SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Codensa S.A. E.S.P.

Al and for the year ended 31 December 2021

(With comparative figures to and for the year ended December 31, 2020)

Con the Tax Office report.

KPMG S.A.S.
Calle 90 No. 19C - 74
Bogotá D.C. - Colombia

Teléfono 57 (1) 6188000
57 (1) 6188100
home.kpmg/co

INFORME DEL REVISOR FISCAL

Señores Accionistas
Codensa S.A. E.S.P.:

Informe sobre la auditoría de los estados financieros Opinión

He auditado los estados financieros separados de Codensa S.A. E.S.P. (la Compañía), los cuales comprenden el estado separado de situación financiera al 31 de diciembre de 2021 y los estados separados de resultados, de otro resultado integral, de cambios en el patrimonio y de flujos de efectivo por el año que terminó en esa fecha, y sus respectivas notas, que incluyen las políticas contables significativas y otra información explicativa.

En mi opinión, los estados financieros separados que se mencionan, preparados de acuerdo con información tomada fielmente de los libros y adjuntos a este informe, presentan razonablemente, en todos los aspectos de importancia material, la situación financiera separada de la Compañía al 31 de diciembre de 2021, los resultados separados de sus operaciones y sus flujos separados de efectivo por el año que terminó en esa fecha, de acuerdo con Normas de Contabilidad y de Información Financiera aceptadas en Colombia, aplicadas de manera uniforme con el año anterior.

Bases para la opinión

Efectué mi auditoría de conformidad con las Normas Internacionales de Auditoría aceptadas en Colombia (NIAs). Mis responsabilidades de acuerdo con esas normas son descritas en la sección "Responsabilidades del revisor fiscal en relación con la auditoría de los estados financieros separados" de mi informe. Soy independiente con respecto a la Compañía, de acuerdo con el Código de Ética para profesionales de la Contabilidad emitido por el Consejo de Normas Internacionales de Ética para Contadores (Código IESBA - *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants*, por sus siglas en inglés) incluido en las Normas de Aseguramiento de la Información aceptadas en Colombia junto con los requerimientos éticos que son relevantes para mi auditoría de los estados financieros separados establecidos en Colombia, y he cumplido con mis otras responsabilidades éticas de acuerdo con estos requerimientos y el Código IESBA mencionado. Considero que la evidencia de auditoría que he obtenido es suficiente y apropiada para fundamentar mi opinión.

Asuntos clave de auditoría

Asuntos clave de auditoría son aquellos que, según mi juicio profesional, fueron de la mayor importancia en mi auditoría de los estados financieros separados del período corriente. Estos asuntos fueron abordados en el contexto de mi auditoría de los estados financieros separados como un todo y al formarme mi opinión al respecto, y no proporciono una opinión separada sobre estos asuntos.

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Estimación del ingreso por venta de energía entregada y no facturada (Ver Nota 2.4 a los estados financieros separados)

Asunto clave de Auditoría	Cómo fue abordado en la auditoría
La Compañía ha establecido un procedimiento para el reconocimiento de ingresos estimados al cierre de cada mes, asociados a la venta de energía entregada y no facturada en el mercado regulado, cuya facturación es realizada en el mes siguiente de acuerdo con los ciclos de facturación establecidos. Al cierre del 31 de diciembre de 2021, los ingresos estimados no facturados reconocidos ascienden a $351.429 millones. Consideré la estimación del ingreso por venta de energía entregada y no facturada como un asunto clave de auditoría, debido a la significancia de las variables incorporadas en la determinación de este ingreso, especialmente con respecto a: a) la cantidad de energía estimada tomando como base la lectura de los ciclos del mes anterior, el factor estacional y los días pendientes por facturar, y b) los precios establecidos de acuerdo con el nivel de tensión y estrato socioeconómico.	Mis procedimientos de auditoría para evaluar la estimación del ingreso por venta de energía entregada y no facturada incluyeron, entre otros, los siguientes: 1. Involucramiento de profesionales con experiencia y conocimiento en la evaluación de tecnología de la información, que me asistieron en la evaluación del diseño, implementación y efectividad operativa de controles internos automáticos establecidos por la Compañía para la determinación de la estimación de los ingresos no facturados al cierre del mes. Esto incluyó la evaluación de ciertos controles asociados con las cantidades históricas y los precios de la energía consumida, tales como: 1) revisión, aprobación e inclusión del calendario de facturación en el sistema comercial; 2) recálculos independientes sobre las tarifas y su inclusión en el sistema comercial, de conformidad con los precios establecidos por la CREG por niveles de tensión y estrato socioeconómico; 3) interfaces entre los sistemas que capturan las lecturas de los medidores (TPL) al sistema comercial; 4) cálculo y revisión del factor estacional; 5) preparación, revisión, registro y comparación del ingreso estimado versus el real; y 6) accesos a realizar cambios en el sistema comercial. 2. Comparación de la exactitud del ingreso estimado reconocido al cierre del año versus la facturación real emitida en el mes de enero del año siguiente y seguimiento a la explicación por parte de la Compañía sobre las posibles desviaciones. 3. Comparación mes a mes de las tarifas por estrato socioeconómico para determinar posibles variaciones significativas, y seguimiento a la explicación por parte de la Compañía sobre las posibles desviaciones. 4. Para una selección de facturas emitidas durante el año, realicé una verificación de los precios facturados, del consumo real y del recaudo relacionado.

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Otros asuntos

Los estados financieros separados al y por el año terminado el 31 de diciembre de 2020 se presentan exclusivamente para fines de comparación, fueron auditados por otro contador público, miembro de KPMG S.A.S., quien en su informe de fecha 25 de febrero de 2021 expresó una opinión sin salvedades sobre los mismos.

Responsabilidad de la administración y de los encargados del gobierno corporativo de la Compañía en relación con los estados financieros separados

La administración es responsable por la preparación y presentación razonable de estos estados financieros separados de acuerdo con Normas de Contabilidad y de Información Financiera aceptadas en Colombia. Esta responsabilidad incluye: diseñar, implementar y mantener el control interno que la administración considere necesario para permitir la preparación de estados financieros separados libres de errores de importancia material, bien sea por fraude o error; seleccionar y aplicar las políticas contables apropiadas, así como establecer los estimados contables razonables en las circunstancias.

En la preparación de los estados financieros separados, la administración es responsable por la evaluación de la habilidad de la Compañía para continuar como un negocio en marcha; de revelar, según sea aplicable, asuntos relacionados con la continuidad de la misma; y de usar la base contable de negocio en marcha a menos que la administración pretenda liquidar la Compañía o cesar sus operaciones, o bien no exista otra alternativa más realista que proceder de una de estas formas.

Los encargados del gobierno corporativo son responsables por la supervisión del proceso de reportes de información financiera de la Compañía.

Responsabilidades del revisor fiscal en relación con la auditoría de los estados financieros separados

Mis objetivos son obtener una seguridad razonable sobre si los estados financieros separados, considerados como un todo, están libres de errores de importancia material, bien sea por fraude o error, y emitir un informe de auditoría que incluya mi opinión. Seguridad razonable significa un alto nivel de aseguramiento, pero no es una garantía de que una auditoría efectuada de acuerdo con NIAs siempre detectará un error material, cuando este exista. Los errores pueden surgir debido a fraude o error y son considerados materiales si, individualmente o en agregado, se podría razonablemente esperar que influyan en las decisiones económicas de los usuarios, tomadas sobre la base de estos estados financieros separados.

Como parte de una auditoría efectuada de acuerdo con NIAs, ejerzo mi juicio profesional y mantengo escepticismo profesional durante la auditoría. También:

- Identifico y evalúo los riesgos de error material en los estados financieros separados, bien sea por fraude o error, diseño y realizo procedimientos de auditoría en respuesta a estos riesgos y obtengo evidencia de auditoría que sea suficiente y apropiada para fundamentar mi opinión. El riesgo de no detectar un error material resultante de fraude es mayor que aquel que surge de un error, debido a que el fraude puede involucrar colusión, falsificación, omisiones intencionales, representaciones engañosas o la anulación o sobrepaso del control interno.

- Obtengo un entendimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoría con el objetivo de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean apropiados en las circunstancias.

- Evalúo lo apropiado de las políticas contables utilizadas y la razonabilidad de los estimados contables y de las revelaciones relacionadas, realizadas por la administración.

- Concluyo sobre lo adecuado del uso de la hipótesis de negocio en marcha por parte de la administración y, basado en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida, sobre si existe o no una incertidumbre material relacionada con eventos o condiciones que puedan indicar dudas significativas sobre la habilidad de la Compañía para continuar como negocio en marcha. Si concluyera que existe una incertidumbre material, debo llamar la atención en mi informe a la revelación que describa esta situación en los estados financieros separados o, si esta revelación es inadecuada, debo modificar mi opinión. Mis conclusiones están basadas en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida hasta la fecha de mi informe. No obstante, eventos o condiciones futuras pueden causar que la Compañía deje de operar como un negocio en marcha.

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- Evalúo la presentación general, estructura y contenido de los estados financieros separados, incluyendo las revelaciones, y si los estados financieros separados presentan las transacciones y eventos subyacentes para lograr una presentación razonable.
- Obtengo evidencia de auditoría suficiente y apropiada respecto de la información financiera de las entidades o actividades de negocios dentro del Grupo para expresar una opinión sobre los estados financieros del grupo. Soy responsable por la dirección, supervisión y realización de la auditoría del Grupo. Sigo siendo el único responsable por mi opinión de auditoría

Comunico a los encargados del gobierno de la Compañía, entre otros asuntos, el alcance planeado y la oportunidad para la auditoría, así como los hallazgos de auditoría significativos, incluyendo cualquier deficiencia significativa en el control interno que identifique durante mi auditoría.

También proporciono a los encargados del gobierno corporativo la confirmación de que he cumplido con los requerimientos éticos relevantes de independencia y que les he comunicado todas las relaciones y otros asuntos que razonablemente se pueda considerar que influyen en mi independencia y, cuando corresponda, las salvaguardas relacionadas.

A partir de los asuntos comunicados con los encargados del gobierno corporativo, determino los asuntos que fueron de la mayor importancia en la auditoría de los estados financieros separados del período actual y, por lo tanto, son los asuntos clave de auditoría. Describo estos asuntos en mi informe del revisor fiscal a menos que la ley o regulación impida la divulgación pública sobre el asunto o cuando, en circunstancias extremadamente excepcionales, determino que un asunto no debe ser comunicado en mi informe porque las consecuencias adversas de hacerlo serían razonablemente mayores que los beneficios al interés público de tal comunicación.

Informe sobre otros requerimientos legales y regulatorios

Con base en el resultado de mis pruebas, en mi concepto, durante 2021:

a) La contabilidad de la Compañía ha sido llevada conforme a las normas legales y a la técnica contable.

b) Las operaciones registradas en los libros se ajustan a los estatutos y a las decisiones de la Asamblea de Accionistas.

c) La correspondencia, los comprobantes de las cuentas y los libros de actas y de registro de acciones se llevan y se conservan debidamente.

d) Existe concordancia entre los estados financieros que se acompañan y el informe de gestión preparado por los administradores, el cual incluye la constancia por parte de la administración sobre la libre circulación de las facturas emitidas por los vendedores o proveedores.

e) La información contenida en las declaraciones de autoliquidación de aportes al sistema de seguridad social integral, en particular la relativa a los afiliados y a sus ingresos base de cotización, ha sido tomada de los registros y soportes contables. La Compañía no se encuentra en mora por concepto de aportes al sistema de seguridad social integral.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo requerido en los artículos 1.2.1.2. y 1.2.1.5. del Decreto Único Reglamentario 2420 de 2015, en desarrollo de las responsabilidades del Revisor Fiscal contenidas en los numerales 1°) y 3°) del artículo 209 del Código de Comercio, relacionadas con la evaluación de si los actos de los administradores de la Sociedad se ajustan a los estatutos y a las órdenes o instrucciones de la Asamblea de Accionistas y si hay y son adecuadas las medidas de control interno, de conservación y custodia de los bienes de la Sociedad o de terceros que estén en su poder, emití un informe separado de fecha 24 de febrero de 2022.

Sandra Marcela Barragán Cellamén
Revisor Fiscal de Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
T.P. 177728 - T
Miembro de KPMG S.A.S.

24 de febrero de 2022

KPMG S.A.S.
Nit 860.000.846 - 4

Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Statements of Financial Position
(Comparative figures as at 31 December 2020)

(In thousands of pesos)

	Note		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents, net	4	$	375.890.228	$	484.967.662
Other financial assets, net	5		8.201.048		3.620.989
Other non-financial assets, net	6		23.282.012		33.366.830
Business accounts and other accounts receivable, net	7		1.020.995.963		913.032.969
Accounts receivable to related entities, net	8		63.720.445		26.355.793
Inventories, net	9		216.851.553		249.518.386
Assets held for sale	10		2.117.940		-
Total current assets			**1.711.059.189**		**1.710.862.629**
Non-current assets:					
Other financial assets. net	5		26.856.558		6.318
Other non-financial assets, net	6		80.328.974		84.435.316
Business accounts and other accounts receivable, net	7		66.144.683		101.090.676
Investments in subsidiaries	11		76.660.923		5.513.661
Intangible assets other than capital gain, net	12		409.315.646		355.015.545
Properties, plant and equipment, net	13		6.717.253.917		6.169.542.679
Deferred tax assets	14		15.622.964		38.326.064
Total non-current assets			**7.392.183.665**		**6.753.930.259**
Total assets		**$**	**9.103.242.854**	**$**	**8.464.792.888**
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities:					
Financial partners	15		910.337.089		663.606.761
Business accounts and other accounts payable	16		1.016.115.389		1.032.751.711
Accounts payable to related entities	8		63.499.211		185.011.975
Provisions	17		43.611.716		37.914.085
Taxes payable	18		65.500.962		137.653.666
Provisions for employee benefits	19		67.395.167		70.266.164
Other non-financial liabilities	20		99.628.835		91.414.121
Total current liabilities			**2.266.088.369**		**2.218.618.483**
Non-current liabilities:					
Financial partners	15		3.296.926.685		2.476.606.801
Provisions	17		38.172.418		56.589.585
Provisions for employee benefits	19		250.820.507		305.919.692
Other non-financial liabilities	20		-		9.649.479
Total non-current liabilities			**3.585.919.610**	**$**	**2.848.765.557**
Total liabilities		**$**	**5.852.007.979**	**$**	**5.067.384.040**

Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Statements of Financial Position
(Comparative figures as at 31 December 2020)
(In thousands of pesos)

	Note		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Heritage					
Issued capital	21	$	13.487.545	$	13.487.545
Issue premiums			190.553.196		190.553.196
Reservas			216.405.347		224.060.846
Another comprehensive result			(49.937.953)		(99.651.745)
Utility of the period			982.387.086		842.530.417
Retained profits			412.341.977		740.430.912
Retained losses			(37.859.236)		(37.859.236)
Retained earnings due to transition effect to NCIF			1.787.707.664		1.787.707.664
Patrimonial effect business combination			(263.850.751)		(263.850.751)
Accumulated profits			2.880.726.740		3.068.959.006
Total patrimony			**3.251.234.875**		**3.397.408.848**
Total liabilities and equity		**$**	**9.103.242.854**	**$**	**8.464.792.888**

The notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the accounting books of the Company.

Francesco Bertoli

Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative

Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450–T

Sandra Marcela Barragán Cellamén
Tax Reviewer
Professional Card 17772 8–T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of 24 February 2022)

Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
Income Statement, by Nature, Separate
(With comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2020)
(In thousands of pesos, except earnings per share)

	Note		Por the year ended 31 December 2021		Por the year ended December 31, 2020
Income from ordinary activities	22	$	6.335.629.292	$	5.658.705.537
Other operating income	22		53.372.223		55.035.546
Total income from ordinary activities and other income per operation			**6.389.001.515**		**5.713.741.083**
Provisions and services	**23**		**(3.788.476.333)**		**(3.273.022.505)**
Contribution margin			**2.600.525.182**		**2.440.718.578**
Other work carried out by the entity and capitalized			107.624.073		97.651.801
Staff costs	24		(251.686.653)		(285.270.918)
Other fixed costs, by nature	25		(368.684.462)		(371.516.079)
Gross operating result			**2.087.778.140**		**1.881.583.382**
Depreciation and amortization	26		(462.856.429)		(426.750.902)
Impairment losses	26		(46.171.864)		(62.814.991)
Operating result			**1.578.749.847**		**1.392.017.489**
Financial income			41.400.419		33.754.016
Financial expenses			(239.287.105)		(206.512.904)
Differences instead, net			(8.245.429)		(5.604.499)
Financial result, net	**27**		**(206.132.115)**		**(178.363.387)**
Results of companies accounted for by the equity method	28		20.747.357		53.264
Results in sale and disposition of assets	29		(9.373.865)		(9.651.366)
Results before taxes			**1.383.991.224**		**1.204.056.000**
Income tax expense	30		(401.604.138)		(361.525.583)
Usefulness of the exercise		**$**	**982.387.086**	**$**	**842.530.417**
Basic utility per share					
Basic utility per share	31	**$**	**7.224,59**	**$**	**6.195,80**
Number of outstanding common shares			**134.875.450**		**134.875.450**

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Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450–T

Sandra Marcela Barragán Cellamén
Tax Reviewer
Professional Card 177728–T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of 24 February 2022)

Separate Integral Result Statement
(With comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2020)
(In thousands of pesos)

	Note	Por the year ended 31 December 2021	Por the year ended December 31, 2020
Usefulness of the exercise		**$ 982.387.086**	**$ 842.530.417**
Components of another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss for the year, before tax			
Gains (Losses) from new measurements of defined benefit plans		53.068.971	(6.933.428)
Gains on new measurements of financial instruments measured at fair value with changes in the ORI		3.766.712	-
Another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the result of the year, before taxes		**56.835.683**	**(6.933.428)**
Components of another comprehensive result to be reclassified to the profit or loss for the year, before tax			
Earnings from cash flow hedges		19.011.239	54.503
Another comprehensive result that will be reclassified to the result of the year, before taxes		**19.011.239**	**54.503**
Taxes on profits relating to components of another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss for the year			
Effect of taxes for new measurements of defined benefit plans		(18.160.847)	124.050
Total income taxes on components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss for the year		**(18.160.847)**	**124.050**
Taxes on profits relating to components of another comprehensive result to be reclassified to the profit or loss for the year			
Effect of taxes on cash flow hedges	21	(7.972.283)	(17.441)
Total taxes on profits relating to components of another comprehensive income shall be reclassified to the profit or loss for the year		**(7.972.283)**	**(17.441)**
Total another comprehensive result	32	**49.713.792**	**(6.772.316)**
Total comprehensive result		**$ 1.032.100.878**	**$ 835.758.101**

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Status of Changes in Separate Equity
(Comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2020)
(In thousands of pesos)

	Reserves					Another Integral Result					
	Issued capital	Issue premium	Legal reserve	Occasional booking	Total Reservations	Cash flow hedges	Gains and losses on new measurements of financial instruments	Gains and losses on defined benefit plans	Total Other Integral Result	Accumulated profits	Total equity
Initial Patrimony as of 01-01-2020	$ 13.487.545	$ 190.553.196	$ 26.454.481	$ 202.298.711	$ 228.753.192	$ (37.062)	$ (28.741)	$ (92.813.626)	$ (92.879.429)	$ 2.802.358.619	$ 3.142.273.123
Changes in equity											
Comprehensive result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utility of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	842.530.417	842.530.417
Another comprehensive result (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	37.062		(6.809.378)	(6.772.316)	-	(6.772.316)
Comprehensive result	-	-	-	-	-	37.062	-	(6.809.378)	(6.772.316)	842.530.417	835.758.101
Dividends decreed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(580.622.376)	(580.622.376)
Increases (decreases) due to other changes, equity (Note 21)	-	-	-	(4.692.346)	(4.692.346)	-	-	-	-	4.692.346	-
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-	-	-	(4.692.346)	(4.692.346)	37.062	-	(6.809.378)	(6.772.316)	266.600.387	255.135.725
Final Heritage as of 31-12-2020	$ 13.487.545	$ 190.553.196	$ 26.454.481	$ 197.606.365	$ 224.060.846	-	(28.741)	(99.623.004)	(99.651.745)	$ 3.068.959.006	3.397.408.848
Changes in equity											
Comprehensive result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utility of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982.387.086	982.387.086
Another comprehensive result (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	14.805.668	-	34.908.124	49.713.792		49.713.792
Comprehensive result	-	-	-	-	-	14.805.668	-	34.908.124	49.713.792	982.387.086	1.032.100.878
Dividends decreed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.178.274.851)	(1.178.274.851)
Increases (decreases) due to other changes, equity (Note 21)	-	-	-	(7.655.499)	(7.655.499)	-	-	-	-	7.655.499	-
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-	-	-	(7.655.499)	(7.655.499)	14.805.668	-	34.908.124	49.713.792	(188.232.266)	(146.173.973)
Final Heritage as of 31-12-2021	$ 13.487.545	$ 190.553.196	$ 26.454.481	$ 189.950.866	$ 216.405.347	$ 14.805.668	$ (28.741)	$ (64.714.880)	$ (49.937.953)	$ 2.880.726.740	$ 3.251.234.875

Notes are an integral part of separate financial states.

The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the accounting books of the Company

Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
Statement of Cash Flows, Separate, Direct Method
(Comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2020)

Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative

Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450–T

Sandra Marcela Barragán Cellamén
Tax Reviewer
Professional Card 17772 8-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of 24 February 2022)

(In thousands of pesos)

		For the year ended December 31 , 2021		For the year ended December 31 , 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Types of charges for operating activities:				
Charges from sales of goods and provision of services	$	6.136.637.126	$	5.369.301.617
Collections from royalties, fees, commissions and other income from ordinary ac-tivities		99.634.714		112.316.607
Collections from premiums and benefits, annuities and other benefits of subscribed policies		-		3.725.354
Other charges for operating activities		2.249.604.485		1.770.867.680
Types of cash payments from operational activities:				
Payments to suppliers for the supply of goods and services		(4.221.957.033)		(3.709.150.503)
Operating lease payments		(528.948)		(560.597)
Payments to and on behalf of employees		(182.718.688)		(161.741.175)
Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other consequential obliga-tions		(9.195.034)		(5.101.188)
of subscribed policies		(1.979.117.325)		(1.439.138.325)
Other payments for operating activities		(427.314.798)		(402.217.236)
Taxes on earnings paid		(82.354.874)		(81.496.255)
Other cash outflows	**$**	**1.582.689.625**	**$**	**1.456.805.979**
Net cash flows from operating activities				
Cash flows used in investment activities:				
Cash flows used to gain control of subsidiaries or other businesses		(58.239.001)		-
Other charges for the sale of assets or debt instruments of other entities		20.000.000		-
Other payments to acquire equity or debt instruments of other entities		(20.000.000)		-
Loans to related entities		(45.000.000)		-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1.155.362.715)		(1.394.882.302)
Payments arising from futures, forward, options and swap contracts		(5.744.063)		-
Collections from futures, forward, options and swap contracts		-		79.728
Collections to related entities		45.000.000		-
Interest received		6.199.625		9.865.583
Net cash flows used in investment activities	**$**	**(1.213.146.154)**	**$**	**(1.384.936.991)**
Cash flows used in financing activities:				
Amounts from Bond Issuance		-		500.000.000
Amounts from long-term loans		1.220.536.000		214.818.000
Amounts from short-term loans		450.000.000		397.500.110
Loans from related entities		-		80.000.000
Dividends paid		(1.320.816.733)		(543.695.547)
Bank Interest Paid		(38.520.819)		(14.477.814)
Interest paid Bonds		(146.978.908)		(132.799.125)
Interest paid on operating leases (IFRS 16)		(4.634.564)		(5.014.669)
Interest paid to related entities		-		(1.678.656)
Bank loan payments		(436.275.631)		(124.601.081)
Loan Payments Bonds		(185.000.000)		(90.000.000)
Payments of liabilities for financial leases		(626.721)		(3.812.854)
Lease liability payments (IFRS 16)		(16.303.529)		(11.150.444)
Loan payments to related entities		-		(172.658.471)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	**$**	**(478.620.905)**	**$**	**92.429.449**
Netor cash exchange and cash equivalents		**(109.077.434)**		**164.298.437**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		484.967.662		320.669.225
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**$**	**375.890.228**	**$**	**484.967.662**

The notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the accounting books of the Company.

Francesco Bertoli
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Contents

1. Overview

1.1. Economic entity

Codensa S.A. E.S.P., (hereinafter "the Company") is a public limited company of residential public services in accordance with the provisions of Law 142 and 143 of 1994. The Company has an indefinite term.

The Company was incorporated by public deed No. 4610 of the Notary 36 of Bogotá D.C on October 23, 1997 and registered with the Chamber of Commerce on the same date, through No. 00607668, with contributions from the distribution and marketing assets of Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P. (formerly Empresa de Energía de Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.) with 51.32% of the shares and cash contributions of the other investors with 48.48% of the shares. (See Note 21)

The Company is of Colombian origin, has its domicile and main offices in Carrera 11 No 82-76 Piso 4, in the city of Bogotá D.C.

The Company is a subsidiary of Enel Américas S.A., an entity controlled by Enel S.P.A. (hereinafter referred to as Enel).

The situation of Grupo Empresarial registered in the commercial registry of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá was updated by registration No. 02702440 of book IX, of May 5, 2021, in the sense of indicating that the foreign company Enel SPA (parent) communicates that it exercises direct control over the company Enel Américas S.A. (subordinate) and through it exercises indirect control over the companies Emgesa S.A. E. S. P, Codensa S.A. ESP, Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. E. S. Q. and over the foreign companies Energía y Servicios South America SPA and ESSA 2 SPA (subordinates); in turn, Enel SPA exercises indirect control over the Enel Colombia Foundation through Emgesa S.A. E. S. Q. and Codensa S.A. E. S. P, for its part, Enel SPA exercises indirect control over the company EGP Fotovoltaica La Loma S.A.S. (in Liquidation), Guayepo Solar S.A.S; Atlántico Photovoltaic S.A.S. and Latamsolar Fotovoltaica Fundación S.A.S through Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S.; in turn, Enel SPA exercises indirect control over Inversora Codensa S.A.S. through Codensa S.A. ESP; for its part, Enel SPA exercises indirect control over the companies Usme ZE S.A.S. and Fontibón ZE S.A.S. through the company Bogotá ZE S.A.S. where it in turn is controlled by Codensa S.A. E.S. Q. The update of the registration of the Business Group is in progress at the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá.

Corporate Purpose – The Company's main corporate purpose is the distribution and traditional and/or digital commercialization of electrical energy, as well as the execution of all related, related, complementary and related activities related to the distribution and commercialization of energy, likewise the company may manage and operate other Public Service Companies, enter into and execute special management contracts with other Public Service Companies and sell or lend goods or services to other economic agents inside and outside the country related to public services.

In addition to the above, the Company may develop the following lines of business such as, Integral management of the public lighting service; Energy efficiencies, including, special lighting, development of smart and sustainable cities and buildings, home automation, technology substitution; Massive electric mobility, public or private; Provision of advisory services, auditing, consulting, studies, information analysis, data processing of any kind; Commercialization of all kinds of own products and / or third parties, such as but not limited to insurance, subscriptions, maintenance services of facilities and equipment; Comprehensive assistance services such as, medical, funeral, home and pet.

In the development of all these lines of business, the Company may finance, provide, manage, operate, implement and supervise projects, execute works, deliver goods and services in any capacity, market, maintain and in general develop any activity that is involved in the production chain of such goods or services, the foregoing for the benefit of its customers and third parties, inside or outside the country.

In development of the aforementioned object, the company may promote and found establishments or agencies in Colombia or abroad; acquire in any capacity all kinds of movable or immovable property, lease it, dispose of it, encumber it and give it as collateral; exploit trademarks, trade names, patents, inventions or any other intangible property; drawing, accepting, endorsing, collecting and paying all kinds of securities, negotiable instruments, shares, enforceable securities and others; participate in public and private tenders; give to, or receive from, its shareholders, parents, subsidiaries, and third parties mutual money; conclude insurance contracts, transport, joint accounts, contracts of any kind with banking and / or financial entities, and in general celebrate all civil or commercial acts and contracts necessary for the fulfillment of its corporate purpose.

It may additionally participate with financial institutions as a banking and insurance correspondent; carry out activities to support Postal Service Operators duly authorized and registered by the Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies, for the benefit of their customers and third parties.

The development of any of the activities provided for in this corporate purpose, the Company may be carried out directly or as a partner or shareholder in other commercial companies, in particular, but not limited to, financial institutions that provide traditional and / or digital banking services, other public service companies, or through any type of business collaboration contract, inside or outside the country. Additionally, you may participate as a partner or shareholder in other commercial companies with any corporate purpose, with the prior authorization of the Board of Directors regardless of the amount of the investment.

Additionally, in the exercise of its corporate purpose, among others, the Company offers financing services for goods and services to customers, including the "Codensa Easy Credit" line, subscriptions and insurance, part of which were transferred to Banco Colpatria Red Multibanca Colpatria S.A. as of November 27, 2009.

The General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, in its extraordinary session No. 72 held on September 17, 2019, approved the entry by the Company into a new line of business consisting of the constitution of a commercial financing entity to continue jointly exploiting with Scotiabank Colpatria the product "Crédito Fácil Codensa". At the same meeting, the modification of the Company's corporate purpose was approved in order to satisfactorily advance its participation in the new Commercial Financing Company and; in turn to develop complementary activities; one of them related to e-commerce businesses to advance business with customers through different digital platforms and strengthen the Company's positioning in terms of marketing and mass placement of insurance policies as an insurance correspondent.

The Company, in its capacity as issuer of securities, submitted the aforementioned reform of the corporate purpose to the approval of the Assembly of bondholders of each of the current issues, which was carried out on March 4, 2020 and in which the aforementioned statutory reform was approved.

On May 13, 2020, the statutory reform was raised to a public deed, consisting of the modification of the Company's corporate purpose, and on August 25, 2020, the public deed No. 1005 of May 13, 2020 of the Notary Eleven (11) of Bogotá was registered in the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, through which the reform of article 5 (Corporate purpose) of the bylaws was protocolized.

The General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, in its extraordinary session No. 74 held on July 29, 2020, approved the entry of a new line of business referred to financing Public Electric Mobility Projects.

The General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, in its extraordinary session No. 75 held on October 1, 2020, approved the entry by the Company into new lines of business. In the same session, the modification of the corporate purpose (1) of the Company was approved in order to describe the Business Lines currently developed by the Company and the Lines that were approved in the same session.

The Company, in its capacity as issuer of securities, had to submit for approval also to the Assembly of bondholders said modification of the corporate purpose, which was approved as follows:

- On February 16, 2021, the second call for the Meeting of Bondholders was held, in which the modification of the Company's corporate purpose was approved by the 7 issues present and represented at said meeting.
- On March 2, 2021, the third convocation of the Assembly of Bondholders was held, in which it was approved by the eleventh issue present and represented at said meeting.

Therefore, the modification of the corporate purpose has been perfected by the favorable vote of the eight issues in force under the Program of Issuance and Placement of Ordinary Bonds and Commercial Papers of Codensa S.A. E.S.P. (the current corporate purpose is above).

On May 14, 2021, the statutory reform was raised to a public deed, consisting of the modification of the Company's corporate purpose, and on May 28, 2021, the public deed No. 1637 of May 14, 2021 of the Notary Eleven (11) of Bogotá was registered in the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, through which the reform of article 5 (Corporate purpose) of the bylaws was protocolized.

The General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, at its extraordinary session No. 77 held on July 27, 2021, approved the merger commitment between the companies Emgesa S.A. ESP (absorbent), Codensa S.A. ESP, Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. ESP and ESSA2 SpA (absorbed).

The Company, in its capacity as issuer of securities, was also required to submit for approval by the Assembly of Bondholders such approval of the merger commitment, which was approved as follows:

On September 7, 2021, the first call for the Meeting of Bondholders was held, in which the merger commitment between the companies Emgesa S.A. ESP (absorbent), Codensa S.A. ESP, Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. ESP and ESSA2 SpA (absorbed) was approved unanimously by the Bondholders present.

For the above and for the improvement of the merger between the companies Emgesa S.A. ESP (absorbent), Codensa S.A. ESP, Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. ESP and ESSA2 SpA (absorbed) it is necessary to have the authorization of the Superintendency of Companies which is in process.

1.2. Business Collaboration Agreements

The Company and Scotiabank Colpatria S.A. have entered into an Open Book business collaboration agreement in order to provide financial products and services to users of the public energy service in the residential and commercial categories, which is in force since November 1, 2019 and the date of termination of the agreement, which will be when all the procedures for the constitution of a financing company "NewCo" are completed and the portfolio is transferred to the new company; as set out in the Investment Framework Agreement signed on 31 October 2019 between the aforementioned parties.

On February 12, 2021, Resolution 0054 of January 26, 2021 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia has been signed, through which it authorized in partnership with Scotiabank Colpatria S.A. and other shareholders, the constitution of Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento, the company was registered with the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá on March 31, 2021, this procedure has been notified to the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.

On December 10, 2021, the first capitalization corresponding to 50% of the total capital contribution agreed between the Parties was made. Additionally, the provisional certificates of the Shares and the registration in the NewCo share registration book have been delivered, and the initial Capital Contribution has been accredited. In this way, the first closing established in "Section 3.03 First Closing" of the Investment Framework Agreement is consummated.

1.3. Mapfre Seguros Contract

On June 22, 2021, the contract with Mapfre Colombia Vida Seguros S.A, Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A and Mapfre Servicios Exequiales S.A.S. ended, the Company will continue with the billing and collection activities only with respect to the products that are in force, in the terms of the commercial offer.

1.4. Legal and regulatory framework

For the establishment of the new framework mandated by the Constitution, the Law on Public Household Services (Law 142 of 1994) and the Electricity Law (Law 143 of 1994) were issued, which define the general criteria and policies that should govern the provision of public services at home in the country and the procedures and mechanisms for their regulation, control and surveillance.

The Electricity Law makes the constitutional approach viable, regulates the activities of generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization of electricity, creates an environment of market and competition, strengthens the sector and delimits the intervention of the State. Taking into account the characteristics of each of the activities or businesses, it was established as a general guideline for the development of the regulatory framework, the creation and implementation of rules that would allow free competition in the businesses of generation and commercialization of electricity, while the guideline for transmission and distribution businesses was oriented to the treatment of such activities as monopolies, looking in any case for conditions of competition where this was possible.

The main institution of the electricity sector is the Ministry of Mines and Energy, which, through the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME), prepares the National Energy Plan and the Generation-Transmission Reference Expansion Plan. The Energy and Gas Regulation Commission (CREG) and the Superintendency of Public Household Services (SSPD) are responsible, respectively, for regulating and supervising companies in the sector, additionally the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce is the national authority for competition protection issues.

The electricity sector is based on the fact that marketing companies and large consumers can trade energy through bilateral contracts and/or Long-Term Contracting Auction – PRGF. Additionally, agents in the sector can trade energy through a short-term market called the energy exchange, which operates freely according to the conditions of supply and demand.

In January 2017, the Energy and Gas Regulation Commission – CREG approved the unification of markets of the Company and the Energy Company of Cundinamarca – EEC, for which a single regulated tariff is applied from that date for users of the entire market today served by Codensa.

In accordance with the above, the rates of the Company's integrated market plus the EEC were calculated and published on January 20, 2017, by the regulations in force at the time the application of this new rate on the invoice began on February 7, 2017.

The Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission – CREG defines the remuneration methodology for the electricity distribution activity. Distribution charges are reviewed every five years and updated monthly according to the Producer Price Index (PPI).

The distribution charges of CREG Resolution 097 of 2008 that were published by the CREG in October 2009 were in force for the company until June 2020.

The current methodology of the regulated income and distribution charges of Resolution CREG 015 of 2018 began in 2013 with the publication of the bases of the remuneration methodology proposed by the CREG in Resolution 043 of 2013. These bases were complemented with the development of the Purposes and Guidelines for the Remuneration of the Distribution Activity for the period 2015-2019 contained in Resolution CREG 079 of 2014.

The Regulatory Commission issued Resolution CREG 095 of 2015 which defines the methodology for the calculation of the regulated remuneration rate (WACC) for electricity distribution and transmission activities, as well as for the distribution and transmission of natural gas, which will be in force for the distribution activity until the end of the regulatory period of Resolution CREG 015 of 2018. Subsequently, the published methodology of Resolution CREG 004 of 2021 will be applied.

In February 2018, the Regulatory Committee published Resolution CREG 015 of 2018 that definitively decides the Remuneration Methodology of the Distribution activity for the new tariff period (2018-2023), which determines the remuneration of the existing asset base, the presentation of investment plans, the remuneration of operating and maintenance expenses and defines paths for the improvement of losses and quality of service.

Subsequently, as a result of the comments sent by the agents to resolution CREG 015 of 2018, resolutions CREG 085 of 2018, 151 of 2018 and 036 of 2019 have been issued, through which some provisions of this resolution are clarified and corrected, including the retroactive adjustment factor, the review of the investment plan and the application of the quality scheme.

Resolution 036 of April 15, 2019, mentions that an adjustment factor will be applied that remunerates (or subtracts) the difference in income between the current distribution rate and the new approved rate is calculated from April of the first year until the date of approval of the new charges.

In May 2019, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Resolution 40459 of 2019, this new resolution of the Ministry reviews the public policy guidelines on Advanced Metering Infrastructures (AMI).

In July 2019, the National Government issued Law 1964 of 2019, which aims to generate schemes to promote the use of electric and zero-emission vehicles, in order to contribute to sustainable mobility and the reduction of polluting emissions and greenhouse gases.

In July 2019, the Commission issued Resolution CREG 079 of 2019, which seeks not to modify the level of contracting between vertically integrated companies and / or in a situation of control, until the CREG approves the final path of maximum own contracting.

In August 2019, the CREG issued Resolution CREG 098 of 2019, which establishes the mechanisms to incorporate storage systems with the purpose of mitigating inconveniences presented by the lack or insufficiency of energy transmission networks in the National Interconnected System.

In September 2019, the Superintendency of Household Public Services issued Resolution 20191000035615 that regulates the collection of the surcharge of $4/kWh to the energy service to residential users of strata 4, 5 and 6; commercial, industrial and non-regulated users. The resources will be allocated to the Business Fund of the Superintendence to support the intervention processes of companies.

In October 2019, the Commission publishes Resolution CREG 129 of 2019, which establishes the transfer formula in the component of energy purchases to the regulated user of the prices of the contracting mechanism that sign contracts resulting from the auction referred to in Resolution 40590 of 2019 of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

In October 2019, the Commission published Resolution CREG 130 of 2019, which defines the principles, behaviours and procedures to be complied with by retail marketers in the conclusion of energy contracts for the regulated market.

In October 2019, the CREG issued Resolution CREG 142 of 2019, which establishes the transfer formula in the component of energy purchases to the regulated user of the prices of the contracts of the complementary mechanism.

In December 2019, the Commission published draft Resolution CREG 155 of 2019, which contains the conceptual bases for the remuneration of the activity of commercialization of electrical energy.

In December 2019, the Commission published Resolution CREG 198 of 2019, by which it extends the application of subsidies to users of stratum 1 and 2.

In December 2019, the CREG published Resolution CREG 199 of 2019, by means of which it modifies some provisions of Resolution CREG 015 of 2018 on the new methodology of remuneration of the distribution activity.

On December 20, 2019, the CREG approved Resolution CREG 189 of 2019 being notified by the Company on January 8, 2020, by which it approved the necessary variables to calculate the income and charges associated with the activity of distribution of electrical energy for the commercialization market served by the Company. On January 15, 2020, the Company filed an appeal for reversal of the resolution with the CREG.

On March 17, 2020, the National Government issued Decree 417 of 2020 where it declares the state of economic, social and ecological emergency throughout the national territory for the term of thirty (30) days, in order to avert the serious public calamity that affects the country due to the new coronavirus COVID-19.

On March 22, 2020, Decree 457 of 2020 ordered the mandatory preventive isolation of the inhabitants of the Republic of Colombia from zero hours (00:00 hours) of March 25, 2020 until zero hours (00:00 hours) of April 13, 2020.

The CREG issued Resolutions CREG 050/2020 and 052/2020 by which it suspends the procedural terms of the administrative actions of the Energy and Gas Regulation Commission - CREG. Resolution 052/20 modified the time provided for in Resolution 050/20, leaving this suspension definitively from March 24, 2020 and until April 12, 2020 inclusive.

In particular, it is noteworthy that this resolution suspends until April 12 the action of the CREG in responding to the appeal for replacement filed by the Company to Resolution CREG 189/19 regarding the charges and income of the distribution activity.

Regulations issued in the second quarter of 2020 due to COVID-19:

- New Regulations for the Declaration of the State of Economic Emergency and the adoption of new measures: Decree 417, Decree 637, Decree 798, Resolutions 131 and 132.
- Mandatory preventive isolation, Decree 457, 531, 593, 636 and 749.
- Resolution MME 517. Deferred payments Stratum 1 and 2; Business line of credit; voluntary contributions and unreconciled subsidy drafts.
- Resolution CREG 058, 108, and 104: Adopt transitional measures for the payment of wholesale market invoices.
- Resolution CREG 056 and 061, Cir. CREG 036 and Resolution CREG 107: Financing options in the wholesale market
- Resolution CREG 043: Transitional rules on the limitation of supply and withdrawal from the market.
- Decree 581, New Line of Credit - Findeter
- Decree D.C 123 and Resolution 157: Mayor's Office assumes a benefit of 10% of energy consumption to strata 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Resolution. MME 40130, Voluntary contribution mechanism of users strata 4, 5 and 6, and commercial and industrial users.

On June 24, 2020, the Commission issued Resolution CREG 122 of 2020, which approves the distribution charges definitively for the Company. In its approval, the Commission resolves the appeal for reinstatement filed by the Company to Resolution CREG 189 of 2019.

In short, the Commission in its final approval makes the correction of the asset base, the incorporation of additional events in the calculation of quality indicators and the retroactive application of incentives for quality of service. The application in the rate began from the month of July 2020.

Regulations issued in the third quarter of 2020 due to COVID-19:

- Decree 1168 of 2020 of the National Government that terminates the Mandatory Isolation by Selective Isolation, promoting the reactivation of economic and social life. From the first of September 2020.
- Decree 1076 of 2020 of the National Government. Mandatory isolation, conditions, mobility and opening of economic sectors in municipalities. Valid until August 31, 2020.
- Resolution 152 grace period for the collection of the first payment of each invoice is made 4 months later. Tariff option until November, growth of less than 0.6% until January 2021.
- Given that the extension of the emergency until November 30 has been established, the rate applicable to subsistence consumption for strata 1 and 2, must continue to consider the smallest variation between the CPI and Cu.

On August 20, 2020, the Superintendency of Public Services issued Resolution 20201000033335 - Special Contribution Rate and Additional Contribution Business Fund, the value was paid in September and will be transferred to rate in the month of October, the value to be recognized is what corresponds to the marketing activity and is transferred in twelfth parts until the end of the year.

Regulations issued in the fourth quarter of 2020 due to COVID-19:

- Resolution SSPD 20201000057265 Cash flow information report and technical report on a weekly basis and added a financial information report on a monthly basis.
- Findeter issued External Circular No. 14 of 2020, through which it announces the conditions of the rediscount credits with compensated rate provided for in Decree 798 of 2020 intended to finance the deferred that the utilities -ESPs offered to residential users of strata 3 and 4, and to users of strata 1 and 2, the latter for the values in their energy billing that exceeded subsistence consumption.

The Constitutional Court declared unenforceable article 313 of Law 1955 of 2019, by means of judgment C-504, which indicates that the agents collecting the surcharge must refrain from invoicing, collecting and collecting the surcharge in those billing periods immediately following December 3, 2020. The portfolio cannot be canceled and the collection procedures must be advanced to be turned over to the business fund.

The Constitutional Court declared unenforceable article 18 of Law 1955 of 2019, by means of judgment C-484, which implies that, as of 2021, the contribution for both the CREG and the SSPD will be liquidated again as they were done before, that is, this implies a decrease in both contributions.

On January 14, the Commission published Resolution CREG 003 of 2021, by which it extends the application of subsidies to users of stratum 1 and 2.

The Ministry of Mines issued Resolution 32005, which distributes resources for the payment of lower rates corresponding to the deficit of the year 2020. This payment was made in January 2021.

On December 29, the CREG published Resolution CREG 235 of 2020 that sets the special contribution rate for the year 2020 (Codensa filed an appeal against the settlement of this contribution, to date it has not been resolved therefore it has not been paid) and established an advance of the year 2021 in 60% of the liquidated value of the year 2020, this payment was made at the end of January 2021.

According to the Res SSPD 20201000062385 established the payment of the advance of the contribution corresponding to 60% of the liquidated value of the year 2019, this payment was made at the end of January 2021.

On January 8, 2021, the Commission published Resolution CREG 240 of 2020, modified the methodology for calculating transactional equity considering the financial information that is prepared under the current regulatory technical frameworks.

In May 2021, the CREG published Resolution CREG 069 of 2021 that resolved in favor of the CREG the appeal against the settlement of the special contribution for the year 2020, a period of one month was established to pay and in the month of

June this payment was made.

In May 2021, the Commission issued Draft Resolution CREG 037 of 2021, which contains the proposal for the new remuneration methodology for the Public Lighting service.

In June 2021, through Resolution CREG 068 of 2021, the CREG approved the modification of the Company's Investment Plan.

On June 3, 2021, the Ministry of Mines issued Resolution 40172, establishing the maximum tariff increase for remuneration of projects for expansion of coverage, which will not be greater than 1% of the distribution charge.

On 16 June 2021, the Commission published resolution CREG 075 of 2021. The resolution dictates provisions and procedures for the allocation of transport capacity to the SIN in accordance with the request of the MME in the public policy guidelines for the connection established in resolution MME 40311 of 2021.

On July 10, 2021, Law 2099 was issued, dictates provisions for the energy transition, the revitalization of the energy market, the economic reactivation of the country and other provisions are dictated. Addresses issues related to tax benefits for investment in the field of energy production with unconventional energy sources and efficient energy management, promotion of green and blue hydrogen, rationalization of procedures in the execution of infrastructure projects for the provision of public electricity service, electric mobility and smart and institutional metering.

On August 8, 2021, the Superintendence of Public Household Services issued the Resolution establishing the amount of the rate of the special contribution for the year 2021, to which the providers of domestic public services and / or those who develop the complementary activities to said services, defined in laws 142 and 143 of 1994, are subject. On this Resolution, an appeal for reinstatement and an appeal subsidy was placed.

In November 2021, the Superintendence of Public Household Services through Resolution 20215000666545 resolved the appeal of the appeal filed to the special contribution 2021 confirming the value to be paid by Condesa issued in August 2021.

In September 2021, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published the Booklet with the actions of the energy transformation mission route.

On 4 November 2021, the Commission issued Resolution CREG 148 of 2021 which established the connection and operation of solar photovoltaic and wind power plants in the SDL with net effective capacity or declared maximum power equal to or greater than 5 MW.

On November 22, 2021, the Commission published Resolution CREG 174 of 2021 by means of which it regulated the operational and commercial aspects to allow the integration of small-scale self-generation and distributed generation into the National Interconnected System (SIN). Aspects of the connection procedure of large-scale self-generators with a maximum declared power of less than 5 MW are also regulated and totally repealed Resolution CREG 030 of 2018 that regulated the matter.

On December 21, 2021, the Energy and Gas Regulation Commission issued resolution CREG 215 of 2021, which modifies the rate of return for the activity of electricity distribution, approved in Resolution CREG 016 of 2018, which will be 12.09% from 2022.

On December 29, 2021, the Mining and Energy Planning Unit – UPME published resolution 528 of 2021 by means of which it established the procedure for the processing of requests for connection to the National Interconnected System – SIN and the provisions on the allocation of transport capacity to class 1 projects and how to define the general parameters of the Single Window.

On December 29, 2021, through this resolution 647 of 2021, the National Spectrum Agency – ANE updated the National Table of Allocation of Frequency Bands where the frequency band of 169 MHz is added for the implementation of telemetry communications, wireless telecontrol and the implementation of advanced measurement infrastructure networks.

On December 27, 2021, the CREG, through Resolution 213 of 2021, published the percentage of the special contribution (1% on the Commission's expenses) that must be paid by the providers of the electric energy, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) service.

On December 14, 2021, the Superintendency of Public Household Services published Resolution 20211000811175, which establishes the collection of a first payment for the Special Contribution for the 2022 term.

During the year 2021, the Ministry of Mines and Energy has published Resolutions No. 00012, 00146, 0354, 00587 and 410296 2021 ordering the payment of subsidies to the Company.

2. Presentation Bases

The Company presents its separate general-purpose financial statements in Colombian pesos and the values have been rounded up to the nearest unit of thousands of pesos (COP$000), except where otherwise indicated.

The separate financial statements include comparative information for the prior period.

The accounting principles applied in its preparation are those detailed below:

2.1. Accounting principles

The Company's General Purpose Separate Financial Statements as of December 31, 2021, have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF), established in Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by single Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 modified by Decrees 2496 of 2015, 2131 of 2016, 2170 of 2017, 2483 of 2018, 2270 of 2019, 1432 of 2020 and 938 of 2021. The NCIF applicable in 2021 are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with their interpretations, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); the basic standards correspond to those officially translated into Spanish and issued by the IASB in the second half of 2020.

The Company applies to these separate financial statements the following exception contemplated in Title 4 Special Regimes of Chapter 1 of Decree 2420 of 2015:

The determination of post-employment benefits for future retirement or disability pensions will be made in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19, however, it requires the disclosure of the calculation of pension liabilities in accordance with the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016, articles 1.2.1.18.46 and following and, in the case of partial pension commutations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 2.2.8.8.31 of the Decree 1833 of 2016, informing the variables used and the differences with the calculation made in the terms of the technical framework under NCIF.

The Company belongs to Group 1 according to the definitions of Decrees 2784 of December 28, 2012 and 3024 of December 27, 2013, as required the Company issued the first comparative financial statements under the NCIF as of December 31, 2015.

These separate general-purpose financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern by applying the cost method, with the exception, according to NCIF, of assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value.

The preparation of separate financial statements in accordance with the NCIF requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of enforcing accounting policies.

For legal purposes in Colombia, the separate financial statements are the main financial statements

2.2. Causation accounting basis

The Company prepares its separate financial statements, using the causation accounting basis, except for cash flow information.

2.3. New Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia whose effective application is after January 1, 2023

Decree 938 of 2021 updated the technical frameworks of the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia, mainly incorporating amendments to the standards that had already been compiled by Decrees 2270 of 2019 and 1432 of 2020, which considered the regulations incorporated by Decrees 2420 and 2496 of 2015, 2131 of 2016, 2170 of 2017 and 2483 of 2019.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The amendments issued in January 2020 clarify the criteria for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, based on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. The ranking is not affected by the entity's expectations or events after the date of the report. The changes also clarify what the "settlement" of a liability refers to in terms of the rule. The Company does not expect significant impacts from this modification, in any case it is evaluating the impact that they could have on the financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 16 Properties, Plant and Equipment - Amounts obtained prior to intended use

The amendment published in May 2020 prohibits the deduction of the cost of an element of property, plant and equipment from any amount from the sale of items produced while that asset is taken to the place and conditions necessary for it to operate in the manner envisaged by management. Instead, an entity would recognize the amounts of those sales in the result of the period. The Company does not expect significant impacts from this modification, in any case it is evaluating the impact that they could have on the financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendment published in May 2020 addressed 3 modifications to the standard in order to: update the references to the Conceptual Framework; add an exception for the recognition of contingent liabilities and liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and IFRIC 21 Levies; and confirm that contingent assets should not be recognized on the date of acquisition. The Company does not expect significant impacts from this modification, in any case it is evaluating the impact that they could have on the financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Cost of performing a contract

The purpose of this amendment, which was also published in May 2020, is to specify the costs that an entity includes when determining the "performance cost" of a contract for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous; clarifies that the direct costs of performing a contract include both the incremental costs of performing a contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to the performance of the contract. Before recognizing a separate provision for a onerous contract, for a onerous contract, the entity must recognize impairment losses on the assets used to perform the contract. The Company does not expect significant impacts from this modification, in any case it is evaluating the impact that they could have on the financial statements.

Reform of the reference interest rate

After the financial crisis, reforming and replacing benchmark interest rates such as GBP LIBOR and other interbank rates (IBOR) has become a priority for global regulators. There is currently uncertainty about the timing and precise nature of these changes. In order to transition existing contracts and agreements that refer to LIBOR, adjustments to term differences and credit differences may be necessary to allow the two reference rates to be economically equivalent in the transition.

The amendments made to IFRS 9 Financial instruments, IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and measurement and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures provide certain alternatives to the reform of the reference interest rate. Alternatives relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that reforms generally should not cause hedge accounting to end. However, any coverage ineffectiveness must continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving interbank rate (IBOR)-based contracts, alternatives will affect businesses across industries.

Accounting policies related to hedge accounting should be updated to reflect alternatives. Fair value disclosures may also be affected due to transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as markets become more or less liquid.

The Company does not expect significant impacts from this modification, in any case it is evaluating the impact that they could have on the financial statements.

Annual improvements to IFRS Standards cycle 2019–2021

The following improvements were completed in May 2021:

• IFRS 9 Financial instruments: clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for write-off financial liabilities accounts.

• IFRS 16 Leases: modifies illustrative example 13 of the standard to remove the illustration of landlord payments related to improvements to goods taken on lease, to eliminate any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

• IFRS 1 Adoption for the first time of International Financial Reporting Standards: allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities by the carrying value recorded in the accounts of their parent company, also measure the accumulated conversion differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures with some conditions.

• IAS 41 Agriculture: eliminates the requirement for entities to exclude tax cash flows when measuring fair value under IAS 41.

The Company does not expect significant impacts from this modification, in any case it is evaluating the impact that they could have on the financial statements.

Conceptual Framework

The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework that will be used in decisions to establish standards with immediate effect. Key changes include:

• Increase the importance of management in the objective of financial reporting;

• Restore prudence as a component of neutrality;

• Define a reporting entity, which can be a legal entity or a part of an entity;

• Review the definitions of an asset and a liability;

• Remove the probability threshold for recognition and add guidelines on decomplication;

• Add guides on different measurement bases, and

• Indicate that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled when this improves the relevance or faithful representa-tion of the financial statements.

No changes will be made to any of the current accounting standards. However, entities that rely on the Framework to determine their accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions not otherwise covered by the accounting standards will be required to apply the revised Framework as of January 1, 2021. These entities should consider whether their accounting policies remain appropriate under the revised Framework.

2.4. Estimates and relevant accounting criteria

In the preparation of the financial statements, certain estimates made by the Company's Management, business lines and support areas have been used to quantify some of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments recorded therein.

The estimates basically refer to:

- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of liabilities and obligations to employees, such as discount rates, mortality tables, salary increases, among others. (See Note 3.1.13)
- The useful life of intangible assets and properties, plant and equipment. (See Notes 3.1.7 and 3.1.8)
- The assumptions used for the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments. (See Notes 3.1.1.2 and 3.1.1.3).
- The expected credit loss of commercial receivables and other financial assets (See note 3.1.9 (b))
- The income from energy delivered and not invoiced at the end of the year derived from the provision of the energy service when the reading of the consumption in each of the billing cycles is pending, which are estimated by applying elements of judgment for its determination.
- The income derived from construction contracts is recognized according to the advance of the costs incurred, applying the resource method.
- Variations in revenue from tariff changes, in accordance with regulatory updates.
- Certain magnitudes of the electricity system, including those corresponding to other companies, such as production, billing to customers, energy consumed, etc., which allow estimating the global liquidation of the electricity system that must materialize in the corresponding final settlements, pending invoice on the date of issuance of the separate financial statements and that could affect the balances of assets, liabilities, income and costs, recorded therein.
- The probability of occurrence and the amount of uncertain or contingent liabilities. (See Note 3.1.11)

- Future disbursements for restorations and dismantling, as well as discount rates to be used. (See note 3.1.8).
- The tax results, which will be declared to the respective tax authorities in the future, which have served as the basis for the recording of the different balances related to income taxes in these financial statements. (See Notes 3.1.12).

Judgments and estimates have been made based on the best information available at the date of issuance of these separate financial statements, it is possible that future events may force them to be modified upwards or downwards in future periods, which would be done prospectively, recognizing the effects of the change of judgment or estimate in the corresponding future financial statements.

3. Accounting Policies

3.1. Applicable Accounting Policies for Separate General Purpose Financial Statements

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of the attached separate general purpose financial statements have been the following:

3.1.1. Financial instruments

3.1.1.1. Cash and other equivalent means of liquidity

Under this heading of the statement of financial position, cash in cash, balances in banks, term deposits and other short-term investments, (equal to or less than 90 days from the date of investment), of high liquidity that are quickly realizable in cash and that have a low risk of changes in their value.

3.1.1.2. Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. This classification depends on whether the financial asset is a debt or equity instrument.

3.1.1.2.1 Debt instrument

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost and fair value.

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as measured at "amortized cost" only if the following criteria are met: the objec-tive of the Company's business model is to hold the asset to obtain the contractual cash flows, and the con-tractual terms give rise on specified dates to receiving cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal.

The nature of the derivatives implicit in a debt investment is considered to determine whether the cash flows of the investment are solely principal and interest payments on the outstanding principal, and in that case are not accounted for separately.

(b) Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and to sell the assets, where the cash flows of the assets represent only principal and interest payments, and which are not designated at fair value with changes in results, are measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through another comprehensive result, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income, and foreign exchange gains and losses on the amortized cost of the instrument that are recognized in the income statement. When the financial asset is written off, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in another comprehensive result is reclassified from equity to the income statement. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Financial assets at Fair Value with changes in results

Assets that do not meet the requirements for amortized cost or fair value with changes in other comprehen-sive income are measured at fair value with changes in results. A loss or gain on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in results and is not part of a hedge relationship is recog-nized in the income statement for the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or are not held for trading. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method

3.1.1.2.2 Heritage instrument

All equity instruments are measured by their fair value. Equity instruments held for trading are valued at fair value with changes in results. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable choice at the initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value against the other comprehensive results in equity.

3.1.1.2.3 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the contract is concluded and are permanently measured at their fair value.

If derivative financial instruments do not qualify to be recognized through hedge accounting treatment, they are recorded at fair value through the income statement. Any change in the fair value of these derivatives is immediately recognized in the income statement as "other gains/losses, net". Whether they are designated for hedging the method of recognizing the gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair values of derivatives depends on the nature of the risk and item being hedged.

The Company designates certain derivatives as:

a) Fair value hedges of recognized assets or liabilities (fair value coverage)

b) Hedging of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or of a highly likely anticipated transaction (cash flow hedging) or

c) Net investment hedges in a foreign transaction (net investment coverage).

The Company documents, at the outset of hedging, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its objectives and risk management strategy that support its hedging transactions. The Company further documents its assessment, both at the beginning of hedging and periodically, of whether derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The total fair value of derivatives used as hedge is classified as non-current assets or liabilities when the maturity of the remainder of the hedged item is greater than 12 months, and is classified as current assets or liabilities when the maturity of the remainder of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Derivatives that are not used for hedging or that are held for trading are classified as current assets or liabilities.

(a) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, and the gain or loss of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the car-rying amount of the hedged item and is recognized in the results for the period.

The gain or loss related to the actual portion of the derivatives is recognized in the income statement as "fi-nancial expenses", as is the ineffective portion that is also recognized in the income statement, but as "other gains/(losses), net".

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria to be recognized through hedge accounting treatment, the adjust-ment in the carrying value of the covered item is amortized in the results using the effective interest method, in the period remaining until maturity.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has no fair value hedges.

(b) Cash flow hedges

The actual portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive results. The gain or loss relative to the ineffective portion is immediately recognized in the income statement as "other gains/losses), net".

Amounts accumulated in equity are recorded in the income statement in the periods in which the covered item affects them (for example, when the projected covered sale occurs). However, where the intended covered transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, previously recognized gains or losses on the equity are transferred from the equity and included as part of the initial cost of the asset. Capitalized amounts are ultimately recognized in the cost of sales when products are sold, if it is inventory, or in depreciation, if it is property, plant and equipment.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when it ceases to meet the criteria to be recognized through hedge accounting treatment, any gains or losses accrued in equity at that date remain in equity and are recognized when the projected transaction affects the income statement. When it is expected that a projected transaction will no longer occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement as "other gains/(losses), net".

(c) Net investment hedges abroad

Net investment hedges from overseas operations are accounted for in a similar manner to cash flow hedges. Any gains or losses of the hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive results. Gain or loss related to the ineffective portion of hedging is immediately recognized in results as "other gains/losses, net."

The gains and losses accumulated in the equity are transferred to the income statement when the foreign transaction is sold or partially decommissioned.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has no net foreign investment hedges

3.1.1.3. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured after amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value with changes in results; this classification applies to derivatives constituted to cover obligations that reflect the Company's strategy to hedge market risks associated with the interest rate or exchange rate.

3.1.1.3.1 Debts (Financial obligations and bonds).

Debts are initially recognized at fair value, net of the costs incurred in the transaction. Debts are subsequently recorded at their amortized cost; any difference between the funds received (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement during the loan period using the effective interest method.

The costs incurred in obtaining the debts are recognized as transaction costs to the extent that it is likely that some or all of the debt will be received. In this case the fees are deferred until the loan is received. To the extent that there is no evidence that some or all of the debt is likely to be received, the fees are capitalized as expenses paid in advance for services to obtain liquidity and are amortized in the period of the loan to which they relate. If the costs incurred are immaterial, they may be carried forward at the time of issuance of the securities.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has the unconditional right to defer payment of the obligation for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

General and specific debt costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of eligible assets, which are those that require a substantial period of time to be prepared for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of such assets, until such time as the assets are substantially prepared for use or sale. Investment income from the temporary investment of resources obtained from specific debts that have not yet been invested in qualifying assets is deducted from capitalization interest costs. All other debt costs are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

3.1.1.4. Financial assets and financial liabilities with related parties

Credits and debts to related parties are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. After the initial recognition, these credits and debts are measured by their amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The amortization of the interest rate is recognized in the income statement as financial income or costs or as other operating income or expenses, depending on the nature of the asset or liability that originates it.

3.1.1.5. Commercial accounts payable

Commercial accounts payable are payment obligations for goods or services that have been acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities, if payment is to be made within a period of one year or less. If the payment must be made in a period longer than one year, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Commercial accounts payable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequent measurement is at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.1.1.6. Recognition and measurement

Conventional purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trading date, which is the date on which the Company undertakes to acquire or sell the asset. Financial assets are written off when the rights to receive cash flows have matured or have been transferred and the Company has substantially transferred all risks and benefits inherent in the property.

At the initial recognition, the Company values the financial assets at their fair value; however, in the case of a financial asset that is not measured at fair value with changes in results, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset will affect the value of the asset. Transaction costs of financial assets that are measured at fair value with changes in results are accounted for directly in the income statement.

Gains or losses on a debt instrument that is subsequently valued at fair value and is not part of a hedging ratio are recognized in the results and are presented on the income statement within "other gains/(losses)–net" in the period in which they occur.

Gains or losses on a debt instrument that is subsequently valued at its amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship are recognized in the results of the period when the financial asset is written off or deteriorated and through the amortization process using the effective interest method.

The Company subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. Where Management has chosen to present unrealised and realized fair value gains or losses and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive results, fair value gains and losses cannot be recorded against the results for the year. Dividends from equity instruments are recognized in the results, as long as they represent a return on investment.

The Company must reclassify all affected debt instruments when, and only when its business model for the management of financial assets changes.

3.1.1.7. Clearing of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and their net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and Management intends to liquidate the net amount or to realize the asset and cancel the liability simultaneously.

3.1.1.8. Fair investment values

The fair values of listed investments are based on their current listing price. If the market for a financial instrument is not active or the instrument is not listed on the stock exchange, the Company establishes its fair value using valuation techniques appropriate to the circumstances.

These techniques include the use of the values observed in recent transactions carried out under the terms of free competition, the reference to other instruments that are substantially similar, analysis of discounted cash flows and option models making maximum use of market information and placing the highest possible degree of confidence in internal information specific to the entity.

3.1.2. Inventories

Inventory stocks include goods for sale or internal consumption, on which the typical risks and benefits of the property have been acquired, in this classification are materials, such as those managed in the warehouses of the Company's logistics operator.

Inventories are shown in current assets in the financial statements, even if they are made after 12 months, to the extent that they are considered to belong to the ordinary operating cycle.

The cost of inventories is composed of the cost of purchase, and all costs directly or indirectly attributable to inventory, for example: transport, customs duties, insurance, non-recoverable indirect taxes, etc. and net of discounts, bonuses and premiums of a commercial nature.

Cost is measured according to the "weighted average" method, which considers the units of an item purchased on different dates and costs as belonging to a set in which individual purchases are no longer identifiable, but are all equally available.

The weighted average cost should include additional charges, for example: costs for sea freight, customs charges, insurance, etc. attributable and acquired during the period.

The cost of inventories may not be recoverable if inventories are damaged, if they are partially or totally obsolete, or in some cases due to low turnover.

Obsolete materials are understood as those that are not expected to be sold or used in the Company's ordinary operating cycle, such as, for example, scrap and technologically out-of-date materials. Surplus materials are considered as slow-moving at a stock level that can be considered reasonable, according to the normal use expected in the ordinary operating cycle. Obsolete and slow-moving inventories have the possibility of use or realization, which in some cases represent their value as a sale of scrap.

Inventory items that are consumed in maintenance affect the Company's results.

3.1.3. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued activities

The Company classifies as non-current assets held for sale property, plant and equipment, intangibles, investments in associates, joint ventures and groups subject to dispossession (group of assets to be disposed of together with their associated liabilities), for which at the closing date of the statement of financial position active steps have been initiated for their sale and it is estimated that it is highly probable.

These assets or groups subject to being inappropriate are carried at a disadvantage between the carrying amount and fair value minus costs until sale, and cease to be amortized or depreciated from the moment they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale and components of groups subject to dispossession classified as held for sale are presented in the statement of financial position as follows: Assets in a single line called "Non-current assets or groups of assets for disposal classified as held for sale" and liabilities also in a single line called "Liabilities included in groups of assets for their disposal" and liabilities also in a single line called "Liabilities included in groups of assets for their disposition classified as kept for sale."

In turn, the Company considers discontinued activities to significant and separable business lines that have been sold or otherwise disposed of or that meet the conditions to be classified as held for sale, including, where appropriate, other assets that together with the business line are part of the same sale plan. Likewise, those entities acquired exclusively for the purpose of reselling them are considered discontinued activities.

Results after tax from discontinued activities are presented in a single line of the comprehensive income statement called "Profit (loss) from discontinued operations".

3.1.4. Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company, control exists when it has the power to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiary, which are generally the activities of operation and financing for the purpose of obtaining benefits from its activities and is exposed, or entitled, to the variable returns of the latter.

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recorded at cost and subsequently the method of participation in the Company's separate financial statements is applied as established in Decree 2420 of 2015 added by Decree 2496 of 2015 and modified by Decrees 2131 of 2016 and 2170 of 2017.

The dividends received from these companies are recorded by reducing the value of the investment and the results obtained by them, which correspond to the Company according to its participation, are recorded under the heading "Result of companies accounted for by the participation method". The measurement of the participation method is evaluated according to the materiality of the figures and taking into account the participation in each subsidiary.

3.1.5. Investments in partners and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence over financial policy and operating decisions, without having joint control or control.

Joint agreements are those entities in which the Company exercises control thanks to the agreement with third parties and jointly with them, that is, when decisions on their relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that share control. Joint agreements are classified into:

Joint venture: is an entity that the Company controls jointly with other participants, where they maintain a contractual agreement that establishes joint control over the relevant activities of the entity. At the date of acquisition, the excess of the acquisition cost over the net fair value share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed by the associate or joint venture is recognized as a goodwill. The commercial credit is included in the carrying value of the investment, is not amortized and is individually subjected to impairment tests.

Joint Transaction: agreement whereby the parties exercising joint control are entitled to the assets and obligations with respect to the liabilities related to the agreement.

Joint control: is the distribution of contractually decided control of an agreement, which exists only when decisions on the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint operator shall recognize in connection with its participation in a joint transaction: (a) its assets, including its participation in the assets held jointly; (b) your liabilities, including your share of liabilities incurred jointly; (c) its income from ordinary activities from the sale of its interest in the proceeds arising from the joint venture; (d) its share of the income from ordinary activities from the sale of the product that carries out the joint operation; and (e) your expenses, including your sharing of expenses incurred jointly.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has no investments in associates or joint ventures.

3.1.6. Business Combination

The Company in a business combination records at fair value the acquired assets and assumed liabilities of the subsidiary company, on the date of takeover, except for certain assets and liabilities that are recorded following the valuation principles set out in other NCIFs. If the fair value of the transferred consideration plus the fair value of any non-controlling interest exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired from the subsidiary, this difference is recorded as a capital gain. In the case of a low-priced purchase, the resulting profit is recorded on credit to results, after reassessing whether all acquired assets and assumed liabilities have been correctly identified and reviewing the procedures used to measure the fair value of these amounts.

For each business combination, the Company chooses whether to value the non-controlling interests of the acquired at fair value or by the proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired. If it is not possible to determine the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date of acquisition, the company shall report the provisional values recorded. During the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the date of acquisition, the recognized provisional values shall be retrospectively adjusted and additional assets or liabilities shall also be recognized, to reflect new information obtained on facts and circumstances that existed on the date of acquisition, but were not known to management at that time. In the case of business combinations carried out in stages, on the date of acquisition, the previously held stake in the assets of the acquired company is measured at fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in the result of the year.

Acquisition costs incurred are charged to expenses and are presented within the administrative expenses in the income statement.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has no business combinations.

3.1.7. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized by their cost of acquisition or production and are subsequently valued at the net cost of their corresponding accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized linearly over their useful life, from the moment they are in conditions of use. The Company evaluates in the initial recognition whether the useful life of the intangible assets is defined or indefinite and the amortization period, which is reviewed at the end of each year.

The criteria for the recognition of impairment losses on these assets and, where appropriate, recoveries of impairment losses recorded in previous years are explained in the impairment policy.

(a) Research and development expenses.

The Company follows the policy of recording as intangible assets in the statement of financial position the costs of projects in the development phase, provided that their technical viability and economic profitability are reasonably assured.

Research expenses are directly recognized in the results of the period.

(b) Other intangible assets

These assets correspond mainly to software, rights and easements of passage. Their accounting recognition is initially made for their acquisition or production cost and, subsequently, they are valued at their net cost of their corresponding accumulated amortization and of the impairment losses that, where appropriate, have been incurred.

The remaining average useful lives used for amortization are:

	Estimated service life years	
Concept	**As of December 2021**	**As of December 2020**
Development costs	8	7
Licences	3	3
Easements	41	33
Software	5	4

The loss or gain on the downturn of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the net amount obtained by its disposition, and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized as other gains (losses) in the income statement.

3.1.8. Properties, plant and equipment

Properties, plant and equipment are initially recognized by their acquisition cost and are subsequently valued at the net cost of their corresponding accumulated depreciation and impairment losses incurred.

In addition to the price paid for the acquisition of each element, the cost also includes, where appropriate, the following concepts:

Adicionalmente al precio pagado por la adquisición de cada elemento, el costo también incluye, en su caso, los siguientes conceptos:

• General and specific interest costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of eligible assets, which are those that necessarily require a substantial period of time before being prepared for the intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until the time comes when the assets are substantially prepared for the intended use or sale. The Company defines substantial period as one exceeding twelve months. The interest rate used is that corresponding to the specific financing or, if it does not exist, the average financing rate of the company that makes the investment.

(In thousands of pesos)

• Personnel costs directly related to ongoing constructions.

• Future disbursements that the Company will have to face in connection with the closure of its facilities are incorporated into the value of the asset for the updated value, recognizing the corresponding provision for dismantling or restoration. The Company annually revises its estimate of such future disbursements, increasing or decreasing the value of the asset based on the results of such estimate. (See Note 17).

• Future disbursements for environmental commitments for new projects, as well as discount rates to be used.

• They are components of property, plant and equipment spare parts when they meet the characteristics of recognition of the assets, these parts are not part of the inventory of materials.

Ongoing constructions are transferred to assets in operation after the end of the trial period; that is, when they are available for use, from which moment their depreciation begins.

The costs of expansion, modernization or improvement that represent an increase in productivity, capacity, efficiency or an extension of the useful life of the goods are capitalized as a higher cost of the corresponding assets.

Replacements or renewals of complete elements that increase the useful life of the good, or its economic capacity, are recorded as the greater value of the respective goods, removing the replaced or renewed elements.

Periodic disbursements of maintenance, maintenance and repair are recorded directly in the income statement as the cost of the period in which they are incurred.

The Company, based on the result of the impairment tests, considers that the book value of the assets does not exceed the recoverable value of the assets.

The property, plant and equipment, net in its case of the residual value of the same, depreciates by distributing linearly the cost of the different elements that compose it between the years of estimated useful life, which constitute the period in which the Company expects to use them. The estimated service life and residual values are reviewed periodically and, if appropriate, adjusted prospectively. The Company does not consider the residual value of its fixed assets to be significant.

Land is not depreciated for having an indefinite useful life, except that it relates to a right-of-use asset, in which case it depreciates during the lease term.

The remaining average useful lives used for depreciation are:

Property Classes, Plants and Equipment	**Estimated lifespan range 2021**	**Interval of years of life estimated useful 2020**
Buildings	33	40
Distribution plants and equipment		
Substations	29	29
High voltage network	28	30
Low and medium voltage network	27	26
Measuring and remote control equipment	13	20
Financial Leases		
Fixed and Other Installations (Vehicles)	-	2
Assets for IFRS 16 use (*)		
Fixed and other installations	20	18
Vehicles	4	4
Furniture	7	7
Fixed installations and accessories	8	8
Information technology equipment	6	5

In 2014, electrical assets such as substations, lines and networks were opened in the accounting system and the average remaining useful lives were modified, which were applied as of January 1, 2015.

The change in useful lives corresponds to the average of each category, which can vary from year to year due to the effect of fully depreciated assets.

Land is not depreciated for having an indefinite useful life, except that it relates to a right-of-use asset, in which case it depreciates during the lease term.

The excess of the tax depreciation over the accounting one generates a tax effect that is recorded as a passive deferred tax.

Gains or losses arising from sales or withdrawals of property, plant and equipment are recognized as other gains (losses) in the income statement and are calculated by deducting from the amount received by the sale, the net book value of the asset and the corresponding selling expenses.

3.1.9. Impairment of assets

(a) Non-financial assets (except inventories and deferred tax assets)

Throughout the year and mainly on the closing date of the same, it is evaluated if there are indicators that any asset could have suffered a loss due to impairment. In case there is any indication, an estimate of the recoverable amount of said asset is made to determine, where appropriate, the amount of the impairment. In the case of identifiable assets that do not generate cash flows independently, the recoverability of the Cash Generating Unit (UGE) to which the asset belongs is estimated, understanding as such the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates independent cash inflows.

In the Company, all assets operate on a comprehensive basis and cannot be considered as separate component cash flows; therefore, the Company as a whole is taken as the UGE Cash Generating Unit.

The recoverable amount is the largest between the fair value minus the cost necessary for its sale and the value in use, meaning the present value of the estimated future cash flows. For the calculation of the recovery value of the property, plant and equipment, the capital gain, and the intangible asset, the value in use is the criterion used by the Company in practically all cases.

To estimate value in use, the Company prepares projections of future pre-tax cash flows from the most recent budgets available. These budgets incorporate management's best estimates of Cash Generating Units' revenues and costs using sector projections, past experience, and future expectations.

These projections cover, in general, the estimation of flows for the following years applying reasonable growth rates . These flows are discounted to calculate their current value at a pre-tax rate that collects the cost of capital of the business. For its calculation, the current cost of money and the risk premiums used in a general way among analysts for the business are taken into account.

In the event that the recoverable amount of the UGE is less than the net carrying value of the asset, the corresponding provision for impairment loss for the difference is recorded, charged to the item "Impairment losses" of the income statement. This provision is assigned, first, to the value of the capital gain of the UGE, if it exists, and then to the other assets that compose it, prorated according to the book value of each of them, with the limit of its fair value less the costs of sale, or its use value, and without being able to turn out to be a negative value.

Impairment losses recognized in an asset in previous years are reversed when there is a change in the estimates of its recoverable amount, increasing the value of the asset with payment to results with the limit of the carrying value that the asset would have had if the accounting adjustment had not been made. In the case of capital gains, the accounting adjustments that would have been made are not reversible.

(b) Financial assets

The Company determines the expected credit loss on all of its debt securities, loans and commercial receivables, whether for 12 months or for the lifetime of the assets, recognizing the impairment in advance from day one and not waiting for any event to occur that indicates the impairment of the financial asset.

The expected credit loss will be determined periodically by applying the models defined by the group as follows:

Collective simplified model

It applies in general for the Company's trading portfolio considering the following categories:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Official
- Public Lighting and
- Other Businesses (PSVA's)

The model takes as a basis the statistical information of three years, from which it determines the percentages of expected credit loss for each maturity range, multiplying the probability of Default (in English PD Probability of Default) by the Loss Given Default (LGD Loss Given Default), these percentages are applied to the balances of the invoiced and estimated commercial portfolio.

Individual simplified model

This model is applied to the commercial portfolio for clients who, due to their characteristics, require individual analysis; additionally, this model considers the category of tolls that conforms to this methodology due to the low number of customers that make it up.

The expected credit loss is calculated on the portfolio balance invoiced and estimated for each counterparty, multiplying it by the following variables:

Probability of Default (PD): May be provided by a third-party vendor if available, or by evaluating the counterparty's financial statements; in case of not having a specific PD by the aforementioned mechanisms, according to the group guidelines, the country qualification minus three categories (notches) will be used. If there are signs of deterioration, they will be reflected in this variable, reaching one hundred percent in cases that merit it.

Loss given the Default (LGD): It is the percentage of loss that would be generated if the breach materializes, it is calculated by difference with the estimated recovery rate, in case of not having a specific LGD, according to the group guidelines the Basel II model will be used

General collective model

Under this model, all financial assets other than commercial receivables, which are within the scope of IFRS 9, are evaluated. This model groups counterparts into four categories defined by the group:

- Public administrations
- Institutional counterparts
- Loans to employees and
- Other assets

The expected credit loss is calculated on the balance of each category by multiplying it by the following variables:

Probability of Non-compliance (PD): It is determined according to the group guidelines for each category that consider the rating of the Company, the financial institution and the country, in some cases deducting from the last three categories (notches). If there are signs of deterioration, they will be reflected in this variable, reaching one hundred percent in cases that merit it.

Loss given the Default (LGD): It is the percentage of loss that would be generated if the breach materializes, it is calculated by difference with the estimated recovery rate, in case of not having a specific LGD, according to the group guidelines the Basel II model will be used.

3.1.10. Lease

IFRS 16 - leases establishes specific criteria for the landlord and the lessee.

Tenant

La IFRS16 establishes principles for measuring, recognizing, presenting and disclosing leases and requires tenants to evaluate the following parameters under a single leasing model.

A contract contains a lease if it transfers the right to control the identified asset, in exchange for consideration. Therefore, the following parameters establish the transfer of control:

- There must be an asset identified in the lease.
- The lessee must have the right to obtain substantially the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The lessee has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset should be used throughout the period of use. This is determined if:
  - **The lessee operates the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change the operating instructions or,**
  - **The lessee designed the asset in such a way as to predetermine the purpose of use of the asset throughout the period of use.**

If the parameters mentioned above are not met, the contracts shall not constitute a lease under the parameters set out in IFRS 16.

If a financial lease is set up, the lessee must recognize at the beginning of the contract the assets for rights of use and liabilities for financial lease.

The rule includes two exemptions from recognition for tenants:

- Leases of "low value" assets and
- Short-term leases (i.e., leases with a term of 12 months or less).

In this case they are recognized in the income statement, and there is no place for assets for use, nor liabilities for lease.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of non-cancellable payments, during the term agreed in the contract; discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease, or the incremental interest rate on the start date. Subsequently, lessees are required to remeasure lease liabilities when certain events occur (e.g., a change in lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine payments). The amount of the new lease liability measurement will be recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are measured at the initial time at cost, comprising: (i) Lease liability which is the present value of non-cancellable lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease, or the incremental interest rate on the start date, (ii) lease payments made before or from the commencement date, less the lease incentives received, iii) the initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and iv) an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee for dismantling or restoring the asset.

Right-of-use assets depreciate linearly over the shortest period between the term of the lease and the estimated useful life of the assets.

Interest expense, lease liability and depreciation expense, should be recognized separately from the right-of-use asset. Tenants are also required to remeasure lease liabilities when certain events occur (e.g., a change in lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine payments). The amount of the new measurement of the lease liability will be recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset, except for considerations that can be recognized directly to results.

Lessor

A landlord classifies leases as operational or financial. A lease is classified as financial, when the risks and benefits inherent in ownership of the underlying asset are substantially transferred. In the event that the risks and advantages associated with the underlying asset are not transferred, the lease will be considered as operational.

Financial Leases

At the beginning of the contract, the lessor recognizes the assets it has on lease and presents them as an account receivable for a value equal to the net investment of the lease.

When a lessor is a manufacturer or distributor, it recognizes income from ordinary activities at the fair value of the underlying assets delivered on lease discounted at a market interest rate. It also recognizes the cost of sales by cost or carrying value if it is different from the underlying asset.

Operating Leases

The lessor recognizes the income on a linear basis for the payments received corresponding to the lease of the underlying assets.

The underlying assets subject to being leased are reflected in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the underlying assets.

3.1.11. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Obligations existing at the date of the financial statements, arising as a result of past events from which material damages of probable materialization may arise for the Company, the amount and timing of cancellation of which are uncertain, are recorded in the statement of financial position as provisions for the present value of the most likely amount that it is estimated that the Company will have to disburse to cancel the obligation.

Provisions are quantified taking into account the best information available at the date of issuance of the financial statements, on the consequences of the event in which they are caused and are reestimated at each subsequent accounting closing.

As part of the provisions, the Company includes the best estimate of the risks of civil labor and tax litigation so it is not expected that additional liabilities to those registered will be derived from them; given the characteristics of the risks covered by these provisions, it is not possible to determine a certain date of cancellation of the estimated obligation. When assessing the likelihood of loss, the available evidence, case law and legal assessment should be considered.

The risks from civil, labor and tax litigation that are considered eventual are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. (See Note 17)

A contingent asset is given by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain events in the future, which are not entirely under the control of the entity. It is revealed when the entry of benefits is likely; if the realization of the income is practically certain, it is recognized in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, the existence of which is subject to the occurrence or otherwise of future events that are not entirely under the control of the Company, or present obligations arising from past events of which the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably estimated, or an outflow of resources for cancellation is not likely to take place. Contingent liabilities are not disclosed in the financial statements, but are disclosed in notes to the financial statements, except for those individually included in the purchase price report, made in a business combination, the fair value of which can be reliably determined.

The Company shall refrain from recognizing any contingent assets

3.1.12. Taxation

It includes the value of the mandatory general taxes in favor of the State and in charge of the Company, for the concept of the private settlements that are determined on the tax bases of the fiscal period, in accordance with the tax rules of the national and territorial order that govern in the places where the Company operates.

3.1.12.1. Income and supplementary tax and deferred tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises income tax and deferred tax; which results from the application of the tax rate on the taxable base of the period, once the deductions that are taxable for taxation have been applied, plus the variation of the assets and liabilities for deferred taxes and tax credits. The differences between the book value of the assets and liabilities and their tax base generate the balances of deferred taxes of assets or liabilities, which are calculated using the tax rates that are expected to be in force when the assets and liabilities are realized, considering for this purpose the rates that at the end of the reporting period have been approved or for which the process of approval.

The provision for income tax is calculated at the rate in force at the end of the year, by the causation method and is determined based on the commercial profit purified according to the current tax regulations in order to properly relate the income of the period with its corresponding costs and expenses, and is recorded by the amount of the estimated liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognized because of all deductible temporary differences, losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that there are likely to be sufficient future tax gains to recover deductions for temporary differences and make the tax credits effective, except that the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference, arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

(a) It is not a business combination and;

(b) at the time it was realized it did not affect either the accounting gain or the tax gain (loss).

With respect to deductible temporary differences, relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint agreements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that the temporary differences are likely to reverse for the foreseeable future and that tax gains are available against which the temporary differences can be used.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences, except those derived from the initial recognition of capital gains and those whose origin is given by the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, in which the Company can control the reversal of the same and it is likely that they will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Current tax and changes in deferred taxes on assets or liabilities are recorded in results or in items of total equity in the statement of financial position, depending on where the gains or losses that have originated it have been recorded.

The rebates that can be applied to the amount determined as a liability for current tax, are imputed in results as a payment to the item "Expense for taxes on profits", unless there are doubts about their tax realization, in which case they are not recognized until their effective materialization, or correspond to specific tax incentives, registering in this case as subsidies.

At each accounting close, the deferred taxes recorded, both assets and liabilities, are reviewed in order to verify that they remain in force, making the appropriate corrections to them in accordance with the result of the aforementioned analysis.

Income tax is presented net, after deducting the advances paid and withholdings at source in favor.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented in net form in the statement of financial position, if you have the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and only if these deferred taxes relate to income taxes of the same tax authority.

3.1.12.2. Industry and commerce tax

E In application of article 86 of Law 2010 of 2019, the Company recognized as an expense of the year the entire industry and commerce tax caused in the year, the value that can be imputed as a tax discount is treated as a non-deductible expense in the determination of income tax in the year, the tax discount applied decreases the value of the current income tax expense of the period; on the balances that could be applied as a tax discount for the following year, an asset was recognized for deferred tax.

Employee Benefits

(a) Pension

The Company has pension commitments, both defined benefit and defined contribution, which are basically instrumented through pension plans. For defined benefit plans , the company records the expenditure corresponding to these commitments following the criterion of accrual during the working life of the employees, at the date of the financial statements, there are actuarial studies calculated applying the method of the projected credit unit; the costs for past services that correspond to variations in benefits, are immediately recognized , commitments for defined benefit plans represent the present value of accrued obligations. The Company does not possess assets related to these plans.

(b) Other post-employment obligations

The Company grants its retired employees pension benefits, educational assistance benefits, energy relief and health aid. Entitlement to the above benefits generally depends on whether the employee has worked until retirement age. The expected costs of these benefits accrue during the period of employment using a methodology similar to that of defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments from experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive results in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually or when the parent company requires it, by qualified independent actuaries.

The retroactivity of the severances, considered as post-employment benefits, is liquidated to those workers belonging to the labor regime prior to Law 50 of 1990 and who did not take advantage of the change of regime, this social benefit is liquidated for all the time worked based on the last salary earned. In the latter case only a small number of workers and actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments from experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or paid to the other comprehensive result.

The Company implements voluntary retirement plans that within its benefits contemplate temporary income for employees who take advantage of them and who lack the time stipulated in the plan to be entitled to the old-age pension. The benefit consists of the payment of a temporary rent for the time established in the minutes according to plan guidelines, the value of the rent will be paid on the average salary of each worker at the date of retirement. These payments will be made through the resources placed by the Company in a private fund account and allocated to each employee who joined the plan; you are given the treatment of a post-employment benefit since it is the responsibility of the Company to provide the additional resources that are required to the fund to cover this obligation or to receive the reimbursement in case of surpluses.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit of credit method.

(c) Long-term benefits

The Company recognizes its active employees as benefits associated with their time of service, such as the five-year period. The expected costs of these benefits accrue during the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that used for defined benefit plans.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments for experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the outcome of the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually or when the parent company requires it, by qualified independent actuaries

(d) Employee Credit Benefits

The Company grants its employees credits at rates lower than those of the market, which is why the present value of the same is calculated by discounting future flows at the market rate, recognizing as profit paid in advance the differential between the market rate and the rate awarded, charged to the accounts receivable. The benefit is amortized over the life of the loan as a higher value of personnel expenses and the accounts receivable are updated at cost amortizing reflecting their financial effect on the income statement.

3.1.13. Fair value estimation

The fair value of an asset or liability is defined as the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability takes place in the main market, i.e. the market with the highest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability. In the absence of a main market, it is assumed that the transaction takes place in the most advantageous market to which the entity has access, that is, the market that maximizes the amount that would be received to sell the asset or minimizes the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability.

For the determination of fair value, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate to the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data to perform the measurement, maximizing the use of relevant observable input data and minimizing the use of non-observable input data.

In consideration of the hierarchy of input data used in valuation techniques, assets and liabilities measured at fair value can be classified into the following levels:

Tier 1: quoted (unadjusted) price on an active market for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: input data other than the quoted prices that are included in level 1 and that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as a price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from a price). The methods and assumptions used to determine Tier 2 fair values, by financial asset class or financial liabilities, take into account the estimation of future cash flows, discounted by the zero interest rate coupon curves of each currency. All ratings described are made through external tools, such as "Bloomberg"; and

Level 3: input data for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market information (unobservable inputs).

When measuring fair value, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability, in particular:

- For non-financial assets, a fair value measure takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset to its maximum and best use, or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its maximum and best use;
- For liabilities and equity instruments, fair value assumes that the liability will not be liquidated and the equity instrument will not be cancelled, nor will it otherwise be extinguished on the measurement date. The fair value of the liability reflects the effect of default risk, i.e. the risk that an institution will fail to meet an obligation, which includes, but is not limited to, the Company's own credit risk;
- In the case of financial assets and financial liabilities with offset positions in market risk or credit risk of the counterparty, it is permissible to measure fair value on a net basis, consistent with how market participants would price the net risk exposure on the measurement date.

3.1.14. Functional currency and presentation currency

The items included in the financial statements are expressed using the currency of the main economic environment in which the entity operates (Colombian pesos).

The financial statements are presented in "Colombian pesos" which are both the functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company. Its figures are expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, except net income per share, the representative market rate that are expressed in Colombian pesos, and currencies (for example, dollars, euros, pounds sterling, etc.) that are expressed in units.

3.1.15. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions carried out by the Company in a currency other than its functional currency are recorded at the exchange rates in force at the time of the transaction. During the year, the differences that occur between the exchange rate accounted for and the one in force at the date of collection or payment are recorded as differences of change in the income statement.

3.1.16. Classification of balances into current and non-current

The Company presents in its Statement of Financial Position the assets and liabilities classified into current and non-current, excluding the assets available for sale as well as the liabilities available for sale. Assets are classified as current when intended to be made, sold or consumed during the normal cycle of the Company's operations or within 12 months after the reporting period, all other assets are classified as non-current. Current liabilities are those that the Company expects to settle within the normal operating cycle or within 12 months after the reporting period, all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities, in all cases.

3.1.17. Revenue recognition

The Company applies a model of recognition of income from ordinary activities from contracts with clients based on 5 stages that are:

Step 1: Identify the contract or contracts with customers.

Stage 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract.

Stage 3: Determine the transaction price.

Stage 4: Assign the transaction price between the contract performance obligations.

Stage 5: Recognize the income from ordinary activities when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The model of recognition of income from ordinary activities from contracts with customers, contemplates the following:

(a) Portfolio approach:

In order to identify the goods and / or services promised in contracts with customers, the Company applies the practical solution that allows them to be grouped into "Categories or Cluster" when they have similar characteristics in the contractual terms and conditions.

These categories are determined using the following typifications: (a) type of goods or services offered; b) type of market; or c) type of customer.

(b) Contracts with multiple goods and/or services:

A contract with multiple goods and services is configured, when the Company identifies several performance obligations in the transfer of goods and / or services offered to customers, and these are satisfied independently.

(c) Satisfaction of performance obligations:

The satisfaction of performance obligations according to the pattern of transfer of control of the goods and / or services committed to customers, is carried out:

- Over time or
- at a point in time

Performance obligations over time are met when:

- The client simultaneously consumes the benefits provided by the performance of the entity as the Company realizes them.
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the client controls as it is created or improved.
- The Performance of the Company creates or enhances an asset with an alternative use for it. The Company has the enforceable right to payment of the performance it has completed to date.
- Income is recognized according to the measure of satisfaction of performance obligations.
- Measuring the satisfaction of performance obligations over time is done by two types of methods:
- Product Methods: they are made based on direct measurements of the goods and / or services committed to customers.
- Resource Methods: are performed in relation to the expected total resources.

(d) Variable considerations:

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company will estimate the amount of the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods and/or services committed to customers. In cases where the value of the consideration shall be presented net of the compensation to customers.

(e) Contracts with modifications:

These are configured when there are changes in scope or price approved by the parties, which create new rights and obligations enforceable in the contract in exchange for the goods and or services offered to customers

(f) Consideration as Principal or Agent:

Where a third party is involved in providing goods and/or services to a client, the Company shall determine whether the commitment to comply with performance obligations is at its expense or at the expense of a third party. In the event that the Company controls the goods and/or services committed to the clients and satisfies the performance obligations by itself, it acts as principal. Otherwise it acts as an agent. When the Company controls and satisfies performance obligations to clients, it acts as principal and recognizes as income the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods and/or services transferred.

When the control and satisfaction of performance obligations are in charge of a third party; the Company acts as an agent and recognizes the income in the net amount of consideration it is entitled to.

Contract costs:

An asset may be recognized for the costs of obtaining or performing a contract.

Contractual Assets and Liabilities:

The Company will recognize a contractual asset and a contractual liability, to the extent that the following circumstances arise in the supply of goods and services:

- Contractual Asset: It is presented as the right that the Company has to a consideration in exchange for the supply of goods and / or services transferred to customers, when that right is conditioned by something other than the passage of time.
- Contract liabilities: Corresponds to the Company's obligation to transfer goods and/or services to clients, for which the Company has received consideration from clients.

3.1.18. Income and financial costs

Interest income (expense) is accounted for considering the effective interest rate applicable to the principal outstanding during the corresponding accrual period

3.1.19. Recognition of costs and expenses

The Company acknowledges its costs and expenses to the extent that economic events occur in such a way that they are systematically recorded in the corresponding accounting period, independent of the flow of monetary or financial resources. Expenses are made up of expenditures that do not qualify to be recorded as cost or investment.

Costs include energy purchases, personnel or third party costs directly related to the sale or provision of services, maintenance of assets, transmission system costs, depreciation, amortization, among others.

Expenses include taxes, utilities, among others. All of them incurred by the processes responsible for the sale or provision of services.

Included as an investment are those costs directly related to the formation or acquisition of an asset that requires a substantial period of time to put it in conditions of use and sale.

Personnel costs directly related to the construction of projects, interest costs on debt intended to finance projects, and higher maintenance costs that increase the useful life of existing assets, among others, are capitalized as ongoing constructions.

3.1.20. Share capital

Common shares with or without a preferential dividend are classified in equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are shown in the estate as a deduction from the amount received net of taxes.

3.1.21. Reservas

Appropriations authorized by the General Shareholders' Meeting are recorded as reserves, charged to the results of the year for compliance with legal provisions or to cover expansion plans or financing needs.

The legal provision that contemplates the constitution of reserves applicable to the Company is the following:

- The Commercial Code requires the Company to appropriate 10% of its annual net profits determined under local accounting rules as a legal reserve until the balance of this reserve is equivalent to 50% of the subscribed capital. The mandatory legal reserve is not distributable prior to the liquidation of the Company, but may be used to absorb or reduce annual net losses. Reserve balances in excess of 50% of the subscribed capital are freely available to shareholders
- Until 2016, Article 130 of the tax statute contemplated the appropriation of net profits equivalent to 70% of the highest value of the tax depreciation on the accounting depreciation, calculated under local accounting standards. This article was repealed by law 1819 of 2016 in article 376; therefore, as of 2017, this reserve is not appropriated, but the reserves of previous years are maintained.

3.1.22. Utility per share

. Basic income per share is calculated as the ratio of net profit for the period attributable to the Company's shareholders to the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during that period, after the appropriation of the preferred dividends corresponding to the number of shares at the end of the year.

3.1.23. Dividend distribution

The commercial laws of Colombia establish that, once the appropriations for the legal reserve, statutory reserve or other reserves and the payment of taxes have been made, the remainder will be distributed among the shareholders, in accordance with the project of distribution of shares presented by the management of the Company and approved by the General Assembly. The payment of the dividend will be made in cash, in the periods agreed by the General Assembly when decreeing it and to whoever has the quality of shareholder at the time each payment becomes due.

When it is appropriate to absorb losses, these will be covered with the reserves that have been specially destined for that purpose and, failing that, with the legal reserve. Reserves intended to absorb certain losses may not be used to cover other losses, unless the General Assembly so decides.

At the end of the year, the amount of the obligation to shareholders is determined, net of the provisional dividends that have been approved in the course of the year, and is recorded in the accounts under the heading "commercial accounts payable and other accounts payable" and under the heading "accounts payable to related entities", as appropriate, charged to the total patrimony. Provisional and definitive dividends are recorded as the lowest value of the "total equity" at the time of their approval by the competent body, which in the first instance is normally the Board of Directors of the Company, while in the second instance the responsibility falls on the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

3.1.24. Operating segments

An operation segment is a component of an entity:

(a) that carries out business activities from which it may derive income from ordinary activities and incur expenses (including income from ordinary activities and expenses for transactions with other components of the same entity).

(b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the highest operating decision-making authority of the entity, to decide on the resources to be allocated to the segment and to evaluate its performance;

(c) and on which differentiated financial information is available.

The Company for all its purposes, according to the guidelines of IFRS 8, has a single operating segment associated with the energy business.

(In thousands of pesos)

4. Cash and cash equivalents, net

		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Bank balances	$	352.486.576	$	359.693.352
Other cash and cash equivalents, net (1)		23.403.632		65.273.855
Short-term deposits		-		60.000.000
Cash in cash		20		455
	$	**375.890.228**	**$**	**484.967.662**

The detail of the cash and equivalent in pesos by type of currency presented at the top is as follows:

		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Colombian pesos	$	372.170.445	$	481.180.855
U.S. Dollars		3.719.783		3.786.807
	$	**375.890.228**	**$**	**484.967.662**

Balances denominated in foreign currency are expressed in Colombian pesos at the representative exchange rates as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 of $3,981.16 and $3,432.50 per US $1 respectively.

(1) It corresponds to collective portfolios within the framework of the usual treasury operations with these entities, in order to channel the resources from the collection and dispose of them for the management of the Short-term liquidity of the Company.

Entity		As of December 31 Feb 2021	EA Rate		As of December 31 Feb 2020	EA Rate
Credicorp Capital	$	12.975.183	2,55%	$	17.388.278	2,26%
BBVA Fiduciary		8.957.190	3,57%		130.330	1,97%
Fiduciary West		463.071	3,98%		7.302.226	1,75%
Trust Alliance		312.004	2,92%		21.575.291	1,88%
Associate Brokers		381.485	2,36%		18.870.055	1,32%
Bancolombia Values		329.051	3,34%		20.801	1,09%
Fiduciaria Corficolombiana		1.295	3,15%		1.289	1,25%
Fiduciary Bogota 248		-	0,20%		3.233	0,20%
	$	**23.419.279**		**$**	**65.291.503**	

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, there are no restrictions or limitations on the cash reflected in the separate financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks and financial institutions, which are rated between the AA+ and AAA range, according to the rating agencies.

Impairment of cash and cash equivalent has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short-term maturities of exposures, the Company considers its cash and cash equivalents to have low credit risk based on counterparties' external credit ratings.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amount of the impairment provision for cash and cash equivalents is $15,647 and $17,648, respectively.

The following table details changes in liabilities arising from financing activities,

including those changes that represent cash flows and changes that do not represent cash flows as of December 31, 2021:

(In thousands of pesos)

	Balance as of January 1, 2021	Cash flow: Amounts from loans	Cash flow: Payment of loans and interest	Non-cash changes: Interest caused	Non-cash changes: Lease agreements	Balance as of December 31, 2021
Bonuses	$ 2.412.455.529	$ -	$ (331.978.908)	$ 151.847.625	$ -	$ 2.232.324.246
Loans and bank obligations	665.897.264	1.670.536.000	(474.796.450)	35.592.984	-	1.897.229.798
Lease liabilities	61.860.769	-	(21.564.814)	-	36.381.709	76.677.664
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	1.032.066	-	1.032.066
Total liabilities for financing activities	**$ 3.140.213.562**	**$ 1.670.536.000**	**$ (828.340.172)**	**$ 188.472.675**	**$ 36.381.709**	**$ 4.207.263.774**

As of December 31, 2020, the movements are as follows:

	Balance as of January 1, 2020	Cash flow: Loan amounts	Cash flow: Payment of loans and interest	Non-cash changes: Interest caused	Non-cash changes: Lease agreements	Balance as of December 31, 2020
Bonuses	$ 2.003.417.478	$ 500.000.000	$ (222.799.125)	$ 131.837.176	$ -	$ 2.412.455.529
Loans and bank obligations	160.250.289	612.318.110	(139.078.895)	32.407.760	-	665.897.264
Lease liabilities	28.498.057	-	(19.977.967)	-	53.340.679	61.860.769
Total liabilities for financing activities	**$ 2.192.165.824**	**$ 1.112.318.110**	**$ (381.855.987)**	**$ 164.244.936**	**$ 53.340.679**	**$ 3.140.213.562**

5. Other financial assets, net

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Stream	Non-current	Stream	Non-current
Hedging derivative instruments (1)	$ 3.766.712	$ 19.011.240	$ -	$ -
Trusts (2)	2.910.461	-	760.992	-
Judicial Attachments (3)	1.534.828	-	2.872.886	-
Impairment of other assets	(10.953)	-	(12.889)	-
Financial investments - unlisted companies or that have little liquidity (4)	-	7.845.318	-	6.318
	$ 8.201.048	**$ 26.856.558**	**$ 3.620.989**	**$ 6.318**

(1) As of December 31, 2021, the Company has entered into ten and nine (19) forward contracts covering the exchange rate effects for the COSENIT project in stages I and II. This project refers in its first stage to the construction of 9 photovoltaic plants nationwide of 25MW for conventional energy replacement, and in the second stage, the construction of 4 more photovoltaic plants is contemplated under the same reference. These contracts were signed with Banco Itaú S.A. (6), Scotiabank Colpatria S.A. (3) and Banco de Bogotá S.A. (10).

On May 14, 2021, a SWAP agreement was established on the loan acquired with Scotiabank Colpatria S.A. for $400,000,000 with a maturity of 5 years, IBR 3M interest rate + 0.75%, quarterly interest payment and bullet amortization.

Derivative type	Underlying	Risk factor	Bench	Expiration date	Active notional	Coin	Fixed rate	Stream	No Current
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	21/02/2022	3.554.110	USD	3.709,46	1.085.344	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	4/03/2022	2.750.277	USD	3.712,63	845.571	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	19/05/2022	356.957	USD	3.742,52	106.657	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	19/04/2022	774.361	USD	3.732,44	227.903	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	19/01/2022	422.191	USD	3.705,89	119.013	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	4/01/2022	51.846	USD	3.788,32	9.970	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	23/02/2022	300.946	USD	3.802,18	60.353	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	4/03/2022	1.929.346	USD	3.804,80	391.261	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	13/04/2022	85.685	USD	3.817,63	17.912	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	18/05/2022	532.877	USD	3.829,77	113.062	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	10/06/2022	1.199.590	USD	3.838,72	259.226	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	15/07/2022	203.931	USD	3.853,46	44.752	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	22/08/2022	54.315	USD	3.869,48	12.074	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	20/09/2022	67.977	USD	3.884,00	15.184	-

(In thousands of pesos)

Derivative type	Underlying	Risk factor	Bench	Expiration date	Active notional	Coin	Fixed rate	Stream	No Current
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	19/03/2022	417.357	USD	3.733,99	116.982	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	19/03/2022	139.731	USD	3.733,93	39.174	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	19/03/2022	55.325	USD	3.725,53	16.670	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	4/03/2022	973.977	USD	3.736,03	264.287	-
Forward	Capex	Exchange rate	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	4/03/2022	117.690	USD	3.826,70	21.317	-
Swap	Interest Rate Coverage	Interest	Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	14/05/2026	400.000.000	COP	IBR 3M + 0.75%	-	19.011.240
		Total, valuation						**3.766.712**	**19.011.240**

(1) As of December 31, 2021, corresponds to the FAER project trust for the construction of electricity networks in rural areas of the national interconnected system for $1,480,714 and ZOMAC investment trust for income tax payment for $1,429,747.

(2) As of December 31, 2021, the balance corresponds primarily to foreclosures executed on the Company's bank accounts for a labor process for $957,877 and civil proceedings for $576,951.
Judicial liens are part of the Company's restricted cash.

(3) On December 10, 2021, the first capitalization corresponding to 50% of the capital contribution to Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento for $7,839,000 was made.

6. Other non-financial assets, net

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Stream	No Current	Stream	No Current
Advances on the purchase of goods and services (1)	$ 16.995.337	$ -	$ 9.684.784	$ -
Expenses paid in advance (2)	5.406.688	-	22.670.964	-
Employee Benefit for Loans (3)	864.028	17.694.321	998.907	16.554.081
Other assets	15.959	130.379	10.734	138.332
Impairment of other assets	-	(567)	-	(357)
Travel advances	-	-	1.441	-
TAX DISCOUNT VAT AFRP (4)	-	62.504.841	-	67.743.260
	$ 23.282.012	**$ 80.328.974**	**$ 33.366.830**	**$ 84.435.316**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the composition of this item corresponds to advances for stock exchange transactions and international energy transactions to XM for $11,360,972 and $6,316,523, purchase of goods and services from creditors for $5,634,365 and $3,368,261, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 corresponds to the balance of the payment of the special contribution to the Superintendency of Public Services, the variation corresponds to the modification of the calculation bases of the additional contribution or national development plan for each year.

(3) Corresponds to the recognition of the benefit paid in advance of the credits to employees agreed at zero rate or lower than market rates, which is why the Company deducts future flows at the market rate, recognizing as profit paid in advance the differential between the market rate and the rate awarded, amortizing them during the life of the loan. The benefit for the employee materializes over time because it is conditioned to the permanence of the employee in the Company, if the employment relationship with the Company ceases, the credit must be paid at market rates.

(4) (4) It corresponds to the tax discount on the VAT paid on the acquisition, construction or formation and import of real productive fixed assets including the associated services to put them in conditions of use in accordance with article 83 of Law 1943 of 2018.

(In thousands of pesos)

7. Business accounts and other accounts receivable, net

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Stream	Non-current	Stream	Non-current
Trading accounts, gross, (1)	$ 1.135.036.704	$ 146.661.744	$ 995.989.411	$ 169.652.961
Other accounts receivable, gross, (2)	24.307.190	33.335.656	25.812.302	31.167.844
Total business and other accounts receivable, gross	**1.159.343.894**	**179.997.400**	**1.021.801.713**	**200.820.805**
Impairment provision of business accounts (3)	(137.701.972)	(113.665.879)	(108.030.561)	(99.239.016)
Impairment provision other accounts receivable (3)	(645.959)	(186.838)	(738.183)	(491.113)
Total business and other accounts receivable, net	**$ 1.020.995.963**	**$ 66.144.683**	**$ 913.032.969**	**$ 101.090.676**

(1) As of December 31, 2021, the composition of trading accounts is as follows:

		Overdue Portfolio				
	Current Portfolio	1-180	181-360	>360	Current Portfolio	Non-current wallet (c)
Energy portfolio (a)						
Non-Agreed Portfolio (a)	**$ 725.318.680**	**$ 100.273.481**	**$ 18.297.401**	**$ 122.522.795**	**$ 966.412.357**	**$ 111.611.015**
Massive Customers	362.692.008	10.533.666	3.230.786	30.461.527	406.917.987	5.334.779
Large Clients	297.644.781	19.508.986	13.361.271	51.165.828	381.680.866	-
Institutional Clients (b)	64.981.891	70.230.829	1.705.344	40.895.440	177.813.504	106.276.236
Agreed Portfolio (c)	**37.979.021**	**2.571.806**	**97.655**	**20.436**	**40.668.918**	**17.940.371**
Massive Customers	15.393.905	1.348.003	21.918	11.977	16.775.803	10.708.679
Large Clients	16.858.088	1.218.972	75.737	8.459	18.161.256	3.643.804
Institutional Clients	5.727.028	4.831	-	-	5.731.859	3.587.888
Energy portfolio, gross	**763.297.701**	**102.845.287**	**18.395.056**	**122.543.231**	**1.007.081.275**	**129.551.386**
Deterioration energy portfolio	(6.588.250)	(9.934.625)	(12.920.000)	(97.318.400)	(126.761.275)	(109.914.893)
Energy portfolio, net	**$ 756.709.451**	**$ 92.910.662**	**$ 5.475.056**	**$ 25.224.831**	**$ 880.320.000**	**$ 19.636.493**

Complementary Business Portfolio and Others (d)		Overdue Portfolio				
	Current Portfolio	1-180	181-360	>360	Current Portfolio	Non-current wallet (c)
Massive Customers	38.221.578	169.412	2.630.368	598.411	41.619.769	6.272.699
Large Clients	72.171.714	2.341.404	2.438.786	3.141.546	80.093.450	10.837.659
Institutional Clients	6.111.268	129.433	-	1.509	6.242.210	-
Complementary Business Portfolio, Gross	**116.504.560**	**2.640.249**	**5.069.154**	**3.741.466**	**127.955.429**	**17.110.358**
Impairment Of Complementary Business Portfolio	(7.690.241)	(210.675)	(665.039)	(2.374.742)	(10.940.697)	(3.750.986)
Complementary Business Portfolio, Net	**108.814.319**	**2.429.574**	**4.404.115**	**1.366.724**	**117.014.732**	**13.359.372**
Total Business Accounts, Gross	**879.802.261**	**105.485.536**	**23.464.210**	**126.284.697**	**1.135.036.704**	**146.661.744**
Impairment of Business Accounts	(14.278.491)	(10.145.300)	(13.585.039)	(99.693.142)	(137.701.972)	(113.665.879)
Total Business Accounts, Net	**$ 865.523.770**	**$ 95.340.236**	**$ 9.879.171**	**$ 26.591.555**	**$ 997.334.732**	**$ 32.995.865**

As of December 31, 2020, the composition of trading accounts is as follows:

		Overdue Portfolio				
	Current Portfolio	1-180	181-360	>360	Total Current Portfolio	Non-current wallet (c)
Energy portfolio (a)						
Non-Agreed Portfolio (a)	**$ 599.370.759**	**$ 77.981.187**	**$ 27.430.135**	**$ 77.142.706**	**$ 781.924.787**	**$ 112.286.799**
Massive Customers	273.540.885	14.330.013	7.380.214	21.266.084	316.517.196	20.776.116
Large Clients	169.773.276	20.847.798	13.181.976	35.136.331	238.939.381	-
Institutional Clients (b)	156.056.598	42.803.376	6.867.945	20.740.291	226.468.210	91.510.683
Agreed Portfolio (c)	**34.981.679**	**2.254.258**	**751.598**	**1.060.492**	**39.048.027**	**38.126.871**
Massive Customers	21.946.796	1.132.166	147.892	124.961	23.351.815	26.282.842
Large Clients	10.850.846	1.122.092	603.706	935.531	13.512.175	8.780.956
Institutional Clients	2.184.037	-	-	-	2.184.037	3.063.073
Energy portfolio, gross	**634.352.438**	**80.235.445**	**28.181.733**	**78.203.198**	**820.972.814**	**150.413.670**

(In thousands of pesos)

	Overdue Portfolio								Total Current Portfolio		Non-current wallet (c)
	Current Portfolio		1-180		181-360		>360				
Deterioration energy portfolio	(9.588.008)		(6.741.076)		(22.904.479)		(57.316.758)		(96.550.321)		(98.758.849)
Energy portfolio, net	**$**	**624.764.430**	**$**	**73.494.369**	**$**	**5.277.254**	**$**	**20.886.440**	**$**	**724.422.493**	**$ 51.654.821**

Complementary and Other Business Portfolio (d)	Overdue Portfolio: Massive Customers	1-180	181-360	>360	Total Current Portfolio	Non-current wallet (c)
Large Clients	$ 43.061.739	$ 4.594.846	$ 897.255	$ 2.462.844	$ 51.016.684	$ 8.300.788
Institutional Clients	116.579.918	180.475	352.268	487.717	117.600.378	10.938.503
Complementary Business Portfolio, Gross	6.399.535	-	-	-	6.399.535	-
Impairment Of Complementary Business Portfolio	**166.041.192**	**4.775.321**	**1.249.523**	**2.950.561**	**175.016.597**	**19.239.291**
Complementary Business Portfolio, Net	(8.564.435)	(833.686)	(488.187)	(1.593.932)	(11.480.240)	(480.167)
Total Business Accounts, Gross	**157.476.757**	**3.941.635**	**761.336**	**1.356.629**	**163.536.357**	**18.759.124**
Impairment of Business Accounts	**800.393.630**	**85.010.766**	**29.431.256**	**81.153.759**	**995.989.411**	**169.652.961**
Total Business Accounts, Net	(18.152.443)	(7.574.762)	(23.392.666)	(58.910.690)	(108.030.561)	(99.239.016)
Total Cuentas Comerciales, Neto	**$ 782.241.187**	**$ 77.436.004**	**$ 6.038.590**	**$ 22.243.069**	**$ 887.958.850**	**$ 70.413.945**

(a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the change in accounts receivable corresponds mainly to:

Increase in the client portfolio of the regulated market by $926,277,136 and $659,738,278, public lighting by $37,079,474 and $13,764,380, infrastructure $4,899,844 and $2,524,318, and decrease in jobs to individuals $61,600,191 and $83,808,943 and portfolio of regulatory schemes $21,968,155 and 114,960,754, respectively.

During 2020, the Company chose to apply the regulatory mechanism of tariff option in accordance with Resolution CREG 122 of June 18, 2020, which resolves the appeal for replacement filed by the Company against resolution CREG 189 of 2019 in which the necessary variables were approved to calculate the income and charges associated with the activity of distribution of electrical energy for the market of marketing. Given the retroactive adjustment of Resolution CREG036/19 and the retroactive adjustment associated with the quality of service incentives, an increase in the distribution charge is presented during the months following the approval of charges. As of December 31, 2021, the bill receivable per rate option is $351,852,036.

In accordance with the social and ecological health emergency caused by the Covid-19 outbreak, as of December 31, 2021, the residential energy portfolio of strata 1 to 4 was subject to the provisions of articles 1 and 2 of Decree 517 of April 4, 2020 and Articles 2 and 3 of Resolution 058 of April 14, 2020 of the CREG, by which transitional measures were adopted for the payment of the bills of the electric energy service all the marketers must offer their residential users of stratum 1 to 4 options of deferred payment of the value of the invoice for the domiciliary public service of electrical energy, for the other regulated users, before carrying out the suspension of the service for non-payment, the marketer must offer options for deferred payment of the value of the invoice for the domestic public service of electrical energy, applying the rates established in the resolution.

As of December 31, 2021, the deferred residential energy portfolio of strata 1 to 4 is $20,573,660, the current portion corresponds to $15,238,881 and non-current $5,334,779.

(b) The Company's main institutional client is UAESP. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the main concepts in the process of being claimed by the UAESP are described below:VAT portfolio of public lighting infrastructure

On November 14, 2013, the Company submitted a consultation to the DIAN on the applicability of Article 19 of Decree 570 of 1984, for the determination of the special taxable base in the lease of movable property; the DIAN issued a response without resolving the request made by the Company. Subsequently, on November 4, 2014, the DIAN issued a new concept that did not define the Company's consultation, which is why on December 16, 2014, a new statement requesting clarification of the concept was filed.

In parallel, in order to clarify whether the lease of the public lighting infrastructure causes VAT, on December 5, 2014 the Company submitted a consultation to the DIAN.

On June 6, 2015, the Company submitted the request for conciliation with the UAESP to the Attorney General's Office, which was initially rejected on the grounds that it was not appropriate, however, the pertinent appeal was filed which was resolved favorably on July 1, 2015, setting a conciliation hearing on August 5, 2015. The conciliation hearing was held on the date indicated, but the parties decided not to conciliate.

Simultaneously, on June 17, 2015, the lawsuit was filed against the UAESP in order to prevent the Entity from arguing the expiration of the term to sue if it was filed after the conciliation hearing. On October 2, 2015, the Company requested an injunction aimed at the UAESP paying in advance the balance owed, which was denied by the third section of the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca considering that this was resolved in the judgment.

The DIAN, through concept No. 100202208-0808 of September 1, 2015, ruled on the treatment of VAT in the lease of infrastructure for the public lighting service, clarifying that the Public Lighting service is not a domestic public service and that for this reason VAT is caused on this service; opinion that supported the collection that the Company has made to the UAESP.

In compliance with the concept in question and the communications issued by the Company to the UAESP, in November 2015 it began invoicing the current and default interest calculated on the balance owed by this entity. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, current interest amounts to $5,059,734 and default interest amounts to $1,148,266. Interest has not been increased since February 2016 considering that the Company froze interest billing as a result of the working tables established jointly with the UAESP.

On October 6, 2016, the Company was notified of the first instance ruling issued on September 28, 2016 by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca, which denies the claims of the lawsuit filed by the Company regarding the obligation to pay VAT for the lease of the infrastructure for the provision of the public lighting service, by the UAESP. The judgment states primarily that: (i) The Company is a provider of the public lighting service in the District of Bogotá and in its capacity as a service provider is responsible for the tax; (ii) In Annex No. 1 of the agreement of January 25, 2002, VAT was not included within the components of liquidation (a) energy supply (b) infrastructure leasing (c) administration, operation and maintenance, for which it is understood that VAT is included in the cost of providing the service, and (iii) distorts the lease contract taking into account that Agreement No. 766 of 1997, does not meet the requirements of the same.

On October 21, 2016, the Company filed before the Court of Cundinamarca, the appeal against the sentence issued by said judicial corporation. Subsequently, a request for priority of judgment was filed with the Council of State, to expedite the appeal, taking into account the importance and impact of the process.

On March 17, 2017, the Company was notified by the Third Section of the Council of State expressing the acceptance of the appeal against the judgment issued by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca. In that order and in order to expedite the pronouncement of this instance against the judgment issued, the Company filed a memorial requesting the priority of the ruling, which was entered into the office on April 7, 2017.

On September 4, 2017, the DIAN by concept No. 100202208-0881 addressed to the UAESP confirms the doctrine contained in Letter No. 025652 of September 3, 2015, which concludes that the public lighting service is not within the exclusion framework indicated in Article 476 of the tax statute, in other words, that the public lighting service is not a domestic public service and that for that reason VAT is caused on this service.

On September 29, 2017, the firm notified to abstain on the priority of judgment in the procedural stage in which the process is located and notifies the party to present the closing arguments. On October 11, 2017, the Company presented the closing arguments and on October 13, 2017, allegations were presented by the UAESP.

(In thousands of pesos)

On October 23, 2017, a memorial was filed providing the concept of mention as part of the evidence of the process, as well as, the priority of judgment was requested again.

To the period reported, the UAESP has not made the payment for vat of the lease service corresponding to 2015 and earlier, except, November and December 2015 that were canceled in March 2016 for $ 1,987,355. Likewise, the UAESP canceled the period between January and July 2016 for $ 7,104,425, however, as a result of the issuance of the ruling in question the UAESP withdrew payments from the billing of the service of August 2016.

The non-current balances as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 mainly include the account receivable in arrears of the Special Administrative Unit of Public Services (UAESP) for the VAT on the lease of public lighting infrastructure, invoiced not collected since July 2013. This amount corresponds to $103,861,583 and $91,510,683, respectively.

Based on the concept of the Company's external lawyers and in line with the provisions of IFRS 9, the Company considered that regardless of the percentage of loss established there are variables that may lead to the existence of a high risk of loss and therefore the decision is made to provision 100% of the portfolio.

(c) The agreed portfolio corresponds to agreements between the Company and the clients, to cancel a certain sum of money with a term and a pre-established interest rate; these agreements apply to customers who request financing for energy consumption in arrears or at risk of non-payment. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the short-term portfolio amounts to $40,668,918 and $39,048,027, the detail by maturity terms of the non-current portfolio is as follows:

Year		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Between one and two years	$	11.893.113	$	24.680.282
Between two and three years		2.029.384		8.045.459
Older than three years		4.017.874		5.401.130
	$	**17.940.371**	**$**	**38.126.871**

(d) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, $61,600,191 and $83,802,942 correspond mainly to works to individuals, electrical works $19,596,695 and $22,309,947, infrastructure $4,899,884 and $2,524,318, Codensa Services $17,166,454 and $22,195,632, respectively.

The portfolio of complementary businesses corresponds to agreements between the Company and the clients, to cancel a certain sum of money with a term and a pre-established interest rate; that request financing for installations, adaptations, fines for losses and other services provided by the Company. The breakdown by maturity periods of the non-current portfolio is as follows:

Year		As of December 31, 2021		Al 31 de diciembre de 2020
Between one and two years		2021		As of December 31,
Between two and three years		2020		5.860.714
Older than three years		695.104		1.716.906
	$	**17.110.358**	**$**	**19.239.291**

(2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to accounts receivable to employees for a present value of $42,479,610 and $40,751,644 respectively, accounts receivable from retired personnel for a present value of $3,587,888 and $3,063,073 for housing loans, appliances, education among others, respectively. Loans granted to employees are awarded with rates between 0% and 4.75% and for retired personnel between 0% and 7%, which is why the Company discounts future flows at the market rate, recognizing as profit paid in advance the differential between the market rate and the rate awarded, and amortizing them during the life of the loan.

(In thousands of pesos)

(3) As of January 1, 2018 with the entry into force of IFRS 9, the expected credit loss is calculated by recognizing the deterioration in advance from the first day and not waiting for any event that indicates the deterioration of the financial asset.

In the implementation, three models defined by the group were adopted:

- Collective simplified model
- Individual simplified model
- General collective model

The evolution of the portfolio impairment is as follows:

Concept	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
Impairment provision of trading accounts				
Collective Simplified Model (a)	$	101.380.572	$	75.582.239
Individual Simplified Model (b)		149.922.409		131.509.536
Total Impairment provision for trading accounts	**$**	**251.302.981**	**$**	**207.091.775**
Impairment provision for other accounts receivable				
General Collective Model		897.667		1.407.098
Total Provision impairment other accounts receivable		**897.667**		**1.407.098**
Total	**$**	**252.200.648**	**$**	**208.498.873**

In the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021, the following variations in deterioration are presented:

(a) Collective Simplified Model:

Increase provision $25,798,333 mainly due to the update of the PD of the public lighting category for portfolio ages over 180 days

(b) Modelo Simplificado Individual:

The variation corresponds mainly to:

- Increase in the VAT portfolio of Public Lighting due to an increase in the portfolio of the year by $12,350,900 provision 100%.
- Increased provision portfolio of municipalities, mainly El Colegio $471,290; Municipality of Sopo $906,750; Municipality of Ubaté $410,242; Santa Ana Cla y SA $418,023. Decrease Fabio Mussolini $(429,452); Alix Fabiola Bernal $(308,699); Municipality of Agua de Dios $(209,131).
- Increase in the provision of portfolio of other businesses mainly, Grupo Andino Marín Valencia $343,362, Uniaguas SA ESP $566,817 and Aguas del Sinú SA ESP $317,659.
- Increase provision of customers with prescription (portfolio older than 5 years that is not in legal litigation) $ 4,020,639.

The movements of the impairment provision of trading accounts and other accounts receivable are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2021		Al 31 de diciembre de 2020	
Opening Balance 1 January		**$ 208,498,873**		**$ 155,741,122**
Endowments		2020		59.601.854
Uses		(4.227.256)		(6.850.688)
Final balance as at 31 December	**$**	**252.200.648**	**$**	**208.498.873**

(In thousands of pesos)

Guarantees granted by debtors:

For customers who sign payment agreements, as well as for the financing of products other than energy, the Company backs these debts with blank promissory notes. Likewise, for the debts of employees, personal guarantees (promissory notes and letters of instruction) and real guarantees (mortgages and pledges) are constituted.

8. Balances and transactions with related parties

Accounts receivable to related entities, net:

Company	Link type	Country of Origin	Type of transaction	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Emgesa S.A. ESP	Other (*)	Colombia	Sale of Energy (1)	$ 17.837.662	$ 17.208.261
	Other (*)	Colombia	Other services	-	1.592.240
Fontibón ZE S.A.S	Other (*)	Colombia	Other services (2)	23.036.045	-
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Other (*)	Colombia	Other services (3)	19.214.352	-
Enel Global Infr. And Networks S.R.L.	Other (*)	Italy	Expatriates	1.229.694	992.210
Enel SPA	Controller	Italy	Expatriates	494.074	985.501
	Controller	Italy	Other services	80.654	-
Grupo De Energía Bogotá	(**)	Colombia	Christmas Lighting	992.172	4.142.520
	(**)	Colombia	Other services	22.681	55.258
Empresa Distribuidora Sur S.A. - Edesur	Other (*)	Argentina	Expatriates	182.647	182.647
Endesa Energía S.A.	Other (*)	Spain	Call Center Services	120.614	156.945
Celg Distribuicao S.A.	Other (*)	Brazil	Expatriates	114.548	21.892
Enel Trading Argentina S.R.L.	Other (*)	Argentina	Expatriates	108.063	68.503
Endesa Operaciones Y Servicios SL	Other (*)	Spain	Call Center Services	88.117	295.437
Enel Chile S.A.	Other (*)	Chile	Expatriates	82.671	184.768
Companhia Energetica Do Ceara	Other (*)	Brazil	Expatriates	62.933	111.944
Enel Brasil S.A.	Other (*)	Brazil	Expatriates	30.071	-
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.A.	Other (*)	Peru	Expatriates	23.447	31.750
Enel Distribuzione SPA	Other (*)	Italy	Expatriates	-	55.465
Enel Colombia Foundation	Other (*)	Colombia	Electrical Works	-	270.452
				$ 63.720.445	**$ 26.355.793**

(*) Companies over which Enel SPA has significant influence or control.

(**) Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P is a shareholder of the Company (See Note 21).

Related accounts receivable are impaired under IFRS 9 for $226,227.

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the balance includes toll estimates and the efficient cost of the efficient loss reduction program - CPROG, regional transmission system (STR) and billing by distribution areas (ADD's) for $17,310,063 and $16,735,374; use of lines and networks for $453,781 and $353,789, energy billing for $73,818 and $119,098, respectively.

(2) Account receivable corresponding to the payment of Suppliers of Fontibón ZE according to the mandate contract signed between the parties.

(3) Corresponds to the account receivable for the construction contract of the civil and electrical works required for the adaptation of the Functional Unit of Operation – UFO 13 Usme II; as well as the supply of e-bus chargers derived from the construction contract of the yard located in the town of Usme in the city of Bogotá D.C

Accounts payable to related entities

Company	Link type	Country of Origin	Transaction type	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Enel Global Infr. And Networks S.R.L.	Other (*)	Italy	COMPUTER Services (1)	$ 21.830.443	$ 12.580.867
		Italy	Expatriates	776.696	1.004.871
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	Other (*)	Italy	COMPUTER Services (1)	19.489.127	8.722.542
Enel X S.R.L.	Other (*)	Italy	COMPUTER Services (1)	12.149.744	10.089.619
Enel Spa	Controller	Italy	COMPUTER Services (1)	6.811.348	5.308.488
		Italy	Expatriates	887.391	717.503
		Italy	Other services	73.429	-
Enel Chile S.A.	Other (*)	Chile	IT Services	1.230.940	1.373.218
Enel Distribucion Chile S.A.	Other (*)	Chile	Expatriates	217.174	381.078

(In thousands of pesos)

Company	Link type	Country of Origin	Transaction type	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Emgesa S.A. E.S.P.	Other (*)	Colombia	Other services	21.803	28.831
E-Distribuzione Spa	Other (*)	Italy	Other services	10.716	69.100
Bogota Energy Group	Other (*)	Colombia	Pension contributions or parts	400	-
		Colombia	Dividends (2)	-	73.442.139
Enel Americas S.A.	Controller	Chile	Dividends (2)	-	69.122.015
Enel Italia Spa	Other (*)	Italy	Other services (3)	-	1.922.899
Enel Iberia S.R.L.	Other (*)	Spain	Expatriates	-	248.805
				$ 63.499.211	**$ 185.011.975**

(*) They correspond to companies over which Enel SPA has significant influence or control.

(**) Grupo Energía Bogotá is a shareholder of the Company (See Note 21)

(1) It corresponds to IT services associated with Datacenter, Cybersecurity, Licensing and implementation/adoption of platforms associated with the business lines of I&N, Enel X, Market and transversal areas.

(2) The variation corresponds to the payment of dividends of the 2020 profit made in January 2021.

(3) The variation corresponds to the billing payment associated with the implementation/adoption of platforms.

Effects on results with related entities

Company	Transaction type	As of December 31 Feb 2021	As of December 31 Feb 2020
Revenue			
Emgesa S.A. E.S.P.	Tolls and use of lines and networks	$ 209.023.880	$ 162.951.864
	Energy and other services	4.896.404	178.256
	Other income	912.437	895.913
	Financial Income	120.437	-
Usme ZE S.A.S	Patio Construction Contract	16.819.188	-
Fontibón ZE S.A.S	Other income	81.992	-
Enel Green Power S.A.S E.S.P.	Other services	2.025.110	2.237.008
Enel Global Infr. & Network S.R.L.	Expatriates	1.263.779	992.210
	Difference instead	161.843	71.126
Grupo Energía Bogotá	Christmas lighting	798.319	3.529.412
Endesa Operaciones y Servicios SL	Call Center Services	633.379	847.696
	Difference instead	4.000	1.506
Endesa Energía S.A.	Call Center Services	277.033	331.379
	Difference instead	2.817	5.536
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	Difference instead	236.877	-
Enel Chile S.A.	Expatriates	184.236	86.202
	Difference instead	6.178	172.987
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.	Expatriates	93.724	31.750
Celg distribuicao S.A.	Expatriates	92.656	17.582
Cia, Energetica Do Ceara	Expatriates	84.680	53.669
Enel Trading Argentina S.R.L.	Expatriates	39.560	23.825
Enel Brasil S.A.	Expatriates	30.071	-
Gridspertise S.R.L.	Difference instead	29.348	-
Enel Spa	Expatriates	22.852	86.320
	Difference instead	12.160	-
Enel Italia S.R.L.	Difference instead	14.527	81.828
	Expatriates	-	9.124
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Difference instead	12.264	-
Enel X S.R.L.	Difference instead	10.890	-
	IT Services	-	19.200
Enel Iberia S.R.L.	Expatriates	5.223	-
	Difference instead	-	5.140
E-Distribuzione Spa	Difference instead	2.547	4.895
Company Distribuidora Sur S.A.	Expatriates	-	129.903
Enel X North America Inc	Other services	-	430.503
	Difference instead	-	36.467
Enel Colombia Foundation	Other services	-	168.866
		$ 237.898.411	**$ 173.400.167**

(In thousands of pesos)

Company	Transaction type		As of December 31 Feb 2021		As of December 31 Feb 2020
Costs and expenses					
Emgesa S.A. E.S.P.	Energy Purchases	$	1.363.319.849	$	1.196.401.009
	Other services		489.934		899.998
	Financial interests		842		458.079
Enel Global Infr. & Network S.R.L.	IT Services		20.063.247		9.894.744
	Expatriates		2.005.938		2.317.011
	Difference instead		983.896		101.525
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	IT Services		11.937.786		10.192.125
	Difference instead		905.524		1.112.284
Enel Spa	IT Services		6.636.415		4.821.186
	Expatriates		1.731.977		1.673.757
	Difference instead		519.488		88.110
Enel X S.R.L.	IT Services		3.593.968		2.219.999
	Difference instead		743.543		52.692
Gridspertise S.R.L.	Purchase of equipment		1.383.874		-
Enel Chile S.A.	IT Services		1.236.607		1.188.450
	Difference instead		21.876		60.042
Enel Colombia Foundation	Contributions to the Foundation		978.939		2.540.000
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Expatriates		221.021		251.785
	Difference instead		4.175		12.265
Grupo Energía Bogotá	Leases		41.118		39.757
Endesa Energía S.A.	Difference instead		1.345		6.934
Enel Iberia S.R.L.	Difference instead		1.642		24.375
	Expatriates		-		249.164
E-Distribuzione Spa	Difference instead		6.048		-
	Other services		-		73.996
Enel Italia S.R.L.	Difference instead		-		275.738
	IT Services		-		1.161.710
Endesa Operations and Services	Difference instead		-		6.441
Enel X North America Inc	Difference instead		-		36.467
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.	Difference instead		-		1.194
		$	**1.416.829.051**	**$**	**1.236.160.837**

Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel

Board

The Company has a Board of Directors composed of seven (7) main members, each with a personal alternate, elected by the General Shareholders' Meeting through the electoral quotient system. As indicated in the bylaws, as long as the Company has the status of issuer of securities, 25% of the members of the Board of Directors will be independent under the terms of the law. The appointment of members of the Board of Directors is made for periods of two (2) years, and its members may be re-elected indefinitely, and without prejudice to the power of the Shareholders' Meeting to remove them freely at any time.

In accordance with the minutes of the 76th General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 24, 2021, the following Board of Directors was approved:

Line	Main	Understudy
First	Caldas Rico Andres	Restrepo Molina Carlos Mario
Second	Vargas Lleras Jose Antonio	Lopez Vergara Leonardo
Third	Rubio Diaz Lucio	Di Murro Michele
Room (Independent)	Lopez Valderrama Andres	Cajiao Pedraza Mario Antonio
Fifth	Adriana Cordoba	Baracaldo Sarmiento Andres
Sixth	Ortega Juan Ricardo	Tabares Angel Jorge
Seventh (Independent)	Castro Lachner Luis Javier	Cheng Arango Monica

The Company appoints a president, who is elected by the Board of Directors from among its members for a certain period, and may be re-elected indefinitely or freely removed before the expiration of the term. Likewise, the Board of Directors has a secretary, who may or may not be a member of the Board. The appointment of the president was approved by the Board of Directors in session on May 26, 2015. The secretary of the Board of Directors was appointed in session on July 16, 2020.

(In thousands of pesos)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 55 of the Articles of Association, it is the function of the General Shareholders' Meeting to set the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors. The remuneration in force on March 31, 2021, according to the approval of the Shareholders' Meeting in ordinary session of March 24, 2021, is USD$1,000, after taxes, for attendance at each session of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, approved on March 24, 2021 by the Shareholders' Meeting, was registered with the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá on April 29, 2021, with the number 02700511 of Book IX.

Below are the fees paid to the Board of Directors:

Name	As of December 31 Feb 2021	As of December 31 Feb 2020
Vargas Lleras Jose Antonio	$ 84.171	$ 54.869
Lopez Valderrama Andres	71.358	54.869
Ortega Lopez Juan Ricardo	71.358	25.221
Rubio Diaz Lucio	68.012	54.932
Castro Lachner Luis Javier	66.979	38.283
Cordoba Alvarado Adriana	52.886	-
Caldas Rico Andres	50.917	51.078
Baracaldo Sarmiento Andres	12.078	50.995
Lopez Vergara Leonardo	4.533	-
Cheng Monica	4.380	-
Restrepo Molina Carlos Mario	4.283	-
Castilla Canales Felipe	-	29.648
Moreno Montalvo Gustavo	-	12.379
Veleño Quintero Martha Yaneth	-	4.207
Zuleta Dávila Fredy Antonio	-	3.874
	$ 490.955	**$ 380.355**

Key management personnel

The following is the key management personnel:

Name	Charge
Lucio Rubio Diaz	Country General Directory
Francesco Bertoli	General Manager Codensa
Michelle Di Murro	Gerente de Administración, Finanzas y Control

The remuneration accrued by key management personnel includes short-term salaries and benefits, the most representative of which corresponds to the annual bonus for meeting objectives.

The details of the remuneration are presented below:

	Period ended 31 December 2021	Period ended 31 December 2020
Remunerations	$ 2.495.108	$ 2.550.017
Short-term benefits	-	210.805
Long-term benefits	-	229.077
	$ 2.495.108	**$ 2.989.899**

Incentive plans for key management personnel

The Company has for its executives an annual bonus for compliance with objectives and level of individual contribution to the Company. These bonuses correspond to a certain number of gross monthly remunerations.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company does not have the benefit of share-based payments to key management personnel or a guarantee in favor of them. For 2021, there were no benefits to key short- and long-term personnel.

(In thousands of pesos)

As of December 31, 2021, there are no severance payments for termination of contract.

9. Inventories, net

		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Electrical materials, net (1)	$	191.800.334	$	218.079.250
Transformers (1)		11.599.065		16.967.250
Non-electrical materials (1)		13.064.996		13.973.030
Other inventories (2)		387.158		498.856
	$	**216.851.553**	**$**	**249.518.386**

(1) Between January 1 and December 31, 2021, the Company presented a decrease in the balance of materials based on the technical closure of project stages such as; the maintenance and modernization plan for the quality of medium voltage lines and networks and infrastructure, reinforcement of the network and remote control equipment, Maintenance and Modernization of substations, subterranization of low and medium voltage networks by the territorial planning plan (POT), expansion of high voltage capacity among others, projects aimed at improving the quality and capacity indexes of the service, modernization and expansion of public lighting.

The following is the movement of the provision for deterioration associated with electrical materials:

Balance as of January 1, 2020	**$**	**(924.731)**
Use of provision (a)		956.421
Provisioning		(778.060)
Balance as of December 31, 2020		**(746.369)**
Use of provision (a)		846.148
Provisioning		(1.895.933)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$**	**(1.796.154)**

(a) It corresponds mainly to the loss of cable residues that were returned as surplus from the company's electrical infrastructure operations.

(1) Mainly corresponds to the inventory of induction stoves which is available for sale, to date there are no indications of deterioration of said inventory.

The consumption of materials recorded in result to December 2021 and 2020 corresponds to:

		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Maintenance of substations and networks	$	17.192.117	$	13.162.352
Lighting and new businesses		2.774.222		2.123.955
Other materials		6.370.259		4.877.095
	$	**26.336.598**	**$**	**20.163.402**

There are no pledged inventories as a guarantee of debt compliance.

(In thousands of pesos)

10. Assets held for sale

According to the direct settlement agreements made between the Company and Estandarte Promotora S.A.S., the process of asset purchase by this entity is formalized with the first payment made in August 2021.

This agreement considers two assets:

i) A winery (building and land) located in the municipality of Facatativá (Cundinamarca), currently has a lease in which the buyer is the tenant.

ii) The land called Waku-Waku located in the city of Bogotá, on which a fiduciary rights contract has been signed.

Taking into account the formalization of the sale process and the provisions of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", they are classified as assets held for sale for the carrying value, which is lower than the fair value of the assets.

The balance as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

		As of December 31 Feb 2021
Land	$	1.800.154
Facatativa Winery		908.282
Waku-Waku Lot		891.872
Buildings		317.786
Total assets held for sale	**$**	**2.117.940**

11. Investments in subsidiaries

The shares that the Company owns in subsidiaries are registered following the method of participation in accordance with the defined policy.

The following is the detail of the investments:

Equity securities	Economic activity	Relation	Common shares	% Participation		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Bogotá ZE S.A.S. (1)	Services	Subsidiary	317.248.010	62,99%	$	44.858.174	$	-
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. (2)	Services	Subsidiary	5.186.737	100%		31.800.235		5.512.262
Inversora Codensa S.A.S. (3)	Investment	Subsidiary	5.000	100%		2.514		1.399
					$	**76.660.923**	**$**	**5.513.661**

(1) On July 29, 2021, the Company capitalized the company Bogotá ZE S.A.S. in accordance with Minutes No.3 of July 15, 2021, acquiring 317,248,010 common shares of nominal value of $1 each for a total nominal value of $317,248 and a premium in share placement of $31,407,553 for a total investment of $31,724,801.

Constitution of Bogotá ZE S.A.S.: On October 20, 2020, with private document number 02627823 of book IX, the company Bogotá ZE S.A.S. was constituted, whose main purpose is to carry out acts related to electric and sustainable mobility in Colombia and abroad. In the same way, it may participate in public or private selection processes and incorporate companies or participate in them.

The authorized capital is $1 billion Colombian pesos divided into 1 billion shares of common stock with a nominal value of $1 each.

(2) Incorporation of Enel X Company: On April 17, 2018, with private document number 02332222 of Book IX, the company Enel X Colombia S.A.S was constituted, which has as its main objective, among others, to execute

(In thousands of pesos)

Public Lighting projects for the development of modernizations, administrations, operation and maintenance, expansions, remote management, inventory collection, photometric designs, auditing, among others; under the different modalities of contracting with the state as concessions individually or jointly forming strategic alliances.

The authorized capital is 20,000 million Colombian pesos divided into 20,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of $1,000 each, where the Company has a 100% stake in the subscribed capital amounting to $5,186,737.

The capitalization in the company Enel X was carried out in accordance with Minutes No. 5 of February 12, 2021, acquiring 186,737 shares at a nominal value of $1,000 and a premium was paid in the placement of shares of $18,486,963 for a total investment of $18,673,700.

Article 2.1.2. of part 1 of book 2 of Decree 2420 of 2015 added by Decree 2496 of 2015, establishes the application of Article 35 of Law 222, indicates that participations in subsidiaries must be recognized in the separate intermediate financial statements condensed by the participation method, under this guideline the participation method was applied as of 2016; in January 2017, the amendment to IAS 27 came into force, allowing investments to be recognized by the method of participation in the separate financial statements, eliminating the exception to IFRS that existed in the local framework compared to the standards issued by the IASB.

(3) In December, Inversora Codensa was capitalized for $1,500.

The Company has in its subsidiaries a 100% stake in Enel X Colombia and Inversora Codensa registering a valuation corresponding to the calculation of the equity participation method during 2021 for $7,614,273 and $(385) respectively and a 62.99% stake in Bogotá ZE registering a valuation by equity method of $13,133,372.

As of December 31, 2021, the financial information of the subsidiaries was:

	Bogota ZE S.A.S.	Enel X Colombia S.A.S.	Codensa Investor
Assets	**$ 69.132.424**	**$ 31.055.072**	**$ 2.825**
Liabilities	-	3.172	311
Heritage	**69.132.424**	**31.051.900**	**2.514**
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 69.132.424**	**$ 31.055.072**	**$ 2.825**
Revenue	19.448.182	7.157.437	-
Costs and Expenses	(577.728)	(286.945)	(385)
Corporate and deferred taxes	-	(3.010)	-
Profit (Loss) of the period	**$ 18.870.454**	**$ 6.867.482**	**$ (385)**

12. Intangible assets other than capital gain, net

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Software (1)	$ 312.584.237	$ 255.762.870
Servitude	60.575.297	60.115.949
Licences	30.765.084	33.159.548
Development costs	5.391.028	5.977.178
Intangible assets, net	**409.315.646**	**355.015.545**
Software	536.649.141	425.010.157
Servitude	88.524.757	74.645.633
Licences	76.904.234	83.148.960
Development costs	35.357.143	35.357.142
Intangible assets, gross	**737.435.275**	**618.161.892**
Software	(224.064.904)	(169.247.287)
Servitude	(16.328.937)	(14.529.684)
Licences	(57.759.673)	(49.989.412)
Development costs	(29.966.115)	(29.379.964)

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		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Accumulated depreciation	**$**	**(328.119.629)**	**$**	**(263.146.347)**

(1) It corresponds to the following computer programs:

	Net cost as of December 31, 2021	Remnant Life (Years)	Net cost as of December 31, 2020	Remnant Life (Years)
Administrative management systems	**4.621.988**		**5.576.572**	
Microsoft	1.724.227	1	1.644.224	1
Software SAP	1.072.586	8	1.194.586	9
GRID Local Projects	601.906	2	902.859	3
Functional SPA Performance Enhancements	508.601	2	762.902	3
Archibus System	385.241	2	577.862	3
Big Data Iot	192.569	2	288.854	3
SAP HR Software	136.857	2	205.285	3
Commercial Management Systems	**190.548.575**		**100.354.524**	
Billing (a)	61.082.038	5	44.133.973	-
Global Front Office	11.990.587	3	12.468.015	1
Licensing: Salesforce	10.209.223	3	-	-
Software - Operation Computer Applications Co	9.408.248	8	-	-
Evoludh- Stm/Gds Integrity	8.382.599	6	-	-
IC_Front Office Rete	-	-	3.968.652	2
Epica Closure - Beat	8.363.741	3	6.157.384	-
3D Modeling	8.237.490	3	6.129.387	2
Datagran Data TR_ENG_Sets	-	-	3.157.658	2
Ept'S Regularorio I&N	6.834.201	3	3.423.871	3
Digital Supply Chain - Evoluzione Mlm	-	-	2.227.971	3
E-Industryx- Instalator	6.914.477	3	-	-
BI: Layer + data	-	-	2.163.474	3
Bt-Au3 Update	5.354.455	5	-	-
Control System	-	-	1.967.262	-
Liquidated Newco Ayesa	5.257.735	4	-	-
Web One Hub 2.0	-	-	1.791.887	3
Cloud Contact Center	5.122.125	3	-	-
Quality of Service Management	-	-	1.684.757	-
business Erp_Evolutivos	3.906.253	3	-	-
Epica CRM Evolution	-	-	1.662.385	2
Technical M&F_Evolutivos	3.813.702	3	-	-
Td-Mkt-Salesforce Developments & Channels	3.352.151	3	569.519	-
Big Data Iot	3.312.929	3	-	-
Electonic invoice	-	-	1.318.919	3
Starbeats	2.956.700	3	-	-
Force Beat	-	-	1.282.372	2
Digital Channel	2.894.136	2	-	-
Contract Lifecycle Managemnt (CLM)	-	-	1.240.865	-
Mandatory Market	2.889.700	3	-	-
Retail N III	-	-	1.231.554	-
M&F_Proyectos	2.748.977	3	-	-
E-Home Projects	-	-	1.204.466	-
Ssa Scada Spectrum Licenses	2.546.683	3	1.159.740	-
Digi&N	2.448.573	3	-	-
Synergia 4J Project	-	-	534.205	2
Gesi (Including Integrations With Sales	7.967.659	-	-	-

(In thousands of pesos)

	Net cost as of December 31, 2021	Remnant Life (Years)	Net cost as of December 31, 2020	Remnant Life (Years)
One Hub	-	-	370.417	1
Afc Dh Fusion Project	2.378.634	3	-	-
ICT Online Services Portal	-	-	188.636	-
Mulesoft_Ic Licenses	2.175.558	2	-	-
Local adaptations Customer Journey	-	-	317.155	2
Distribution management system	**117.413.674**		**149.831.774**	
Sap E4E	92.107.596	8	102.604.054	9
Scada STM Software (b)	4.269.820	3	14.018.133	4
DMS/EMS Software	3.204.528	-	5.706.792	3
Update BT-AU3	-	-	3.566.124	3
BT-OYM Update	2.572.483	2	3.558.724	3
Lidarproy	2.650.447	3	3.439.026	3
Bases Low Voltage Lifting	1.256.224	2	2.876.224	3
Local S&S	1.549.602	3	2.777.301	3
Asset Management	2.500.134	3	-	-
Hld-Afc-Sap-Amm-Col-Evo-Cod Ept Economic	1.377.031	3	-	-
DIGI&N	-	-	1.517.556	-
Customer Engagement_Ic	1.243.250	-	-	-
Project Infrastructure	-	-	1.186.669	-
Gesi/Qgis/Forcebeat	1.139.870	3	-	-
Asset Management	880.487	3	1.173.982	4
Iomb_Asesores Fv Csc	1.231.565	-	-	-
Software built operation Applications reports	-	-	987.375	-
Global Projects	1.155.689	6	-	-
Software Opera	-	-	955.146	-
Gesi Functional Enhancements	-	-	829.730	-
Other minor software	274.950	-	2.634.938	-
Overall Total	**312.584.237**		**255.762.870**	

(a) It corresponds to the FARO project that includes the adoption of the product developed by the Enel Group on the SAP platform for the end-to-end management of the invoicing, collection and collection processes of the regulated market and tolls.

(b) It corresponds mainly to the development and commissioning of the project (SCADA), which aims to control those of the technical equipment such as substations and controls in the urban and rural medium and low voltage networks, at the level of operation remotely in conjunction with the remote control project.

The composition and movements of the intangible assets item are detailed below:

	Costs of Development	Easements	Licences	Software	Intangibles in Construction	Assets Intangible
Final balance 01/01/2020	**$ 3.832.935**	**$ 57.897.561**	**$ 40.440.038**	**$ 173.069.339**	**$ 30.966.696**	**$ 306.206.569**
Additions	-	-	-	5.966.755	94.325.347	100.292.102
Transfers	2.583.898	4.304.868	1.224.774	25.102.271	(33.215.811)	-
Amortization	(439.655)	(2.086.480)	(8.505.264)	(41.803.289)	-	(52.834.688)
Other increases	-	-	-	-	1.351.562	1.351.562
Movements of the period	2.144.243	2.218.388	(7.280.490)	(10.734.263)	62.461.098	48.808.976
Final balance 31/12/2020	**5.977.178**	**60.115.949**	**33.159.548**	**162.335.076**	**93.427.794**	**355.015.545**
Additions	-	-	-	-	120.239.195	120.239.195
Transfers	-	2.258.601	5.375.798	146.859.234	(154.493.633)	-
Amortization	(586.150)	(1.799.253)	(7.770.262)	(55.783.429)	-	(65.939.094)
Movements of the period	**(586.150)**	**459.348**	**(2.394.464)**	**91.075.805**	**(34.254.438)**	**54.300.101**
Final balance 31/12/2021	**$ 5.391.028**	**$ 60.575.297**	**$ 30.765.084**	**$ 253.410.881**	**$ 59.173.356**	**$ 409.315.646**

As of December 31, 2021, the Company does not own intangible assets of indefinite useful life.

(In thousands of pesos)

Additionally, there are no restrictions or guarantees on intangible assets. As of December 31, 2021, there are no acquisition commitments in intangible assets through an official subsidy.

13. Property, Plant and Equipment, net

		2021 As of December 31, 2021		Al 31 de diciembre de 2020
Construction in progress (1)	$	756.760.824	$	924.609.419
Buildings		336.987.108		216.539.216
Land		126.866.704		121.602.530
Improvements in Third Party Property		534.982		969.898
Plant and equipment		**5.337.503.425**		**4.764.429.712**
Electrical installations and distribution networks		4.291.460.580		3.776.276.025
Substations and high voltage lines		1.046.042.845		988.153.687
Fixed and other installations		**85.567.825**		**81.497.111**
Other facilities		37.385.821		43.470.425
Fixed installations and accessories		48.182.004		38.026.686
Financial leases		**73.033.049**		**59.894.793**
Fixed and other installations		16.355.504		1.263.004
Assets by use IFRS 16		**56.677.545**		**58.631.789**
Buildings and Land		53.927.626		56.888.597
Fixed and other installations		2.749.919		1.743.192
Properties, plant and equipment, net	**$**	**6.717.253.917**	**$**	**6.169.542.679**
Construction in progress		756.760.824		924.609.419
Buildings		405.859.737		278.871.011
Land		126.866.704		121.602.530
Improvements in Third Party Property		10.128.371		10.128.371
Plant and equipment		**10.605.890.667**		**9.747.641.263**
Electrical installations and distribution networks		8.386.382.225		7.630.346.331
Substations and high voltage lines		2.219.508.442		2.117.294.932
Fixed and other installations		**254.259.037**		**236.200.567**
Other facilities		154.310.971		150.234.892
Fixed installations and accessories		99.948.066		85.965.675
Financial leases		**93.095.773**		**94.740.448**
Fixed and other installations		26.852.160		13.975.083
Assets by use IFRS 16		66.243.613		80.765.365
Buildings and Land		63.035.502		77.557.254
Fixed and other installations		3.208.111		3.208.111
Properties, plant and equipment, gross	**$**	**12.252.861.113**	**$**	**11.413.793.609**
Buildings		(68.872.629)		(62.331.795)
Improvements in Third Party Property		(9.593.390)		(9.158.473)
Plant and equipment		**(5.268.387.241)**		**(4.983.211.551)**
Electrical installations and distribution networks		(4.094.921.645)		(3.854.070.306)
Substations and high voltage lines		(1.173.465.596)		(1.129.141.245)
Fixed and other installations		**(168.691.213)**		**(154.703.456)**
Other facilities		(116.925.150)		(106.764.467)
Fixed installations and accessories		(51.766.063)		(47.938.989)
Financial leases		**(20.062.723)**		**(34.845.655)**
Fixed and other installations		(10.496.655)		(12.712.079)
Assets by use IFRS 16		(9.566.068)		(22.133.576)
Buildings and Land		(9.107.876)		(20.668.657)
Fixed and other installations		(458.192)		(1.464.919)
Cumulative depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**$**	**(5.535.607.196)**	**$**	**(5.244.250.930)**

(1) The assets under construction correspond to the following projects:

Project		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
Replacement of rural infrastructure level 1	$	195.315.923	$	225.921.082
Expansion and Modernization of High and Medium Voltage Substations		94.993.632		-
Quality plan medium voltage lines		92.689.151		145.613.419

(In thousands of pesos)

Project	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Standardization and quality service medium voltage	76.590.701	117.269.941
Latam remote control project – Codensa	58.648.931	65.808.438
Replacement of transformers and urban rural equipment	44.796.315	104.142.151
Massive urban line and network connections	43.768.433	58.567.295
Modernization of public lighting Bogotá	33.119.951	43.583.661
Acquisition of Enel X Central Winery and Manoeuvring Yards	29.538.825	-
Replacement of rural and urban infrastructure level 2	24.582.349	16.273.042
Standardization and quality of high voltage service	17.554.357	4.969.753
Public Lighting Expansion	15.207.107	8.227.601
Adaptations commercial headquarters	14.203.018	3.790.824
IDU Territorial Planning Plan – Municipalities	6.363.519	3.165.067
Medium voltage capacity expansion	3.586.117	23.037.279
High voltage capacity expansion	2.548.636	414.543
Rural Street Lighting	2.148.762	3.666.079
Other minor projects	777.091	2.050.597
Adaptation of equipment for loss control measures	328.006	6.836.682
Electric Bus Charging Stations	-	8.474.513
Modernization of substation equipment	-	6.387.108
San Jose Substation	-	3.347.962
Expansion Peripheral Networks MT - BT	-	505.296
Construction of Portugal Stn-115Kva Substation	-	290.992
Smart Metering	-	136.408
Construction of Terminal Substation STN-115Kva	-	129.687
Total Assets in Progress	**$ 756.760.824**	**$ 924.609.419**

The composition and movements of the property, plant and equipment category are detailed below:

	Construction in Progress	Land	Buildings	Improvements in Third Party Property	Substations and High Voltage Lines	Electrical Distribution Facilities and Networks	Other Facilities	Financial Leases	Property, Plant and Equipment
	$ 706.371.675	$ 114.895.524	$ 213.462.060	$ 1.404.815	$ 902.571.196	$ 3.517.638.230	$ 91.316.517	$ 27.466.177	$ 5.575.126.194
Movements of the period									
Additions (a)	928.849.956	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.314.815	981.164.771
Transfers	(710.191.046)	6.710.110	5.810.436	-	130.257.174	558.345.768	8.902.505	165.053	-
Withdrawals (b)	-	(3.104)	-	-	(7.243.503)	(50.146.588)	-	(4.295.565)	(61.688.760)
Depreciation expenditure (see note 26)	-	-	(2.733.280)	(434.917)	(43.942.139)	(291.532.950)	(18.721.833)	(16.551.095)	(373.916.214)
Other increments (decreases)	(421.166)	-	-	-	6.510.959	41.971.565	(78)	795.408	48.856.688
Movements of the period	**218.237.744**	**6.707.006**	**3.077.156**	**(434.917)**	**85.582.491**	**258.637.795**	**(9.819.406)**	**32.428.616**	**594.416.485**
Final Balance 31/12/2020	**$ 924.609.419**	**$ 121.602.530**	**$ 216.539.216**	**$ 969.898**	**$ 988.153.687**	**$ 3.776.276.025**	**$ 81.497.111**	**$ 59.894.793**	**$ 6.169.542.679**
Movements of the period									
Additions (a)	925.427.838	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.501.211	957.929.049
Transfers	(1.093.276.433)	7.233.266	127.395.946	-	106.556.108	831.020.425	21.070.688	-	-
Withdrawals (b)	-	(1.969.092)	(317.785)	-	(4.342.599)	(74.984.531)	(3.012.218)	(34.145.886)	(118.772.111)
Depreciation expenditure (see note 26)	-	-	(6.630.269)	(434.916)	(48.051.435)	(305.774.114)	(16.999.810)	(19.026.791)	(396.917.335)
Other increases	-	-	-	-	3.727.084	64.922.775	3.012.054	33.809.722	105.471.635
Movements of the period	**(167.848.595)**	**5.264.174**	**120.447.892**	**(434.916)**	**57.889.158**	**515.184.555**	**4.070.714**	**13.138.256**	**547.711.238**
Final Balance 31/12/2021	**$ 756.760.824**	**$ 126.866.704**	**$ 336.987.108**	**$ 534.982**	**$ 1.046.042.845**	**$ 4.291.460.580**	**$ 85.567.825**	**$ 73.033.049**	**$ 6.717.253.917**

(a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, $5,232,987 and $4,410,456 of financial expenses were capitalized in assets suitable for projects such as replacement and quality redesign in urban and rural medium voltage, North substation, Terminal substation and Tabacal substation and others.

(b) It corresponds mainly to the losses of equipment, networks and distribution transformers AT/MT/BT and public lighting luminaires associated with modernization and replacement projects.

Additional property, plant and equipment information, net

Main investments

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the additions to properties, plant and equipment correspond to the investments made in the adaptation, modernization, expansion and construction of substations, lines and networks of high, medium, low voltage and distribution transformers in order to improve efficiency, Electric Bus Recharging Stations, Purchase of Warehouses and quality of service level. The main additions to properties, plant and equipment correspond to:

Additions by project	Class	As of December 31 Feb 2021	As of December 31 Feb 2020
Adaptation and modernization in AT, MT and BT lines and networks*	Lines and Networks	274.033.437	278.578.676
Adaptation, modernization and expansion of AT/MT and MT/MT substations*	Substations	203.532.379	192.705.722
Expansion and modernization of rural and urban street lighting	Lines and Networks	57.790.343	45.706.545
Expansion of AT, MT and BT lines and networks*	Lines and Networks	106.432.520	95.569.899
E-Bus Project	Charging Stations	-	128.848.882
Telecontrol Latam	Lines and Networks	34.236.816	81.350.396
Expansion and adaptation of MT and BT distribution transformers*	Lines and Networks	38.167.981	35.337.781
Acquisition of measuring devices for MT and BT loss control*	Lines and Networks	-	7.056.071
Mosquera STN/115 Kv substation expansion	Substations	-	11.111.940
Expansion substation Portugal STN/115 Kv	Substations	-	16.545.174
Adaptation and modernization of Headquarters	Headquarters	-	10.647.848
Purchase warehouse central file T Patio	Cellars	-	14.699.373

* AT (High Voltage), MT (Medium Voltage) and BT (Low Voltage)

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, own labor directly related to the constructions in progress was capitalized for $107,624,073 and $97,651,016 The variation corresponds mainly to the greater execution of the projects of remote control, quality replacement and urban and rural infrastructure in medium voltage networks, Terminal substation, Tabacal, Boquerón substation, massive urban and rural connections in medium and low voltage networks, Electric Bus Charging Stations and compliance with the district territorial planning plan.

Main transfers to operation

As of December 31, 2021, the main constructions in progress put into operation correspond to:

Project	Total Activation
Modernization, adaptation and expansion of medium voltage lines and networks	$ 529.544.372
Modernization, adaptation compensation high and medium voltage substations	141.988.487
Modernization, adaptation and expansion of Public Lighting	97.798.529
Modernization, adaptation and expansion of low voltage lines and networks	91.196.998
Modernization, adaptation and expansion of distribution transformers	43.812.959
Modernization adaptation and expansion of high voltage lines and networks	17.494.102

Insurance policies

The following are the policies for the protection of the Company's assets:

Well insured	Risks covered	Insured value (Figures expressed in thousands)	Expiration	Insurance company
Company Assets	Non-contractual civil liability	USD $20.000	1/11/2022	Axa Colpatria
	Non-contractual liability (usd $200 million layer in excess of USD$20 million)	USD $250.000	1/11/2022	Mapfre Seguros Colombia
	Non-contractual civil liability (layer of USD $ 233 million in excess of USD $ 250 million)	USD $232.940	1/11/2022	Mapfre Seguros Colombia
	Environmental liability	$88.039.678	1/11/2022	SBS

Well insured	Risks covered	Insured value (Figures expressed in thousands)	Expiration	Insurance company
Civil works, equipment, contents, warehouses and loss of profits	All risk material damage, earthquake, tsunami, HMACC – AMIT, Lost Profits and machinery breakage.	USD 1,164,700 per claim Limit Indemnity	1/11/2022	Mapfre Seguros Colombia
Vehicles	Tort Liability	$3,000,000 per vehicle	03/02/2022	Mapfre Seguros Colombia
Goods and goods	Freight transport	$5,000,000 per dispatch	31/07/2022	HDI Seguros S.A.

14. Deferred taxes, net

The recovery of deferred tax asset balances depends on obtaining sufficient tax profits in the future. Management considers that the projections of future tax profits cover what is necessary to recover the assets.

Below is the details of the net deferred tax asset (liability) as of December 31, 2021:

	Opening Balance 01/01/2021	Increase (Decrease) for deferred taxes in results (i)	Increase (Decrease) for deferred taxes in other comprehensive results (ii)	Final Balance 31/12/2021
Active deferred tax				
Provisions and others (1)	83.616.727	(843.325)	-	82.773.402
Defined contribution obligations	27.543.404	3.840.480	(15.743.376)	15.640.508
Total deferred tax assets	**$ 111.160.131**	**$ 2.997.155**	**$ (15.743.376)**	**$ 98.413.910**
Deferred tax liability				
Excess tax depreciation over book value (2)	72.472.452	1.951.517	-	74.423.969
Other (3)	361.615	33.079	7.972.283	8.366.977
Total deferred tax liability	**$ 72.834.067**	**$ 1.984.596**	**$ 7.972.283**	**$ 82.790.946**
Active deferred tax (liability), Net	**$ 38.326.064**	**$ 1.012.559**	**$ (23.715.659)**	**$ 15.622.964**

(i) As of December 31, 2021, the decrease in results by deferred tax includes: deferred tax for the period $11,530,602 and deferred tax from previous years for $(10,518,043).

(ii) The deferred tax corresponds to the difference of the actuarial calculation of pensions of Decree 2783 of 2001 for tax purposes and the resulting under IFRS as of December 31, 2021 for ($15,743,376) and to the movements of derivatives settled for $7,972,283.

(1) As of December 31, 2021, the detail of the deferred tax active for other provisions corresponds to:

	Starting balance 01/01/2021	Increase (decrease) for deferred taxes in results	Final Balance 31/12/2021
Provision of bad accounts (a)	$ 26.286.814	$ 4.545.617	$ 30.832.431
Provisions for jobs and services	6.214.403	(1.634.954)	4.579.449
Provision of employment obligations (b)	18.824.100	(2.138.633)	16.685.467
Provision for decommissioning	327.099	68.250	395.349
Other	19.958.838	(3.456.674)	16.502.164
Dif. Industry and Commerce Tax (c)	12.005.473	1.773.069	13.778.542
	$ 83.616.727	**$ (843.325)**	**$ 82.773.402**

(In thousands of pesos)

(a) It corresponds to the increase, mainly, of the provision of the VAT portfolio of Public Lighting.

(b) This item corresponds mainly to provisions of personnel costs for restructuring (Transition Fund).

(c) It corresponds to the recognition of deferred tax for the tax discount of the industry and commerce tax in accordance with article 115 of the Tax Statute modified by the Financing Law (Law 2010 of 2019).

(2) As of December 31, 2021, it corresponds to the difference in accounting and tax depreciation due to: i) depreciation requested in excess by additional shifts in 1998, ii) depreciation due to reduction of balances from 2014, iii) difference in the cost of assets by technical re-appraisal, iv) accounting and fiscal difference due to the adjustments for inflation in 2004, 2005 and 2006, v) different percentages of depreciation of assets, taking into account that at the tax level since 2017 the percentages of depreciation defined in article 137 of the Tax Statute are taken.

Law 2151 of 2021 defined that from 2022 the rental rate at 35%. The deferred tax as of December 31, 2021 per fee is presented below:

		2022 From now on
Estimated provisions and liabilities	$	153.029.542
Properties, plant and equipment		(216.937.440)
Wallet		88.785.796
Other		(23.905.649)
	$	**972.249**
Fare		35%
	$	340.287
Dif. Industry and Commerce Tax		27.557.084
Fare		50%
Tax		13.778.542
Occasional earnings		15.041.352
Fare		10%
Tax		1.504.135
Total deferred tax assets	**$**	**15.622.964**

Below is the detail of the net deferred tax asset (liability) as of December 31, 2020:

		Starting Balance 01/01/2020		Increase (Decrease) for deferred taxes in results (i)		Increase (decrease) for deferred taxes on other comprehensive results (ii)		Final Balance 31/12/2020
Active deferred tax								
Provisions and others (1)	$	51.916.542	$	31.700.185	$	-	$	83.616.727
Defined contribution obligations		28.275.768		(413.984)		(318.380)		27.543.404
Hedging instruments		17.441		-		(17.441)		-
Total deferred tax assets	**$**	**80.209.751**	**$**	**31.286.201**	**$**	**(335.821)**	**$**	**111.160.131**
Deferred tax liability								
Excess tax depreciation over book value (2)		79.945.132		(7.472.680)		-		72.472.452
Other		617.061		(255.446)		-		361.615
Total deferred tax liability	**$**	**80.562.193**	**$**	**(7.728.126)**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**72.834.067**
Active deferred tax (liability), net	**$**	**(352.442)**	**$**	**39.014.327**	**$**	**(335.821)**	**$**	**38.326.064**

(i) As of December 31, 2021, the increase in results for deferred tax includes: Deferred tax for the period $40,175,367 and deferred tax from previous years for ($1,161,040).

(ii) The active deferred tax corresponds to the difference of the actuarial calculation of pensions of Decree 2783 of 2001 for tax purposes and the resulting one under IFRS as of December 31, 2020 by ($318,380).

(In thousands of pesos)

(1) As of December 31, 2020, the detail of the deferred tax active for other provisions corresponds to:

	Final balance 01/01/2020	Increase (decrease) for deferred taxes on results	Final Balance 31/12/2020
Provision of bad accounts (a)	$ 25.243.724	$ 1.043.090	$ 26.286.814
Provisions for jobs and services	2.978.451	3.235.952	6.214.403
Provision of employment obligations (b)	2.226.212	16.597.888	18.824.100
Provision of contingent liabilities	6.225.980	(6.225.980)	-
Provision for decommissioning	165.326	161.773	327.099
Other	15.076.849	4.881.989	19.958.838
Dif. Industry and Commerce Tax (c)	-	12.005.473	12.005.473
	$ 51.916.542	$ 31.700.185	$ 83.616.727

(a) It corresponds to the increase in the provision of the VAT portfolio of Public Lighting.

(b) This item corresponds mainly to provisions of personnel costs for restructuring (Transition Fund).

(c) It corresponds to the recognition of deferred tax for the tax discount of the industry and commerce tax in accordance with article 115 of the Tax Statute modified by the Financing Law (Law 2010 of 2019).

(2) As of December 31, 2020, it corresponds to the difference in accounting and tax depreciation due to: i) depreciation requested in excess by additional shifts in 1998, ii) depreciation due to reduction of balances from 2014, iii) difference in the cost of assets by technical re-appraisal, iv) accounting and fiscal difference due to the adjustments for inflation in 2004, 2005 and 2006, v) different percentages of depreciation of assets, taking into account that at the tax level since 2017 the percentages of depreciation defined in article 137 of the Tax Statute are taken.

The 2010 Law of 2019 defined the following rates: year 2020 to 32%, year 2021 to 31%, year 2022 and following to 30%, which do not present changes compared to December 31, 2019. The deferred tax as of December 31, 2020 per fee is presented below:

	2020 Rent and surcharge	2021 Rent and surcharge	2022 From now on
Estimated provisions and liabilities	$ -	$ 72.105.768	$ 167.980.271
Properties, plant and equipment	-	(25.718.845)	(215.661.210)
Wallet	-	28.600.887	58.471.712
Other	-	(75.164)	(1.127.698)
	$ -	**$ 74.912.646**	**$ 9.663.075**
Fare	32%	31%	30%
	-	23.222.920	2.898.923
Occasional earnings	24.010.946		
Fare	50%		
Tax	12.005.473		
Occasional earnings	1.987.475		
Fare	10%		
Tax	198.748		
Total deferred tax assets	**$ 38.326.064**		

15. Financial liabilities

	As of December 31, 2021			As of December 31, 2020		
	Stream			Stream		
	Capital	Interests		Capital	Interests	Non-current
Bonds issued (1)	$ 270.000.000	$ 33.984.246	$ 1.928.340.000	$ 185.000.000	$ 29.115.529	$ 2.198.340.000
Banking obligations (2)	577.031.169	15.012.795	1.305.185.834	421.443.263	17.940.630	226.513.371

(In thousands of pesos)

	As of December 31, 2021			As of December 31, 2020		
	Stream			Stream		
	Capital	Interests		Capital	Interests	Non-current
Financial leases (3)	12.775.264	501.549	63.400.851	9.665.479	441.860	51.753.430
IFRS Leases16	12.775.264	501.549	63.400.851	8.696.664	441.860	51.753.430
Commercial vehicle leasing	-	-	-	968.815	-	-
Derivatives (4)	1.032.066	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 860.838.499	$ 49.498.590	$ 3.296.926.685	$ 616.108.742	$ 47.498.019	$ 2.476.606.801

(1) The movement of bonds from January to December 2021 corresponds mainly to:

Between September 1 and 21, 2021, the Company repurchases series B7-14 bonds for $25,500,000 and on September 27, 2021 made the cancellation of the balance of bonds of the same series for $159,500,000.

The entire financial debt of the Company in bonds is represented in seven (7) bond issues in force in the local market, issued since 2013 and effective as of December 31, 2021.

Bond Issuance and Placement Program

By Resolution No. 194 of January 29, 2010, the Financial Superintendence of Colombia ordered the registration in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers (RNVE) of the Company's Program for the Issuance and Placement of Ordinary Bonds and authorized the public offering for an amount of up to $600,000,000. By Resolution No. 0624 of April 3, 2013, the Financial Superintendence of Colombia authorized the renewal of the term of validity of the authorization for the public offer of the ordinary bonds of the program for a period of 3 years counted from the execution of the aforementioned resolution, that is, until April 30, 2016. Subsequently, having met the requirements established for this purpose, the Quota of the Issuance and Placement Program was extended on March 13, 2014 by Resolution No. 0407 of 2014 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia by $185,000,000, bringing the Global Quota of the Program to $785,000,000. The Quota of the Issuance and Placement Program was again extended on October 7, 2014 by Resolution No. 1780 of 2014 of the Financial Superintendence by $165,000,000, bringing the Global Quota of the Program to $950,000,000. By Resolution No. 0623 of May 23, 2016, the extension of the Global Quota of the Program was approved by an additional amount of $560,000,000, bringing the Global Quota to $1,510,000,000, while the renewal of the term of validity of the authorization of the public offer of the bonds of the Program for three additional years from the execution of said Resolution was approved, that is, until June 3, 2019. On December 28, 2017, Resolution No. 1893 approved the following modifications to the Company's Ordinary Bond Issuance and Placement Program: i) the inclusion of Commercial Papers within the Issuance and Placement Program, their registration in the RNVE and their public offer and ii) The incorporation of the changes derived from the application of article 6.1.1.1.5 of Decree 2555 of 2010, as regards the modality used for the issuance of the securities, the Plan for the redemption of the securities and the possibility of publication of the interest rate offered separately from the notice of offer. Subsequently, having fulfilled the requirements established for this purpose, Resolution No. 0136 of January 31, 2018 approved the expansion of the Global Quota of the Program in an additional amount of one trillion two hundred and ninety-five billion Pesos ($1,295,000,000) bringing the Global Quota to a total of two trillion eight hundred and five billion Pesos ($2,805,000,000). Finally, resolution No. 0683 of May 28, 2019 authorized the increase of the Global Quota of the Program by an additional amount of $ 595,000,000 taking the Global Quota to $ 3,400,000,000, while approving the renewal of the term of validity of the authorization of the public offer of the bonds and commercial papers of the Program for three additional years from the execution of said Resolution, that is, until June 19, 2022. Resolution No. 0146 of February 22, 2021 approved the expansion of the Global Quota of the Program by an additional amount of one trillion two hundred billion Pesos ($1,200,000,000) bringing the Global Quota to a total of four trillion six hundred billion Pesos ($4,600,000,000).

As of December 31, 2021, ten (10) issues have been made under the Bond Issuance and Placement Program. The first Tranche was issued on February 17, 2010, the second Tranche was issued on November 15, 2013, the third Tranche was issued on September 25, 2014, the fourth Tranche issued on September 15, 2016, the fifth Tranche on March 9, 2017, the sixth Tranche on June 8, 2017, the seventh on April 11, 2018, the eighth on October 23, 2018, the ninth tranche on March 7, 2019 and the tenth tranche on August 25, 2020. Below, the detail of the current emissions:

(In thousands of pesos)

Second tranche under the program

Total value placed	$375,000,000, like this: Sub-series B5: $181,660,000 Sub-series B12: $193,340,000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$193,340,000
Face value per bond	$10,000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series B5: 5 years Sub-series B12: 12 years
Date of issue	November 15, 2013 for all series
Expiration date	Sub-series B5: November 15, 2018 Sub-series B12: November 15, 2025
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub-series B5: CPI + 3.92% E.A Sub-series B12: CPI + 4.80% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.)..

Fifth tranche under the program

Total value placed	$430,000,000, like this: Sub-series E2: $160,000,000 Sub-series E5: $270,000,000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$270,000,000
Face value per bond	$10.000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series E2: 2 years Sub-series E5: 5 years
Date of issue	March 09, 2017
Expiration date	E2 Sub-Series: March 9, 2019 E5 Sub-series: March 9, 2022
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub-serie E2: 7,04% E.A. Sub-serie E5: 7,39% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

Sixth tranche under the program

Total value placed	$200,000,000, like this: Sub-serie E7: $200.000.000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$200.000.000
Face value per bond	$10.000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series E7: 7 years
Date of issue	June 8, 2017
Expiration date	E7 Sub-Series: June 8, 2024
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub-serie E7: 6,46% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

(In thousands of pesos)

Seventh tranche under the program

Total value placed	$360,000,000, like this: Sub–serie E7: $200.000.000 Sub–serie B12: $160.000.000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$360.000.000
Face value per bond	$10.000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series E7: 7 years Sub-series B12: 12 years
Date of issue	April 11, 2018
Expiration date	E7 Sub-series: April 11, 2025 Sub-series B12: April 11, 2030
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub–serie E7: 6,74% E.A. Sub–serie B12: IPC+3,59% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

Eighth tranche under the program

Total value placed	$195,000,000, like this: Sub–serie B5: $195.000.000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$195.000.000
Face value per bond	$10.000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series B5: 5 years
Date of issue	October 23, 2018
Expiration date	Sub-series B5: October 23, 2023
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub–serie B5: IPC+2,82% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

Ninth tranche under the program

Total value placed	$480,000,000, like this: Sub–serie E4: $280.000.000 Sub–serie B10: $200.000.000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$480.000.000
Face value per bond	$10.000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series E4: 4 years Sub-series B10: 10 years
Date of issue	March 7, 2019
Expiration date	E4 Sub-series: March 7, 2023 Sub-series B10: March 7, 2029
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub–serie E4: 6,30% E.A. Sub–serie B10: IPC +3,56% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

(In thousands of pesos)

Tenth section under the program

Total value placed	$500,000,000, like this: Sub–serie E4: $250.000.000 Sub–serie B7: $250.000.000
Balance in effect as of December 31, 2021	$500.000.000
Face value per bond	$10.000
Issuance deadlines	Sub-series E4: 4 years Sub-series B7: 7 years
Date of issue	August 25, 2020
Expiration date	E4 Sub-series: August 25, 2024 Sub-series B7: August 25, 2027
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
Coupon rate:	Sub–serie E4: 4.70% E.A. Sub–serie B10: IPC +2,45% E.A.
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

The breakdown of debt bond obligations as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

			Stream			Non-current			
Series	**EA Rate**	**Type of Rate**	**Less than 90 days**	**Greater than 90 days**	**Total Current**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**5 to 10 years**	**Total**
Bonds B12-13	10,31%	Variable	$ 2.459.671	$ -	$ 2.459.671	Non-current	$ 193.340.000	$ -	$ 193.340.000
E5-17 Bonds	7,39%	Fixed	16.180.290	270.000.000	286.180.290				
E7-17 Bonds (*)	6,46%	Fixed	824.600	-	824.600	-	200.000.000	-	200.000.000
E7-18 Bonds	6,74%	Fixed	2.952.000	-	2.952.000	-	200.000.000	-	200.000.000
Bonds B12-18	9,04%	Variable	3.141.600	-	3.141.600	-	-	160.000.000	160.000.000
B5-18 Bonuses	8,23%	Variable	2.980.575	-	2.980.575	195.000.000	-	-	195.000.000
E4-19 Bonds	6,30%	Fixed	1.173.760	-	1.173.760	280.000.000	-	-	280.000.000
Bonds B10-19	9,01%	Variable	1.185.000	-	1.185.000	-	-	200.000.000	200.000.000
E4-20 Bonds	4,70%	Fixed	1.165.750	-	1.165.750	-	250.000.000	-	250.000.000
B7-20 Bonds	7,84%	Variable	1.921.000	-	1.921.000	-	-	250.000.000	250.000.000
			$ 33.984.246	**$ 270.000.000**	**$ 303.984.246**	**$ 475.000.000**	**$ 843.340.000**	**$ 610.000.000**	**$ 1.928.340.000**

The interest payment has a quarterly periodicity and the amortization of the capital is made at the maturity of the issue.

(*) The interest payment has an annual periodicity, due of the payment 9/3/2022.

The breakdown of debt bond obligations as of December 31, 2020 is as follows:

			Stream			Non-current			
Series	**EA Rate**	**Type of Rate**	**Less than 90 days**	**Greater than 90 days**	**Total Stream**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**5 to 10 years**	**Total Non-current**
Bonds B12-13	6,36%	Variable	$ 1.541.527	$ -	$ 1.541.527				
B7-14 Bonuses	5,07%	Variable	175.640	185.000.000	185.175.640	-	-	-	-
Bonuses E5-17 (*)	7,39%	Fixed	16.183.000	-	16.183.000	270.000.000	-	-	270.000.000
E7-17 Bonds	6,46%	Fixed	824.548	-	824.548	-	200.000.000	-	200.000.000
E7-18 Bonds	6,74%	Fixed	2.952.270	-	2.952.270	-	200.000.000	-	200.000.000
Bonds B12-18	5,14%	Variable	1.809.429	-	1.809.429	-	-	160.000.000	160.000.000
B5-18 Bonuses	4,35%	Variable	1.599.634	-	1.599.634	-	195.000.000	-	195.000.000
E4-19 Bonds	6,30%	Fixed	1.173.961	-	1.173.961	-	280.000.000	-	280.000.000
Bonds B10-19	5,10%	Variable	699.041	-	699.041	-	-	200.000.000	200.000.000
E4-20 Bonds	4,69%	Fixed	1.166.423	-	1.166.423	-	250.000.000	-	250.000.000
B7-20 Bonds	3,98%	Variable	990.056	-	990.056	-	-	250.000.000	250.000.000
			$ 29.115.529	**$ 185.000.000**	**$ 214.115.529**	**$ 270.000.000**	**$ 1.318.340.000**	**$ 610.000.000**	**$ 2.198.340.000**

(In thousands of pesos)

The interest payment has a quarterly periodicity and the amortization of the capital is made at the maturity of the issue.

(*) The interest payment has an annual periodicity, payment due 9/3/2021

(2) The breakdown of bank obligations as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

On January 6, 2021, the Company acquired two new loans with Banco Itaú S.A. through Findeter's netting line with a cleared rate: (i) for $12,543,000 due January 6, 2024 at a rate of IBR+0% MV, the balance in effect as of December 31 is $9,502,273 (ii) for $23,984,000 maturing January 6, 2023 at a rate of IBR – 0.15% MV, the balance effective December 31 is $14,847,238. The resources received were used to finance working capital.

On February 8, 2021, the Company acquired two new loans with Banco Itaú S.A. through Findeter's cleared rate rediscount line: (i) for $6,137,000 with maturity February 8, 2023 at a rate of IBR-0.15% MV, the balance in force as of December 31 is $4,091,333 (ii) for $2,872,000 with maturity February 8, 2024 at a rate of IBR + 0% MV, the balance in effect as of December 31 is $2,262,788. The resources received were used to finance working capital.

On April 5, 2021, the Company acquired a loan with Bancolombia S.A. for an amount of $450,000,000 bullet amortization at a rate of IBR 3 months + 0.40%, and a term of 12 months. The resources received were intended for the refinancing of financial obligations.

On May 14, 2021, the Company acquired a loan with Scotiabank Colpatria S.A. for an amount of $400,000,000 bullet amortization at a rate of IBR 3 months + 0.75%, and for a term of 5 years. The resources received were used for general corporate purposes.

On July 15, 2021, the Company acquired a loan with Bancolombia S.A. for an amount of $300,000,000 for a term of 5 years, annual amortizations and with semi-annual interest payment with IBR NASV rate + 0.50%. The resources received were used for general corporate purposes.

On November 2, 2021, the Company acquired a loan with BBVA Colombia S.A. for an amount of $215,000,000 for a term of 5 years, bullet and with semi-annual interest payment with NASV Fixed Rate. The resources received were used for general corporate purposes.

On November 30, 2021, the Company acquired a loan with Bancolombia S.A. for an amount of $260,000,000 for a term of 5 years, bullet and with semi-annual interest payment with IBR rate + 0.85% SV. The resources received were used for general corporate purposes.

During January 1 to December 31, 2021, capital repayments of bank loans were made for $436,275,631.

The breakdown of bank loans as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

			Stream					
Description	**Date Vto.**	**Rate EA**	**Less of 90 days**	**More of 90 days**	**Total Stream**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 years**	**Total Non-current**
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	13/06/2022	4,67%	$ -	$ 8.353.886	$ 8.353.886	$ -	$ -	$ -
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	5/04/2026	3,95%	852.171	2.598.662	3.450.833	3.408.670	7.953.562	11.362.232
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	14/01/2025	3,26%	-	30.081.711	30.081.711	66.666.667	100.000.000	166.666.667
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A.	28/08/2023	0,00%	464.545	1.393.636	1.858.182	1.238.788	-	1.238.788
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A.	16/10/2023	0,00%	612.091	1.836.273	2.448.364	2.040.303	-	2.040.303
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A.	30/11/2023	0,00%	270.455	811.364	1.081.818	991.667	-	991.667
Banco Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	6/01/2024	2,72%	1.140.273	3.438.767	4.579.040	4.561.091	380.091	4.941.182
Banco Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	6/01/2023	2,57%	3.426.286	10.305.355	13.731.641	1.142.095	-	1.142.095
Banco Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	8/02/2023	2,63%	876.714	2.637.020	3.513.734	584.476	-	584.476
Banco Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	8/02/2024	2,78%	261.091	787.293	1.048.384	1.044.364	174.061	1.218.424
Bancolombia	5/04/2022	2,80%	-	204.388.430	204.388.430	-	-	-
Bancolombia	5/04/2022	2,80%	-	248.689.370	248.689.370	-	-	-
Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	14/05/2026	3,61%	-	1.858.367	1.858.367	-	400.000.000	400.000.000
Bancolombia	15/07/2026	2,72%	-	63.857.583	63.857.583	60.000.000	180.000.000	240.000.000
Banco BBVA COLOMBIA S.A.	2/11/2026	5,72%	-	2.014.801	2.014.801	-	215.000.000	215.000.000
Bancolombia	30/11/2026	4,37%	-	1.010.187	1.010.187	-	260.000.000	260.000.000
Bank of Nova Scotia	15/04/2022	0,00%	-	77.634	77.634	-	-	-
Total Bank Loans			**$ 7.903.626**	**$ 584.140.339**	**$ 592.043.964**	**$ 141.678.120**	**$ 1.163.507.714**	**$ 1.305.185.834**

(In thousands of pesos)

The breakdown of bank loans as of December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Description	Date Vto.	Rate EA	Less of 90 days	More of 90 days	Total Stream	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total Non-current
The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi	7/04/2021	5,93%	$ -	$ 414.727.323	$ 414.727.323				$ -
Bank of Bogota	5/04/2026	3,00%	36.521	2.272.456	2.308.977	3.408.669	10.226.022	1.136.225	14.770.916
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	13/06/2022	2.63%	-	16.700.985	16.700.985	8.333.333	-	-	8.333.333
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	14./01/2025	3.16%	487.270	-	487.270	27.083.350	166.666.650	-	193.750.000
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A.	28/08/2023	0,00%	464.545	1.393.636	1.858.181	1.858.182	1.238.788	-	3.096.970
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A.	16./10/2023	0,00%	408.061	1.836.273	2.244.334	2.448.364	2.040.303	-	4.488.667
Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A.	30/11/2023	0,00%	90.152	811.364	901.516	1.081.818	991.667	-	2.073.485
Bank of Nova Scotia	26/03/2021	0.30%	155.307	-	155.307	-	-	-	-
Total Bank Loans			**$ 1.641.856**	**$ 437.742.037**	**$ 439.383.893**	**$ 44.213.716**	**$ 181.163.430**	**$ 1.136.225**	**$ 226.513.371**

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has $4,092,851,523 in unused authorized credit lines, jointly with Emgesa S.A. E.S.P. and reassignable between the two Companies, with respect to which, if required, the financial institutions will update the conditions for their approval and disbursement.

Likewise, and as part of its financing strategy, the Company signed on April 15, 2021, a credit line committed for USD$61 million with Bank of Nova Scotia, with one (1) year of availability of resources for disbursement.

Additionally, an intercompany credit line has been approved with Emgesa S.A. E.S.P. for USD$100 million for general purposes.

As of December 31, there are no covenants on financial obligations.

As of December 31, 2021, there are three guarantees with Scotiabank Colpatria for $6,466,036 that support the fulfillment of the credit obligations subscribed with Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial S.A. - Findeter S.A, within the framework of Legislative Decree 517 of 2020.

(3) The breakdown of ifrs 16 lease obligations as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Stream	No Current	Stream	No Current
Land (a)	$ 2.394.276	49.420.463	$ 2.209.224	$ 50.463.053
Vehicles (b)	8.546.520	10.757.907	5.606.674	377.008
Buildings	1.594.640	3.222.481	412.593	740.434
Electrical networks	741.377	-	518.817	172.935
Hardware	-	-	391.216	-
	$ 13.276.813	**$ 63.400.851**	**$ 9.138.524**	**$ 51.753.430**

a. It corresponds mainly to the lease of land on which the infrastructure for Transmilenio's recharging yards will be developed.

b. It corresponds mainly to the operational transport contract, valid for 36 months with the third Allied Special Transports.

Present value of minimum financial lease obligations

Minimum payments to pay for leases, financial leases:

	As of December 31, 2021		
	Brute	Interest	Value
Not later than one year	$ 12.365.802	$ 4.641.768	$ 17.007.570
After one year, but under five years old	22.801.819	13.988.575	36.790.394
More than five years	40.529.842	15.403.353	55.933.195
	$ 75.697.463	**$ 34.033.696**	**$ 109.731.159**

(In thousands of pesos)

	As of December 31, 2021		
	Brute	Interest	Value
Not later than one year	$ 8.411.630	$ 4.045.884	$ 12.457.514
After one year, but under five years old	10.636.139	13.566.910	24.203.049
More than five years	41.117.291	17.714.903	58.832.194
	$ 60.165.061	**$ 35.327.697**	**$ 95.492.757**

(4) It corresponds to the causation of the interests of the SWAP (IBR) constituted on May 14, 2021 for interest rate coverage on the credit of Scotiabank Colpatria S.A., with quarterly interest payments.

16. Business accounts and other accounts payable

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Other accounts payable (1)	$ 798.085.249	$ 873.446.938
Suppliers by energy purchase (2)	218.030.140	159.304.773
	$ 1.016.115.389	**$ 1.032.751.711**

(1) The details of other accounts payable as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Accounts payable for goods and services (a)	$ 643.988.551	$ 749.747.643
Collection in favor of third parties (b)	48.036.745	45.880.166
Balances in favour of customers (c)	78.642.252	47.125.318
Other accounts payable (d)	27.417.701	30.693.811
	$ 798.085.249	**$ 873.446.938**

(a) (a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to the account payable to Banco Colpatria Red Multibanca Colpatria S.A. for the collection of the portfolio of the business "Crédito Fácil Codensa" reconciled and pending to be drawn for $78,932,709 and $126,566,752, respectively. This balance was cancelled in the first week of January 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021, it includes the invoicing of purchases of goods and services for $81,933,213 transferred to Banco CITIBANK COLOMBIA S.A through factoring operations.

(b) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 , it corresponds mainly to the liability for mandate contracts for subscriptions to newspapers, magazines and insurance policies for $14,178,834 and $20,844,554 respectively; Banco Colpatria Red Multibanca Colpatria S.A. for $8,926,211 and $4,514,839 for the collection in the process of reconciliation made on behalf of the Company of the loan portfolio of the business "Crédito Fácil Codensa" now "Open Book" in accordance with the business collaboration agreement, respectively. The collections made on behalf of the Company are periodically reconciled between the parties and are subsequently transferred.

(c) It corresponds to the balances in favor of customers generated mainly by higher value paid by customers and by billing adjustments.

(d) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to the liabilities for energy distribution areas (ADD's) for $12,748,523 and $17,937,049 respectively. The ADD's correspond to the distribution charge of other network operators that by regulatory mandate must be invoiced and collected by the Company from its end users under the distribution areas scheme. Distribution areas is a regulatory mechanism that was included in Colombia under Resolution CREG 058-068 and 070 of 2008, which aims to distribute the distribution cost that end users must assume equitably in the different regions of the country among all users.

(In thousands of pesos)

2. The energy purchase providers correspond to:

		As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020
XM S.A. E.S.P. (a)	$	114.048.426	$	67.424.750
Public Companies of Medellín E.S.P.		53.346.869		51.864.074
Aes Chivor and Eca E.S.P. Company		20.821.754		18.022.908
Isagen S.A. E.S.P.		13.174.915		3.372.439
Celsia S.A. E.S.P.		4.491.949		3.077.043
Empresa De Energía De Boyacá S.A. E.S.P.		2.049.230		1.543.574
Electrificadora de Santander S.A. E.S.P.		1.906.370		1.857.627
Caldas Hydroelectric Power Plant		1.466.097		1.342.941
Centrales Eléctricas del Norte de Santander S.A. E.S.P.		1.296.633		1.128.484
Centrales Eléctricas de Nariño S.A.		884.894		-
Electrificadora del Meta S.A. E.P.S		843.995		-
Electrificadora del Huila S.A. E.S		765.103		-
Generarco S.A E.S.P.		-		2.728.062
Tolima Energy Company		-		1.280.195
Company Urra S.A. E.S.P.		-		909.354
Nitro Energy Colombia S.A.S		-		739.242
Other smaller amounts		2.933.905		4.014.080
	$	**218.030.140**	**$**	**159.304.773**

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the variation corresponds mainly to the increase in the average contract price of $269.11/ Kwh and $213.43/Kwh, respectively.

(a) XM S.A E.S. P presents an increase in the estimate of energy purchases on the stock exchange for the regulated market by $46,623,676 originated mainly by the activation of demand after COVID 19, additionally there is an increase in the amount of energy purchased and in the average stock market price $338.08/kWh and $165.75/kWh, respectively.

17. Provisions

	As of December 31, 2021				As of December 31, 2020			
		Stream		Non-current		Stream		Non-current
Provision of legal claims (1)	**$**	**12.923.331**	**$**	**4.477.934**	**$**	**14.761.844**	**$**	**11.070.122**
Labour		2.185.616		889.143		4.694.871		3.133.894
Civil		10.737.715		3.588.791		10.066.973		7.936.228
Decommissioning, restoration costs and		**10.673.882**		**12.775.024**		**7.555.701**		**11.743.984**
rehabilitation (2)		**20.014.503**		**20.919.460**		**15.596.540**		**33.775.479**
Other provisions		8.346.319		20.181.049		7.939.404		33.023.869
Provision for the Transitional Fund (3		10.693.440		-		6.907.861		-
Provision for Tax Uncertainty (4)		493.650		-		459.594		162.961
Terminal Environmental Compensation (5)		286.219		-		-		-
Environmental Compensation First Street (6)		155.604		-		190.561		109.020
Environmental Compensation San José (7)		39.271		3.515		67.163		34.625
Environmental Compensation Share (8)		-		-		31.957		-
Environmental Compensation Portugal (9)		-		734.896		-		445.004
Other provisions	**$**	**43.611.716**	**$**	**38.172.418**	**$**	**37.914.085**	**$**	**56.589.585**
Total provisions								

(1) As of December 31, 2021, the value of claims in claims to the Company for administrative, civil, labor litigation and constitutional actions amount to $13,746,013,973 based on the assessment of the probability of success in the defense of these cases, $17,401,265 (including financial update) has been provisioned to cover probable

(In thousands of pesos)

losses from these contingencies. Management estimates that the results of the lawsuits relating to the non-provisioned portion will be favorable to the interests of the Company and would not cause significant liabilities that must be accounted for or that, if they result, would not significantly affect the Financial Position of the Company.

Given the characteristics of the risks covered by these provisions, it is not possible to determine a reasonable timetable with payment dates.

(2) The value of claims for administrative, civil, labor and contractor litigation is detailed as follows:

Processes	Qualification	No. of processes	No of Processes (indeterminate amount)	Value of the contingency	Value of the Provision	VPN	Total Value
Civil	Probable	66	1	15.207.462	14.682.683	(356.178)	14.326.505
	Posible	168	93	203.889.579	-	-	-
	Remota	79	23	6.354.987.962	-	-	-
Total civilians		**313**	**117**	**$ 6.574.085.003**	**$ 14.682.683**	**$ (356.178)**	**$ 14.326.505**
Labour	Probable	42	0	3.199.295	3.158.305	(83.545)	3.074.760
	Posible	88	14	14.838.239	-	-	-
	Remota	8	0	1.064.120	-	-	-
Total labor		138	14	$ 19.101.654	$ 3.158.305	$ (83.545)	$ 3.074.760
Total processes		**451**	**131**	**$ 6.593.186.657**	**$ 17.840.988**	**$ (439.723)**	**$ 17.401.265**

(a) The value of the contingency corresponds to the amount that according to the experience of the lawyers is the best estimate to be paid if the judgment is against the Company. The provision is determined by the attorneys as the amount of loss in the event that failure may be likely; processes rated as probable are provisioned one hundred percent over the value of the actual contingency.

Below are the main processes that the Company has as of December 31, 2021 qualified as probable:

Processes	Start Year	Pretension	Object of the Trial	Current status and procedural situation
Isecoop Engineering and Services Cooperative	2012	2.916.000	Administrative-contractual	Favorable ruling of first and second instance for the Company, pending cancellation of the provision
Cooperative Of Work Asoc. Servicomtrec	2012	1.740.380	Administrative-contractual	In the office of the Magistrate in the Council of State
Dalia Mercedes Lasso	2009	1.037.000	Electrocution	The closing arguments were presented and he entered the Office for a first instance ruling.
Agueda Garzon De Rodriguez	2019	989.000	Electrocution	The Office is pending the date of Art. 372 CGP
Raul Ernesto Rodriguez	2015	700.000	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Luis Humberto Hernandez and others	2016	508.691	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Maria Elvira Diaz Arango	2010	500.000	Electrocution	April 16, 2021 to the Office to prepare a draft judgment
María Cecilia Guerrero Rodríguez and Others	2011	500.000	Electrocution	Judgment of second instance that modified and partially confirmed, and decreed the incident of regulation of damages
Hugo Roberto Pavón Rivera and Others	2013	500.000	Electrocution	Auto Sets Initial Hearing for April 4, 2022 at 10:00 am
Gilberto Garcia Lopez	2013	500.000	Workers' Compensation	The court's ruling was issued and sent to the high court on October 13, 2021. On November 23, 2021, an order was issued in which it was ordered to obey and comply with the decision of the superior and on January 19, 2022, the process was sent to the court of origin. To date, it has not yet reached the court to settle costs

(In thousands of pesos)

Processes	Start Year	Pretension	Object of the Trial	Current status and procedural situation
Visit Leonor Pedroza Gonzalez and others	2014	437.130	Electrocution	Pending the response of the court to the payments made by the Company on the occasion of the conviction.
Solangy Sanchez Bustos	2013	399.750	Electrocution	Pending setting date hearing of instruction and trial in court 3 CC of Bogotá D.C.
José Javier Jimenez and Others	2017	394.483	Electrocution	The process is finished and archived, pending cancellation of the provision.
Maria Rutby Acosta De Silgado	2013	387.714	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	Pending final ruling by Supreme Court of Justice
Lina Marcela Aguas Ramírez and Others	2019	382.000	Electrocution	Confirms judgment of second instance against the Company, pending the initiation of the payment process.
Maria Lucia Angola Zapata	2013	353.700	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage, it is at the office to resolve an appeal against the decision that denied the previous exception formulated by the Company.
Felipe Rueda Posada	2015	300.000	Workers' Compensation	Pending to set a new date to carry out the continuation of the hearing referred to in Article 80 of the CPL, an opportunity in which the attendance of Dr. Daniel Barahona and Dr. Alberto Porras is peremptory.
Ladrillera San Miguel Arcángel	2015	300.000	Administrative-contractual	It is in the evidentiary stage
Yeir Antonio Benavides Ladino	1999	288.787	Electrocution	The Firm is hesitant to resolve the appeal filed by the Company against the judgment of first instance.
Manuela Mahecha and Others	2017	240.000	Damages to third parties	An executive process was initiated, within the same file.
Romulo Olaya Cifuentes	2018	238.422	Reinstatement/ workers' compensation	Pending fixing of Article 77

Below are the main processes that the Company has as of December 31, 2020 qualified as probable:

Processes	Start Year	Pretension	Object of the Trial	Current status and procedural situation
Isecoop Engineering and Services Cooperative	2016	2.916.000	Administrative-contractual	In the office of the Magistrate in the Council of State
Henry Bernal Avila	2014	2.774.729	Reinstatement/ workers' compensation	Process with unfavorable sentence
Cooperative Of Work Asoc. Servicomtrec	2016	1.740.380	Administrative-contractual	In the office of the Magistrate in the Council of State
Dalia Mercedes Lasso	2016	1.037.000	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Agueda Garzon De Rodriguez	2019	989.000	Electrocution	In recognition of legal personality to the new agent
Raul Ernesto Rodriguez	2016	700.000	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Luis Humberto Hernandez and others	2016	508.691	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Olga Josefina Nieto Avendaño	2012	500.000	Electrocution	In the office in the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca
Maria Elvira Diaz Arango	2011	500.000	Personal Injury	He is in the office in the Council of State
Hugo Roberto Pavon Rivera and others	2013	500.000	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Maria Cecilia Guerrero Rodriguez and others	2012	500.000	Electrocution	Unfavourable first instance judgement, pending appeal
Elcy Marlen Ayala Anzola	2019	500.000	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	Process with favorable judgment
Gilberto Garcia Lopez	2014	500.000	Solidarity, wages and social benefits	Pending final ruling by Supreme Court of Justice
Yordy Alexander Rodriguez And Others	2018	500.000	Electrocution	He is on second-instance appeal.
Narda Ruth Botero	2014	444.000	Electrocution	Appeal to the Superior Court of Bogotá is pending
Visit Leonor Pedroza Gonzalez and others	2014	437.129	Electrocution	Pending to inform the Court of origin of the payment of the sentence

(In thousands of pesos)

Processes	Start Year	Pretension	Object of the Trial	Current status and procedural situation
Luis Eduardo Sarmiento	2017	400.000	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	Final unfavorable ruling by the Supreme Court of Justice
Solangy Sanchez Bustos	2013	399.750	Electrocution	Pending date of hearing of investigation and trial
José Javier Jimenez and others	2017	394.483	Electrocution	Process with favorable judgment
Maria Rutby Acosta De Silgado	2016	387.714	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	Pending final ruling by Supreme Court of Justice
Luz Angela Alvarez Berrio	2011	356.785	Electrocution	In the office for judgment of second instance
Maria Lucia Angola Zapata	2016	353.700	Electrocution	It is in the evidentiary stage
Luis Antonio Quito Bernal	2016	353.700	Electrocution	Final first instance judgment
Edgar Reyes Gomez	2016	350.000	Reinstatement, payment of wages and social benefits	Process with unfavorable sentence
Hernando Serrano Tello	2013	300.000	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	Process with favorable judgment
Felipe Rueda Posada	2016	300.000	Reinstatement/ workers' compensation	Pending setting of procedural hearing and trial.
Ladrillera San Miguel Arcangel	2016	300.000	Administrative-contractual	It is in the evidentiary stage
Bogotá District	2014	956.450	Stratification	Second and final instance judgment awaited
Municipality of Agua De Dios	2017	272.971	Public lighting tax	In the office for first instance judgment
Municipality of Agua De Dios	2019	299.275	Public lighting tax	In scheduling of initial hearing of first instance.

(3) Taking into account that Colombia with Law 1196 of 2008 accepted the Stockholm Convention and that this fact was regulated with resolution of the Ministry of the Environment No. 222 of December 15, 2011, modified by resolution 1741 of 2016, the Company recognized the provision of disposal of transformers contaminated with PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) as of 2012 and has subsequently made the updates of the obligation taking into account changes in financial variables and main assumptions.

Export of contaminated transformers

On November 11, 2014, the contract was signed with LITO S.A.S. that aimed to carry out the process of disposal of transformers contaminated with PCBs, prior authorization of the border transit permit by the ANLA (National Authority of Environmental Licenses). However, in 2015 the shipping company MAERSK was limited during the authorization period to carry out the agreed transport, taking into account the existence of the period of restrictions on the exclusive transport of food to Europe.

In order to generate efficiencies in costs and in the export of contaminated transformers, the Company implemented ultrasonic washing technology for the treatment of equipment contaminated with PCBs, which was endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on a large scale as a result of the pilot project carried out by the Company together with its collaborating company LITO S.A.S. In that order, in August 2016 the otherí No. 1 was signed to the contract, which included the activity of handling, packaging, loading, transport, treatment and final disposal of electrical equipment contaminated with oil-free PCBs using the ultrasound washing technique.

On September 9, 2016, the National Environmental Licensing Authority – ANLA – issued the permit for the transboundary movement of waste, which is why during the last quarter the decontamination of 164 equipment contaminated with PCBs with a weight equivalent to 65 tons was carried out through the new technology representing a saving of 31% of the cost compared to the traditional export alternative. Likewise, the export of 23 tons was carried out through the traditional export that due to their characteristics are not susceptible to being washed. The cost of export and washing during 2016 amounted to $461,067.

(In thousands of pesos)

During 2017, the Company carried out the washing of 4.7 tons of casings equivalent to a cost of $ 17,256, however, no export was made in this period taking into account that the aforementioned contract ended its validity. In December, LITO S.A.S. was awarded the new contract for the provision of the service of "Handling, packaging, loading, transport, treatment and final disposal of waste contaminated with PCBs, for $ 531,220 and a planned duration of 3 years. In accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Company moved the export activities planned in 2017 to the following periods.

During 2018, the Company carried out the washing of casings for 21.92 tons at a cost of $102,257 and 9.66 tons were exported for $85,997, these activities were carried out with the LITO S.A.S. contract.

During 2019, the Company carried out the washing of casings for 32.81 tons at a cost of $ 124,975, these activities were carried out with the LITO S.A.S. contract.

During 2020, the decontamination of 26.09 tons was carried out through the ultrasound technique implemented by the LITO S.A.S Company, with a cost of $ 127,301.

During 2021, the company carried out the washing of 20.04 tons of metal casings through the ultrasonic washing technique implemented by the LITO S.A.S Company, with a cost of $ 118,088 and the dechlorination process was carried out at 8,799 Kg of oil for $ 78,570.

Inventory marking and sampling

On December 21, 2015, the contract 5600014180 was signed with the Company Colombia Multiservicios S.A. (hereinafter CAM) with a duration of 3 years and whose objective is to carry out the collection, manipulation, analysis and storage of samples and marking of equipment in general. On February 2, 2016, the marking and sampling activities of medium voltage equipment began.

At the beginning of 2016, the actual scales were updated after the award of this contract, generating an approximate impact of $4,419 million pesos.

On April 26, 2016, the Energy Company of Bogotá signed the contract 5600014342 with a duration of 3 years that aims to inventory the Cundinamarca area, on September 5, 2016, the activities of marking and sampling of medium voltage equipment in the area in question began.

On November 2, 2017, the Company and CAM entered into a transaction agreement for each of the contracts in question that aimed to (i) perform early termination with an end date of July 31, 2017. (ii) recognize the cost overruns assumed by CAM in relation to the displacement of the crews, availability of the crews to provide the service, equipment among other concepts. The amount of the transaction contracts amounts to $658,123 and $282,463 on the contracts signed by the Company and EEC, respectively.

In 2018, the contract 8400124632 was signed with the company Ingelectrica S.A. whose objective is to mark and sample services of insulating fluid in equipment with oil content, sample handling and sample analysis for determination of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) with a duration of 1 year. On July 27, 2018, the marking and sampling activities of medium voltage equipment began for $101,593.

During 2019, activities associated with sampling and marking were carried out with Compañía Ingeléctrica S.A for $4,298,636.

During 2020, Otrosí is signed in which the contract is extended until September 27, 2021 and the amount of tolerance, the expenditures associated with sampling and marking with The Ingeléctrica S.A. Company for $ 7,130,959 is activated.

In 2021, a new contract was signed with the company CAM for the execution of lifting, marking and sampling activities of equipment with oil content. In July 2021, field work began and identification activities are being carried out for $748,387.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the value of projected undiscounted current flows is presented below:

Year	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
2021	$ -	$ 7.171.726
2022	10.673.882	6.616.556
2023	8.471.967	3.070.313
2024	4.738.013	2.304.318
	$ 23.883.862	$ 19.162.913

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company updated the provision by discounting future flows to net present value at a rate of 5.98% and 4.16% E.A. the most appropriate discount rate, the interest rates of government bonds (TES) that have maturities similar to those of the obligation are considered.

Additionally, during 2021 the provision presented important changes associated with the following (i) increase in activities to be executed in the PCB-MT Inventory, (ii) increase in costs of the activity due to contract change, (iii) inclusion of activities to be executed in the years 2022, 2023 and 2024 relating quantities of equipment to be identified in MT.

(4) In 2020, the company recognized the provision of the Transition Fund, which aims to make staffing staff efficient in line with the Enel Group's investment plan in digitalization and automation worldwide in the company's different areas and lines of business. This implies identifying efficiencies to make replacement of profiles and having the necessary economic resources as part of the aforementioned strategy, which leverages the achievement of the objectives defined by the Company.

As of December 31, 2021, the provision was updated according to the change in flows between 2022 and 2027.

(5) As of January 1, 2020, the Company applies IFRIC 23, "Uncertainties about the treatment of income taxes", which is taken into account for the determination of both current Income Tax and deferred Income Tax. This interpretation defines "uncertain imposigtive treatment" as the position adopted by an entity on the determination of Income Tax, in respect of which it is likely that the Tax Administration will not accept said position, whether or not it has been validated in the past by the aforementioned Administration.

In application of this interpretation, the Company has been carrying out the review of contracts concluded with foreign entities and compliance with requirements that must be taken into consideration.

(6) Environmental License Terminal Substation

By Resolution 00500 ofFebruary 13, 2020, the District Secretary of Environment granted the environmental license for the Terminal Substation and Associated Line project at 115 kV (attached file), which required a clarification requested by the Company through file 2020ER48888 on March 2, 2020; this clarification was answered under file 2020EE53326 by the SDA on March 9, 2020, date on which the obtaining of the environmental license granted for the project is firm. The environmental license granted under the aforementioned administrative act authorizes the construction, assembly, operation and dismantling of the Terminal Substation and Associated Line at 115 kV; it also imposes on the Company compliance with the obligations established in the Environmental Impact Study and the complementary information, in the Environmental Management Plan, the current environmental regulations, as well as the written obligations in Resolution 00500 of 2020.

Once the analysis has been carried out by the specialist staff of the UOAT, regarding the costs associated with the obligations contained in Resolution 00500 of 2020, the Environmental Management Plan of the project which establishes the actions and management measures to avoid, mitigate, correct and or compensate the environmental impacts derived from the project, as well as the Follow-up and Monitoring Program, it is determined that the implementation of management activities is required such as: complementation of the characterization of the Paraíso Bavaria neighborhood, Social dissemination activities and informative pieces, mobile office, fauna repelling elements, living barrier, Environmental Compliance Reports -ICA (annual), air quality monitoring (under construction), noise monitoring (at the beginning of operation), monitoring of electromagnetic fields (prior to entry into operation and annual), simulation of electromagnetic fields with JAL and talk, archaeological monitoring and payment for follow-up to the Authority District Secretary of Environment – SDA.

Since March 2020, the planning of the socializations of the project began, during that month due to the declaration of a state of national emergency due to COVID-19 and later to the mandatory isolation, social management had to be reconsidered towards a virtual model (remote connections and Webinar) and through written communications and social networks.

In accordance with the new virtual social management strategy, socialization meetings were held with the Local Action Board, the local Mayor's Office of Fontibón, the Chaneme company, the ESD, the Local Risk Management Council and other stakeholders in the area of direct and indirect influence of the project. In addition, the project's website was updated and contacts were made by written means with the community in the area of influence. Within the framework of virtual social management, tasks are carried out such as: informative pieces for socialization of the Terminal project, technical tables with local mayor's office and other actors, as well as people from the neighborhood, media work, study of electromagnetic fields and study of noise.

Additionally, in December 2020, the observation phase proposed by the contractor Yanhaas for the collection of socioeconomic information of the Paraíso Bavaria neighborhood was executed.

For its part, the license of archaeological intervention was processed before the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History, through the firm CPA Ingeniería S.A.S. in charge of the implementation of the Archaeological Management Plan.

During the year 2020, the actions of the Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental License were complied with, in accordance with the real progress of the project.

During 2021, the addendum of the archaeological intervention license for archaeological monitoring was requested, obtaining the intervention authorization through the number 8658 of January 18, 2021 by the ICANH.

On April 24, 2021, the Environmental Compliance Report No. 1 was submitted to the SDA in compliance with Resolution 00500 of 2020, related to the Environmental License of the project "Terminal Substation and Associated Line at 115 kV" and whose file is SDA-07-2019-67.

On June 29, 2021, the request for a pronouncement regarding the application of the concept of minor change or normal adjustment within the ordinary course of the licensed activity based on paragraph 1 of article 29 of Decree 2041 of 2014 compiled in article 2.2.2.3.7.1 of Decree 1076 of 2015 for the Pocket Park project "Terminal Substation and Associated Line to 115 Kv", application approved by the SDA in this same year.

Through Resolution 0585 of April 29, 2021, the District Planning Secretary adopted the Implementation Plan for the Terminal Substation, located on Avenida Calle 17 No. 78 G 33/45 in the town of Fontibón.

During 2021, the initial socializations were carried out with the different actors of the area of influence, extraordinary meetings and attention to Petitions, complaints and claims; the actions of the Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental License were complied with, in accordance with the real progress of the project.

(7) Environmental license Substation Calle Primera:

On December 15, 2020, the District Secretary of environment granted the Company the Environmental License for the Construction of the Calle Primera Substation and its 115 Kv Transmission Line, through Resolution 2745 for the useful life of the project, however, when it requires or must begin its dismantling and abandonment phase, The Company shall comply with the provisions of article 2.2.2.3.9.2. of Decree 1076 of 2015, or the norm that modifies or replaces it.

The Substation will be located in Locality 15 of Antonio Nariño, UPZ 38 Restrepo, between first street and first street south, and between carrera 14 b and carrera 16, San Antonio neighborhood, on 2576 meters above sea level.

This project consists of the design, construction and commissioning of a new substation, with a capacity of 80 million voltamperes (MVA), as well as its transmission lines, to guarantee the energy service for more than 206,000 inhabitants of the center of Bogotá.

The new Calle Primera Substation will have two transformers of 40 MVA each, an underground high voltage line, 16 medium voltage circuits, and equipment and technology for support, monitoring, safety and security, which will be imported from various countries.

Likewise, it will be completely automated and remotely controlled, which means that its operation is remote and from a control center, and will allow it to have a better response in times of contingency. The automation systems and power equipment will be with state-of-the-art technology and will meet the highest international standards.

During construction, the wastewater generated will be managed through third parties that have the environmental permits granted by the competent environmental authority; on the other hand, during the operation of the substation the disposal of the wastewater will be carried out through the connection to the sewerage network, and the rainwater management will be carried out through channels located around the substation.

Likewise, no logging activities will be carried out on the isolated trees present in the area of influence of the project or on the land where the substation will be located, therefore, no permit is required for forest use.

Among the most relevant obligations that were defined in the Environmental License granted by Resolution 2745, are:

a. Establish and implement an information and participation program with local authorities and the population of the area of influence of the project about the license obtained, the established management plan, job opportunities for unskilled labor and the mechanisms for the reception and processing of IPQR.

b. Perform noise monitoring prior to the start of the construction activities of the project, in order to establish the noise levels present in the area and monthly monitoring during the construction stage of the substation.

c. Carry out an electromagnetic radiation monitoring two months after the substation enters into operation and subsequently carry out an annual monitoring, during the useful life of the project, in order to guarantee that these radiations will not exceed the limits considered by the WHO and may affect the population surrounding the project, and perform electromagnetic radiation monitoring one year after the start of substation operations.

d. The Company must guarantee the integral management and management of hazardous waste or waste, update its comprehensive management plan for hazardous waste or waste, train prior to the start of the project activities the personnel in charge of the management and management of waste or hazardous waste, and subsequently on a quarterly basis.

e. Have an updated contingency plan to attend to any accident or eventuality that arises and have personnel prepared for its implementation, as well as take all preventive or control measures prior to the cessation, closure, closure or dismantling of its activity in order to avoid any episode of contamination that may represent a risk to health and the environment, related to your waste or hazardous waste.

f. Manage the services of storage, use, recovery, treatment and / or final disposal, with facilities that have the licenses, permits, authorizations or other instruments of management and environmental control that may be applicable, in accordance with current environmental regulations and other obligations as a generator of hazardous waste (RESPEL) contemplated in article 2.2.6.1.3.1 of Decree 1076 of 2015.

g. The Company must adapt a site for the storage of non-hazardous waste independently to the storage of hazardous waste, carry out its periodic maintenance and may not store waste in public space.

Likewise, the Company must strictly comply with all environmental management measures formulated in the Environmental Impact Study, in the follow-up and monitoring program, risk management plan and the dismantling, abandonment and final restoration program.

On April 30, 2021, the ICA Environmental Compliance report was filed with the District Secretary of the Environment.

On October 25, 2021, the construction of the Calle Primera substation began, and during the remainder of 2021, the commitments established in the Environmental Management Plan - PMA and the environmental license of the project were met; among which are: induction activities, training and training of personnel linked to the project, permanent communication with the community through the mobile office, periodic noise monitoring, socialization of social actors in the area of influence of the project.

(8) San José Substation Environmental License

On July 29, 2020, through Resolution No. 01502, the District Secretary of Environment granted the environmental license for the San Jose project in which it resolves: "To grant an Environmental License to the Company to develop the project called: Conversion of the San Jose Substation 57.5 kV to 115 kV and Associated Lines, to be developed on Calle 11 between Carrera 19ª Bis and Carrera 20, Barrio La Sabana, locality of the Martyrs of Bogotá". Once analyzed by the specialist staff of the UOAT, regarding the associated costs, the implementation of activities such as: Informative pieces, social dissemination activities, Environmental Compliance Reports -ICA (annual), air quality monitoring (under construction), noise monitoring (at the beginning of operation), monitoring of electromagnetic fields (prior to entry into operation and annual - for the useful life of the project), talks on electromagnetic fields and payment for follow-up to the environmental authority that for the case is the District Secretary of Environment – SDA.

Work tables were held to define the comprehensive socialization plan of the project aligned with the requirements of the environmental license and taking into account the restrictions imposed by the government due to COVID19, the drafts of the different communicative pieces were elaborated and the presentations were designed to socialize the project with the communities and different interest groups. They start socialization meetings virtually with the community of the area of influence and local mayor of Los Mártires.

During 2021, the obligations established in Resolution No. 01502 of July 29, 2020 were complied with and the activities established in the environmental management plan were developed. air quality and noise monitoring was carried out during the construction stage, whose monitoring results were favorable for the project being below the permissible limits according to current environmental regulations.

On May 25, 2021, he held the socialization day of the start of modernization works of the high voltage lines for which informative pieces were made through door-to-door messaging in order to guarantee the support of the reception of the invitation.

The ICA environmental report was made in compliance with the obligations established in the environmental license, this report was filed on July 1, 2021 with the District Secretary of Environment – SDA.

(9) Environmental License Substation Share

It corresponds to compensations included in Resolution 0255 of February 2018 of the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR), where the environmental license is granted for the construction of the 115 kV Compartir substation and connection modules located in the municipality of Soacha and environmental obligations such as waste management are fixed, wildlife management, forest use and social programs.

The Company presented a plan of activities and actions to comply with the necessary actions that aim to prevent, mitigate, control and correct the impacts generated by the construction of the Compartir substation. As well as a monitoring plan in order to evaluate the effectiveness of said plan detailed in resolution 0255 of 2018.

This resolution imposes on The Company a compensatory measure for the protection of the wetlands of the municipality of Soacha, the acquisition of an excavator machine and the realization of the planting of native trees. The Company made a detail of all the requested activities and made an internal valuation of the amounts necessary for each activity which generated an initial provision amount registered in March 2018 for $ 1,457,089.

During 2018, the commitments established within the framework of the Environmental Management Plan were met. It should be noted that during 2018 two days of voluntary planting and four days of beautification of gardens of residential complexes located in the municipality of Soacha were carried out, starting the project of shared value called "Reforestando Soacha". Likewise, various social dissemination activities, training in electromagnetic fields, and noise modeling were carried out. The delivery of the machine to the CAR for the protection and recovery and recovery of the wetlands was carried out in February 2019, a commitment included in the Environmental License.

During 2019, the installation of 300 flight diverters was carried out on the 115 kV transmission line, air quality monitoring, four (4) electromagnetic field talks to the community of the project's area of influence, complying with the commitments established in the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental License of the Compartir project.

Additionally, two days of voluntary planting and four days of beautification of gardens of residential complexes located in the municipality of Soacha were carried out, starting the project of shared value called "Reforestando Soacha".

During the year 2020, the commitments established in the Environmental Management Plan - PMA and the environmental license of the project were fulfilled according to the constructive activities of the substation; within the framework of this compliance, the Programme for the Education and Training of Personnel Linked to the Project (Socio-Economic Component) and training for related personnel was advanced. In addition, socializations of the project, the Traffic Management Plan, road intervention of civil works and intervention of the public space were carried out to the interest groups in the area of direct influence of the project.

Archaeological monitoring was also carried out in construction activities that required land removal.

The second Environmental Compliance Report was prepared and filed with the CAR on April 15, 2020. In this report, the activities of the period from October 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020 were reported, taking into account the provisions of the technical visit carried out by the CAR on October 17, 2019, to date no observations have been received from the Environmental Authority.

Steps were taken before the CAR to obtain a statement on the proposed area presented by the Company (biological corridor sector of the Neuta Tierra Blanca wetland), within the framework of the compensation activities for authorized forest use. As a result of this management, the CAR gave the endorsement to the Company. to carry out the compensation activities in the proposed area indicating that this area is located in an area of environmental importance, with an impact on the middle basin of the Bogotá River, and also has the approval of the Mayor's Office of Soacha. For the development of the establishment, the CAR document called "Tierra Blanca Wetland Rehabilitation Plan" was taken as a reference, in which the species chosen to carry out the rehabilitation and recovery of the wetland were described, and models applicable in the planting were established, which were carried out in the third quarter of 2020.

(In thousands of pesos)

The Company carried out the planting and reforestation of more than 1,100 trees, in one hectare of the sector of the biological corridor of the Neuta - Tierra Blanca Wetland, located in the municipality of Soacha. The activity, which was coordinated by municipal and environmental authorities, was part of the compensation measure developed by the Company, within the framework of the Environmental License for the construction of this electrical substation and its associated connection lines. The reforestation in this area of the wetland, constitutes a transcendental action, since it will provide plant rehabilitation, protection of the environment, beautification of the environment and will contribute to the recovery of the flora and fauna of this ecosystem, so that it is self-sustainable.

During the year 2021, maintenance activities were carried out for the trees planted in the sector of the biological corridor of the Neuta - Tierra Blanca Wetland, located in the municipality of Soacha.

(10) Environmental license Substation Portugal:

Corresponds to the obligations of the administrative act of Resolution No. 02182 of August 2019 issued by the District Secretary of Environment – Bogotá, where an Environmental License is granted to develop the project called: "Portugal Substation, 115 kV transmission line and its connection modules", which imposes compliance with the obligations established in the Environmental Management Plan of the Environmental Impact Study, as well as compliance with current environmental regulations.

During the year 2020, training activities were carried out for the personnel working on the project, to comply with what is described in the environmental management plans and programs of each of the activities that were developed during the project and of the mandatory compliance.

Compliance was given to the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan as established in the environmental license of the project within the framework of the development of the constructive activities of the substation and the transmission line. The ICA Environmental Compliance report was filed with the District Secretary of environment on April 30, 2020, as contemplated in the Environmental License. Twenty (20) flight diverters are installed on the 115 kV transmission line of the project, an activity that responds to the actions proposed in the Environmental Management Plan to avoid affecting the avifauna of the project area.

In compliance with the provisions of Resolution No. 02182 of 2019 issued by the District Secretary of Environment – SDA –, during the year 2021 the second Environmental Compliance Report was prepared and filed. In this report, the activities of the period from March 1 to December 31, 2020 were reported, to date no observations have been received from the Environmental Authority.

In August 2021, the National University of Colombia carried out the verification of RETIE compliance in the levels of electric and magnetic fields, as well as carried out acoustic noise monitoring, in both cases for both the Substation and the line associated with the project.

The movement of provisions between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Provision of legal claims	Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs	Provision for the Transition Fund	Provision for Tax Uncertaintyl	Environmental Provisions	Other	Total
Opening balance as of 1-01-2020	**$ 38.181.716**	**$ 20.736.127**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 344.628**	**$ 613.062**	**$ 59.875.533**
Increase (Decrease)	9.822.897	7.081.748	40.963.273	6.907.861	991.245	(168.058)	65.598.966
Provision used	(3.467.000)	(7.459.063)	-	-	(258.606)	-	(11.184.669)
Financial effect update	(1.702.211)	(540.778)	-	-	3.754	-	(2.239.235)
Recoveries	(17.003.436)	(518.349)	-	-	(25.140)	-	(17.546.925)
Total movements in provisions	**(12.349.750)**	**(1.436.442)**	**40.963.273**	**6.907.861**	**711.253**	**(168.058)**	**34.628.137**
Final balance as of 31-12-2020	**$ 25.831.966**	**$ 19.299.685**	**$ 40.963.273**	**$ 6.907.861**	**$ 1.055.881**	**$ 445.004**	**$ 94.503.670**
Increase (Decrease)	3.110.230	5.563.117	(4.933.373)	3.785.579	250.362	289.892	8.065.807
Provision used	(5.504.959)	(1.471.860)	(7.996.372)	-	(334.287)	-	(15.307.478)
Financial effect update	395.586	57.964	493.840	-	6.303	-	953.693
Recoveries (a)	(6.431.558)	-	-	-	-	-	(6.431.558)
Total movements in provisions	**(8.430.701)**	**4.149.221**	**(12.435.905)**	**3.785.579**	**(77.622)**	**289.892**	**(12.719.536)**
Final balance as of 31-12-2021	**$ 17.401.265**	**$ 23.448.906**	**$ 28.527.368**	**$ 10.693.440**	**$ 978.259**	**$ 734.896**	**$ 81.784.134**

(In thousands of pesos)

(a) It corresponds to recoveries of litigation provisions for changes in the procedural situation and eventual conviction or termination of processes for the issuance of sentences.

Below is the 2021 movement of the provision and recoveries of legal claims, which mainly corresponds to

Process Type	Plaintiff	Subject-matter of the application	Value
Labour	Clara Stela Triviño Sanchez	Workers' Compensation	500.000
Labour	Victor Julio Jimenez Lopez	Retirement pension	480.000
Civil	Lina Marcela Aguas Ramirez and Others	Electrocution	382.000
Labour	Henry Bernal Avila	Reinstatement/workers' compensation	307.131
Civil	Strukto SAS Group / Investments TCL SAS	Damages to third parties	300.000
Labour	Arturo Montoya, Blanca Paniagua, Carlos Julio Orozco	Workers' Compensation	250.000
Civil	Luis Alberto Fernandez Quiche	Electrocution	243.000
Civil	Fernando Antonio Romero Prieto	Damages to third parties	200.000
Labour	Ana Delia Arandia Cardenas and Others	Workers' Compensation	100.000
Civil	José Serrato Malaver, Angie Johana Serrato and María Consuelo Pérez	Electrocution	(96.307)
Civil	Juan Rafael Restrepo Bello	Damages to third parties	(100.000)
Civil	Jose Over Marulanda Velasquez	Electrocution	(110.000)
Civil	Jesus Antonio Romero Benavides	Damages to third parties	(130.000)
Civil	Hermencia Holguín Alvarez	Electrocution	(145.000)
Labour	Jorge Arturo Suarez Carrero	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	(156.382)
Civil	Strukto SAS Group / Investments TCL SAS	Administrative-contractual	(210.000)
Labour	Hernando Serrano Tello	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	(300.000)
Civil	Luis Antonio Quito Bernal	Electrocution	(353.700)
Civil	Luz Angela Alvarez Berrio	Electrocution	(356.786)
Labour	Luis Eduardo Sarmiento	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	(390.000)
Civil	Narda Ruth Botero	Electrocution	(444.000)
Civil	Olga Josefina Nieto Avendaño	Electrocution	(500.000)
Labour	Elcy Marlen Ayala Anzola	Recognition and payment of conventional pension	(500.000)
Fiscal	Water of God (Tax authority)	Public lighting tax	(1.107.298)

18. Taxes payable

Income tax

Income tax is presented below:

		As of December 31 Feb 2021		As of December 31 Feb 2020
Current income tax (1)	$	468.977.805	$	446.514.157
Withholdings and self-retention		(176.312.188)		(157.573.518)
Other self-retentions		(103.033.498)		(91.971.166)
Rent advance		(38.866.179)		(22.368.761)
Tax discount (2)		(86.700.987)		(36.947.046)
Balance of income liabilities for the previous year		1.436.009		-
	$	**65.500.962**	**$**	**137.653.666**

(1) The current income tax liability payable is composed of:

		As of December 31 Feb 2021		As of December 31 Feb 2020
Taxes on profits relating to the result of the period (See note 30)	$	423.951.328	$	413.875.876
Taxes on profits relating to components of another comprehensive result (See paragraph 1 Note 32)		2.417.471		(442.430)
Tax discount for investment in science and technology		6.628.135		323.143
Tax discount Industry and Commerce Tax		35.754.137		32.122.568
Tax discount for donation		226.734		635.000
	$	**468.977.805**	**$**	**446.514.157**

(In thousands of pesos)

As of December 31, 2021, the tax discount for payment of the Industry and Commerce Tax corresponds to $35,754,137 in accordance with article 115 of the Tax Statute, for investments made in science and technology equivalent to $6,628,135, for donations $226,734 and discount for the acquisition of real productive fixed assets $44,091,981.

As of December 31, 2020, the tax discount for payment of the Industry and Commerce Tax corresponds to $32,122,568 in accordance with article 115 of the Tax Statute, for investments made in science and technology equivalent to $323,142, for donations $635,000 and the discount for the acquisition of real productive fixed assets $3,866,335 in accordance with article 258-1 of the Tax Statute.

The tax returns for the taxable years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 are open for review by the tax authorities, as well as the income for the CREE equity of 2016. However, in the opinion of management, in the event that an audit process occurs, no significant differences are expected.

The provision for income tax is calculated at the prevailing rate. For the taxable year 2021 the rate is 31%, by the causation method and is determined based on the commercial profit purified in accordance with current tax regulations.

The effective rate as of December 31, 2021 was 29.02% and as of December 31, 2020 it was 30.03%. The change in the effective rate was mainly caused by the following factors:

- **The effective rate as of December 31, 2021 is lower than December 31, 2020 due to the decrease in the nominal rate by 1 point (31% for 2021 and 32% for 2020) according to the Growth Law.**
- **The application of a tax discount for the payment of the industry and commerce tax, for investments in science and technology projects; and**
- **Use of tax benefits included in the 2020 Income Tax return (filed in May 2021).**

The main conciliatory items between profit before tax and taxable net income are:

Concept	From January 1 to December 31, 2021	From January 1 to December 31, 2020
Accounting profit before income tax	**$ 1.383.991.224**	**$ 1.204.056.000**
Items that increase net income		
Non-deductible expenses (1)	34.146.347	37.518.726
Non-deductible provisions (2)	(30.826.729)	62.404.148
Contribution to financial transactions	9.685.952	9.196.788
Other items that increase net income	8.906.472	(1.495.118)
Non-deductible taxes (3)	75.394.633	66.202.492
Alleged interests	12.089	34.397
Total items that increase net income	**97.318.764**	**173.861.433**
Items that decrease net income		
Depreciation and tax depreciation (4)	46.669.920	30.580.319
Loss due to new defined benefit plan measurements	5.172.187	(9.100.444)
Special deductions	-	(3.590.751)
Deductions for hiring disabled people	(174.035)	(157.790)
Other items that decrease liquid income	(19.920)	(262.175)
Untaxed income (5)	(20.747.645)	(53.411)
Total items that decrease liquid income	**30.900.509**	**17.415.748**
Taxable net income	**1.512.210.497**	**1.395.333.181**
Presumptive Income Investor Codensa		
Income tax rate	31,00%	32,00%
Income tax	**468.785.254**	**446.506.618**
Occasional earnings	1.925.513	75.386
Occasional income tax rate	10,00%	10,00%
Occasional income tax	**192.551**	**7.539**

(In thousands of pesos)

Concept	From January 1 to December 31, 2021	From January 1 to December 31, 2020
Total income tax and complementary taxes	**$ 468.977.805**	**$ 446.514.157**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the variation corresponds mainly to the recognition of non-deductible expenses of the collaboration contract with Colpatria "Open Book" $5,258,349 and $20,947,983, non-deductible expenses for temporary rents employed $5,459,131 and $0, to loan forgiveness for $1,366,795 and $2,952,197, non-causal expenses of $10,964,811 and $0, non-deductible expense of donations for $978,939 and $2,540,000, non-deductible expenses for contracts with foreign suppliers without tax requirements $2,844,773 and $5,340,386, contingency for contracts entered into with foreign entities $2,302,258 and $2,679,173, others for $4,971,291 and $3,058,987.

(2) The variation corresponds to the reversal of provisions of costs, expenses and labor.

(3) It corresponds to the non-deductibility of the expense for the tax of industry and commerce.

(4) It corresponds to the difference between the tax and accounting depreciation of fixed assets.

(5) It corresponds to the valuation by method of participation of Enel X and Bogotá ZE.

Reconciliation of assets

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Accounting assets	$ 3.251.234.875	$ 3.397.408.848
Estimated liabilities	241.933.903	289.918.092
Tax adjustment to assets	(245.139.436)	(263.817.295)
Provision of debtors	97.887.807	96.499.822
Other	(16.899.654)	5.944.189
Monetary correction	(1.127.698)	(1.202.877)
Deferred tax credit (debit)	(15.622.964)	(38.326.064)
Tax assets	**$ 3.312.266.833**	**$ 3.486.424.714**

Transfer Pricing

Income tax taxpayers who enter into transactions with economic partners or related parties from abroad, are obliged to determine, for income tax purposes, their ordinary and extraordinary income, their costs and deductions, their assets and liabilities, considering for these operations the prices and profit margins that would have been used in comparable operations with independent entities. The formal duties of the year 2020 that are presented to the DIAN were duly transmitted on September 8, 2021.

The transactions made during 2021 have been validated by tax advisors.

For the income of the taxable year 2020 there were no adjustments for any of the transactions with economic ties, also for the year 2021, taking into account that the transactions to be carried out are validated before the signing of each contract, no significant changes are anticipated in relation to that of the previous year.

The supporting and informative documentation for the taxable year 2021 will be presented in 2022 in the terms established by law.

19. Provisions for employee benefits

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Stream	No Current	Stream	No Current
Social benefits and social security contributions (1)	$ 41.849.128	$ 938.477	$ 44.376.596	$ 1.274.273
Post-employment defined benefit obligations and long term (2)	25.546.039	249.882.030	25.889.568	304.645.419
	$ 67.395.167	**$ 250.820.507**	**$ 70.266.164**	**$ 305.919.692**

(In thousands of pesos)

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to bonuses $16,790,956 and $20,986,031, vacations and vacation premium $8,370,065 and $10,850,366. Likewise, the Company makes periodic contributions of law for severance and comprehensive social security: health, occupational risks and pensions, to the respective private funds and to Colpensiones that assume these obligations in their entirety. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, social security and parafiscal contributions amount to $6,797,283 and $6,035,763, and severance payments and severance interest $8,424,858 and $7,710,329, respectively.

Contributions of Law

The Company makes periodic contributions for severance and comprehensive social security: health, occupational risks and pensions, to the respective private funds and to Colpensiones that assume these obligations in their entirety.

(2) The Company grants different defined benefit plans; post-employment obligations and long-term benefits to its active or retired workers; in accordance with the fulfillment of previously defined requirements, which refer to:

Retirement pensions.

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan on which it does not present specific assets, except for the own resources originated in the development of its operational activity. Benefit pension plans set the amount of pension benefit an employee will receive upon retirement, which usually depends on one or more factors, such as the employee's age, years of service, and compensation.

The liability recognized in the separate statement of financial position, in respect of defined benefit pension plans, is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the date of the separate statement of financial position, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit of credit method.

The present value of the defined profit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated cash outflows using the interest rates calculated from the yield curve of the Public Debt Securities of the Government of Colombia (TES) denominated in units of real value (UVR) that have terms that approximate the terms of the pension obligation until maturity.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments for experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in the other comprehensive result, in the period in which they arise.

The base of pensioners on which the recognition of this benefit is made corresponds to:

Concept	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Pensioners	1.145	1.170
Average age	69,4	69,2

Other post-employment obligations

Benefits for pensioners

The Company grants the following benefits to its retired employees by pension: (i) Educational assistance, (ii) Energy assistance, and (iii) Health aid in accordance with the provisions of the collective labor agreement.

The right to the aforementioned benefits is usually given to the independent employee who has worked until retirement age. The expected costs of these benefits accrue during the period of employment using a methodology similar to that of defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments from experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive results in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by qualified independent actuaries.

(In thousands of pesos)

The base of pensioners on which the recognition of this benefit is made corresponds to:

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Educational assistance		
Pensioners	96	112
Average age	19.5	19
Energy aid		
Pensioners	937	971
Average age	69.4	68,6
Health aid		
Pensioners	1.070	1.176
Average age	70.5	69,0

Retroactive severance

Retroactive severances, considered as post-employment benefits, are paid to those workers belonging to the labor regime prior to Law 50 of 1990 and who did not take advantage of the change of regime. This social benefit is paid for all the time worked based on the last salary earned and is paid regardless of whether the employee is fired or retires. Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments from experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the other comprehensive result.

The base of employees on whom the recognition of this obligation is made corresponds to:

Concept	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Employees	59	68
Average age	56,2	54,9
Antiquity	30,5	28,6

Long-term benefits

The Company recognizes its active employees, benefits associated with their time of service, such as the five-year periods, which consists of making a payment for every 5 years of uninterrupted service to workers whose date of hiring was made before September 21, 2005 and those workers who were working in the EEC and accrues from the second year, as defined in the collective labour agreement.

The expected costs of these benefits accrue during the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that used for defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments for experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the outcome of the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued by qualified independent actuaries.

The base of employees on whom the recognition of this obligation is made corresponds to:

Concept	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Employees	121	159
Average Age	52,5	52,8
Antiquity	25,1	25,9

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the actuarial calculation of post-employment benefits was made by the firm AON Hewitt Mexico, which used the following set of hypotheses:

Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Financial Statements
(In thousands of pesos)

Financial assumptions:

Type of rate	As of December 31 Feb 2021	As of December 31 Feb 2020
Discount rate	6,94%	5,74%
Rate of salary increase (active staff)	4.95%	4.85%
Rate of Increase to Pensions	3,90%	3,80%
Estimated inflation	3,90%	3,80%
Inflation medical service	8,00%	8,00%

Demographic hypotheses:

Biometric base	
Mortality rate	Colombian table of mortality 2008 (Valid rentiers)
Invalid mortality rate	Enel internal table
Total and permanent disability	EISS
Rotation	Enel internal table
Retreat	Men: 62 Women: 57

The movement of defined benefit obligations as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Retired Staff		Active Personnel		Other	
	Pension	Proceeds	Retroactive severance	Five-year periods	Retirement Plan	Defined Benefit Plan
Opening balance January 01, 2020	**$ 252.392.222**	**$ 68.885.833**	**$ 3.889.881**	**$ 6.104.552**	**$ -**	**$ 331.272.488**
Cost of Running Service	-	-	143.474	258.895	-	402.369
Cost per Interest	14.149.854	3.892.163	220.235	330.104	-	18.592.356
Paid Contributions	(21.958.716)	(3.457.065)	(457.278)	(1.190.717)	-	(27.063.776)
(Gains) actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	691.854	69.342	17.308	5.257	-	783.761
(Gains) actuarial losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	4.569.728	1.328.305	256.891	392.865	-	6.547.789
Final balance as of December 31, 2020	**$ 249.844.942**	**$ 70.718.578**	**$ 4.070.511**	**$ 5.900.956**	**$ -**	**$ 330.534.987**
Cost of Running Service	-	-	141.521	240.344	-	381.865
Cost per Interest	13.859.601	3.927.451	227.507	313.580	-	18.328.139
Paid Contributions	(19.950.704)	(3.711.321)	(467.674)	(405.573)	-	(24.535.272)
Actuarial gains arising from changes in financial assumptions	(23.480.727)	(7.466.440)	(131.402)	(227.646)	-	(31.306.215)
Actuarial gains arising from changes in experience adjustments	(18.000.042)	(3.346.757)	(643.603)	(648.999)	-	(22.639.401)
Termination Benefits	-	-	-	-	4.663.966	4.663.966
Final balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 202.273.070**	**$ 60.121.511**	**$ 3.196.860**	**$ 5.172.662**	**$ 4.663.966**	**$ 275.428.069**

(a) Complying with the provisions of article 4 of Decree 2131 of 2016 that allows the application of IAS 19 for the determination of the liability of post-employment benefits for future retirement pensions, additionally requiring the disclosure of the calculation of pension liabilities in accordance with the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016 that takes up what was proposed in Decree 2783 of 2001; we have to apply these parameters to December 31, 2021 and 2020, the liability of post-employment benefits for future retirement pensions amounts to $169,841,664 and $183,266,974, respectively. The sensitivity in question was made by the firm Aon Hewitt Mexico, which used the following set of hypotheses:

(In thousands of pesos)

Type of rate	As of December 31 Feb 2021	As of December 31 Feb 2020
Discount rate	7,53%	8,62%
Technical interest	4,80%	4,80%
Estimated inflation	2,60%	3,64%

The following table shows the behavior in the present value of the obligation for each of the defined benefits, in relation to the percentage change in 100 basis points above or below the discount rate used for the current calculation.

As of December 31, 2021:

	Retired staff		Active personnel		Other	
Change in discount rate	Pension	Proceeds	Retroactive severance	Five-year periods	Plan of Retreat	Defined Benefit Plan
- 100 basis points	$ 227.609.011	$ 66.414.665	$ 3.309.072	$ 5.378.912	$ 4.742.772	$ 307.454.432
+ 100 basis points	$ 184.803.990	$ 55.016.580	$ 2.958.714	$ 4.980.485	$ 4.588.032	$ 252.347.801

As of December 31, 2020:

	Retired staff		Active personnel		
Change in discount rate	Pension	Proceeds	Retroactive severance	Five-year periods	Defined Benefit Plan
- 100 basis points	$ 281.443.583	$ 79.214.943	$ 4.323.371	$ 6.159.282	$ 371.141.179
+ 100 basis points	$ 223.697.936	$ 64.295.853	$ 3.839.073	$ 5.662.228	$ 297.495.090

Collective Agreements

Collective Labour Agreement Codensa – SINTRAELECOL

On November 12, 2019, a new Collective Labor Agreement was signed between the union organization Sintraelecol and the Company, which will be valid until December 31, 2022 and with it the existing collective conflict between the parties was closed. With this convention, the conventional texts of the Company are unified, being applicable to all employees and personnel from the defunct Cundinamarca Energy Company (EEC).

Collective Bargaining Codensa - ASIEB

Presented the statement of demand by ASIEB to the Company on December 30, 2019, the stage of direct settlement between the representatives of the Company and the representatives of the union organization began in accordance with the terms of the law, a stage that was extended by common agreement between the parties on March 9, 2020 for an additional 20 calendar days days that were suspended until the 31st of August 2020 due to the mobility restrictions caused by the economic and/or health emergency that was decreed in the country as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Considering that these circumstances would not be easily overcome, the talks between the parties were reactivated virtually between September 1 and 16, 2020, a stage that ended without any agreement between the parties.

Taking into account the above, and considering the impossibility of advancing a strike because it is an essential public service, we proceeded to request the constitution of the Arbitration Tribunal that has already issued the corresponding arbitration award. Against it, both the company and the union filed the corresponding annulment appeal, which was granted by the Court and has already been filed, distributed, admitted by the Supreme Court of Justice – Labor Cassation Chamber and is pending that the parties be transferred to present opposition to the annulment appeals and thus continue with the process that will culminate with the sentence that ends the conflict.

(In thousands of pesos)

Collective Bargaining - NETWORKS

Since 2013, the trade union organization REDES has submitted a list of demands to the company with a view to obtaining a collective agreement that would regulate relations with its members.

At that time the process was not advanced based on concepts issued by the Ministry of Labor on the bargaining unit, however, and despite this, after some working tables negotiations began, which ended without agreement between the parties.

After that, and before the request to convene the respective Arbitration Tribunal to put an end to the conflict, a new debate was initiated before the Ministry of Labor on how to proceed, This procedure ended by ordering, by the Ministry of Labor, the constitution of the Arbitration Tribunal, which has already issued an arbitration award. Against it, the union filed an appeal for annulment, which was granted by the Court, and the file was sent to the Supreme Court of Justice – Labor Cassation Chamber, where it was filed, distributed and admitted running transfer to the company for the corresponding opposition, a document that was presented at the due time. To date, we are awaiting the decision of the High Court.

20. Other non-financial liabilities

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Stream	No Current	Stream	No Current
Taxes other than income (1)	$ 69.976.439	$ -	$ 64.517.111	$ -
Deferred income (2)	25.905.313	-	19.154.800	9.649.479
Customer advances for network usage (3)	3.747.083	-	7.742.210	-
	$ 99.628.835	**$ -**	**$ 91.414.121**	**$ 9.649.479**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, non-income taxes correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Other tax accounts payable	$ 32.749.622	$ 30.087.646
Territorial taxes, municipal and related contributions (ii)	37.226.817	34.429.465
	$ 69.976.439	**$ 64.517.111**

(i) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to the withholding at source made to third parties for $5,793,344 and $7,145,477, self-withholdings and $26,956,278 and $22,942,169, respectively.

(ii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to the industry and commerce tax for $ 17,624,473 and $ 16,620,824, respectively. The Company is subject to the industry and commerce tax in Bogotá at the rates of 0.966% on its operating income, 1.104% on other non-operating income and at the rate of 15% for notices and dashboards on the tax. In the other municipalities in which the Company is a taxpayer, it is paid in accordance with the rates established by each territorial entity.

(2) As of December 31, 2021, deferred income corresponds to:

- Advance payment of contracts with Transmilenio S.A. signed in January 2020 in order to lease three yards with electric charging infrastructure for 15.7 years; this advance corresponds to the first 17 months and 23.31 days of the monthly consideration.

(In thousands of pesos)

The advance payment is detailed below:

Patio	Advance	VAT	Total Value
UFO 1 - Upload	$ 8.105.582	$ 1.540.061	$ 9.645.642
UFO 2 - Fontibón El Refugio	10.450.832	1.985.658	12.436.491
UFO 4 - Fontibón Airport	10.855.351	2.062.517	12.917.867
Total Advance	**$ 29.411.765**	**$ 5.588.236**	**$ 35.000.000**

As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the advance is $10,432,196.

- During 2021, the company Metro de Bogotá has made advance payments according to the contract for the dismantling of the first street substation for $15,473,117.

21. Heritage

Capital

The authorized capital consists of 28,378,952,140 shares, with a nominal value of $100 for each share.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the shares subscribed and paid correspond to 114,864,651 common shares and 20,010,799 shares with preferential dividend for a total of 134,875,450 shares with a nominal value of $100.

The shareholding composition as of December 31, 2021 is detailed below:

	Common voting shares		Non-voting preferred shares		Shareholder composition	
Shareholders	(%) Participation	Number of shares	(%) Participation	Number of shares	(%) Participation	Number of shares
Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	42,84%	49.209.331	100%	20.010.799	51,32%	69.220.130
Enel Americas S.A.	56,72%	65.148.360	-	-	48,30%	65.148.360
Other minorities	0,44%	506.960	-	-	0,38%	506.960
	100%	**114.864.651**	**100%**	**20.010.799**	**100%**	**134.875.450**

Of the total shares of Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P., 20,010,799 shares correspond to non-voting shares with a preferential dividend of US$0.10 per share. Preferred shares do not grant a right to receive a guaranteed total fixed dividend, just as those shares do not contain a set date for redemption.

Basic income per share is calculated as the ratio between the net profit for the period attributable to the Company's share-holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during that period, after the appropriation of the preferred dividends corresponding to 20,952,601 shares as of December 31, 2021 of Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P. Pre-ferred dividends are worth US$0.10 per share (*).

(*) Full figure expressed in USD.

Dividend Distribution

The General Meeting of Shareholders of March 24, 2021, according to Minutes No. 76, approved with a vote of 99.8815% of the shares present to distribute ordinary dividends for $758,749,358 and preferential dividends for $7,183,516 charged to the net income of December 31, 2020; were paid as follows: 100% of the preferred dividend and 50% of the ordinary dividend, on May 20, 2021; the remaining 50% on December 16, 2021.

The General Meeting of Shareholders of March 25, 2020, according to Minutes No. 73, approved with a vote of 56.717% of the shares present to distribute ordinary dividends for $572,408,144 and preferential dividends for $8,214,232 charged to the net income of December 31, 2019.

Of the dividends on 2019 earnings of $580,622,376 ($4,243.98 per common share (*)) were paid as follows: 100% of the preferred dividend and 37% of the ordinary dividend on May 20, 2020; 37% on October 15, 2020 and 25% on January 20, 2021.

(In thousands of pesos)

On July 27, 2021, the General Shareholders' Meeting at its extraordinary session approved:

(1) The modification of the payment of the dividends approved at the ordinary meeting of the highest corporate body, corresponding to the year 2020 for the month of August 2021.

(2) Partial distribution of retained earnings and the extraordinary payment of dividends, $412,341,977 will be paid in cash with a payment term in december 2021 depending on the company's cash availability

Other reservations

		As of December 31 Feb 2021		As of December 31 Feb 2020
Reserve for deferred depreciation (Art. 130 ET)	$	189.950.866	$	197.606.365
Legal reserve		26.454.481		26.454.481
	$	**216.405.347**	**$**	**224.060.846**

Legal reserve

According to Colombian law, the Company must transfer at least 10% of the year's profit to a legal reserve, until this is equal to 50% of the subscribed capital. The mandatory legal reserve is not distributable prior to the liquidation of the Company, but may be used to absorb or reduce annual net losses. Reserve balances in excess of 50% of the subscribed capital are freely available to shareholders.

Reserve for deferred depreciation (Article 130 of the Tax Statute)

In the tax reform established by Law 1819 of 2016, Article 130 of the tax statute was repealed; consequently, the reserves constituted until December 31, 2017 will be reversed to the extent that the accounting depreciation is equal to the tax depreciation. Therefore, for the Assembly of March 2021 and 2020 , it was ordered to release $7,655,499 and $4,692,346, respectively, from the reserve constituted, leaving a balance of $189,950,866.

The General Shareholders' Meeting of 2017, 2016, 2015 ordered the constitution of a reserve for the accelerated depreciation established in accordance with Article 130 of the Tax Statute for $38,898,151, $43,029,236 and $76,995,746, respectively charged to the net income of each year.

Additionally, a reserve of 70% of the depreciation requested in excess from 1998 for tax purposes of $50,962,398 was constituted in previous periods.

22. Income from ordinary activities and other operating income

		For the year ended December 31, 2021		For the year ended December 31, 2020
Energy Sales	$	5.187.836.414	$	4.655.321.344
Energy distribution and marketing - regulated market (1)		5.052.714.332		4.506.102.607
Supply of street lighting service (2)		135.122.082		149.218.737
Energy Transport (3)		698.844.198		566.151.107
Business & Government Services (4)		233.791.537		236.448.413
Leases		215.157.143		200.784.673
Total income from ordinary activities		**6.335.629.292**		**5.658.705.537**
Other Operating Income		53.372.223		55.035.546
Recovery of energy losses		24.364.854		20.120.322
Other		29.007.369		34.915.224
Total income from ordinary activities and other operating income	**$**	**6.389.001.515**	**$**	**5.713.741.083**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, energy sales in the regulated market amount to 8,901 Gwh and 8,628 Gwh, of which residential customers correspond to 5,384 Gwh and 5,407 Gwh, commercial customers 2,214 Gwh and 2,035 Gwh, industrial customers 1,021 Gwh and 927 Gwh and official customers 282 Gwh and 259 Gwh, respectively. .

(In thousands of pesos)

The following are the increases in the rate per component received during 2021:

	Applied Prom Rate 2020	Applied Prom Rate 2021	Variation %
Gm	223,24	237,03	6,2%
Tm	37,73	39,48	4,6%
Pr	43,78	49,39	12,8%
D	164,42	178,88	8,8%
Rm	12,07	26,62	120,5%
Cv	51,94	56,32	8,4%
Cu	533,17	587,72	10,2%

Costs of Restrictions: Increase of 85.9% in Restrictions, among others, due to the increase in generation out of merit related to the decrease in the stock price, which was 48% below the year 2020.

Generation Costs: 14.3% increase in Generation, mainly related to an 11% increase in average contract purchase prices; contract purchases accounted for 86% of total purchases in 2021.

Transmission Costs: 21.4% increase in Transmission.

Distribution Costs: 5.6% increase in Distribution influenced by the increase in the IPP and the entry into charges according to the methodology of Resolution CREG 015 of 2018 of another OR in our ADD.

Loss Costs: Increase of 3.7% in Losses associated with the combined effect of the increase in generation and transmission variables and the decrease in the CPROG charge, due to the end of the collection of the retroactive period.

Marketing Costs: Decrease of 1% in Marketing mainly due to the completion of the transfer of the New Additional Contribution PND 2020 (SSPD) and the variation in sales.

Provision of tariff option

During 2020, the company chose to apply the regulatory mechanism of tariff option in accordance with Resolution CREG 122 of June 18, 2020, which resolves the appeal for replacement filed by the Company against resolution CREG 189 of 2019 in which the necessary variables were approved to calculate the income and charges associated with the activity of distribution of electric energy for the marketing market. Given the retroactive adjustment of Resolution CREG036/19 and the retroactive adjustment associated with the quality of service incentives, an increase in the distribution charge is presented during the months following the approval of charges. As of December 31, 2021, the bill receivable per rate option is $351,852,036.

(2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, sales to customers of street lighting amount to 281 Gwh and 273 Gwh, mainly due to the consumption of the Capital District 187 Gwh and 187 Gwh and other municipalities for 94 Gwh and 87 Gwh,

(3) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there is an increase mainly in billing for the Company's electric power infrastructure use service by other energy marketers in the local distribution systems $484,145,607 and $395,979,923 and regional transmission systems $214,698,591 and $170,171,183.

(4) As of December 31, 2021, there is a decrease in revenues from Business and Government Services, mainly from Value-Added Services,185,587,990 and $228,257,028 and provision of engineering services,1,021,437 and $163,381; Increase in other service benefits $47,247,339 and $3,638,340, respectively.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives its income from contracts with clients, for the transfer of goods and/or services; these contracts were grouped into categories that have similar characteristics in the contractual terms and conditions, in accordance with the practical solution of IFRS 15.

The following table summarizes the categories, the groups of contracts within them, the main performance obligations and how these performance obligations are met.

Category	Contract Groups	Performance obligations	Satisfaction of performance obligations
Energy Sales	Energy Distribution and Commercialization, Regulated Market Customers	Provision of energy service	Over Time
		Connection service.	
		Meter Review Service	
		Reconnections.	
	Supply of Public Lighting service with Bogotá District	Provision of energy service and maintenance of public lighting.	
	Unregulated market	Sale of energy to the unregulated market.	
	Supply of Public Lighting service with Municipalities	Provision of energy service and maintenance of public lighting.	
Energy Transportation	Energy transport - Tolls and transmission	Use of the distribution network.	Over Time
Business and Government Services	Collaboration and financing of goods and services	Promotion, origination, administration, invoicing and collection of exclusive financial services.	Over Time
	Connection, administration, operation and maintenance	(i) Supply, testing and commissioning of the communications network.	
		ii) Review of connection designs, construction inspection, assembly, testing and commissioning.	
		(iii) Administration, operation and maintenance of the line module and	
		iv) Supervision of the connection point signals from the Company's control center.	
	Commercial management mandate	Commercial management of products, works and/or services.	
	Collaboration - Insurance	Marketing and arrangement of marketing channels.	
	Electrical works	Access to the Company's clients for the provision of electrical works services, supply of serial material and financing.	
	Insurance and publications	Promotion, billing and collection services through energy utility bills and the delivery of policies and contracts.	
	De-energization maneuvers	Operation service for the de-energization of the networks owned by the Company.	
	Other electrical works and projects	Electrical works and projects related to the transfer of high voltage networks and lighting (Graphic design and constructive design of Christmas lighting).	
	Cooperation agreements - electricity networks	Electrical works and projects related to the installation, protection, transfer, replacement or relocation of electricity networks.	
	Advertising inserts	Print, insert and deliver advertising information on the invoice.	
	Measuring Equipment	Supply of serial material (meters, current and power transformers and seals).	At a point in time

Performance obligations correspond to commitments to transfer to a customer a different series of goods or services, or a series of different goods or services, but which are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to customers.

Performance obligations are satisfied to the extent that goods and/or services committed to customers are transferred, i.e. to the extent that the customer gains control of the goods and services transferred.

In the Company's business lines, the satisfaction of performance obligations is mainly realized over time, since customers simultaneously receive and consume the goods or services committed and benefit to the extent that the contracts are executed.

For the category of "Other income" the satisfaction of the associated performance obligations is usually made at a certain time, taking into account that the goods and / or services offered to customers do not present future commitments.

The Company's revenue is generated in Colombia.

Significant judgments in the application of the standard

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the goods and/or services committed is transferred to customers, and they have the ability to direct the goods and/or services supplied, obtaining the economic benefits associated with them.

As for the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, we have that, for performance obligations satisfied over time, the method of measuring the progress of the satisfaction of performance obligations is performed by the product method, because the Company is entitled to receive as consideration from customers, the value of the goods and/or services supplied to customers, up to the date of their provision.

(In thousands of pesos)

The prices for the provision of the energy service are established based on the regulation and for other concepts in accordance with the contractual agreement; the Company does not offer discounts or other types of benefits to customers that may have variable consideration in the supply of goods and services.

Contractual assets and liabilities

Contractual assets

The Company does not present contractual assets, since the goods and / or services supplied to customers that have not yet been invoiced, generate an unconditional right to consideration by customers, because only the passage of time is required in the enforceability of payments by customers, and the Company has satisfied all performance obligations.

The Company has no costs for obtaining or fulfilling contracts, so it has no assets associated with this concept.

Contractual liabilities

The Company presents the contract liabilities in the separate statement of financial position, under other current non-financial liabilities. The liabilities of the contract reflect the obligations of the Company, in the transfer of goods and / or services to clients for whom the entity has received an advance consideration.

As of December 31, 2021, the balance of advance payments for the energy transportation service amounts to $1,246,238.

The Company recognizes as income the liabilities of the contract, to the extent that it satisfies the performance obligations.

23. Provisions and services

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Energy Purchases (1)	$ 2.818.410.226	$ 2.398.233.475
Transportation Costs (2)	642.333.106	590.245.236
Other Variable Provisions and Services (3)	327.733.001	284.543.794
	$ 3.788.476.333	**$ 3.273.022.505**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, energy purchases amount to 10,344 Gwh and 10,069 Gwh; purchases from the regulated market through contracts amount to 8,848 Gwh and 9,185 Gwh and purchases on the stock exchange 1,496 Gwh and 884 Gwh, no purchases are recorded for the non-regulated market.

There is a decrease in the average price on the energy exchange amounting to $146/Kwh and $232/Kwh as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it is composed mainly of the costs of right of use in the national transmission power systems $413,549,888 and $378,418,064 and regional transmission $215,703,829 and $200,171,033, respectively.

(3) The following is detailed on other variable provisionings and services:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Costs of providing goods and services to individuals (a)	$ 113.630.169	$ 107.772.388
Industry and Commerce Tax	75.394.633	66.202.491
Costs Associated with Measuring Equipment	53.889.774	52.689.104
Maintenance of public lighting and others	18.596.289	11.439.370
Cut and reconnect costs	33.233.656	23.878.307
Regulatory contributions	30.566.992	19.390.185
Other local sales taxes	2.421.488	3.171.949
	$ 327.733.001	**$ 284.543.794**

(In thousands of pesos)

(a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds mainly to variable costs of new connections, associated costs of value-added services such as electrical works, Christmas lighting and subscriptions to magazines, insurance and other products.

24. Staff costs

		For the year ended December 31, 2021		For the year ended December 31, 2020
Wages and salaries (1)	$	212.219.245	$	201.870.021
Social security service and other social security contributions		41.559.648		39.738.883
Expenditure (Income) for post-employment benefit obligation (2)		(85.866)		795.233
Expense by obligation retirement plans (3)		(450.676)		40.963.272
Other staff costs (4)		(1.555.698)		1.903.509
	$	**251.686.653**	**$**	**285.270.918**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds to salaries and salaries for $158,257,716 and $149,197,868, bonuses $15,171,091 and $17,274,936, vacations and vacation bonus $14,882,287 and $14,280,844, service premium $12,458,896 and $10,652,826, severance and severance interest $7,409,911 and $7,399,419, amortization of employee benefits for $4,039,344 and $3,064,128, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds to the cost of the current service of active personnel associated with the benefit of retroactive severance payments for $322,789 and $143,474, five-year periods for $240,344 and $258,894, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, as a result of the actuarial calculation made by the firm AON Hewitt Mexico, the effect of actuarial losses in five-year periods arising from changes due to modifications of variables for $(648,999) and $392,965, respectively, is included.

(3) Effect of the financial update of the Transition Fund provision, which aims to make staffing staff efficient in line with the Enel Group's investment plan in digitalization and automation worldwide in the different areas and lines of business of the Company. This implies identifying efficiencies to make replacement of profiles and having the necessary economic resources as part of the aforementioned strategy, which leverages the achievement of the objectives defined by the Company.

(4) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds to:

Labor litigation: effect of endowments and recognized recoveries of litigation that were susceptible to changes in qualification according to analyses carried out by attorneys for $(271,252) and $142,129, respectively.

Withdrawal bonus: Corresponds to the expenses associated with the provision of retirement bonus of the managerial staff $(1,284,446) and $1,761,380 respectively.

25. Other fixed operating expenses

		For the year ended December 31, 2021		For the year ended December 31, 2020
Independent, outsourced and other professional services (1)	$	200.931.375	$	197.561.108
Repairs and maintenance (2)		106.604.317		115.599.229
Other supplies and services (3)		26.623.126		23.287.323
Leases and royalties (4)		10.082.824		12.916.442
Advertising, propaganda and public relations		9.483.958		10.071.492
Insurance premiums		8.238.762		7.008.128
Taxes and fees		3.472.528		3.890.998
Transport and travel costs		3.247.572		1.181.359
	$	**368.684.462**	**$**	**371.516.079**

(In thousands of pesos)

(1) Below is the detail of independent, outsourced and other professional services:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Maintenance, software and application development services computer (a)	30.387.714	22.160.942
Reading taking (b)	28.402.928	27.546.625
Market recovery contracts	14.251.924	14.431.078
Collection contracts	13.228.601	11.694.450
Honorarium	12.909.848	12.943.474
General administrative expenses	8.176.444	7.956.714
Telecommunications services	6.027.506	9.450.224
Customer service contracts	4.540.023	3.775.273
Temporary staff service	4.047.780	10.520.044
Other management and operation contracts (c)	3.393.606	6.562.401
Delivery of invoices	2.090.050	1.688.946
Unpaid management contracts	1.223.441	17.628.867
Diagnosis, inspection and maintenance of substations, networks and electrical installations (d)	32.804	896.545
Casino and cafeteria	-	129.810
Industrial safety	-	127.352
Office materials and supplies	(3.050.076)	780.234
Civil and administrative litigation (e)	**$ 200.931.375**	**$ 197.561.108**

(a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the increase corresponds mainly to the contracting and implementation of services associated with cloud architecture and maintenance to technical applications and commercial operation, mainly Amazon Web Service, Synergia 4J, Genesis and the applications of technical and cybersecurity systems.

(b) There is an increase in the scope of contracts for reading, distribution and distribution of energy billing.

(c) The decrease in the cost of administration and operation contracts is presented by the inactivity in commercial and administrative headquarters caused by the general confinement of customers and care personnel related to measures taught to mitigate the expansion of Covid-19.

(d) There is a decrease in costs related to pruning and felling trees in rural areas and circuits of regulatory benefit.

(e) It corresponds to recoveries by favorable judgments of the courts and by estimation in the qualification of the processes.

(2) It corresponds to the cost of the contracts associated with the maintenance of the Company's infrastructure and the materials used therein.

(3) The decrease is mainly due to the cost of public services and the costs associated with the service of the company's headquarters.

(4) It includes short-term leases outside the scope of IFRS16 of commercial headquarters, infrastructure and elements necessary for the execution of business activities.

26. Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss expenses

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended 31 of December 2020
Depreciation (Note 12)	$ 396.917.335	$ 373.916.214
Depreciation (Note 11)	65.939.094	52.834.688
Depreciation and amortization	**462.856.429**	**426.750.902**
Impairments of financial assets (1)	46.171.864	62.814.991
	$ 509.028.293	**$ 489.565.893**

(In thousands of pesos)

(1) As of December 31, 2021, it corresponds mainly to the endowment of:

a. Provision of 100% of the VAT portfolio of Public Lighting Infrastructure $12,423,395, prescribed customers who do not file ongoing lawsuit $4,020,639, customers who present risk of non-compliance according to the collective model of impairment $25,798,333 and another 1,968,839.

b. In the portfolio of complementary businesses, the variation is mainly due to the recovery of impairment ($3,599,768).

27. Financial result, net

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Interest on arrears (1)	$ 14.338.076	$ 10.385.531
Interest on financing to clients (2)	11.549.417	3.446.039
Interest on loans to employees (3)	7.609.086	5.111.577
Income from cash and other equivalent means (4)	7.461.545	10.692.550
Other financial income (5)	442.295	4.118.319
Financial Income	**41.400.419**	**33.754.016**
Financial Obligations (6)	(187.518.283)	(164.989.037)
Tax on financial movements	(19.371.904)	(18.393.577)
Obligation for post-employment benefits	(18.100.493)	(18.597.613)
Other financial costs (7)	(12.823.509)	(6.786.828)
Financial Leasing	(4.928.593)	(5.407.111)
Impairment of financial assets (8)	(1.777.310)	3.249.841
Financial Expenses	**(244.520.092)**	**(210.924.325)**
Capitalized financial expenditure	5.232.987	4.411.421
Financial expenses, net	**(239.287.105)**	**(206.512.904)**
Income for difference instead	15.791.981	21.546.909
Expense for difference instead	(24.037.410)	(27.151.408)
Difference in net exchange (9)	**(8.245.429)**	**(5.604.499)**
Total net financial result	**$ (206.132.115)**	**$ (178.363.387)**

(1) It corresponds to billing of interest on arrears to customers for energy service and other products.

(2) It corresponds to billing of interest for the financing of the municipalities for public lighting, lighting services and infrastructure.

(3) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the financial interest on housing loans is $778,406 and $138,657, and the financial effect of loans to employees agreed at a market differential rate of $6,830,680 and $4,972,920, respectively.

(4) It corresponds mainly to financial returns of national currency of deposits and investments in different entities such as Corredores Asociados, Credicorp, Fiduciaria Bogotá, Fiduciaria de occidente, Alianza valores, BBVA Fiduciaria, Fondo abierto Alianza, Valores Bancolombia and Fiduciaria Corficolombiana.

(5) The variation corresponds mainly to financial update of provision of civil, tax and labor litigation for $(2,224,595) and financial update of provision of contaminated PCB transformers for $(1,326,229).

(6) It corresponds to the interest on the bonds issued and generated under the program of Issuance and placement of Bonds and interest on credits, as follows:

Emission	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Other trade credits	$ 29.522.656	$ 12.733.814
Interest Bonds E5-17	19.950.290	19.845.708
Interest Bonds E4-19	17.248.079	17.240.856
Interest Bonds B12-13	15.894.649	9.539.255
Interest Bonds E4-20	14.527.944	4.077.673
Interest Bonds B10-19	14.108.959	12.004.720
Interest Bonds E7-18	13.159.730	13.155.814
Interest Bonds E7-17	12.620.252	12.614.928
Interest Bonds B5-18	12.290.801	10.299.398

(In thousands of pesos)

Emission		For the year ended December 31, 2021		For the year ended December 31, 2020
Interest Bonds B7-20		11.549.327		3.624.056
Interest Bonds B12-18		11.500.011		13.770.329
Interest Bonds B7-14		8.997.585		10.944.490
Bank of Tokyo Credits		6.148.002		20.418.049
Interest Bonds E4-16		-		4.719.947
Total	**$**	**187.518.283**	**$**	**164.989.037**

(7) As of December 31, 2021, it corresponds mainly to interest on the interest rate SWAP hedge derivative of $7,076,340, interest on late payment of taxes $2,169,122, costs for bond issuances for $1,393,508, debt management, guarantee issues and investor relations $928,090 and update of the provision of liabilities for the dismantling of Patios Transmilenio, PCB and offices for $736,442.

(8) Expense recognized for the impairment of financial assets such as cash and equivalents, agreements and other assets, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 in relation to the expected credit loss.

(9) The origins of the effects on results due to differences in change correspond to:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
		Income for difference instead		Expense for difference instead
Bank balances	$	11.093.927	$	(7.491.710)
Cash and cash equivalents		**11.093.927**		**(7.491.710)**
Current accounts receivable		6.582		(2.735)
Total assets		**11.100.509**		**(7.494.445)**
Accounts payable for goods and services		4.691.472		(16.542.965)
Total liabilities	**$**	**4.691.472**	**$**	**(16.542.965)**
Net results	**$**	**15.791.981**	**$**	**(24.037.410)**

	For the year ended December 31, 2020			
		Income for difference instead		Expense for difference instead
Cash in cash	$	-	$	(483,00)
Bank balances		14.725.166		(25.444.920)
Cash and cash equivalents		**14.725.166**		**(25.445.403)**
Current accounts receivable		(483.777)		(30.895)
Total assets		**14.241.389**		**(25.476.298)**
Accounts payable for goods and services		7.305.520		(1.675.110)
Total liabilities	**$**	**7.305.520**	**$**	**(1.675.110)**
Net results	**$**	**21.546.909**	**$**	**(27.151.408)**

28. Results of companies accounted for by the equity method

		For the year ended at December 31, 2021		For the year ended December 31, 2020
Method of participation (1)	$	20.747.260	$	53.007
Dividends from associated investments		97		257
	$	**20.747.357**	**$**	**53.264**

(In thousands of pesos)

(1) It corresponds to the equity method applied to Bogotá ZE S.A.S. for $13,133,372, to Enel X Colombia S.A.S. for $7,614,273 and to Inversora Codensa S.A.S. for $(385).

(2) Enel X Colombia aims to develop public lighting projects, electrical engineering works in low, medium and high voltage and special and architectural lighting projects among others.

Bogotá ZE S.A.S. has as its main objective to carry out events related to electric and sustainable mobility in Colombia and abroad. In the same way, it may participate in public or private selection processes and incorporate companies or participate in them.

29. Results in sale and disposition of assets

		For the year ended at December 31, 2021		For the year ended at December 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment (1)		9.373.865		9.651.366
	$	**9.373.865**	**$**	**9.651.366**

(1) It corresponds mainly to the loss of equipment of substations lines and networks, distribution transformers and public lighting luminaires due to obsolescence, damage and replacement.

30. Income Tax Expense

The provision recognized to the results of the period, for income taxes, and income surcharge is broken down as follows:

		Year ended December 31, 2021		Year ended December 31, 2020
Current Income Tax	$	423.951.328	$	413.875.876
		423.951.328		**413.875.876**
Income tax previous years		(21.334.631)		(13.335.966)
Deferred tax movement (1)		(11.530.602)		(40.175.367)
Deferred tax movement previous years (1)		10.518.043		1.161.040
	$	**401.604.138**	**$**	**361.525.583**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds to the decrease in net deferred tax by $1,012,459 and $39,014,327 and which includes (i) deferred tax of the period ($11,530,502) and ($40,175,367) (ii) Deferred tax of previous years for $ 10,518,043 and $ 1,161,040.

Below is the reconciliation between the income tax that would result from applying the general tax rate in force to the "result before tax" and the recorded expense equivalent to an effective rate on profit as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 of 29.02% and 30.03% respectively:

Effective tax rate reconciliation		Year ended December 31, 2021	Rate		Year ended December 31, 2020	Rate
Utility of the period	$	982.387.086		$	842.530.417	
Income tax expense		401.604.138			361.525.583	
Profit before tax		**1.383.991.224**			**1.204.056.000**	
Current legal tax rate		31%			32%	
Tax according to current legal rate		**(429.037.279)**	(31%)		**(385.297.920)**	(32%)

(In thousands of pesos)

Effective tax rate reconciliation	Year ended December 31, 2021	Rate	Year ended December 31, 2020	Rate
Permanent differences:				
Non-deductible taxes (1)	(26.374.981)	(1,91%)	(24.127.769)	(2,00%)
Non-causative and other non-deductible expenses (2)	(4.147.423)	(0,30%)	(11.905.005)	(0,99%)
Net effect movement of estimated liabilities and permanent provisions	10.949	(0,00%)	(70.260)	(0,01%)
Alleged interests	(3.747)	0,00%	(11.007)	0%
Additional deduction disabled	53.951	0,00%	50.493	0%
Adjustment difference of rates-deferred adjustment previous years	278.259	0,02%	1.868.165	0,16%
Special deduction Law 1715/2015	-	0,00%	1.149.040	0,10%
Other tax benefits (3)	45.026.477	3,25%	32.638.281	2,71%
Deferred Industry and Commerce Tax	1.773.069	0,13%	12.005.473	1,00%
Adjustment for previous year's income tax return (4)	10.816.588	0,78%	12.174.926	1,01%
Total permanent differences	**27.433.141**	**1,98%**	**23.772.337**	**1,97%**
Income Tax Expense	**$ (401.604.138)**	**(29,02%)**	**$ (361.525.583)**	**(30,03%)**

(1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, it corresponds to the effect on income tax of the industry and commerce tax for $23,372,336 and $21,342,607, tax on financial movements for $3,002,645 and $4,116,419, respectively.

(2) The variation of 2021 and 2020, corresponds mainly to the recognition of non-deductible expenses of the collaboration contract with Colpatria "Open Book" $5,258,349 and $20,947,983, non-deductible expenses for contracts with foreign suppliers without tax requirements for $2,844,773 and $5,340,386, contingency for contracts concluded with foreign entities $2,302,258 and $2,679,173, non-deductible expenses for temporary income employed $5,459,131 and $0, income not taxed by the valuation by the participation method of EnelX and Bogotá ZE ($20,747,645), as well as the effect of non-causal expenses such as donations, forgiveness of default interest, among others.

(3) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 corresponds to the recognition of tax discounts in: industry and commerce tax for $35,754,137 and $32,122,568, donations for $226,734 and $635,000, investment in science and technology for $6,628,135 and $323,143, Income taxes related to components of another integral result $2,417,471 and ($442,430).

(4) The variation corresponds to the difference between the calculation of the income provision and the values presented in the income statement, these differences generate a change in both the current tax and the deferred tax, the main concepts that generated the variation are: (i) tax benefits ii) difference in accounting depreciation and tax depreciation, (iii) differences in the calculation of cost and expenditure provisions.

31. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Company's shareholder-adjusted profit attributable to preferred dividends after tax by the weighted average of outstanding common stock in the year. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the common and diluted shares are equal and there are no common shares acquired by the Company.

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Profit of the period attributable to the owners	982.387.086	$ 842,530,417
Preferential dividends (1)	7.966.619	6.868.707
Profit for the period attributable to owners adjusted for preferential dividends	974.420.467	835.661.710
Number of shares outstanding	134.875.450	134.875.450
Basic earnings per share (*)	**7.224,59**	**$ 6,195.80**

(1) Of the total shares of Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P., 20,010,799 shares correspond to non-voting shares with an annual preferential dividend of US$0.10 (*) per share.

(*) Full figure expressed in USD.

Codensa S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Financial Statements
(In thousands of pesos)

32. Another Comprehensive Result

The detail of the other comprehensive result is presented below:

		For the year ended December 31, 2021		For the year ended December 31, 2020
Components of another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the result of the period, before taxes				
Gains (losses) from new defined benefit plan measurements (1)	$	53.068.971	$	(6.933.428)
Gains on new measurements of financial instruments measured at fair value with changes in the ORI (2)		3.766.712		
Another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the result of the period, before taxes		**56.835.683**		**(6.933.428)**
Components of another comprehensive result that will be reclassified to the result of the period, before taxes				
Earnings from cash flow hedges		19.011.239		54.503
Another comprehensive result that will be reclassified to the result of the year, before taxes		**19.011.239**		**54.503**
Taxes on profits relating to components of another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the result of the period				
Effect of Taxes for New Measurements of Defined Benefit Plans		(18.160.847)		124.050
Total income taxes relating to components of another comprehensive result that will not be reclassified to the result of the period		**(18.160.847)**		**124.050**
Taxes on profits relating to components of another comprehensive result to be reclassified to the result of the period				
Effect of taxes on cash flow hedges		(7.972.283)		(17.441)
Total income taxes relating to components of another comprehensive result will be reclassified to the result of the period		**(7.972.283)**		**(17.441)**
Total another comprehensive result	**$**	**49.713.792**	**$**	**(6.772.316)**

(1) It corresponds to the effect of actuarial gains and losses valued by the firm Aon Hewitt Mexico. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, actuarial gains and losses with effect on equity are presented below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Pensions and Benefits	Retroactive Severance	Temporary Rent	Pensions and Benefits	Retroactive Severance	Temporary Rent
Starting Balance	$ (96.083.214)	$ (794.373)	$ (2.745.417)	$ (89.451.637)	$ (616.572)	$ (2.745.417)
Actuarial gain (loss)	52.293.966	775.005	-	(6.659.229)	(274.199)	-
Current Tax (Note 18)	(2.417.471)	-	-	442.430	-	-
Deferred Tax (Note 14)	(15.573.485)	(169.891)	-	(414.778)	96.398	-
Final Balance	**$ (61.780.204)**	**$ (189.259)**	**$ (2.745.417)**	**$ (96.083.214)**	**$ (794.373)**	**$ (2.745.417)**

(2) Asof December 31, 2021, it corresponds to the Mark to Market (MTM) result of the valuation of Capex hedging derivatives .

33. Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities

Existing rules in Colombia allow the free trading of foreign currencies through banks and other financial institutions at exchange-free rates. However, most foreign currency transactions require compliance with certain legal requirements.

Summary of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies:

	As of December 31, 2021					
	(in EUR)		(in US Dollars)		(in thousands of pesos)	
Cash and cash equivalent	€	-	US	934.346	$	3.719.783
Debtors		165.709		62.071		1.247.460
Accounts payable		(5.489.327)		(7.206.635)		(52.449.804)
Net passive position	**€**	**(5.323.617)**	**US**	**(6.210.217)**	**$**	**(47.482.561)**

	As of December 31, 2020					
	(in EUR)		(in US Dollars)		(in thousands of pesos)	
Cash and cash equivalent	€	-	US	1.103.221	$	3.786.807
Debtors		144.686		528.958		2.423.306
Accounts payable		(14.039.881)		(6.806.393)		(82.328.133)
Net passive position	**€**	**(13.895.195)**	**US**	**(5.174.214)**	**$**	**(76.118.020)**

34. Sanctions

In the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021, the company has not been notified of sanctions.

35. Other Insurance

The Company, in addition to the insurance listed in the property, plant and equipment note (see note 13), has the following:

Good/insured person	Risks covered	Insured value Figures in thousands	Expiration	Insurance company
Freight transport	Loss or damage to transported goods	$5,000,0000	31/07/2022	HDI Seguros S.A.
Employees with direct contract	Death, total and permanent disability	per office	31/12/2021	Seguros Bolivar
Directors or directors	Civil liability of directors and administrators	Maximum individual sum insured: $2,000,000	10/11/2022	SBS Seguros S.A.

36. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Purchase commitments:

The Company as of December 31, 2021 has commitments for the purchase of energy at constant prices as follows:

Year		Commitments to Third party		Commitments to Emgesa S.A. E.S.P.		Total
2022-2023	$	1.809.568.677	$	1.508.565.712	$	3.318.134.389
2024-2027		3.087.708.296		1.602.764.599		4.690.472.895
2028-2032		1.333.791.418		180.255.085		1.514.046.503
2033 et seq.		1.235.835.823		154.018.131		1.389.853.954
	$	**7.466.904.214**	**$**	**3.445.603.527**	**$**	**10.912.507.741**

The following is the summary of the commitments to purchase materials and services:

(In thousands of pesos)

Year		Materials		Services		Total
2022	$	256.536.087	$	411.363.777	$	667.899.864
2023 – 2024		164.340.438		292.829.892		457.170.330
2025 – 2026		-		146.499		146.499
2027 – 2028		-		2.701.568		2.701.568
	$	**420.876.525**	**$**	**707.041.736**	**$**	**1.127.918.261**

(b) Litigation and arbitration:

The Company faces litigation classified as possible or eventual, for which the management with the support of its external and internal legal advisors, estimates that the result of the lawsuits corresponding to the non-provisioned part will be favorable for the Company and will not cause liabilities of importance that must be accounted for or that, if they result, these will not significantly affect your financial position.

(c) Litigation qualified as eventual

The main litigations that the Company has as of December 31, 2021 qualified as eventual are:

a. Process Centro Médico de la Sabana PH and others

Start date: 2014

Claim: $337,000,000

Object of the trial: The actors intend that the Company return what it has allegedly charged in excess for not applying tariff benefit to said group of users belonging to the Voltage Level (1), who are, in addition, owners of the distribution assets.

The claim and the main fact of the lawsuit are based on the fact that the Company is enriching itself illicitly because it does not apply any tariff benefit to users who belong to this level of voltage and who own the infrastructure, as established in Resolution 082 of 2002, modified by Resolution 097 of 2008. The plaintiff determines the amount of this process based on the fact that this situation is replicated in approximately 550 thousand users and that each one is entitled to compensation.

Current status and procedural situation: A conciliation hearing was held which was declared unsuccessful.

On September 8, 2017, the firm granted the applicant's request to include in the group of initial plaintiffs 4 legal representatives of the co-properties (Office Class Building, Minicentro Shopping Center, Santa Ana II Building and Beatriz Building), which are integrated into the group not as direct plaintiffs, but as a group affected by the facts that constitute the alleged violation, which would make them favourable to the claims of the application, in such a case that the judgment was favorable to them.

The process entered the evidentiary stage on July 27, 2018 and on December 4, 2018, it entered the Office with the evidentiary material provided by the parties and by the requested Authorities.

On February 1, 2019, the Court reiterates the evidentiary request made to the Company and the Bogotá Energy Group, in order to obtain missing documentation.

On February 7, 2019, it filed an appeal for reversal against the order of reiteration, arguing that all the evidentiary information requested had already been submitted.

On February 20, 2019, the Court resolved the appeal for replacement, requesting the relationship of all users who own the assets of voltage level 1.

On March 28, 2019 the information requested and the date for the receipt of the testimonies is expected to be set.

On August 2, 2019, the process of the Firm leaves, setting the date of October 24, 2019 to carry out the testimonies requested by the parties and practice the expert opinion that was requested ex officio.

On August 21, 2019, the Company is required to submit other documentation, this order is challenged because a detailed list of the users who without being part of the lawsuit are owners of the assets of tension level is being requested Likewise, the Company descorre transfer of the expert opinion decreed ex officio by the Court and arrives a new one, to contest all points that are unfavorable to the Company.

The process enters the Firm on October 8, 2019 to resolve the appeal for replacement presented and with the expert opinion provided by the Company.

As of December 30, 2021, the process continued in the evidentiary stage.

b. Process Association of Owners of the Urban Center Antonio Nariño.

Start date: 2009

Claim: $15,000,000

Object of the trial: The Association demands the claim of a property located within its facilities where a Company's energy substation operated. A counterclaim is filed claiming the prescription of the property or easement.

Current status and procedural situation: Since February 2019, the logistics of sending the notifications to the defendants in counterclaim began, which are all co-owners of the properties that make up the co-ownership.

Shipments began to be made from Friday, March 29, 2019, through successive shipments to complete the almost 800 shipments that must be made. However, on April 22, 2019, the Judge decided to decree the tacit withdrawal of the claim for membership (in counterclaim) that the Company had filed. The foregoing to the extent that it was not possible to comply with the requirement given by the firm, consisting of notifying the passive end in full within the 30 days that had been granted to us for it, in accordance with the provisions of article 317 of the CGP.

Against this decision, the Company filed an appeal that was resolved unfavorably before the Superior Court of the Judicial District of Bogotá. The process continued with respect to the claim. A tutela action was filed on the understanding that this procedural burden is impossible to comply with and violates the Company's right of defense, a guardianship that was also unfavorable to the Company.

Recently, and before a decision of the Supreme Court of Justice, which indicated that in the processes where the horizontal properties were sued, the procedural link of all the co-owners was not required, the Company presented this decision to Judge 49 Civil Circuit in order to make an informal declaration of illegality of the Order that had declared the withdrawal of the Company for the timely non-binding of the 1700 co-owners of the Antonio Nariño Urban Center. Faced with the previous request, the Judge considered that, although it was correct to indicate what was the new criterion adopted by the Supreme Court of Justice, it was also true that at the time when the tacit withdrawal was declared, the jurisprudential criterion was different, and therefore the Order that declared the tacit withdrawal was not based on any illegality. The request for a declaration of illegality sought was therefore rejected.

As of December 31, 2021, the process continues its course in the face of the claim filed by ASOCUAN.

c. Public Lighting Litigation with the UAESP

As of September 30, 2021, there has been an unfavorable ruling issued on August 21, 2019 within the process of nullity and restoration of the Company's right against UAESP for the reliquidation of public lighting years 1998 to 2004.

The main facts of this litigation and the events that occurred during 2019 are described below:

On April 20, 1997, an inter-administrative agreement was signed between the District and the GEB (Grupo Energía Bogotá) that guarantees the city the supply of energy for public lighting, an agreement that was ceded to the Company on October 23, 1997; in that same year the CREG through Resolution No. 99/97, modified the rate of the home energy service expressly excluding public lighting, before which the Company presented to the District for the years 1998 and 1999 some invoices in which the Company made its own and unilateral calculation of the value of the energy it supplied. The District discussed the Company's fee, but canceled what it considered to be the fair price. On 25 January 2002, the parties established a methodology applicable for the future and determined to develop a georeferenced inventory whose result is compared with the existing census, so that, in the event of differences, costs and remuneration will be redequidated in respect of the periods that may arise. The georeferenced inventory (prepared between 2000 and 2003) resulted in a difference of 8,661 luminaires less than the Company charged the District, before which the Company is required to carry out the resettlement that includes default interest for the higher values paid between 1998 and 2004.

As a result of a popular action that took place in the Tenth Administrative Court of Bogotá, on November 9, 2009, a judgment of first instance was issued in which the UAESP and the Company were ordered to carry out all the necessary steps within two months of the execution of the ruling to definitively establish the balances for or against, duly updated with the DTF (Sum Update Formula) plus interest. If no agreement is reached, the UAESP itself must carry out a liquidation within two months to put it to the consideration of the Company, which can exercise the relevant governmental resources and in case of non-payment, proceed to execute the sentence. The judgment of the second instance confirmed what was declared and is currently final, with no other appeals proceeding.

On August 26, 2014, the UAESP and the Company signed an agreement in which they reached a concerted liquidation in which the Company assumed 50% equivalent to $14,432,754 This agreement, in addition to the Company, had to be authorized by the director of the UAESP and ratified by Administrative Judge No. 10 of Bogotá (who heard in the 1st instance of the process).

On June 1, 2017, the 10th Administrative Judge of the Bogotá Circuit refused to consider the aforementioned agreement taking into account that it was not concluded within two months of the execution of the judgment of September 29, 2011 that expired on February 2, 2012; ordering the UAESP to carry out the unilateral liquidation. However, taking into account that the Judge did not issue a pronouncement of approval or rejection of the agreement, it continues to be opposable between the parties.

On August 31, 2017, in compliance with the order of the Administrative Judge, the UAESP issued resolution 412 of 2017 by which it reliquidated the billing for the public lighting object of the process for an amount of $ 141,016,977, as a result of the foregoing the Company filed an appeal for replacement.

On December 29, 2017, the Company was notified of resolution 730 of 2017 issued on December 18 by the UAESP by which it resolved the appeal for replacement filed by the Company, confirming the contested decision and reconsidered the calculation of the resettlement notified in August on the basis of updating the DTF as ordered by the Judge in the judgment of September 2009, in that order, the new claim of the UAESP amounts to $113,082,893.

On January 25, 2018, the UAESP required the Company, faced with this situation, the Company offered the UAESP the payment of the amount it considers fair of $14,432,754 that as of February 28 and according to the agreed update amounted to $23,633,336. Sum that could be crossed with three invoices that for public lighting cancels the UAESP from the date. Given the silence of the UAESP, a request for a working table was filed on March 16, 2018 to reach an agreement given that the UAESP began a persuasive collection. However, on March 22, 2018, the UAESP announced the decision to issue a payment order against the Company for the sums of money contained in the Resolution.

On March 22, 2018, the UAESP reported that a payment order had been issued against the Company as the coercive collection had begun. Once the coercive collection had been answered and the Company's exceptions had been resolved in a negative manner, the UAESP was informed of the admission of the claim for nullity and restoration of the right by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca, before which the UAESP by order dated September 6 proceeded to suspend the coercive collection process.

Given the impossibility of reaching an agreement with the UAESP regarding the amounts of administrative acts, Resolutions No. 412 of 08/2/2017 and 730 of 12/18/2017; On July 25, 2018, the Company proceeded to file before the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca the demand for Nullity and Restoration of the Right. This lawsuit was admitted on August 21, 2018.

On September 28, 2018, the Company paid the UAESP the sum of $24,471,044, which corresponds to the amount that was agreed at the time in the agreement signed by the parties in 2014, updated with a rate equal to the DTF from the date on which the difference occurred until the actual date on which the payment is made. The remaining value of the unilateral re-settlement is the subject of the action against the UAESP.

On August 21, 2019, the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca failed the process denying the claims of the lawsuit, detracting from the agreement concluded in 2014 because it considered it extemporaneous.

The Company lodges an appeal because: (i) the Court ruled that the transaction concluded by the parties on 26 June 2014 is fully valid and, therefore, the UAESP was obliged to incorporate it into the partial and unilateral settlement of the inter-administrative agreement. (Law 80 of 1993 article 60). ii) The Court ignored the existence and validity of the transaction contained in the resettlement agreement signed by the parties on June 26, 2014 and, consequently, its effect of res judicata (art. 2483 Civil Code). (iii) The Court disregarded the principle of good faith (art. 83 of the Constitution) and the prohibition of going against one's own acts (venire contra fatum propium non valet). (iv) The Court found that the administration cannot derive any benefit from its own non-compliance. The delay is not attributable to the Company, since the obligation to re-liquidate unilaterally (2 months) was only for the UAESP and this occurs after 24 months so the delay is attributable to the UAESP.

The appeal was admitted before the Council of State and in view of the congestion that the administration of justice currently has, the Company considers that it can have a ruling of no earlier than five years.

For its part, within the framework of the coercive collection process, a surety policy was presented in the terms of article 837-1 of the Tax Statute, in order to prevent the materialization of seizure orders against the Company.

The contingency is qualified as possible or eventual, given that the statements of the Court are controversial in our favor before the Council of State, and in view of the ruling against the success rate does not exceed 50%.

d. Water Use Rate Litigation in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

The Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR) intends to charge the fee for the use of water on the total concession and not for the volume actually used, in the Small Hydroelectric Power Plant of Rionegro in 2016, 2017 and 2018. The CAR alleges alleged failures in the flow measurement. The Company's defense is based on the arguments that (i) the correct compensation according to the installed capacity was the transfers of the electricity sector, (ii) the generating fact of the rate is the effective use of water for generation: there was no continuous generation 365 days a year, but only on specific days; and (iii) measurement commitments were met, and therefore, the CAR was not entitled to calculate the rate on the entire concessioned flow.

The five litigations (two for 2016, one for 2017 and two for 2018) have as of December 31, 2021 an amount of $ 13,285,410,850 (rate and interest), and are estimated as possible risks due to their probability of loss (between 20% and 45%). The two proceedings against the 2016 settlements began before the contentious administrative jurisdiction in September 2019 and April 2021, while the process against the 2017 liquidation began in December 2020 and that of 2018 in August and November 2021. There is no first instance judgment in any yet.

e. Zipaquirá Group Action – Public Lighting

A group action was filed against the Company and the Municipality of Zipaquirá, with the claim that the Public Lighting Tax collected between 1979 and 2012 in the Municipality be returned, based on a rule that had been annulled in 2008. the Company maintains that (i) it is only a collecting agent in favor of the Municipality, and that (ii) the plaintiffs have already lost the right to the refund (operated the expiration of the action).

The favorable first instance judgment was issued in June 2019, concluding that the Company is only a collecting agent and that it is the Municipality that must return the tax collected between 2008 and 2012. The group action is currently known to the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca in second instance.

The litigation has as of December 31, 2021 an amount of $ 11,933,000 (tax and interest), and is estimated as a possible risk due to its probability of loss (18%).

f. VAT litigation in 2016.

g. The DIAN proposed a questioning of the bimonthly VAT settlements of the year 2016, under the understanding that the reconnection services charged to users should have been taxed with VAT. The Company has maintained that such a position is incorrect in light of the service's regulatory rating. In 2021, the Council of State also noted that the DIAN's stance was not adjusted.

The two litigations (one for the first to the fifth two months of 2016 and another for the sixth two months of 2016) one for 2017 and one for 2018) have as of December 31, 2021 an amount of $ 3,686,250,176 (higher tax, penalty and interest), and their probability of loss (44% and 26%) are estimated as possible risks. The respective lawsuits were filed in November and October 2020. There is no first instance judgment in any yet.

Litigation as plaintiff:

As of December 31, 2021, the Company is acting as a plaintiff in three litigations that in the event of being ruled favorably could generate an income. These litigations correspond to actions for nullity and restoration of the right filed against the resolutions through which the Superintendence of Public Household Services and the CREG liquidated the special contribution referred to in article 85 of Law 142 of 1994 for the year 2013 and 2020, as well as the contribution in favor of the CREG for 2021. The Company maintains that these contributions were calculated on a taxable basis higher than that established by law. If a favorable ruling is obtained, the Superintendence of Public Household Services and the CREG must return what the judge determines as the value paid in excess. The amount under discussion is (i) $520,000 for SSPD 2013 Special Contribution (litigation assumed on the occasion of the merger with the EEC), (ii) $8,076,525 for SSPD 2020 Special Contribution and (iii) $1,982,044,397 for CREG Contribution 2021. The 2013 return litigation had a favorable first instance judgment in September 2021, while litigation against the SSPD and CREG for the 2020-2021 return began in June and September 2021, respectively.

37. Risk Management

The Company is exposed to certain risks that it manages through the application of identification, measurement, concentration limitation and monitoring systems.

Among the basic principles defined by the Company in the establishment of its risk management policy, the following stand out:

(In thousands of pesos)

- Comply with the rules of good corporate governance.
- Strictly comply with the entire regulatory system of the Company.
- Each management, corporate area and line of business defines:

a) The markets in which you can operate based on sufficient knowledge and skills to ensure effective risk management.

b) Criteria on counterparties.

c) Authorized operators.

- The managements, corporate areas and lines of business establish for each market in which they operate their predisposition to risk in a manner consistent with the defined strategy.
- All operations of management, corporate areas and lines of business are carried out within the limits approved for each case.
- Management, corporate areas and lines of business establish the necessary risk management controls to ensure that transactions in the markets are conducted in accordance with the Company's policies, rules and procedures.

Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates modify the fair value of those assets and liabilities that accrue a fixed interest rate, as well as the flows of assets and liabilities referenced at a variable interest rate.

The objective of interest rate risk management is to reduce the volatility of financial expenditure reflected in the separate income statement.

Depending on the Company's estimates and the objectives of the debt structure, hedging operations are carried out by contracting derivatives that mitigate these risks. The instruments that can be used correspond to Rate Swaps, which are fixed from variable to fixed rate. Currently the Company does not have contracted interest rate coverages.

The following table presents the sensitivity analysis of the financial expenditure associated with the debt issued, in relation to the percentage change in interest rate indices:

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
Interest Rate	**Variation (pbs)***	**Sensitivity**	**Variation (pbs)***	**Sensitivity**
CPI	+/-3,47%	(+/-) $35.847.423	+/- 1,91 %	(+/-)$ 23.418.265
IBR	+/- 2,62%	(+/-) $22.530.426	+/- 2,00 %	(+/-)$ 4.588.118

(*) The variations or movements of interest rates were calculated based on their historical volatility over a three-year period (2019-2021 and 2018-2020 for the 2021 and 2020 calculations respectively), taking twice the standard variation of the series.

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risks can be presented, fundamentally, with the following transactions:

a) Debt contracted by the Company denominated in a currency other than that in which its flows are indexed.

b) Payments to be made for the acquisition of materials associated with projects in a currency other than that in which their flows are indexed.

c) Income that is directly linked to the evolution of currencies other than that of their flows.

Taking into account that the functional currency of the Company is the Colombian peso, it is necessary to mitigate exchange rate risk by minimizing the exposure of flows to the risk of changes in exchange rate.

The instruments that can be used correspond to derivatives (forwards and Swaps) of exchange rate and interest rate, respectively.

(In thousands of pesos)

The Company contracts exchange rate hedges in order to cover the payment of dollar invoices for the purchase of foreign currency assets. The Company currently has contracted exchange rate hedges for a notional of USD13,988,489 with maturities between January and September 2022 whose valuation as of December 31, 2021 corresponds to $3,766,712 in favor of the Company.

The Company currently contracts swap interest rate (IBR) hedges to cover the loan acquired with Scotiabank Colpatria S.A. for a notional $400,000,000 maturing in May 2026 whose valuation as of December 31, 2021 corresponds to $19,011,240 in favor of the Company.

Commodities risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of the variation of the price of "commodities", mainly through operations of purchase and sale of energy that are carried out in local markets.

The Company carries out the majority of energy purchase transactions through contracts in which a price has been previously agreed, thus mitigating this risk. Currently the Company does not have any type of commodities contracted.

Liquidity risk

The Company maintains a liquidity policy consisting of the contracting of long-term credit facilities, cash and temporary financial investments, for amounts sufficient to support the projected needs for a period that is based on the situation and expectations of the debt and capital markets.

Available resources should cover projected net financial debt service needs (principal plus interest), i.e. after financial derivatives.

Below are the contractual cash flows of financial liabilities with third parties until maturity without discounting:

Concept	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Stream	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5a10years	More than 10 years	Total No Stream
Bonds Issued (principal + interest)	$ 320.070.501	$ 90.310.637	$ 410.381.138	$ 1.112.544.654	$ 488.797.968	$ 685.675.120	$ -	$ 2.287.017.742
Bank Loans (principal + interest)	29.394.876	614.502.810	643.897.686	373.964.836	1.100.591.821	-	-	1.474.556.657
IFRS 16 lease obligations (principal + interest)	4.315.177	12.692.393	17.007.570	24.391.985	12.398.409	30.804.048	25.129.146	92.723.588
Business accounts payable and other accounts payable	1.016.115.389	-	1.016.115.389	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1.369.895.943**	**$ 717.505.840**	**$ 2.087.401.783**	**$ 1.510.901.475**	**$ 1.601.788.198**	**$ 716.479.168**	**$ 25.129.146**	**$ 3.854.297.987**

Credit risk

The Company closely tracks credit risk.

Commercial Accounts Receivable

To mitigate significant risks of defaults in the electricity business, we deploy a robust scheme of preventive actions of payment reminder, which seeks that our customers prioritize payment avoiding delinquency. Faced with non-payment, it proceeds in the first instance with persuasive actions such as the suspension of the electricity service and the early management of collection on high amounts of debt. Subsequently, in the event that the payment is not received or an agreement is reached, the coercive collection management is initiated, through the assignment of the debts to firms specialized in collection, thus reducing the possibility of high portfolio impairments. The evolution of the portfolio is periodically monitored and, if required, complementary recovery management actions are defined on amounts and situations that may represent a high impact of non-payment for the company.

To mitigate significant credit risks and defaults in the commercial portfolio, a credit analysis of financing requests on PSVAs is carried out and the constitution of guarantees in each business is requested. The company deploys a robust scheme of preventive actions of payment reminder, which seeks that our customers prioritize payment avoiding delinquency. Faced with non-payment, we proceed in the first instance with persuasive actions such as the early management of collection on high amounts of debt. Subsequently, in the event that the payment is not received or an agreement is reached, the coercive collection management is initiated, through the assignment of the debts to firms specialized in collection, thus reducing the possibility of high portfolio impairments. The performance of the credit is periodically monitored and if required, complementary recovery management actions are defined on amounts and situations that may represent a high impact of non-payment for the company.

Assets of a financial nature

Investments of the Company's available resources (treasury investments), originating in the operation, in other non-operating income and financial derivatives operations, are made in leading domestic and foreign financial institutions that meet the minimum risk rating requested by the Company.

The minimum risk rating of financial counterparties must be long-term international investment grade, or its equivalent on a local scale taking into account the minimum international foreign currency rating of the Republic of Colombia. It may only be invested in counterparties with a lower rating, within the limits established by risks for non-investment grade counterparties, or after approval by means of a current Waiver granted for risks. Local risk ratings must be issued by a recognized and legally established risk rating agency in Colombia. For international risk ratings, those granted by Moody's, S&P and Fitch will be acceptable. The following rules apply to determine the rating given to counterparties:

- If the counterparty has only one rating, the same one is chosen.
- If the counterparty has two ratings, the best rating of the two available is taken.
- If the counterparty has more than two ratings, the second best available rating is taken

Surplus liquidity operations must meet the following general criteria:

Security: In order to preserve the value of the investment portfolio, the resources available to be placed must meet the credit rating requirements contained in this document.

Liquidity: The instruments that are part of the investments must have high liquidity in the market.

Profitability: Within the permitted risk limits, the maximum possible return on investments should be sought.

Diversification: The concentration of risk in a certain type of issuer or counterparty should be avoided.

Transparency: All operations and commitments made in the management of available resources must be explicitly recorded and supported, and governed by the rules and procedures in force.

Risk measurement:

The Company adopted IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018, which introduced a new hedge accounting model, with the aim of aligning accounting more closely with companies' risk management activities and establishing a more principled approach.

Under the new approach, a coverage ratio is effective if and only if it meets the following criteria:

a) There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

b) The effect of credit risk does not predominate over the changes in value that come from that economic relationship.

c) The hedging ratio, understood as the relationship between the notional of the hedged item and the notional of the hedging instrument, is the same as that which the Company uses for risk management purposes and such a relationship is suitable for hedge accounting purposes.

38. Fair Value Information

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is presented for the amount at which the instrument could be redeemed in a current transaction between parties by mutual agreement and not in a forced or settlement transaction, according to the defined policy.

(In thousands of pesos)

The following are the financial assets and financial liabilities that vary between book value and fair value as of December 31, 2021:

Financial assets (1)		Book value		Fair value
Business accounts and other accounts receivable, net	$	1.087.140.646	$	1.092.283.965

Financial liabilities (2)		Book value		Fair value
Bonds issued	$	2.232.324.246	$	2.246.638.355
Bank loans		1.897.229.798		1.678.438.103
Leasing obligations		76.677.664		72.641.165
Total liabilities	**$**	**4.206.231.708**	**$**	**3.997.717.623**

(1) The Company evaluates accounts receivable and other accounts receivable over the long term, classifying them below level 2 of the hierarchy taking into account that they are observable in similar markets. It is used for this base measurement of parameters such as the lowest interest rates of the market of products with characteristics similar to the cut of December 2021, risk factors of each country in particular, the solvency of the client and the risk characteristics of the financed portfolio. On the basis of this assessment, provisions are recorded to account for expected losses on these accounts receivable.

(2) Financial obligations and financial leases are classified within level 2 of the hierarchy since they can be traded or traded in active markets at market prices on the date of measurement. Fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using the rates available for debts with similar conditions, credit risk, and maturities. The Company employs the discount rates of the zero coupon curve according to the maturities of each issue.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and commercial accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company does not present in its statement of financial position financial assets or liabilities measured by their fair value.

39. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The categories under IFRS 9 of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

		As of December 31, 2021				As of December 31, 2020		
Financial Assets		**Stream**		**Non-current**		**Stream**		**Non-current**
Amortized Cost								
Cash and cash equivalents	$	375.890.228	$	-	$	484.967.662	$	-
Commercial accounts receivable and other accounts receivable		1.020.995.963		66.144.683		913.032.969		101.090.676
Accounts receivable from related entities		63.720.445		-		26.355.793		-
Other financial assets		8.201.048		-		3.620.989		-
Total Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	**$**	**1.468.807.684**	**$**	**66.144.683**	**$**	**1.427.977.413**	**$**	**101.090.676**
Fair Value with changes in ORI								
Other financial assets								
		-		26.856.558		-		6.318
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value with changes in ORI	$	**-**	**$**	**26.856.558**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**6.318**

(In thousands of pesos)

Financial Liabilities	As of December 31, 2021 Stream	As of December 31, 2021 Non-current	As of December 31, 2020 Stream	As of December 31, 2020 Non-current
Amortized Cost				
Other financial liabilities	$ 910.337.089	$ 3.296.926.685	$ 663.606.761	$ 2.476.606.801
Business accounts and other accounts payable	1.016.115.390	-	1.032.751.711	-
Accounts payable to related entities	63.499.211	-	185.011.975	-
Total Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	**$ 1.989.951.690**	**$ 3.296.926.685**	**$ 1.881.370.447**	**$ 2.476.606.801**

40. Approval of the Financial Statements

The Company's general purpose financial statements as of December 31, 2021, were approved by the Board of Directors according to Minutes No. XX of February 2, 4 , 20222 in order to be presented to the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the Commercial Code.

41. Relevant Topics

Fusion Process

On October 1, 2021, the request for authorization of the merger by absorption between Emgesa S.A. E.S.P., (as the acquiring company) and the companies Codensa S.A. E.S.P., Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P. and Essa 2 SpA (as absorbed companies) was filed with the Superintendency of Companies of Colombia. Once the merger is approved and perfected by public deed, the acquired companies will be dissolved without liquidation and the acquiring company will acquire its assets, rights and obligations in accordance with Article 178 of the Commercial Code."

Covid-19 impact measures

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 Coronavirus outbreak a pandemic, due to its rapid spread around the world, having affected more than 150 countries. Most governments are taking restrictive measures to contain the spread, including: isolation, confinement, quarantine and restriction on the free movement of people, closure of public and private premises, except for basic necessities and health facilities, closure of borders and drastic reduction of air, sea, rail and land transport. In Colombia, the Government has adopted various legislative measures to mitigate the adverse effects, both human and economic-financial, that may occur, where appropriate, caused by this health crisis due to COVID-19.

To mitigate the economic-financial impacts of this crisis, the Colombian Government has adopted various measures at the business, financial and fiscal-tax levels, aimed at ensuring the continuity of business activity; and, in particular, in certain sectors of activity in the country.

Measures that the Company has been taking to face the new market conditions due to COVID-19

With respect to the measures that the Company has taken regarding the mitigation of COVID-19 and complying with the measures established by the National Government, the following is the Contingency Plan implemented by the Company, which is structured in four main focal points:

a) Personnel Protection:

After the activation of the Business Continuity Plan on March 9, 2020, the first measures adopted by the Company were the cancellation of national and international trips, corporate events, internal group formations, and made a strong call for individual self-care through campaigns that it activated through internal media. These measures have been maintained during 2021, in addition to covid prevention, the company has promoted information on vaccination as a measure to mitigate the impact of Covid contagion.

To date, although the government has relaxed the measures in the Company, biosecurity measures are maintained, such as distancing 1.5 meters in the facilities, prevailing work at home for people whose functions allow them, self-care campaigns and also the certification in biosafe operations with ICONTEC. In total, 61% of workers are performing their task through this modality. 29% carry out their work in the field or in the Company's offices.

The company continues to develop the coordination of displacement shifts, ensuring that crews start and close at different times and staff rotation, ensuring that a different person leaves each day. Additionally, 100% of the support areas or staff are working from home providing the service to their clients with total normality.

Permanent health monitoring and prevention campaigns led by HSEQ Management are maintained, with special follow-up to workers with vulnerability criteria, in order to minimize the risk of infection. Additionally, other measures have been taken such as cellulite (equipment of maximum 5 people in a given space with sufficient distancing space). Within the cellulite, conditioning has also been adjusted to the headquarters to minimize contact. In addition to this, strict compliance has been given to all the protocols of cleaning and disinfection of common areas.

As of December 31, 2021, 98% of workers have at least one dose. In addition, the Company through the ANDI has ensured the vaccination of 5,287 people, this process began in July, aims to vaccinate employees, their families and some essential contractors who have not yet been vaccinated with the national government. In the month of November 2021 it began to support the vaccination of the children of workers over 3 years the value of the complete scheme per person is $ 213,718 that covers 2 sinovac doses: includes purchase of the biological, transport and logistics of application. With a cut-off date of December 30, 3,135 people have been vaccinated among 604 direct workers, 1,474 contractors, 824 family members, 166 minors between 3 and 17 years old and 69 former workers who began the vaccination process while they were linked to the Company.

b) Financial Strength and Access to Finance:

Despite the possible impacts due to the circulation of the Ómicron variant, the Company maintains a stable financial position, which allows it to effectively face the challenges of the COVID-19 contingency. Additionally, as a preventive measure, the Company closed on April 15, 2021 a committed line for USD$61 Million of immediate use if necessary, with validity of one year. Likewise, it should also be mentioned that the Company has a wide access to financing to meet future cash needs in the local and international market and has a "AAA" risk rating on a national scale ratified by Fitch Ratings in June 2021. To date, there are no material impacts on revenues, net income, cash flow and equity. In case of any significant impact, it will be informed in a timely manner to the market.

c) Customer Service:

Responsible virtual and face-to-face customer service

During 2021 we continue to strengthen our service model leveraged in digital tools of the Group, positioning among customers the range of digital channels such as WhatsApp Business, service chat, the attention of requests through the contact form and email.

Additionally and in line with the digitalization strategy, virtual assistants were implemented in the FB Messenger and Chat WEB channels and new transactions were incorporated such as the generation of payment agreements in virtual assistants, the generation of term for payment the WEB and APP, the generation of filing of requests and the monitoring of supply failures in WEB, Virtual assistants and IVR, among others. In this way, all the queries, requirements or claims of the clients can be solved, without the same one making some type of displacement to a commercial office, ensuring a simple and agile experience in each contact.

As of December 31, 2021, transactions in digital channels represent 84.46% of the total attention made in customer service.

We currently have 11 Service Centers in Cundinamarca in the municipalities of Soacha, Girardot, Facatativá, Chía, Fusagasugá, Ubaté, Puerto Salgar, Mesitas, Madrid, Zipaquirá and Villeta. In Bogotá we have the CSCs of Av. Suba, Venice, the Super Cades Cr 30, Americas, Suba, Bosa and 20 de Julio and the Cades of Plaza Américas, Servitá and Fontibón, for a total of 10 points of attention in the capital.

In all the Group's service centers we have the certification in biosafe operations

Virtual Invoice and Electronic Payments

The adoption of digital habits by customers continues to evolve, mainly influenced by digital transformation campaigns and the momentum generated by the conditions of the pandemic. As of December 31, 2021, we have 730.7 thousand customers enrolled in a virtual invoice, as well as an average of 1.4 million monthly payments through electronic means, which corresponds to a penetration of 42.4% in 2021.

39) Subsequent events

Capitalization Easy Credit Codensa S.A.

On January 28, 2022, the second capitalization of Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. Financing Company corresponding to the remaining 50% of the capital contribution of $7,839,000 was made according to Investment Framework Agreement and resolution 054 of January 2021 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.

Bond Buybacks

On January 14, 2022, the Compañía made the repurchase of Bonds of the Sub-series E5-17 for $ 24,000,000.