through the public emissions registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, promoted by FGV.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

47

Row 3

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Ultragaz-GHGProtocol-eec9d81d-dff2-44b0-95bf-88651dbae32c.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultragaz. Page 15. Ultragaz has an emissions report audited with reasonable assurance. The attached report can also be accessed through the public emissions registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, promoted by FGV.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

36

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Ultracargo-GHGProtocol-8a28acfd-3f27-4934-8e1f-7bd0c112e786.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultracargo. Page 13.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

22

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Ultracargo-GHGProtocol-8a28acfd-3f27-4934-8e1f-7bd0c112e786.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultracargo. Page 13.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Ipiranga-GHGProtocol-e515d8fb-cbc7-47aa-a901-3284cd28a214.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ipiranga. Page 22.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

42

Row 4

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Ipiranga-GHGProtocol-e515d8fb-cbc7-47aa-a901-3284cd28a214.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ipiranga. Page 22.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

Row 5**(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach***Select from:*☒ Scope 2 location-based**(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place***Select from:*☒ Annual process**(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year***Select from:*☒ Complete**(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance***Select from:*☒ Limited assurance**(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement***Ultrazag-GHGProtocol-eec9d81d-dff2-44b0-95bf-88651dbae32c.pdf***(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference***GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultrazag. Page 15.***(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard***Select from:*

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

32

Row 6

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Ultragaz-GHGProtocol-eec9d81d-dff2-44b0-95bf-88651dbae32c.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultragaz. Page 15.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 7

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

[Grupo_Ultra_Relatório_Sustentabilidade_2024_PT_fin-f95d2dd5-3866-4ed2-a8ec-e347cc5e1c49.pdf](#)

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2024 Sustainability Report, with limited audit. Page 86.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ASAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

2

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Ipiranga-GHGProtocol-e515d8fb-cbc7-47aa-a901-3284cd28a214.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ipiranga. Page 22.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

89

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Ultrazag-GHGProtocol-eec9d81d-dff2-44b0-95bf-88651dbae32c.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultrazag. Page 15.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

10

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Ultracargo-GHGProtocol-8a28acfd-3f27-4934-8e1f-7bd0c112e786.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

GHG Emissions Inventory (Brazilian GHG Protocol Program) of Ultracargo. Page 13.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

1

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Market-based: Consumption of renewable and certified electricity was maintained at 100% in all Ultra Group units.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

11879

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was fleet replacement with more efficient vehicles, use of biomethane and ethanol, and initiatives such as the Mover and Tração Program, which contributed to direct emissions reductions. The emissions reduction from these initiatives was 11,879 tCO₂e in the year, representing 34% of the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant divestments were made in 2024 that would alter the scope or boundaries of the inventory.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant changes occurred.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers were recorded that altered organizational or operational boundaries.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Despite the expansion of terminals and increased product handling, especially at Ultracargo, operational efficiency gains, such as reduced cost per installed capacity and the use of more sustainable modes (rail and waterways), offset potential increases in emissions.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The methodology followed the GHG Protocol standard, with no relevant changes.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant boundary changes.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Despite extreme weather events (floods and droughts), operational adjustments were occasional and did not generate significant impact on total emissions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Fluctuations in carbon credit prices and regulatory changes were monitored but did not generate measurable changes in reported emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic CO₂ emissions are mostly associated with Ultrapar's Scope 3, totaling approximately 77,209,410 tons of CO₂. They result mainly from the category "Use of products sold," considering the commercialization of biofuels such as ethanol and biomethane. Because they are derived from biomass, these emissions are classified as biogenic and reported separately from fossil emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

30681.71

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

288.9

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

398.29

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

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

184.44

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Brazil	31553.32	3284	0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Ipiranga</i>	<i>11258.7</i>
Row 2	<i>Ultragaz</i>	<i>14880.41</i>
Row 3	<i>Ultracargo</i>	<i>5193.22</i>
Row 4	<i>Ultrapar</i>	<i>220.99</i>

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Ipiranga</i>	<i>1048.64</i>	<i>0</i>
Row 2	<i>Ultragaz</i>	<i>1391.3</i>	<i>0</i>
Row 3	<i>Ultracargo</i>	<i>711.75</i>	<i>0</i>
Row 4	<i>Ultrapar</i>	<i>132.45</i>	<i>0</i>

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31553.32

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

3284.14

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope 1 emissions refer to the direct emissions from Grupo Ultra's operations (Ipiranga, Ultragaz, Ultracargo and holding), including stationary and mobile combustion, as well as fugitive emissions. Scope 2 emissions were calculated on a location-based approach, considering electricity purchases. Market-based emissions are zero, since 100% of electricity consumption comes from renewable sources certified by I-RECs, ensuring neutrality in Scope 2.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

(7.22.4) Please explain

No additional emissions are reported, as the consolidated scope already covers all relevant Grupo Ultra operations.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ipiranga

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas marketing & retailing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11258.7

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

1048.64

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

The calculations followed the GHG Protocol methodology. All companies within the Ultra Group adhere to the directive of using 100% renewable energy.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ultragaz

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas marketing & retailing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14880.41

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

1391.3

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

The calculations followed the GHG Protocol methodology. All companies within the Ultra Group adhere to the directive of using 100% renewable energy.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ultracargo

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Logistics - transport

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5193.22

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

711.75

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

The calculations followed the GHG Protocol methodology. All companies within the Ultra Group adhere to the directive of using 100% renewable energy.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

12223.08

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

74035.63

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

86258.71

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

80588.79

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

21846.17

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

102434.96

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

92811.87

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

95881.8

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

188693.67

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12096.11

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

12096.11

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Ethanol for fleet.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

126.97

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

126.87

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0.1

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total energy consumption includes electricity consumed plus fuels for self-generation of energy and self-heating, considering the percentage of biofuels in gasoline blends (30%) and diesel oil (15%).

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

72650.99

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1274.33

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

66657.21

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4791.45

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gasoline and diesel for the fleet and aviation kerosene for the Group's aircraft. Self-generation of electricity: gasoline and diesel oil used in generators; For steam generation, fuel oil was used in boilers.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1384.63

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1384.63

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas for the fleet and LPG for the restaurant and locker room.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

86258.7

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1401.2

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

80138.05

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4719.45

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sum of all fuels consumed by the companies and operations of the Grupo Ultra.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1401.19

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1401.19

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

126.87

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

126.87

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

80102.08

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

80102.08

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

12041.15

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

11012.21

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4719.45

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4719.45

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

48.38

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

16104

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Low-carbon energy reported refers to the purchase of energy attribute certificates (I-REC) from wind generation in Brazil. The acquisition method was unbundled, meaning no physical electricity was purchased, only the environmental attributes. The choice of I-REC ensures traceability and compliance with international standards.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

9996

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Low-carbon energy reported refers to the purchase of energy attribute certificates (I-REC) from wind generation in Brazil. The acquisition method was unbundled, meaning no physical electricity was purchased, only the environmental attributes. The choice of I-REC ensures traceability and compliance with international standards.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

16682

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Low-carbon energy reported refers to the purchase of energy attribute certificates (I-REC) from wind generation in Brazil. The acquisition method was unbundled, meaning no physical electricity was purchased, only the environmental attributes. The choice of I-REC ensures traceability and compliance with international standards.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

13092

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Low-carbon energy reported refers to the purchase of energy attribute certificates (I-REC) from wind generation in Brazil. The acquisition method was unbundled, meaning no physical electricity was purchased, only the environmental attributes. The choice of I-REC ensures traceability and compliance with international standards.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

2602.44

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2024, 100% of the electricity consumed by Grupo Ultra's office building was supplied through a solar Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator. This initiative eliminated Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption and reinforced the group's commitment to climate and sustainability goals.
[Add row]

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

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16751215.1

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

1402

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

0

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

10416.46

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

16763033.56

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0

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

34837.46

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

133499000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

27.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Reduction mainly resulted from lower activity at Ultracargo's Santos terminal, where VOC burners account for over 90% of direct emissions. The reduction also reflects operational initiatives such as the gradual replacement of heavy vehicles with more efficient models, increased use of ethanol in Ultragaz's light fleet (98%), and the requirement for biomethane or CNG for trucks transporting this gas.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.26

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

34837.46

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

27696

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

20

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Reduction mainly resulted from lower activity at Ultracargo's Santos terminal, where VOC burners account for over 90% of direct emissions. The reduction also reflects operational initiatives such as the gradual replacement of heavy vehicles with more efficient models, increased use of ethanol in Ultragaz's light fleet (98%), and the requirement for biomethane or CNG for trucks transporting this gas.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

%

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

83

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

% of waste sent to landfill

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

247354

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Purchased electricity in GJ

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2023

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

43432.8

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

2134.8

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

0.000

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

45567.600

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

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

38732.460

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

31553.32

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

3284.14

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

34837.460

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

156.98

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to businesses accounting for 99% of the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Ipiranga, Ultragaz and Ultracargo.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Residual emissions will be 100% neutralized from 2025.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Key initiatives that contributed to the target: Use of 100% renewable, certified electricity in all operations; Replacement of fossil fuels with biomethane in transportation and industrial processes; Conversion of the light fleet to ethanol (98% at Ultragaz); Installation of floating roofs in Ultracargo tanks to reduce VOC emissions; Logistics optimization and fleet renewal for greater efficiency; Early purchase of carbon credits to neutralize residual emissions from 2025.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

185983.2

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Supports Scope 2 neutrality (electricity) and the ambition for Scope 1 and 2 carbon reduction and neutrality from 2025 under the ESG Plan 2030. Abs. Reference 1 (Question 7.53.1).

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Covers Ultrapar (holding), Ipiranga, Ultragaz and Ultracargo.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Maintain 100% consumption of renewable, certified electricity across all Ultrapar, Ipiranga, Ultragaz and Ultracargo units until 2030.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Centralized purchase of I-RECs; Contracts in the free market (ACL) with origin traceability; Measurement/assurance processes (GHG Protocol Gold Seal for Ipiranga, Ultragaz and Ultracargo in 2024); Corporate standardization of renewable energy and supplier integration.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	1	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	2	827
Implemented	2	2184
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

75000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement with LED lamps. Estimated savings and investment value.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2154

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At Ultragaz, the strategy was to replace gasoline with ethanol in the light fleet, with no additional investment required. The success of the action depended on the engagement of the team that uses the vehicles, highlighting the importance of awareness for emissions reduction. Although there was no direct monetary savings, the initiative contributed to mitigating the environmental impact of operations.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Grupo Ultra set the goal to neutralize Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2025. To achieve this, it adopts an integrated approach combining energy and operational efficiency with carbon credit and renewable energy certificate (I-REC) purchases. The acquisition of these instruments is already included in the company's financial planning. Additionally, the strategic planning incorporates a long-term projection, with a 10-year horizon, for carbon credit pricing, reinforcing the commitment to a financially sustainable climate transition.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☒ Biomass gasification

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Biomethane for stationary combustion

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO₂e/GJ

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Compared with Natural Gas (stationary combustion)

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.05

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based on real LCA (cradle-to-grave) data for biomethane and natural gas (stationary combustion), using the metric tonCO₂e/GJ

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Row 2**(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation***Select from:*☒ Product or service**(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon***Select from:*☒ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide**(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)**

Biofuels

☒ Other, please specify :Use of biomethane**(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)***Biomethane for mobile combustion***(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions***Select from:*☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)**(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)**

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO2e/GJ

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Natural Gas (mobile combustion)

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.07

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based on real LCA (cradle-to-grave) data for biomethane and natural gas (mobile combustion), using the metric tonCO2e/GJ

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.04

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☒ Other, please specify :Use of biomethane

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Biomethane for mobile combustion

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO₂e/GJ

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.08

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based on real LCA (cradle-to-grave) data for biomethane and Diesel (mobile combustion), using the metric tonCO2e/GJ

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.15

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☒ Bioethanol

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Ethanol: Renewable fuel of plant origin, called Original Ethanol of national production, intended for ethanol-powered or flex-fuel engines. According to ANP Resolution No. 907 of 11/18/2022.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The life cycle model was developed in accordance with life cycle assessment (LCA) standards (ISO 14040 and 14044).

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

kg CO2 eq./1000km

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

original gasoline

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

102

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The life cycle model was developed in accordance with life cycle assessment (LCA) standards (ISO 14040 and 14044). The results are presented in terms of the functional unit represented by a distance traveled of 1,000 km in the respective vehicles considered in the combustion stage. To this end, the value chain was considered, from the production and processing of raw materials to the final use of the fuel in the vehicle, in alignment with comparative technical reports from the Ipiranga Group, consolidating a well-to-wheels approach for the Organization's 2023 operating year.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

9.6

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☒ Bioethanol

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Premium Ethanol: Renewable fuel of plant origin, Ipimax Etanol Aditivado is intended for ethanol or flex-fuel engines. Ipimax Etanol Aditivado contains a friction-modifying additive that improves movement between metallic engine parts in contact with the product, preventing wear and thus providing fuel savings.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The life cycle model was developed in accordance with life cycle assessment (LCA) standards (ISO 14040 and 14044).

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

kg CO2 eq./1000km

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

original gasoline

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

105

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The life cycle model was developed in accordance with life cycle assessment (LCA) standards (ISO 14040 and 14044). The results are presented in terms of the functional unit represented by a distance traveled of 1,000 km in the respective vehicles considered in the combustion stage. To this end, the value chain was considered, from the production and processing of raw materials to the final use of the fuel in the vehicle, in alignment with comparative technical reports from the Ipiranga Group, consolidating a well-to-wheels approach for the Organization's 2023 operating year.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.6

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The organization supports and engages with forest conservation and emissions reduction initiatives from deforestation, such as the Santa Maria Forest Project (FSM-REDD+), located in Colniza, Mato Grosso. The project protects over 70,000 hectares of native forest in the Legal Amazon and is certified under the VCS standard,

with CCB qualification processes and FSC recertification. Its focus is on biodiversity conservation, reducing unplanned deforestation, promoting local socioeconomic development and implementing sustainable land use practices. The organization contributes with environmental and social actions such as remote monitoring, sustainable forest management, health campaigns, environmental education and technical training, in addition to implementing low-carbon livestock farming. The project is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, reinforcing the organization's commitment to climate transition and responsible development.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10491

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consideration of legal requirements
- ☒ Investment analysis
- ☒ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Local community involvement, social and environmental co-benefits, transparency and governance

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The project addresses reversal and leakage risks through sustainable practices, community engagement, remote monitoring and recognized certifications. It is aligned with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, reinforcing the commitment to climate transition.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The organization supports and engages with forest conservation and emissions reduction initiatives from deforestation, such as the Santa Maria Forest Project (FSM-REDD+), located in Colniza, Mato Grosso. The project protects over 70,000 hectares of native forest in the Legal Amazon and is certified under the VCS standard, with CCB qualification processes and FSC recertification. Its focus is on biodiversity conservation, reducing unplanned deforestation, promoting local socioeconomic development and implementing sustainable land use practices. The organization contributes with environmental and social actions such as remote monitoring, sustainable forest management, health campaigns, environmental education and technical training, in addition to implementing low-carbon livestock farming. The project is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, reinforcing the organization's commitment to climate transition and responsible development.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11259

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Consideration of legal requirements

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Local community involvement, social and environmental co-benefits, transparency and governance

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The project addresses reversal and leakage risks through sustainable practices, community engagement, remote monitoring and recognized certifications. It is aligned with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, reinforcing the commitment to climate transition.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

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

☒ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The information reported was also disclosed in Grupo Ultra’s 2024 Sustainability Report, which underwent independent audit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Sustainability report Grupo Ultra.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☒ All data points in module 4

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The information reported was also disclosed in Grupo Ultra’s 2024 Sustainability Report, which underwent independent audit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Sustainability report Grupo Ultra.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☒ Supplier compliance with environmental requirements

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The information reported was also disclosed in Grupo Ultra's 2024 Sustainability Report, which underwent independent audit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Sustainability report Grupo Ultra.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☒ All data points in module 6

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The information reported was also disclosed in Grupo Ultra's 2024 Sustainability Report, which underwent independent audit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Sustainability report Grupo Ultra.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Methane emissions

☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

- ☒ Base year emissions

☒ Progress against targets

☒ Project-based carbon credits

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

- General standards
- ☒ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The information reported was also disclosed in Grupo Ultra’s 2024 Sustainability Report, which underwent independent audit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Sustainability report Grupo Ultra.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

CFO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]

