UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Financial statements in December 31st, 2021, and 2020

Contents

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Independent Auditors' report on Financial Statements

(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese, prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and the International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Rio de Janeiro - RJ

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, and the statements of operations, comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company, as of December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Practices Adopted in Brazil and with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International and Brazilian Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements included in the Accountant Professional Code of Ethics ("Código de Ética Profissional do Contador") and in the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council ("Conselho Federal de Contabilidade"), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis

Pre-operational stage

As mentioned in Note 1 to the Financial Statements, the Company is in the pre-operating phase and, consequently, has no cash flow generated for its activities. Therefore, the investments and expenses incurred by the Company are being honored through financial support from its shareholders. The financial statements should be read in this context. Our opinion is not qualified in relation to this matter.

Accounts payable to related parties

As mentioned in Note 1 and 9 to the Financial Statements, current liabilities with related parties are mainly made of balances payable to related parties that will be converted into share capital, after the Closing of the Company's corporate restructuring signed in November 2021 and which, on December 31, 2021, still depends on certain precedent conditions, established in the contract, for its completion. The Financial statements should be read in this context. Our opinion is not qualified in relation to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and for the internal controls that it determined as necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue operating, disclosing, when applicable, the matters related to its operational continuity and the use of this accounting base in the preparation of the financial statements, unless the management intends to liquidate the Company or cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative to avoid the closure of operations.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that the examination performed in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing will always detect possible existing material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of the examination performed in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is greater than the one deriving from error, as fraud may involve the act of circumventing internal control, collusion, forgery, omission or deliberate false representations.

– Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the corresponding transactions and events in a compatible manner with the objective of a true and fair presentation.

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

Rio de Janeiro, March 15, 2022
KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC SP-014428/O-6 F-RJ

Original in Portuguese signed by

Juliana Ribeiro de Oliveira
CRC RJ-095335/O-0

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Balance sheets on December 31st, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	2021	2020
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,321,380	3,640
Accounts receivable – related parties	9	219,000	21
Prepaid expenses	10	32,979	12,170
Recoverable taxes	11	1,866	14
Recoverable income tax and social contribution	11	330	5
Total current assets		**1,575,555**	**15,850**
Non-current			
Prepaid expenses	10	39,170	3,901
Deferred taxes	12	37,164	16,984
Property plant, and equipment	13	1,145,711	24,390
Intangible assets	14	17	21
Right of use assets	15	175,992	-
Total non-current assets		**1,398,054**	**45,296**
Total assets		**2,973,609**	**61,146**

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Balance sheets on December 31st, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	2021	2020
Current Liabilities			
Suppliers	16	97,806	834
Accounts payable - related parties	9	127,171	47,650
Shareholder loan - related parties	9	2,373,820	-
Taxes and contributions payable	17	663	611
Income tax and social contribution payable	17	-	2
Derivative financial instruments	21	63,213	-
Total current liabilities		**2,662,673**	**49,097**
Non-current			
Accounts payable – related parties	9	1,535	1,553
Lease liabilities	15	198,369	-
Total non-current liabilities		**199,904**	**1,553**
Shareholders' equity	18		
Share capital		219,003	3
Advance payments for future capital increases ("AFACs")		46,249	43,469
Adjustment of equity valuation		(65,063)	-
Accumulated losses		(89,157)	(32,976)
Total shareholders' equity		**111,032**	**10,496**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**2,973,609**	**61,146**

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Statements of income or loss

December 31st, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	2021	2020
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	19	(29,846)	(28,795)
Impairment and other losses	8	(137)	(2)
Net income before financial result (expenses)		**(29,983)**	**(28,797)**
Net financial result	20		
Finance income		10,023	79
Financial expenses		(56,401)	(66)
Loss before taxes		**(76,361)**	**(28,784)**
Current income tax and social contribution	12	-	(2)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	12	20,180	16,984
Loss of the year		**(56,181)**	**(11,802)**

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Statements of comprehensive income (loss)

December 31st, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of Reais)

	2021	2020
Loss of the year	(56,181)	(11,802)
Gains and losses from hedge operations	(65,063)	-
Total comprehensive loss of the year	**(121,244)**	**(11,802)**

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Statements of changes in shareholders´equity

December 31st, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of Reais)

	Share capital		Capital reserve				
	Paid	**To be paid**	**Advance for future capital increase**	**Capital reserve**	**Adjustment of equity valuation**	**Accumulated loss**	**Total shareholders' equity**
Balance on January 1st, 2020	**2**	**-**	**13,677**	**-**	**-**	**(21,174)**	**(7,495)**
Loss of the Year	-	-	-	-	-	(11,802)	**(11,802)**
Capital increase - Siemens Participações	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Conversion of loan in advance for future capital increase - Infra	-	-	20,766	-	-	-	**20,766**
Advance for future capital increase - Infra	-	-	9,026	-	-	-	**9,026**
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**3**	**-**	**43,469**	**-**	**-**	**(32,976)**	**10,496**
Loss of the Year	-	-	-	-	-	(56,181)	**(56,181)**
Capital increase – SPIC	-	280,000	-	-	-	-	**280,000**
Shareholders' Agreement November 17th, 2021	-	(61,000)	-	-	-	-	**(61,000)**
Advance for future capital increase - Infra	-	-	2,780	-	-	-	**2,780**
Hedge accounting	-	-	-	-	(65,063)	-	**(65,063)**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**3**	**219,000**	**46,249**	**-**	**(65,063)**	**(89,157)**	**111,032**

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A.

Statements of cash flows

December 31st, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands of Reais)

	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before taxes	(76,361)	(28,784)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	4	1
Exchange variation	1	(34)
Interest on loan	12,646	-
Exchange variation on loan	8,258	-
Gains and losses operation - swap	21,109	-
Impairment and other losses	137	2
Adjusted net losses	**(34,206)**	**(28,815)**
(Increase) decrease in assets and increase (decrease) of liabilities:		
Recoverable taxes	(1,853)	(20)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(324)	-
Prepaid expenses	(56,078)	(6,393)
Advance payments	-	66
Accounts receivable – related parties	(116)	4
Suppliers	96,971	(830)
Accounts payable – related parties	79,504	24,786
Taxes and contributions payable	50	612
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**83,948**	**(10,590)**
Cash flows from investment activities		
Acquisition of PPE	(1,097,607)	(15,686)
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(22)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,097,607)**	**(15,708)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Capital increase - Siemens	-	1
Conversion of loans in AFACs - Infra	-	20,766
AFACs - Infra	2,780	9,026
Shareholder loan received - GNA Infra	138,113	-
Shareholder loan received - SPIC	556,361	-
Shareholder loan received – BP Global	678,595	-
Shareholder loan received – Siemens BV	979,847	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**2,355,696**	**29,793**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,342,037**	**3,495**
At the beginning of the year	3,640	145
At the end of the year	1,321,380	3,640
Exchange variance on cash and cash equivalents	24,297	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,342,037**	**3,495**

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to financial statements
(In thousands Reais, unless stated otherwise)

1 Operations

UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A. ("GNA II" or "Company") was incorporated on October 21st, 2015 and on April 8th, 2019, the legal type of the company's was changed from limited liability company to a joint stock company, changing its corporate name from UTE GNA II Geração de Energia Ltda. to UTE GNA II Geração de Energia S.A. The Company had as controllers Prumo Logística S.A ("Prumo") and Gás Natural Açu S.A. ("GNA HoldCo") until October 2020. On November 25th, 2020, GNA II shares that were Prumo's shares were transferred to GNA HoldCo, and subsequently transferred from GNA HoldCo to Gás Natural Infraestrutura S.A("GNA Infra") and also new shares were subscribed by Siemens Participações S.A ("Siemens"). On January 28th, 2021, the Company became jointly controlled by the following shareholders: Gás Natural Açu Infraestrutura S.A. ("GNA Infra"), Siemens Participações ("Siemens") and SPIC Brasil ("SPIC"), a subsidiary of State Power Investment Corporation of China.

In December 2017, UTE GNA II won the A-6 auction, a project for a thermal plant with a capacity of 1,672.6 megawatts that will demand investments of R$5.6 billion*, with an estimated start of operations on January 1st, 2025.

On October 20th, 2020, ANEEL's board unanimously approved:

(i) Change the implementation schedule of GNA II, to concatenate with the implementation schedule of Campos 2 - 500 kV* substation, considering the 9 (nine) months for the plant commissioning.

(ii) Concatenate the respective Energy Trading Contracts in the Regulated Environment ("CCEAR"), to shift the energy supplying in 9 (nine) months after the effective commercial operation date of the Campos 2 – 500 kV* substation, being after January 1st, 2023 and thus, postponing the starts and end dates of the CCEARs, preserving the balance and the contractual term.

(iii) Link the obligation to pay the Charges and Use of Transmission Systems ("EUST") associated with UTE GNA II to the availability of the Campos 2 substation facilities.

(iv) Limit the concatenation periods outlined in items (i) and (ii) to a maximum of 9 (nine) months after the contractual term for the commercial operation of the Campos 2 - 500 kV* substation, defined as March 22nd, 2024.

In November 2020, UTE GNA II entered a long-term financing contract in the amount of R$ 3,930 billion with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) for the implementation of the project. The contract is divided into 3 tranches: the first referring to expenses with national services and equipment with interest of IPCA + 4.64%, the second and third referring to imported equipment without national similar with interest of IPCA + 5.45% and IPCA + 8.00%.

(*) Unaudited information

On May 5th, 2021, GNA Infraestrutura executed an Intercompany loan with UTE GNA II, in the gross amount of R$ 112,034, with remuneration indexed to the CDI, to guarantee payments arising from the Environmental Compensation, related to the Installation License, and other project costs.

On September 17th, 2021, GNA Infraestrutura and SPIC executed an Intercompany loan with UTE GNA II, in the total amount of R$ 156,287, with remuneration indexed to the CDI, for the purpose of payments related to the issuance of the Limited Notice to Proceed of the EPC contract of Thermal.

On September 22nd, 2021, Siemens Energy Finance BV executed a loan to UTE GNA II, in the amount of EUR 13,700, with remuneration indexed to EURIBOR, for the purpose of payments related to the issuance of the Limited Notice to Proceed of the EPC contract of the Thermal. For the exchange exposure arising from this contract, UTE GNA II entered a SWAP contract from EUR to CDI +.

On November 17th, 2021, BP Global Investments Limited ("BPGIL"), Gás Natural Açu SA, Gás Natural Açu Infraestrutura SA ("GNA Infra"), Prumo Logística SA ("Prumo"), Siemens Energy Finance BV ("SEF"), Siemens Gas and Power Holding, BV ("SGPH"), Siemens Energy Inc., SPIC Brasil Térmicas e Participações SA ("SPIC"), UTE GNA II Geração de Energia SA ("GNA II"), and, as intervening-consenting parties, Siemens Participações Ltda. ("Siemens Par") and UTE GNA I Geração de Energia SA entered the "Notice to Proceed Agreement" ("NTP Agreement"), the Share Purchase Agreement and Other Covenants of GNA II ("GNA II SPA"), the BPGIL Loan Agreement, SPIC Loan Agreement, SEF Loan Agreement (collectively, the "NTP Loans") and ancillary documentation.

The NTP Agreement is the main agreement that provides rules on various matters related to the operation, with emphasis on (i) the issuance, by GNA II, of the Notice to Proceed ("NTP") under the Engineering, Acquisition and Construction Agreement ("EPC TPP GNA II Agreement"), entered into by GNA II, Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Andrade Gutierrez Engenharia SA and AG Construções e Serviços SA, on January 21st, 2020, as amended; (ii) the execution of NTP Loans between GNA II, on the one hand, and BPGIL, SPIC and SEF, on the other; (iii) the sale of the GNA II shares held by GNA Infra to BPGIL and SGPH through the execution of the GNA II SPA; (iv) the amendment to the GNA II Shareholders' Agreement to be signed at the GNA II SPA Closing; (v) the transfer of GNA II shares from Siemens Par to SGPH, among other matters.

Pursuant to the NTP Agreement, BPGIL, SPIC and SEF provided loans to GNA II to cover, among other costs, the payment of the NTP under the EPC TPP GNA II Agreement, prior to Financial Closing, and costs and expenses related to the GNA II project.

Pursuant to the GNA II SPA, on the date of the Financial Closing, GNA Infra will sell and transfer all its GNA II shares to SGPH and BPGIL, or any of their affiliates. The closing of such transaction is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent set forth in the agreement, such as the approval of the antitrust authorities, consent of BNDES, among others.

In accordance with the agreements signed on November 17th, 2021, on November 18th and 29th, 2021, SPIC executed a loan to UTE GNA II, in the total amount of R$ 420,000, with remuneration indexed to the CDI, with the purpose of payments related to the issuance of the Notice to Proceed of power plant EPC contract.

In accordance with the contracts signed on November 17th, 2021, on November 19th, 2021, Siemens Energy Finance B.V. executed a loan to UTE GNA II, in the amount of EUR 142,126, with remuneration indexed to EURIBOR, for the purpose of payments related to the issuance of the Notice to Proceed of the EPC contract of power plant. For the exchange exposure arising from this contract, UTE GNA II entered a SWAP contract from EUR to CDI +.

In accordance with the agreements signed on 17th November 2021, on 19th November 2021, BP Global Investments Limited executed a loan to UTE GNA II, in the amount of USD 122,085, with remuneration indexed to USD LIBOR, with the purpose of payments related to the issuance of the Notice to Proceed of power plant EPC contract. For the exchange exposure arising from this contract, UTE GNA II entered a SWAP contract from USD to CDI +.

After receiving the loans, UTE GNA II implemented its Hedging strategy to cover 100% of the project's foreign exchange exposure, contracting NDFs for the short term and executing financial investments in hard currency to guarantee a Natural Hedge for the long-term payments.

In November 2021, after the Notice to Proceed was issued, the Consortium formed by Siemens and Andrade Gutierrez, responsible for the EPC contract for power plant, started the plant suppression and earthworks work.

(*) Unaudited information

a) COVID-19

On March 11th, 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the coronavirus outbreak is characterized as a pandemic. The consequences of the pandemic increased the degree of uncertainty for economic agents and there are direct and indirect impacts, among them the main one being a delay in relation to the original schedule. Consequently, the project schedule and commercial conditions with the main suppliers were revised.

At the state and municipal level, a series of decrees established measures and actions to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.

UTE GNA II implemented special operating regimes to minimize the chances of total stoppages of its activities, in addition to other measures to minimize the contagion of its employees, including hiring the Hospital Albert Einstein consultancy to guide the guidelines that should be adopted in order to minimize the impacts of the pandemic.

A Crisis Management Committee was implemented involving all companies of the GNA Group to identify risks to operations and business continuity, evaluate different scenarios and draw up action plans to mitigate the risks raised. In this committee, 5 working groups were created to focus on specific topics:

- Safety, Environment and Emergency Response.
- People, Health, and Internal Communication.
- Market and Customers.
- Finance, Controllership and Treasury; And
- Operations and Supplies.

Since then, there is a daily monitoring of the main risks raised by each of these groups, including, among others, impacts related to:

supply chain and demand for products or services.

ability to honors with payment commitments.

credit risk: default or requests for contractual renegotiation.

company's ability to keep operations in full operation; And

reduction of productivity of employees and stakeholders related to health and safety issues.

Several preventive measures have been and continue to be adopted in each of the Group's companies.

The management of GNA II has been negotiating with financing agents, in a scenario of continuing the project without changes in business continuity.

b) SPIC Brasil

On August 7th, 2020, SPIC Brasil (SPIC), a subsidiary of State Power Investment Corporation of China, signed a binding agreement to acquire 33% of GNA II. The closing of the contract was subject to the fulfillment of conditions precedent common to this type of transaction, which were fully complied with on January 28th, 2021, the date on which SPIC assumed a 33% equity interest in GNA II, through the subscription of new shares.

c) Licenses

The Company has preliminary environmental licenses for up to 1.7 GW in thermoelectric in combined-cycle thermoelectric.

Description	Document	Date of admission	Duration
Installation License for natural gas-powered Thermal Power Plant, called UTE GNA Port of Açu III, with an installed capacity of 1,672.6 MW in combined cycle. On November 10th, 2020, the object was changed to: Installation of a thermoelectric plant powered by natural gas, called UTE GNA Porto do Açu III (UTE GNA II), with an installed capacity of 1,672.6MW in combined cycle, Substation 500kV (SE UTE GNA II) and Interconnection Substation.	AVB004488 (Averba a LI Nº IN050962)	01/16/2020	01/16/2025
Ambiental Authorization for Wildlife Survey in the installation region of the LT-500 kV Açu-Campos Transmission Line.	AA nº IN006481	05/21/2020	05/21/2022
Vegetation Suppression Authorization of 0.282 ha of restinga vegetation located at Fazenda Saco Dantas, S/N, São João da Barra - RJ (Açu Industrial Complex).	ASV n° 20339202012821	05/25/2020	05/25/2022
Prior and Installation License for temporary construction site in an area of approximately 159,000 m² (phase 3) in the Açu Natural Gas Thermoelectric Park.	LPI N° IN006749	06/25/2020	06/25/2026
Prior license for the implementation of a transmission line of 500kV Açu - Campos 2, with 37.42km of extension and servitude range of 64 meters, which aims to connect the power plant UTE GNA Port of Açu III (Special Sector of the Port of Açu - SEPA) to the SUBSTATION SE Campos - 500kV. Validity condition No. 26: 26- Enter an Environmental Compensation Commitment Term (TCCA), in accordance with State Law No. 6,572/2013, amended by State Law No. 7,061/2015 and Inea Resolution No. 127/2015, prior to the eventual issuance of the Installation License, in compliance with article 36 of Law No. 9,985, of 07.18.2000, published in the D.O.U. of 07.19.2000. For environmental compensation, the amount corresponding to 0.36036% of the total value of investments for the implementation of the enterprise should be applied, not included in the calculation of environmental compensation the items provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 1 of State Law No. 6,572/2013	LP Nº IN051729 AVB004504	11/05/2020	11/04/2025
Installation license for the implementation of a 500 kV electric power transmission line, with 37.4 km, between the SE of the Thermoelectric Power Plant UTE GNA Porto do Açu III and SE Campos 2 and the handling and transport of wild fauna.	LI Nº IN010656	11/24/2021	11/24/2025

d) Going concern

The Project of GNA II aims to build a combined gas cycle thermal power plant with a capacity of 1,672.6 MW*, which in addition to being part of the development of the so-called "Açu Gás Hub", strategically located in the northeast of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which aims to offer an efficient logistics solution for the marketing and consumption of natural gas and its products.

The Company recorded a loss in the amount of R$56,181 for the year ended December 31st, 2021 (R$11,802 on December 31st, 2020), and on that date, current liabilities exceed current assets by R$1,087,118 (Current net negative capital of R$33,247 as of December 31st, 2020). As a result of this situation, Management assessed whether the Company would have funds available to continue operating in the foreseeable future. The Company's assessment considered the following factors:

On February 21st, 2020, the company signed the shareholders agreement which is intended to regulate GNA II's governance, as well as the equity commitments of its shareholders through the capital increase and AFAC. The shareholders' agreement was amended in January 2021 as part of the closing of SPIC's acquisition of 33% of GNA II.

The Company obtained approval from the BNDES of a R$ 3.93 billion loan for the construction of the thermoelectric plant, as informed in note 1 Operational context. Due to the impacts caused by the pandemic, the Financial Closing process was postponed. UTE GNA II anticipates the Financial Closing to occur at between the end of the second quarter of 2022 and the beginning of the third quarter of 2022.

Current liabilities are composed of loans that will be converted into Share Capital after the Closing of the corporate restructuring, which still depends on the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent, as informed in note 1 Operational context.

Signing of technical and commercial agreements executed for the construction and implementation of the thermoelectric project. These contracts were signed in January 2020 and subsequently amended as explained in note 23:

- Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) - Celebrated between, on one side, GNA II, and, on the other, Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Andrade Gutierrez Engenharia S.A. and AG Construções e Serviços S.A., on January 21st, 2020, whose scope is the implementation of a combined cycle thermoelectric power plant, natural gas, in the locality of The Port of Açu Porto do Açu, in the municipality of São João da Barra, State of Rio de Janeiro.

- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) - Celebrated between, on one side, GNA II, and, on the other, Simens Ltda. and Siemens Energy, Inc., on January 21st, 2020, whose scope is the supply of spare parts and the provision of operation and maintenance services for the combined cycle thermoelectric plant, using natural gas for a period of 25 years.

- Long Term Maintenance Program (LTMP) – Celebrated between, on the one hand, GNA II, and, on the other, Siemens Energy, Inc., Siemens Power Generation Service Company, Ltd. and Siemens Ltda., on January 21st, 2020, whose scope is the provision of maintenance services for gas turbines, steam turbines and generators, as well as the supply of related parts and components, for a period of 25 years, referring to the combined cycle thermoelectric plant, with natural gas.

- Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) – Celebrated between GNA II and BP Gas Marketing Limited on January 21st, 2020, whose scope is the purchase and sale / supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which will be supplied by the Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) chartered by UTE GNA I Geração de Energia SA for the supply of natural gas.

- **Allocation agreement (AA)** – Contract signed between BP Gas Marketing Limited, UTE GNA I Geração de Energia S.A. and GNA II on January 21st, 2020, whose scope is the definition of procedures for managing the LNG inventory stored at FSRU.

In addition to these factors, the Management's evaluation also considered the Company's business plan, which was prepared based on technical feasibility studies that indicate, in view of contracts already signed with fixed revenues, the full capacity to recover accumulated losses and the beginning of the construction of the thermoelectric plant scheduled.

The Company's financial statements were prepared based on operational continuity.

(*) Unaudited information

2 Basis of preparation

Compliance statement (with respect to IFRS and CPC standards)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards ("IFRS"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the accounting practices adopted in Brazil (BR GAAP).

The issuance of these financial statements was authorized by the Company's management on March 15th, 2021.

Details on the Company's accounting policies are presented in note 6.

3 Basis measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost, except for financial instruments measured at fair value through the profit and loss and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4 Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Reais, which is the company's functional currency. All balances were rounded to the nearest thousand, unless stated otherwise.

5 Use of judgment and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, Management used judgments and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are continually reviewed. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.
Information on judgments made in the application of accounting policies that have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following explanatory notes:

Note 13 - recognition of deferred income and social contribution taxes and availability of future taxable income against which temporary differences and tax losses can be used.

6 Main accounting policies

The Company applied the accounting policies described below consistently to all the fiscal years presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

a) Financial instruments

(i) Financial Assets

The financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable between related parties.

The Company initially recognizes receivables on the date they were originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party in the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset that does not have a significant financing component is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to its acquisition or issuance - for an item that is not at fair value through profit or loss. A related party receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

The Company ceases to recognize a financial asset when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, or when the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and benefits of the ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Company does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership and does not control the financial asset.

Subsequent Classification and Measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: at amortized cost; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income or Fair Value through Profit and Loss, based on:

in the business model for managing financial assets.

on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Company measures the financial asset at amortized cost when: (i) the financial asset is maintained within the business model whose objective is to maintain financial assets in order to receive contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that constitute, exclusively, payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise satisfies the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income as fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that could otherwise emerge.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first year following the change in the business model.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net income, including interest or dividend income, is recognized in income.
Financial assets at amortized	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading if it is a derivative or if it is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in income. The Company ceases to recognize a financial liability when its contractual obligations are written off, canceled, or expire.

Upon non-recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the extinguished carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any non-monetary assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivatives to hedge its exposures to foreign currency and interest rate risk, using hedge accounting. The appreciation or devaluation of the fair value of the instrument intended for hedging is recorded as a contra entry to the financial income or expense account, in the income statement and/or in specific accounts in shareholders' equity.

At the inception of designated hedging relationships, the Company documents the objective and risk management strategy for conducting the hedge. The Company also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Cash flow hedges
When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized and accumulated in other comprehensive income and is limited to the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item, determined based on present value, since the designation of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets hedge accounting criteria or if the hedging instrument is sold, terminated, exercised, or expires, hedge accounting will be discontinued prospectively.

Swap
In the case of swaps, both the present value of the asset position and the liability position are estimated by discounting their cash flows by interest rates in the corresponding currencies. The fair value is obtained by the difference between the present value of the asset and liability side of the swap in the reference currency and is recorded in the income statement for the period.

b. Property, plant, and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Fixed assets items are measured at historical acquisition or construction cost, which includes capitalized loans costs, less accumulated depreciation and any losses accumulated due to impairment.

The cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of assets built by the Company itself includes the cost of materials and direct labor; any other costs to bring the asset to the location in conditions necessary for it to be able to operate in the manner intended by Management.

The Company will classify as civil works in progress all civil works that took place during the construction and installation phase until the moment they enter in operation, moment when they will be reclassified to the corresponding accounts of assets in operation.

c. Intangible
Intangible assets are demonstrated by acquisition costs, deducted from accumulated amortization and impairment losses, when applicable.

The estimated useful lives of the intangible asset are as follows:

Software Use License	5 years

d. Income tax and social contribution

Income tax and social contribution of the current and deferred year are calculated based on rates of 15%, plus an additional 10% on taxable profit more than R$ 240 for income tax and 9% on taxable profit for social contribution on net profit and consider the offsetting of tax losses and negative base of social contribution, limited to 30% of taxable profit.

The expense for income tax and social contribution comprises current and deferred income taxes and social contribution. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in income unless they are related to the business combination or to items directly recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

The company determined that interest and penalties related to income tax and social contribution, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes and therefore were accounted for in accordance with CPC 25/IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets Contingents.

Expensive of current income tax and social contribution

The expense of current tax is the tax payable, or receivable estimated on taxable profit or Loss of the year, and any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of prior years. The amount of current taxes payable or receivable is recognized in the balance sheet as a tax asset or liability by the best estimate of the expected amount of taxes to be paid or received that reflects the uncertainties related to their calculation, if any. It is measured based on the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Expenses of current income tax and deferred social contribution

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in relation to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the purposes of financial statements and those used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognized in relation to unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that future taxable profits are likely to be available, against which they will be used. The probability of recovery of these balances is reviewed at the end of each fiscal year and, when future tax bases are not more likely to be available and allow full or partial recovery of these taxes, the asset balance is reduced to the amount expected to recover.

e. Provisions

Provisions are recognized, based on a past event, when there is a legal or constructive obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is likely that an economic resource will be required to settle the obligation. When applicable, provisions are calculated by discounting expected future disbursement cash flows at a rate that considers current market assessments and specific risks to the liability.

f. Financial income and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method.

g. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or would be paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, in the main market or, in its absence, in the most advantageous market to which the Company has access on that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its risk of non-performance.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, both for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the price quoted in an active market for that instrument. A market is an asset if transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no price quoted in an active market, the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable data and minimize the use of unobservable data. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would consider when pricing a transaction.

If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a purchase price and a sale price, the Company measures assets based on purchase prices and liabilities based on sale prices.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the price of the transaction - that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is not evidenced either by a price quoted in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable data are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at the fair value adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, this difference is recognized in income, on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument, or until such time as the valuation is fully supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed, whichever occurs first.

h. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions with foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency of Company by exchange rates on the transaction dates.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated and calculated in foreign currencies on the balance sheet date are converted again to the functional currency at the exchange rate on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are converted again to the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date that the fair value was determined non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences resulting from the conversion are recognized in the income statement.

i. Lease

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease.

A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in CPC 06(R2) /IFRS 16.

This policy was applied to contracts entered on or after January 1st, 2019.

(i) As lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is measured initially at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made through the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the location in which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise the purchase option. In this case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as that of the property, plant, and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The term of the lease in force in 2021 is:

Land	25 years

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not made at the commencement date, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be determined immediately, at the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external funding sources and making certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the agreement and the type of leased asset.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including fixed payments in essence.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees; and
- the exercise price of the purchase option if the lessee is certain to exercise that option, and payments of lease termination penalties if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising the option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in index or rate, if there is a change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment, an option to purchase, extension or termination or whether there is a revised lease payment fixed in substance.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, an adjustment corresponding to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is made or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents lease right-of-use assets under "Right-to-Use" and lease liabilities under "Lease Liabilities" on the balance sheet.

7 Standards issued but not yet in effective

A series of new standards will be effective for fiscal years beginning after January 1st, 2021.

The Company did not adopt these standards in the preparation of these financial statements:

- Onerous contracts - costs to fulfill a contract (changes to CPC 25/IAS 37).
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (changes to CPC 32/IAS 12).
- Rent concessions related to COVID-19 after June 30th, 2021 (amendment to CPC 06/IFRS 16).
- Annual review of standards IFRS 2018-2020.
- Fixed assets: Revenues before intended use (changes to CPC 27/IAS 16).
- Reference to Conceptual Structure (Changes to CPC 15/IFRS 3).
- Classification of Current or Non-Current Liabilities (Changes to CPC 26/ IAS).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Changes to CPC 26/IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Changes to CPC 23/IAS8)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
Cash and banks	76	15
Financial investments		
Financial investments (a)	75,713	3,628
Time deposits (b)	1,245,730	-
	1,321,443	**3,628**
	1,321,519	**3,643**
Provision for expected loss (b)	(139)	(3)
Total	**1,321,380**	**3,640**

(a) The cash balance and cash equivalents as of December 31st, 2021, is composed of financial investments in BTG, Bradesco, Santander and Itaú, and CDB investments in BTG and Santander, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(b) Investment in Time Deposit (EUR) in Santander Luxembourg in the amount of EUR 197,149 for Natural Hedge purposes related to the long-term foreign exchange exposure of the implementation contracts.

(c) The estimated financial losses were calculated based on the loss rates of a Corporate Default study published by S&P on April 4th, 2021, referring to 15 years of data collected by the company on the default risk of companies at each rating level.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial counterparties, which have been grouped into 5 levels, separated between AAA and BB according to their rating at Fitch Ratings, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. As shown in the table below, the counterparties in which the Company has outstanding balances on December 31st, 2021, are classified as AAA, based on the average of their ratings in the rating companies listed above.

The estimated cash and cash equivalent loss position was calculated based on the expected loss rate of 12 months and reflects the maturity periods of the risk exposures:

Risk Level	Rating	Gross Balance	Loss rate (1)	Loss Provision
Level 1	AAA	1,321,519	0.01%	(139)

Loss Rate considers the Global Corporate Average Default Rate for 1 year released by S&P on 04/04/21.

The movement of the estimated loss in the year 2021 was:

Balance on December 31st, 2019	**-**
Addition	(2)
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**(2)**
Addition	(137)
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**(139)**

9 Related parties

The Company adopts the Corporate Governance practices recommended and/or required by law. The Company's Corporate Governance Policy determines that the members of the Board of Directors must monitor and manage potential conflicts of interest of the executives, members of the Board and the Partners, to avoid the inappropriate use of the Company's assets and, especially, abuses in transactions between related parties. In addition, the GNA Code of Conduct establishes rules with the objective of preventing situations of conflicts of interest involving any employee of the Company, which are applicable to all employees and stakeholders of GNA.

In accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law, the members of the Company's Board of Directors are prohibited from voting at any Board Meeting or acting in any operations or businesses in which they have conflicting interests with those of the Company.

The main balances of assets and liabilities as of December 31st, 2021 and 2020, related to transactions with related parties, as well as the transactions that influenced the result for the period, are due to the Company's transactions and other related parties, as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Assets:		
Accounts receivable		
GNA Infra – Controller together (a)	-	13
GNA HoldCo - Indirect shareholder (a)	-	2
UTE GNA I – Joint venture (a)	-	6
SPIC Brasil – Controller together (d)	219,000	-
Total assets	**219,000**	**21**
Liability:		
Accounts payable		
Accounts payable - transactions		
GNA HoldCo - Indirect shareholder (a)	291	6,946
GNA Infra – Controller together (a)	9	2,565
UTE GNA I - Under common control (a)	2,604	38,139
Prumo Logística S.A - Parent company of the indirect shareholder (b) e (c)	1,535	1,548
Porto do Açu Operações S.A - Shareholder Investment (b)	-	5
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft - Part of the economic group of Siemens Par, which is Controller together (e)	124,267	-
Total	**128,706**	**49,203**
Accounts payable – Shareholders' loan		
GNA Infra – Controller together (f)	141,677	-
Siemens Energy Finance B.V. – Part of the economic group of Siemens Energy Inc. which is an indirect shareholder of UTE GNA II (f)	986,704	-
BP Global Investments Limited – Subsidiary of the minority shareholder of the majority shareholder (f)	682,388	-
SPIC Brasil – Controller together (f)	563,051	-
	2,373,820	**-**
Total	**2,502,526**	**49,203**

	2021	2020
Accounts receivable		
Current	219,000	21
Total	**219,000**	**21**
Accounts payable		
Current	2,500,991	47,650
Non-current	1,535	1,553
Total	**2,502,526**	**49,203**

	2021	2020
Result:		
Shared costs		
GNA HoldCo – Indirect shareholder (a)	(4,236)	(2,555)
GNA Infra – Controller together (a)	(364)	(710)
UTE GNA I – Joint Venture (a)	(24,221)	(23,906)
Prumo Logística S.A – Parent company of the indirect shareholder (b)	13	(7)
Porto do Açu Operações S.A – Shareholder Investment (b)	5	-
	(28,803)	**(27,178)**
Financial expenses		
SPIC Brasil – Controller together (f)	(6,690)	-
GNA Infra – Controller together (f)	(3,564)	-
Siemens Energy Finance B.V. – Part of the economic group of Siemens Energy Inc. which is an indirect shareholder of UTE GNA II (f)	(6,857)	-
BP Global – Subsidiary of the minority shareholder (f)	(3,793)	-
	(20,904)	**-**
Total	**(49,707)**	**(27,178)**

(a) Contract for sharing personnel expenses and other expenses between the GNA group companies.

(b) Recognition of the personnel expenses and other general expenses between UTE GNA II x Porto do Açu x Prumo.

(c) Transfer of license belonging to Eneva S.A. through acquisition by Prumo.

(d) Recognition of the right to receive capital injection from SPIC on January 28th, 2021.

(e) Purchases of thermal equipment.

(f) Intercompany Loans with shareholders in May, September, and November 2021, according to the movement below:

Description	**2020**	**Infra (*) 100% CDI**	**Siemens Energy B.V (*) 0.5% - 1.5% + EURIBOR**	**SPIC (*) 100% CDI**	**BP (*) 0.5% - 2% +USD Libor**	**2021**
Receipts	-	138,113	979,847	556,361	678,595	2,352,916
Interest on loan	-	3,564	1,295	6,690	1,097	12,646
Exchange Variation	-	-	5,562	-	2,696	8,258
Total	**-**	**141,677**	**986,704**	**563,051**	**682,388**	**2,373,820**

(*) Shareholders' loan/loans made by shareholders, direct and indirect, as mentioned in note 1 operations and maturity subject to the Financial Closing scheduled for the end of the second quarter of 2022.

The amounts related to the remuneration of the Management members are shown below:

	2021	2020
Directors		
Shared expenses - Directors (a)	(2,261)	(1,955)
Total	**(2,261)**	**(1,955)**

(a) These amounts are related to the Management members spending in GNA HoldCo, GNA Infra and UTE GNA I that were allocated to the Company.

10 Prepaid expenses

	2021	2020
Insurance premium (a)	59,250	6,502
Transaction cost (b)	12,899	9,569
Total	**72,149**	**16,071**
Current	32,979	12,170
Non-current	39,170	3,901
Total	**72,149**	**16,071**

(a) Insurance premiums as required by the ANEEL 005/2017 auction notice, engineering risks and civil liability.

(b) Transaction cost to obtain long-term financing for the thermal plant. The amounts are presented in current assets until the effective raising of financing resources, after that, will be reclassified to liabilities, reducing the passive balance of loans.

11 Recoverable taxes

	2021	2020
Withholding income tax ("IRRF")	1,866	14
	1,866	**14**
Income tax and social contribution ("IRPJ/CSLL")	324	5
Income tax and social contribution to be offset previous years	6	-
Total	**2,196**	**19**
Current	2,196	19
Non-current	-	-
Total	**2,196**	**19**

12 Deferred taxes

	2021	2020
Deferred taxes assets	37,164	16,984
Total	**37,164**	**16,984**

	Deferred taxes assets
Balance on January 1st, 2020	-
Pre-operating expenses	16,984
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**16,984**
Pre-operating expenses	20,180
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**37,164**

	2021	2020
Loss before taxes	**(76,361)**	**(28,784)**
Income tax and social contribution rate	34%	34%
Income tax and social contribution (base x rate)	**25,963**	**9,787**
Additions to derive the effective tax rate:		
Unrecognized tax credits	(5,783)	-
IRPJ / CSLL deferred previous years	-	7,192
Others	-	3
Total income tax and social contribution for the period	**20,180**	**16,982**
Current	-	(2)
Deferred	20,180	16,984
Total	**20,180**	**16,982**
	(26.43) %	**(59.00) %**

Technical feasibility studies indicate the full capacity to recover, in subsequent years, the recognized deferred tax amounts and correspond to the best estimates of management on the future evolution of the Company and the market in which it will start operations on January 1st, 2025.

13 Property, plant, and equipment

	Advances for asset formation (*)	Works in progress and equipment under construction (**)	Total
Balance on December 31st, 2019	**-**	**8,704**	**8,704**
Additions	-	15,686	**15,686**
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**-**	**24,390**	**24,390**
Cost	-	24,390	**24,390**
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**-**	**24,390**	**24,390**
Additions (***) and (****)	1,089,933	31,388	**1,121,321**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**1,089,933**	**55,778**	**1,145,711**
Cost	1,089,933	55,778	**1,145,711**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**1,089,933**	**55,778**	**1,145,711**
Depreciation rate	**-%**	**-%**	

A depreciation rate has not been determined, as the assets are still in the development phase.

(*) Advance for asset formation: The balance of advances as of December 31st, 2021, is composed of advances made to suppliers for the future delivery of equipment.

(**) Works in progress: The balance of works in progress as of December 31st, 2021, comprises the values of the UTE GNA II deployment licenses, term of commitment (TCCA), insurance capitalization and consultancy related to the works.

(***) Of the additions that occurred in the period, the total amount of R$ 23,714 had no effect of cash flows.

(****) Financial capitalizations were made on December 31st, 2021, in the following amounts:

Financial capitalizations	**2021**	**2020**
Interest expense on lease (Land)	17,622	-
Total	**17,622**	**-**

Capitalization amortizations IFRS 16	**2021**	**2020**
Amortization right of use - Land	4,755	-
Total	**4,755**	**-**

14 Intangible assets

	Software licenses	Total
Balance on December 31st, 2019	-	-
Additions	22	22
Amortization	(1)	(1)
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**21**	**21**
Cost	22	22
Accumulated amortization	(1)	(1)
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**21**	**21**
Amortization	(4)	(4)
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**17**	**17**
Cost	22	22
Accumulated amortization	(5)	(5)
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**17**	**17**

15 Right of use / Lease liabilities

IFRS 16 introduces a single model of accounting for leases in the balance sheet for tenants. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset that represents its right to use the leased asset and a lease liability that represents his obligation to make lease payments. Exemptions are available for short-term rentals and low-value items.

The movement in 2021 of the Right of Use and Lease Liabilities is shown in the table below:

	Land	Total
Right of use		
Balance on January 1st, 2021	-	-
Additions	180,747	**180,747**
Depreciation	(4,755)	**(4,755)**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**175,992**	**175,992**
Lease liabilities		
Balance on January 1st, 2021	-	-
Additions	180,747	**180,747**
Interest incurred	17,622	**17,622**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**198,369**	**198,369**
Current	-	-
Non-current	198,369	198,369

The amortization and interest expense related to the land lease are being capitalized, in the amount of R$ 22,377.

The Company, when measuring the lease liabilities classified as operating, discounted the lease payments using the incremental rate specific to the contract as follows:

Contracts	2021	2020
Land	12.16%	-

The payment flow for contracts is shown below:

	Land
2022	-
2023	-
2024	-
From 2025	784,737
Total	**784,737**

16 Suppliers

	2021	2020
National suppliers (*)	97,806	834
Total	**97,806**	**834**

(*) The main amounts from national suppliers are R$ 58,718 Tokio Marine and R$ 34,932 Consorcio Geração Açu II.

17 Tax and contributions payable

	2021	2020
Service tax ("ISS")	273	239
INSS third parties	1	-
Withholding income tax ("IRRF")	30	91
PIS/COFINS payable	300	-
PIS/COFINS/ CSLL - tax withholding	59	281
Total	**663**	**611**
Income tax and social contribution ("IRPJ/CSLL ")	-	2
Total	**663**	**613**
Current	663	613
Total	**663**	**613**

18 Shareholder's equity

	2021		2020	
Shareholders	**Number of common shares**	**% Participation**	**Number of common shares**	**% Participation**
GNA Infra	2,001	44.89%	2,001	66.99%
Siemens	986	22.11%	986	33.01%
SPIC	1,471	33.00%	-	-
Total	**4,458**	**100.00%**	**2,987**	**100.00%**

a) Share capital

As of December 31st, 2021, the Company's share capital is R$219,003, represented by 4,458 common shares, nominative and without par value (R$3, represented by 2,987 common shares, nominative and without nominal value as of December 31st, 2020). The capital increase contributions, as described in note 1, made in the period are shown as follows:

	Shareholder					
	Prumo Logística	**GNA HoldCo**	**GNA Infra**	**Siemens**	**SPIC**	**Share Capital**
Balance on January 1st, 2020	1	1	-	-	-	**2**
11/25/2020	(1)	(1)	2	1	-	**1**
Balance on December 31st, 2020	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**3**
01/28/2021 (i)	-	-	-	-	280,000	**280,000**
11/17/2021 (ii)	-	-	-	-	(61,000)	**(61,000)**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**219,000**	**219,003**

(i) On January 28th, 2021, new shares of GNA II were subscribed for the entry of SPIC in the amount of R$ 280,000 for a 33% interest.

(ii) SPIC Capital Reduction - Agreement entered on November 17th, 2021, where the shareholders agreed that the payment amount will increase from R$280,000 to R$219,000.

b) Advance payments for future capital increase

As of December 31st, 2021, the shareholder GNA Infra has invested in GNA II, through a private instrument of advance payments for future capital increase, the amount of R$ 46,249. Such an instrument is irrevocable and irreversible, and convertible into several shares, respecting its nominal value. Advance for future capital increase contributions made in the period are shown as follows:

	Shareholder				
	Prumo Logística	**GNA HoldCo**	**GNA Infra**	**Siemens**	**AFAC**
Balance on January 1st, 2020	-	-	-	-	**-**
01/01/2020	6,907	6,770	-	-	**13,677**
11/19/2020	-	-	9,026	-	**9,026**
11/25/2020 (i)	(6,907)	(6,770)	13,677	-	**-**
11/25/2020 (ii)	-	-	1,588	-	**1,588**
11/25/2020 (iii)	-	-	19,178	-	**19,178**
Balance on December 31st, 2020	-	-	43,469	-	**43,469**
04/13/2021	-	-	2,780	-	**2,780**
Balance on December 31st, 2021	**-**	**-**	**46,249**	**-**	**46,249**

(i) Assignment of the Advance payments for future capital increase ownership right between Prumo, HoldCo and Infra.

(ii) Conversion of the Intercompany loan into Advance payments for future capital increase GNA HoldCo R$ 1,588.

(iii) Conversion of the Intercompany loan into Advance payments for future capital increase GNA Infra R$ 19,178.

c) Dividends

The Company's shares participate on equal terms in the distribution of dividends, interest on equity and other benefits to shareholders. The bylaws provide for the distribution of a minimum mandatory dividend of 25% of net income of the period, adjusted in accordance with article 202 of Law no. 6.404/76. In the year ended December 31st, 2021 and 2020, the Company posted a loss with no dividend distribution.

19 General and administrative expenses

	2021	**2020**
Personnel	(24,222)	(23,875)
Legal expenses	(739)	(455)
Consulting and auditing	(604)	(1,314)
Taxes, fines, and fees	(60)	(49)
IT and telecom	(1,837)	(1,447)
Communication and institutional affairs	(439)	(289)
Environmental and land expenses	(1)	(6)
Travel	(172)	(416)
Administrative services	(892)	(298)
Operational services	(2)	(26)
Insurance	(158)	(240)
Depreciation and amortization	(4)	(1)
General and maintenance expenses	(123)	(37)
Other third-party services	(593)	(342)
Total	**(29,846)**	**(28,795)**

20 Net Financial result

	2021	2020
Financial expenses		
Finance revenue - loan	(12,646)	-
Loss in Derivatives operations (SWAP)	(22,447)	-
Exchange variation	(8,259)	33
IOF	(12,982)	-
Interest and fines	(62)	(96)
Bank expenses	(4)	(2)
Commissions and brokerage	(1)	(1)
	(56,401)	**(66)**
Financial incomes		
Interest on financial investments	8,684	79
Gain on Hedge Operations (SWAP)	1,338	-
Active or earned interest	1	-
	10,023	**79**
Net financial result	**(46,378)**	**13**

21 Financial Instruments

This note presents information on the Company's exposure to each of the following risks mentioned, the objectives of the Company, the risk and capital management exercised for the Company.

21.1 Risk management

Overview - the Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:

a. Market risk.

b. Interest rate risk**.**

c. Credit risk.

Risk management structure - the Company's risk management aims to identify and analyze the risks to which it is exposed, to define appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Company, through the management of its activities, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Management monitors compliance with the development of its risk control activities and reviews the adequacy of the risk management structure in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Risk management is also based on the level and context of the Company's shareholder control groups.

Market Risk

a. Foreign Exchange risk

The Company's use of financial instruments is intended to protect its assets and liabilities, minimizing exposure to market risks, especially about fluctuations in price indices and currencies.

The Company has derivative instruments to hedge its Capex foreign exchange exposure, with the objective of economic and financial protection against foreign exchange fluctuation risk. Additionally, the company has swap agreements to protect loans with related parties that have currency exposure, as mentioned in the operational context.

b. Interest rate risk

This risk arises from the possibility of the Company incurring losses, due to fluctuations in annual interest rates and debt IPCA, such as price indices, which impact financial expenses.

Accordingly, the Company continuously monitors market interest rates to assess the possible need for contracting protection against the risk of volatility in these rates. In the contracts that the Company has, no relevant risk is identified for such protection, given that current obligations are short-term.

c. Credit Risk

The credit risk refers to the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to non-compliance with obligations and commitments by counterparties.
The risk is coming from cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk with financial institutions

For operations involving cash and cash equivalents and derivatives, the Company follows the provisions of its Credit Risk Policy, which aims to mitigate risk through diversification with financial institutions with good credit quality.

Long-term national scale ratings	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fitch**
Bank BTG Pactual	-	-	AA
Bank Bradesco	-	-	AAA
Bank ABC	AA+br	brAAA	AAA
Bank XP	-	-	AA

The following shows the total credit exposure held by the Company in financial assets. The amounts are stated in full without considering any balance of the provision for impairment of the asset.

	2021	**2020**
Measured at fair value through the result		
Cash and cash equivalent	1,321,380	3,640

21.2 Additional information on derivative instruments

The Company has derivative instruments of Non-deliverable Forwards (NDF) and Swaps for the purpose of economic and financial protection against foreign exchange rate fluctuation risk.

All derivative operations of the hedge programs are detailed in the table below, which includes, by derivative contract, information on the type of instrument, reference value (nominal), maturity, fair value including credit risk and amounts paid/received or in the period.

To determine the economic relationship between the protected payments to suppliers and the hedge instrument, the Company adopts prospective effectiveness testing methodology through the critical terms of the object and the contracted derivative to conclude if there is an expectation that changes in the cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument can be mutually offset.

Considering that the company has loan agreements with related parties, in USD and EUR, the Company entered into Swap agreements to eliminate high exchange rate volatility through a national index with greater stability. In this way, the company eliminated its foreign exchange exposures in relation to these contracts.

Non-deliverable Forward hedge program - NDF and Swaps

To reduce cash flow volatility; the Company may contract NDF (Non-deliverable forwards) operations and Swaps to mitigate currency exposure arising from payments denominated in Dollars and Euros. The contracted NDFs cover the foreign exchange exposure arising from the project implementation contracts and the Swaps aim to eliminate the foreign exchange exposure referring to the contracts with related parties.

	2021	**2020**
Asset		
Current – NDF	-	-
Current – Swap	1,338	-
Total assets	**1,338**	**-**
Liabilities		
Current – NDF	40,766	-
Current – Swap	22,447	-
Total liabilities	**63,213**	**-**
Other comprehensive results	**40,766**	**-**
Total shareholders' equity	**40,766**	**-**
Financial expenses – Swap	**20,447**	**-**
Gain (Loss) Settled hedge recognized in PPE	**47,336**	**-**

	Contracted NDFs in R$		Mark-to-market (MTM)		Amount received or paid
NDF	**2021**	**Maturity (year)**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**
USD Term	631,185	2022	(14,533)	-	10,562
EUR Term	1,150,505	2022	(26,233)	-	36,774
Net			**(40,766)**	**-**	**47,336**

This program is classified according to the hedge accounting criteria and measured at fair value through comprehensive income.

	Contracted SWAP in R$		Mark-to-market (MTM)	
SWAP	**2021**	**Maturity (year))**	**2021**	**2020**
USD Term	686,538	2022	(4,325)	-
EUR Term	993,039	2022	(7,635)	-
Net			**(11,960)**	**-**

This program is classified according to Swap accounting criteria and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Accounting treatment of derivative instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measured at fair value. When the transaction is eligible and designated as hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded as follows:

Cash flow hedge: variations in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as effective cash flow hedges have their effective component recorded in equity (other comprehensive income) and the ineffective component recorded in income (Revenue/Financial expense). The amounts recorded in equity are only transferred to Property, plant, and equipment in an appropriate account (Settled hedge) when the protected item is effectively realized.

The Company documents at the beginning of the hedge accounting operation, for the purpose of risk management, the relationship between the hedge instruments and the items it protects, as well as the strategy for conducting hedge operations and documents, both at the beginning and on an ongoing basis, its assessment that the derivative used in hedge operations are effective.

The fair value of currency and interest rate swaps at year end is determined by discounting future cash flows, using the curves at year end and the credit risk inherent to this type of contract.

21.3 Sensitivity analysis

The following analyzes estimate the potential value of the instruments in hypothetical stress scenarios of the main market risk factors that impact each of the positions, keeping all other variables constant.

Probable Scenario: The charges and income for the following period were projected, considering the balances, exchange rates and/or interest rates in effect at the end of the period.

Scenario II: considers a 25% shock to risk factors in relation to market rates in the probable scenario.

Scenario III: considers a 50% shock to risk factors in relation to market rates in the probable scenario.

For income from financial investments, scenarios II and III consider a reduction of 25% and 50%, respectively, in relation to the probable scenario.

For the sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange and index exposures, Management understands that there is a need to consider the liabilities subject to protection, with exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates or price indexes and which are recorded in the balance sheet.

Operation	Currency	Risk	Price	Exposure	Probable scenario	Scenario impact (II)	Scenario impact (III)
NDF							
Protected item: USD disbursement part	Dollar	Dollar fall	5.8528	(631,185)	(14,533)	(168,981)	(323,049)
Protected item: disbursement part in EUR	Euro	Euro fall	6.9200	(1,150,505)	(26,233)	(308,676)	(589,286)
Net exposure				**(1,781,690)**	**(40,766)**	**(477,657)**	**(912,335)**

Operation	Currency	Risk	Price	Exposure	Probable scenario	Scenario impact (II)	Scenario impact (II)
SWAP							
Protected item: USD disbursement part	Dollar	Dollar fall	5.5805	(686,538)	(4,325)	-	-
Protected item: disbursement part in EUR	Euro	Euro fall	6.3238	(993,039)	(7,635))	-	-
Net exposure				**(1,679,577)**	**(11,960)**	**-**	**-**

The table below shows the loss (gain) due to the variation in interest rates on financial investments that may be recognized in the Company's results in the following year, if one of the scenarios presented below occurs:

						Scenario impact (II)	Scenario impact (III)
Operation	**Indexer**	**Risk**	**Rate in the period**	**Exposure (BRL) (Base 2021)**	**Gross income in the probable scenario (BRL)**	**(BRL)**	**(BRL)**
Fixed income applications	CDI	Interest drops	9.15%.	75,713	6,927	(1,732)	(3,434)

Estimated fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, in the main market or, in its absence, in the most advantageous market to which the Company has access on that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its risk of non-performance. The risk of non-compliance includes, among others, the Company's credit risk.

For the measurement and determination of the fair value of derivative instruments, named Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF), contracted by UTE GNA I, we use the market rates from B3 website, which are (i) DI x Pre; (ii) Real x USD (iii) Real x Euro. For pricing, we consider the closing date of the accounting period under analysis.
Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value must be classified and disclosed according to the following levels:

Level 1 - Prices quoted without adjustments in active markets for instruments identical to those of the Company.

Level 2 - Prices quoted with or without adjustments for similar assets or liabilities with information directly or indirectly in active markets, except for quoted prices included in the previous level.

The table below shows the book and fair values of the Company's financial instruments and other assets and liabilities, as well as their measurement level, on December 31st, 2021 and December 31st, 2020:

	Level	**2021**		**2020**	
		Accounting	**Fair Value**	**Accounting**	**Fair Value**
Financial assets (Current / Non-current)					
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1,321,380	1,321,380	3,640	3,640
Account receivables - related parties	2	219,000	219,000	21	21
Financial liabilities (Current/Non-current)					
Suppliers	2	97,806	97,806	834	834
Accounts payable - related parties	2	128,706	128,706	47,650	47,650
Shareholder loan - related parties	2	2,373,820	2,373,820	-	-

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended December 31st, 2021.

Assessment methods and techniques

The Company understands that the fair value of suppliers, as it has most of its short-term maturities, is already reflected in its book value.

To calculate mark-to-market - MTM, the projection of the currency quotation contracted in the NDF is used for the maturity date according to the BM&F futures curve. This value is brought to present value in accordance with the CDI projection according to BM&F's future DI curve.

In calculating the SWAP, the fair value on the expiration date is applied, according to the BM&F futures curve. This value is brought to present value according to the CDI projection according to the BM&F future DI curve.

22 Insurance coverage

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

As of December 31st, 2021 and 2020, insurance coverage is as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Performance Guarantee	207,499	207,499
Civil Liability Works	223,196	-
Engineering Risks	4,909,816	-

23 Commitments made

As of December 31st, 2021, the Company has assumed future purchase commitments impacting its financial information, as shown in the table below:

	2021	**2020**	**Description**
Assets			
Fixed/Intangible			
Works in progress (*)	81,540	35,823	Project development expenses (consulting, financial and legal advice, environmental studies and opinions).
Total Assets	**81,540**	**35,823**	
Result			
General and Administrative Expenses	14,783	6,997	Travel agency contract, brigade service emergency, legal expenses.
Total Result	**14,783**	**6,997**	
Grand total	**96,323**	**42,820**	

(*) There are already signed contracts, as mentioned in note 1, which are in force, but are in renegotiation of some commercial clauses and have precedent conditions for obligations to occur between the parties and therefore are not presented in this note.