

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **2024**

enel

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(With comparative figures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023)

(With the Statutory Auditor's Report)

Build the
FUTURE through
SUSTAINABLE
POWER.



STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P

Report on the audit of the financial statements Opinion

I have audited the separate financial statements of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. (the Company), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the separate statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above, prepared in accordance with information fairly presented in the books and attached to this report, present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, the separate results of its operations and its separate cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia, applied on a basis consistent with the previous year.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing accepted in Colombia (ISA's). My responsibilities under those standards are described in the section "Responsibilities of the statutory auditor in relation to the audit of the separate financial statements" of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) included in the Information Assurance Standards accepted in Colombia, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the separate financial statements established in Colombia, and I have complied with my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code mentioned above. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

**Key audit matters**

I have determined that there are no key audit matters to report in this instance.

Other matters

The separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, are presented solely for comparison purposes, were audited by me, and in my report dated February 29, 2024, I expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Responsibility of Management and those charged with the Group's governance with respect to the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Colombia. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control that management considers necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making reasonable accounting estimates in the circumstances.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for evaluating the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or there is no other more realistic alternative than to proceed in one of these ways.

Those charged with corporate governance are responsible for the supervision of Company's financial reporting process

Statutory Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

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



INTERNAL

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with IAS, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that arising from an error, because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- I evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- I conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the disclosure that describes this situation in the separate financial statements or, if this disclosure is inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to operate as a going concern.
- I evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the separate financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that provides a fair presentation.
- I obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Group's financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit of the Group. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

I also provide those charged with corporate governance with confirmation that I have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of independence and that I have disclosed to them all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be thought to influence my independence and, where applicable, the related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Based on the results of my tests, in my opinion during 2024:

- a) The Company's accounting has been conducted in accordance with legal regulations and accounting standards.
- b) The transactions recorded in the books comply with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting.
- c) Correspondence, account receipts, and minute books and share registers are duly maintained and preserved.
- d) There is consistency between the accompanying financial statements and the prepared management report by the administrators, which includes the administration's certification of the free circulation of invoices issued by vendors or suppliers.
- e) The information contained in the self-assessment statements of contributions to the comprehensive social security system, in particular that relating to members and their contribution base income, has been taken from the accounting records and supporting documents. The Company is not in arrears with regard to contributions to the comprehensive social security system.

To comply with the requirements of articles 1.2.1.2. and 1.2.1 5. of the Single Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, in development of the responsibilities of the Fiscal Auditor contained in numerals 1 and 3 of the Article 209 of the Commercial Code, related to the evaluation of whether the acts of the Company's directors comply with the statutes and the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting and whether there are and are adequate measures of internal control, conservation and custody of the assets of the Company or of third parties in its possession, I issued a separate report dated February 27, 2025.



Andrea Rodríguez Mur

Revisor Fiscal de Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
T.P. 145083 - T
Miembro de KPMG S.A.S.

27 de febrero de 2025



**INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR ON COMPLIANCE WITH SECTIONS 1) AND 3)
OF ARTICLE 209 OF THE CODE OF COMMERCE**

To the Shareholders of
Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.:

Description of the Main Matter

As part of my duties as Statutory Auditor and in compliance with Articles 1.2.1.2 and

1.2.1.5 of the Sole Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, as amended by Articles 4 and 5 of Decree 2496 of 2015, respectively, I must report on compliance with paragraphs 1) and 3) of Article 209 of the Code of Commerce, detailed as follows, by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. hereinafter "the Company" as of December 31, 2024, in the form of an independent reasonable assurance conclusion, that the acts of the administrators have complied with the provisions of the bylaws and the Shareholders' Meeting and that there are adequate internal control measures, in all material aspects, in accordance with the criteria indicated in the paragraph entitled "Criteria" of this report::

1) Whether the actions of the Company's administrators comply with the bylaws and the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and

3) Whether there are adequate internal control measures for the preservation and custody of the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession.

Responsibility of Management

The Company's management is responsible for complying with the bylaws and decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and for designing, implementing, and maintaining adequate internal control measures for the preservation and custody of the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia..



Statutory Auditor's Responsibilities

My responsibility is to examine whether the acts of the Company's directors are in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting. This standard requires me to plan and perform the procedures I consider necessary to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and whether there are adequate internal control, preservation, and custody measures for the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia, in all material respects.

The accounting firm to which I belong and which appointed me as the Company's statutory auditor applies International Standard on Quality Control No. 1 and, consequently, maintains a comprehensive quality control system that includes documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements and applicable legal and

I have complied with the independence and ethics requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is based on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

The procedures selected depend on my professional judgment, including the assessment of the risk that the actions of management are not in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and that the internal control measures for the preservation and custody of the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession are not adequately designed and implemented, in accordance with the requirements of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia..

This reasonable assurance engagement includes obtaining evidence as of December 31, 2024. The procedures include:

- Obtaining written representation from Management on whether the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and for designing, implementing and maintaining adequate measures of internal control, conservation and safekeeping of the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.



- Reading and verification of compliance of the Company's bylaws Reading and verification of compliance of the Company's bylaws.
- Obtain a certification from Management about meetings of the Meeting of Shareholders, documented in the minutes.
- Reading the minutes of the Meeting of Shareholders and the bylaws and verifying whether the management's acts are in accordance therewith.
- Inquiries with Management regarding changes or amendment projects to the Company's statutes during the covered period and validation of their implementation.
- Evaluate if there are adequate measures of internal control, conservation and safekeeping of the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, which includes:
- Tests of the design, implementation and effectiveness of the relevant controls of the components of internal control over financial reporting, which includes the requirements of External Circular 012 of 2022, included in Chapter I, Title V of Part III of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and the elements established by the Company, such as: control environment, risk assessment process by the entity, information systems, control activities and monitoring of controls.
- Evaluation of the design, implementation and effectiveness of relevant manual and automatic controls, of the key business processes related to significant accounts of the financial statements.
- Issuance of letters to management with my recommendations on the deficiencies in internal control considered nonsignificant that were identified during the tax audit work.

Inherent limitations

Due to the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, effective controls existing at the date of my examination may change in future periods, because my report is based on selective testing and because the assessment of internal control is subject to becoming inadequate due to changes in conditions or because the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate. Furthermore, inherent limitations of internal control include human error, failure due to collusion by two or more individuals, or inappropriate override of controls by management.

Criteria

The criteria considered for the evaluation of the matters mentioned in the Description of the Main Issue paragraph include: a) the bylaws and minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting, and b) the internal control components implemented by the Company, such as the control environment, risk assessment procedures, information and communication systems, and monitoring of controls by management and those charged with corporate governance, which are based on the provisions of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia.

Conclusion

My conclusion is based on the evidence obtained on the matters described and is subject to the inherent limitations set forth in this report. I believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for the conclusion expressed below:

In my opinion, the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and the internal control, conservation, and custody measures for the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession are adequate in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia.



Andrea Rodríguez Mur

Revisor Fiscal de Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
T.P. 145083 - T
Miembro de KPMG S.A.S.

27 de febrero de 2025

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.
(With comparative figures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023)

(With the Statutory Auditor's Report)


Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Statement of Financial Position
(Comparative figures as of December 31, 2023)
(In thousands of Colombian pesos)

	Note	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
<i>Current Assets:</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	\$ 897.063.334	\$ 1.437.701.171
Other financial assets	5	78.209.882	19.420.007
Other non-financial assets	6	67.696.037	64.879.757
Trade and other accounts receivable, net	7	1.960.126.018	2.394.965.018
Accounts receivable from related entities	8	22.390.355	14.054.079
Inventories, net	9	438.197.150	502.366.448
Assets held for sale	10	223.732.802	424.508.688
Income tax assets	11	145.591.968	5.842.707
Total current assets		3.833.007.546	4.863.737.875
<i>Non-Current Assets:</i>			
Other non-current financial assets	5	18.878.530	30.256.096
Other non-current non-financial assets	6	232.516.977	215.991.146
Trade accounts receivable and other non-current accounts receivable	7	51.293.534	54.134.284
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	12	3.503.505.035	3.035.336.196
Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	13	633.393.512	787.050.032
Property, plant and equipment, net	14	20.396.355.106	18.549.693.669
Total non-current assets		24.835.942.694	22.672.461.423
Total Assets		28.668.950.240	27.536.199.298
Liabilities and equity			
<i>Current liabilities:</i>			
Other current financial liabilities	15	2.036.538.538	2.174.345.864
Trade accounts payable and other current accounts payable	16	1.984.237.157	2.756.987.272
Current accounts payable to related entities	8	146.617.519	118.805.908
Other current provisions	17	235.666.326	225.473.844
Current tax liabilities	18	-	366.180.109
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	19	308.931.430	340.874.621
Provisions for current employee benefits	20	118.895.068	129.495.572
Total current liabilities		4.830.886.038	6.112.163.190
<i>Non-current liabilities:</i>			
Other non-current financial liabilities	15	8.047.569.145	7.210.819.788
Non-current accounts payable to related entities	8	21.087.548	23.696.248
Other non-current provisions	17	731.652.951	195.611.469
Provisions for non-current employee benefits	20	351.309.144	499.773.206
Deferred tax liabilities	21	481.467.419	365.077.965
Total non-current liabilities		9.633.086.207	8.294.978.676
Total liabilities		14.463.972.245	\$ 14.407.141.866

	Note	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Heritage			
Issued capital	22	\$ 655.222.313	\$ 655.222.313
Issue premiums		113.255.816	113.255.816
Merger premiums		5.448.823.679	5.448.823.679
Other reserves		1.783.197.947	1.851.635.302
Capital costs		(6.508.367)	(6.508.367)
Other comprehensive income (ORI)		475.585.340	(155.295.479)
<i>Profit for the period</i>		2.251.936.168	1.931.621.190
<i>Retained earnings</i>		738.189.072	545.026.951
<i>Retained losses</i>		(258.367.060)	(258.367.060)
<i>Gain from conversion to IFRS</i>		3.267.493.838	3.267.493.838
<i>Equity effect of business combination</i>		(263.850.751)	(263.850.751)
Retained earnings		5.735.401.267	5.221.924.168
Total Equity		14.204.977.995	13.129.057.432
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 28.668.950.240	\$ 27.536.199.298

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

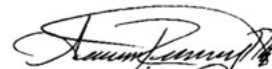
We, the undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the Company accounting books.

 Signed by
FRANCESCO
BERTOLI

Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative

 Signed by Luz
Dary Sarmiento
Quintero

Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Certified Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450-T




Andrea Rodríguez Mur
Statutory Auditor
Professional Card 145083-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of February 27, 2025).

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
Statement of Income, by Nature, Separate
(With comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2023)
(Thousands of Colombian pesos, except earnings per share)

	Note	For the year ended December 31 2024	For the year ended December 31 2023
Revenue	23	\$ 15.465.944.565	\$ 15.173.011.794
Other operating income	23	128.271.844	136.012.527
Total, income from ordinary activities and other operating income		15.594.216.409	15.309.024.321
Procurement and services	24	(9.113.556.062)	(8.161.775.447)
Contribution margin		\$ 6.480.660.347	\$ 7.147.248.874
Other work performed by the entity and capitalized	13 and 14	169.954.557	156.629.523
Personnel expenses	25	(517.633.722)	(493.022.797)
Other fixed costs, by nature	26	(785.563.924)	(636.265.261)
Gross operating income		5.347.417.258	6.174.590.339
Depreciation and amortization	27	(926.807.906)	(826.641.152)
Impairment losses	28	(273.640.184)	(654.561.317)
income		4.146.969.168	4.693.387.870
Financial income	29	180.495.289	266.259.974
Financial expenses	29	(1.145.518.673)	(1.139.344.495)
Exchange difference, net	29	(23.882.822)	20.903.659
Financial result, net		(988.906.206)	(852.180.862)
Result from other investments			
Results of companies accounted for by the equity method	30	186.116.137	(211.832.508)
Results on sale and disposal of assets, net	31	(16.744.455)	16.239.677
Income before taxes		3.327.434.644	3.645.614.177
Income tax expense	32	(1.075.498.476)	(1.713.992.987)
Profit for the period		\$ 2.251.936.168	\$ 1.931.621.190
Basic and diluted earnings per share	33	15.122	12.971
Number of common shares outstanding		148.913.918	148.913.918

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

We, 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 prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the Company accounting books.

 Signed by
FRANCESCO
BERTOLI

Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative

 Signed by Luz
Dary Sarmiento
Quintero

Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Certified Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450-T



Andrea Rodríguez Mur
Statutory Auditor
Professional Card 145083-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of February 27, 2025).

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
(With comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2023)
(In thousands of Colombian pesos)

	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Net income		\$ 2.251.936.168	\$ 1.931.621.190
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the period, before taxes:			
(Losses) on remeasurements of financial instruments measured at fair value with changes in ORI		(447.626)	(2.618.023)
Gain (loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		155.401.746	(120.537.047)
Conversion of equity method		462.455.103	(869.518.200)
Other income for the period, before taxes		617.409.223	(992.673.270)
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss for the period, before taxes:			
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges		107.031.002	(420.290.854)
Other income to be reclassified to income for the period, before income taxes		107.031.002	(420.290.854)
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income for the period			
(Loss) gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(56.098.554)	41.443.631
Total income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the period		(56.098.554)	41.443.631
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income to be reclassified to income for the period			
Income taxes related to cash flow hedges		(37.460.852)	135.279.022
Total income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income will be reclassified to income for the period.		(37.460.852)	135.279.022
Total other comprehensive income		630.880.819	(1.236.241.471)
Total Comprehensive Income	34	\$ 2.882.816.987	\$ 695.379.719

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

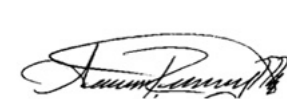
We, the undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the Company accounting books.


Signed by
FRANCESCO BERTOLI

Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative


Signed by Luz
Dary Sarmiento
Quintero

Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Certified Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450-T


Andrea Rodríguez Mur
Statutory Auditor
Professional Card 145083-T
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(See my report of February 27, 2025).

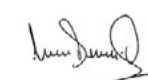
Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
Statement of Changes in Separate Shareholders' Equity
(With comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2023)
(In thousands of Colombian pesos)


	Reservations									Other comprehensive income					
	Issued capital	Capital Costs	Additional paid-in capital	Merger premium	Legal reserve	Statutory Reserve	Occasional Reserve	Other reserves	Total Reserves	Gains and losses on remeasurement of financial instruments measured at fair value and cash flow hedges	Gains and losses from defined benefit plans	Equity method Subsidiaries	Total Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total equity
Initial Equity as of 01-01-2023	\$ 655.222.313	\$ (6.508.367)	\$ 113.255.816	\$ 5.448.823.679	\$ 354.065.638	\$ 178.127	\$ 381.958.956	\$ 1.146.052.277	\$ 1.882.254.998	\$ 278.975.223	\$ (117.352.484)	\$ 919.323.253	\$ 1.080.945.992	\$ 5.997.936.967	\$ 15.171.931.398
Changes in equity															
Comprehensive income															
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.931.621.190	1.931.621.190
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(287.629.855)	(79.093.416)	(869.518.200)	(1.236.241.471)	-	(1.236.241.471)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(287.629.855)	(79.093.416)	(869.518.200)	(1.236.241.471)	1.931.621.190	695.379.719
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.619.696)	-	(30.619.696)	-	-	-	-	(2.707.633.989)	(2.738.253.685)
Total decrease in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.619.696)	-	(30.619.696)	(287.629.855)	(79.093.416)	(869.518.200)	(1.236.241.471)	(776.012.799)	(2.042.873.966)
Ending Equity at 12/31/2023	\$ 655.222.313	\$ (6.508.367)	\$ 113.255.816	\$ 5.448.823.679	\$ 354.065.638	\$ 178.127	\$ 351.339.260	\$ 1.146.052.277	\$ 1.851.635.302	\$ (8.654.632)	\$ (196.445.900)	\$ 49.805.053	\$ (155.295.479)	\$ 5.221.924.168	\$ 13.129.057.432
Initial Equity as of 01-01-2024	\$ 655.222.313	\$ (6.508.367)	\$ 113.255.816	\$ 5.448.823.679	\$ 354.065.638	\$ 178.127	\$ 351.339.260	\$ 1.146.052.277	\$ 1.851.635.302	\$ (8.654.632)	\$ (196.445.900)	\$ 49.805.053	\$ (155.295.479)	\$ 5.221.924.168	\$ 13.129.057.432
Changes in equity															
Comprehensive income															
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.251.936.168	2.251.936.168
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.122.524	99.303.192	462.455.103	630.880.819	-	630.880.819
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.122.524	99.303.192	462.455.103	630.880.819	2.251.936.168	2.882.816.987
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68.437.355)	-	(68.437.355)	-	-	-	-	(1.738.459.069)	(1.806.896.424)
Total increase in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68.437.355)	-	(68.437.355)	69.122.524	99.303.192	462.455.103	630.880.819	513.477.099	1.075.920.563
Ending Equity at 12/31/2024	\$ 655.222.313	\$ (6.508.367)	\$ 113.255.816	\$ 5.448.823.679	\$ 354.065.638	\$ 178.127	\$ 282.901.905	\$ 1.146.052.277	\$ 1.783.197.947	\$ 60.467.892	\$ (97.142.708)	\$ 512.260.156	\$ 475.585.340	\$ 5.735.401.267	\$ 14.204.977.995

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

We, 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 prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the Company accounting books.


Signed by
FRANCESCO BERTOLI
Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative


Signed by Luz
Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Certified Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450-T



Andrea Rodriguez Mur
Statutory Auditor
Professional Card 145083-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of February 27, 2025).

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Statement of Cash Flows, Direct Method
(With comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2023)
(In thousands of Colombian pesos)

	For the year ended December 31 December 2024	For the year ended December 31 December 2023
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		
Types of operating activity fees		
<i>Proceeds from the sale of goods and rendering of services</i>	14.501.301.335	14.298.910.138
<i>Receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other income from ordinary activities</i>	201.915.997	190.528.399
<i>Proceeds from premiums and benefits, annuities and other underwritten policy benefits</i>	16.892.757	20.229.150
<i>Other charges for operating activities</i>	2.552.901.609	2.664.774.263
<i>Payments to suppliers for the supply of goods and services</i>	(8.536.291.352)	(8.521.713.316)
<i>Payments to and on behalf of employees</i>	(570.968.626)	(379.125.187)
<i>Payments for premiums and benefits, annuities and other obligations arising from the policies underwritten</i>	(82.558.433)	(53.920.196)
<i>Other payments for operating activities</i>	(2.781.171.025)	(1.964.859.191)
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 5.302.022.262	\$ 6.254.824.060
Income taxes paid	(1.499.494.807)	(1.869.805.008)
Other cash outflows	(184.137.411)	(221.458.734)
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 3.618.390.044	\$ 4.163.560.318
Cash flows from loss of control of subsidiaries or other businesses	-	181.109.524
Cash flows used to obtain control of subsidiaries or other businesses	-	(18.000.000)
Other payments to acquire equity or debt instruments of other entities	-	(2.606.240)
Loans to related entities	(2.100.000)	(17.500.000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	24.035.369	27.908.866
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2.250.429.517)	(2.701.690.794)
Payments derived from futures, forwards, options and swaps contracts	(46.064.895)	(219.181.786)
Proceeds from futures, forward, options and swap contracts	41.472.983	48.031.171
Receivables from related entities	-	576.854.562
Dividends received	165.641.293	268.346.308
Interest received from investing activities	57.191.690	113.417.938
Net cash flows used in investing activities	\$ (2.010.253.077)	\$ (1.743.310.451)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Amounts from loans	2.985.574.000	3.569.222.000
Loan repayments	(2.216.836.042)	(1.683.818.642)
Dividends paid shareholders	(1.806.873.847)	(2.738.268.512)
Interest paid on financing	(1.067.496.564)	(948.626.789)
Interest paid on leases (IFRS16)	(27.508.948)	(27.853.603)
Lease liability payments (IFRS16)	(41.018.082)	(37.896.139)
Other cash inflows financing	25.384.679	105.818.694
Net cash flows used in financing activities	\$ (2.148.774.804)	\$ (1.761.422.991)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (540.637.837)	\$ 658.826.876
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1.437.701.171	778.874.295
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 897.063.334	\$ 1.437.701.171

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

We, 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 prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the Company accounting books.

 Signed by
FRANCESCO
BERTOLI

Francesco Bertoli
Legal Representative

 Signed by Luz
Dary Sarmiento
Quintero

Luz Dary Sarmiento Quintero
Certified Public Accountant
Professional Card 65450-T



Andrea Rodríguez Mur
Statutory Auditor
Professional Card 145083-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of February 27, 2025).

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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(In thousands of Colombian pesos)

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1. General Information

1.1 Economic Entity

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. (hereinafter "the Company") is a commercial corporation incorporated under Colombian law as a public utility company, regulated by Laws 142 and 143 of 1994.

The Company was incorporated by public deed No. 003480 of the 18th Notary Office of Bogotá D.C. on October 15, 1980. of the Notary Office 18 of Bogotá D.C. on October 15, 1980 and registered before the Chamber of Commerce on August 17, 2007 under number 01151755 of book IX, commercial registration No. 01730333, with the contribution of the generation assets of Compañía Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P. (formerly Empresa de Energía de Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.) with 51.51% of the shares (common and preferred shares without voting rights) and the cash contributions of the other investors with 48.49% of the shares (common).

The Company is of Colombian origin, has its domicile and main offices at Calle 93 No. 13 - 45 Piso 1°, Bogotá D.C. and its term of duration is indefinite.

The Company is a subsidiary of Enel Américas S.A., a majority-owned subsidiary of Enel S.P.A. (hereinafter, Enel).

The situation of the Business Group registered in the commercial registry of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá was updated by means of a private document dated January 2, 2024, registered on January 29, 2024 under No. 03059531 of Book IX, in which the foreign company Enel S.P.A. (Parent Company) communicates that it exercises a situation of control and that the Business Group is configured directly over the company Enel Américas S. A. (Subsidiary), which in turn exercises direct control over the companies Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.A. and Energía y Servicios South América S.P.A. (Subordinates). A. (Subsidiary) which in turn exercises direct control over the companies Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and Energía y Servicios South América S.P.A. (Subordinates); in turn, the company Enel Colombia S. A. E.S.P. (Subsidiary) exercises direct control over the companies Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and Energía y Servicios South América S.P.A. (Subordinates). A. E.S.P. (Subordinate), exercises direct control over the companies Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P. (formerly Inversora Codensa S.A.S.), Fundación Enel Colombia, Guayepo Solar S.A.S., Latamsolar Fotovoltaica Fundación S.A.S., Atlántico Photovoltaic S.A.S. E.S.P., EGP Fotovoltaica La Loma S.A.S.-In Liquidation, Latamsolar Energías Renovables S.A.S., Latamsolar Fotovoltaica Sahagún S.A.S. and Guayepo Solar III S.A.S. E.S.P. (Subordinates).

As a result of the acquisition of 100% of the shares of the company Guayepo III S.A.S. E.S.P., the registration in the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá is pending due to the update of the control situation and business group.

Corporate Purpose - The Company's corporate purpose is the generation, distribution, commercialization and storage of electric energy under the terms of Law 143 of 1994 and the rules that regulate, add, modify or repeal it, and all types of activities related directly, indirectly, complementary or auxiliary thereto, as well as the execution of all activities related to the provision of public utilities in general. Additionally, the company may, as part of its corporate purpose: Acquire, build, operate, maintain and commercially exploit electric generation plants of any technology such as, but not limited to, hydraulic, thermal, photovoltaic and wind, perform works, designs and consulting in electrical engineering, execute all activities related to exploration, development, research, exploitation, commercialization, storage, marketing, stone transportation; as well as the administrative, operational and technical management related to the production of minerals and the exploration and exploitation of deposits in the Republic of Colombia, including the purchase, sale, rental, distribution, import and export of raw materials, elements, machinery and equipment for the mining sector; the import of liquid fuels derived from petroleum for the generation of energy, as well as the import of natural gas for the generation of energy and/or its commercialization. Likewise, the Company may acquire, manage

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
Notes to the Separate Financial Statements
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and operate other public utilities, enter into and execute special management contracts with other public utilities in Colombia or abroad; sell or provide goods and/or services to other economic agents inside or outside the country, related to public utilities. Participate in any form of consortium and/or business collaboration with natural and legal persons, national or foreign, to carry out activities related, connected or complementary to its corporate purpose; promote and establish commercial establishments or agencies in Colombia and abroad; acquire any kind of movable or immovable property, lease them, dispose of them, encumber them and give them in guarantee; exploit trademarks, trade names, patents, inventions or any other incorporeal property; participate in public and private bids; enter into and execute all kinds of contracts and acts, whether civil, labor, commercial or financial, such as, but not limited to, insurance contracts, transportation, joint venture accounts, as well as all kinds of contracts with banking and/or financial entities and, in general, enter into and execute acts and contracts of any nature that are necessary, convenient or appropriate for the achievement of its purposes; participate in financial derivative markets of energy commodities; sell any product or by-product derived from the operation of generation plants other than electric energy, as well as any other product that has as a component any of the above; give to or receive from its shareholders, parent companies, subsidiaries and third parties, money in exchange; draw, accept, endorse, collect and pay all kinds of securities, negotiable instruments, shares, executive securities and others; participate with financial entities as banking and insurance correspondent; perform support activities for Postal Service Operators duly authorized and registered by the Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies for the benefit of its customers and third parties; develop business lines such as: (i) comprehensive management of public lighting service; (ii) energy efficiencies, which includes, special lighting, development of smart and sustainable cities and buildings, home automation, technology substitution; (iii) mass electric mobility, public or private; (iv) provision of advisory services, auditing, consulting, studies, information analysis, data processing of any kind; (v) commercialization of all kinds of own and/or third party products, such as but not limited to insurance, subscriptions, maintenance services for facilities and equipment; comprehensive assistance services such as medical, funeral, home and pet services. 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, commercialize, maintain and in general develop any activity that is involved in the production chain of such goods or services, for the benefit of its customers and third parties, inside or outside the country; take the necessary actions to preserve the environment and good relations with communities in the area of influence of its projects. Any of the activities foreseen in this corporate purpose may be carried out by the Company: (i) directly or as a partner or shareholder in other commercial companies with any corporate purpose, especially, but not limited to, financial entities that provide traditional and/or digital banking services, other public utility companies, with prior authorization of the Board of Directors regardless of the amount of the investment, or (ii) through any type of business collaboration contract, all of the above within or outside the country.

The Company has 12 Hydropower plants, 1 thermal plant and 4 solar parks, located in the departments of Cundinamarca, Huila, Cesar and Magdalena:

Central	Technology	Declared Capacity [MW]
Guavio	Hydropower	1.250
Betania	Hydropower	540
El Quimbo	Hydropower	400
Guaca	Hydropower	324
Paradise	Hydropower	276
Dario Valencia	Hydropower	150
Tequendama	Hydropower	57
Jump II	Hydropower	35
Charquito	Hydropower	19
Lemon grove	Hydropower	18
Laguneta	Hydropower	18
Guavio Minor	Hydropower	10
Termozipa	Thermal	226
Guayepo I&II (1)	Solar	370
La loma (2)	Solar	150
Foundation (2)	Solar	100
El Paso	Solar	68

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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(In thousands of Colombian pesos)

*MW in alternating current (AC). Declared to the grid operator - XM.

(1) Start of commercial operation: November 2024.

(2) Start of commercial operation: June 2024.

Note: Guayepo III solar project is currently under construction/testing.

1.2 Gas Commercialization

Gas sales between January and December 2024 totaled 60.5 Mm3, maintaining our presence in serving industrial customers, the regulated market and natural gas vehicles on the Atlantic Coast, Antioquia and Bogota, as well as sales to other marketers and distributors.

By 2025 the Company remains active in all secondary market buying and selling processes through intraday supply and transportation negotiations.

1.3 Business collaboration contracts

The Company and Scotiabank Colpatría S.A. entered into an Open Book business collaboration agreement with the purpose of providing financial products and services to users of the public energy service in the residential and commercial categories, which is in effect from November 1, 2019 and the termination date 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 established in the Investment Framework Agreement signed on October 31, 2019.

On February 12, 2021, Resolution 0054 of January 26, 2021 of the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia became final, authorizing in association with Scotiabank Colpatría S.A. and other shareholders, the incorporation of Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento, the company was registered before the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota on March 31, 2021, this procedure has been notified to the Superintendence of Finance 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 delivery of the provisional share certificates and the registration in NewCo's share registry book, as well as the accreditation of the initial capital contribution, have been carried out. In this way, the first closing established in "Section 3.03 First Closing" of the Investment Framework Agreement has been achieved.

On January 28, 2022, the second transfer was made, reaching 100% of the capital contribution agreed between the parties (48.99% Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and 51% Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.).

A new agreement was signed which is effective as of October 2023, until October 2029 (6 years) under an Open Book collaboration contract, since it was agreed between the parties not to give continuity to the initiative of operating the Crédito Fácil Codensa business under a new commercial financing company considering the unfavorable market conditions.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and Scotiabank Colpatría S.A. decided not to submit the application for authorization of Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. Compañía de Financiamiento's operating permit to the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia, due to relevant changes in the international and local context that have affected some of the conditions that were taken into account to advance the project for the creation of the financial entity. Therefore, the corresponding plan for the liquidation of the company was submitted to the Superintendency. As of December 31, 2024, it is in the respective liquidation process. The remaining resources invested in the company were returned to the shareholders through an early distribution in November 2024, prior to the liquidation of Newco, which will take place during the first quarter of 2025.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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The Crédito Fácil Codensa business will continue to be developed under the business collaboration agreement, which was renewed in October 2023 between the parties, ratifying the commitment to continue offering financial products and associated benefits to customers. This alliance will allow us to continue developing the business model, focusing on its growth, improving the experience and benefits for customers and meeting new needs in a changing and competitive market.

1.4 Legal and regulatory framework

Strategy and Regulatory Management

The main objective of the regulatory strategy and management led by the Regulatory Management is define, represent and promote the company's position on sector and environmental regulatory issues before Colombian associations and institutions, both nationally and locally.

Different initiatives that contribute to the fulfillment of the Company's objectives and to the development and evolution of the markets are institutionally and regulatory managed by the Management, these are supported and presented to the respective entities either directly or through guilds and/or associations to which the Company is affiliated, so that they can be considered in the development of the regulatory and normative adjustments.

Complementarily, the Company follows up and controls regulatory and normative novelties issued by the different authorities in charge of defining policy, regulation, surveillance and control at national, regional and local level, socializing, identifying and managing the potential impacts with the business lines. Additionally, we monitor institutional developments that are related to and may have an impact on the operation of the businesses.

With regard to public consultation processes, regulatory impact analyses are carried out in coordination with the business lines and comments on regulatory proposals are managed in order to define the optimal local strategy by managing relations with the regulatory actors in the country (authorities and related agencies), socializing the impacts and making proposals that contribute to the development of the sector and the Organization.

Similarly, and considering the information that is published and/or socialized by government entities the regulatory and institutional agendas are reviewed, analyzed, shared and disseminated so that they may be commented on within the conditions established for public participation by each authority, so that they may be taken into account in the development of the business units.

Electricity

In 1994 the Household Public Utilities Law (Law 142) and the Electricity Law (Law 143) were published, defining the general criteria and policies governing the provision of household public utilities in Colombia, and the procedures and mechanisms for their regulation, control and oversight. The Electricity Law makes the constitutional approach viable, regulates the activities of generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization of electricity, creates a market and competitive environment, strengthens the sector, and limits the intervention of the State. There is free competition in the electricity generation and commercialization businesses, while for the transmission and distribution businesses these activities are treated as monopolies

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

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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(In thousands of Colombian pesos)

Energy transactions in the electricity sector are based on the fact that trading companies and large consumers can trade energy through bilateral contracts, Long-Term Contracting Auctions - SCLP and other trading mechanisms enabled within the framework of Resolution CREG 114 of 2018. Additionally, the sector's agents can trade energy through a short-term market called energy exchange, which operates freely according to supply and demand conditions

Additionally, to promote the expansion of the system, as well as to guarantee the availability of the energy supply, there are two mechanisms: i) the auctions of Firm Energy Obligations ("OEF") of the "Reliability Charge" scheme and ii) the auctions of long-term contracts to promote Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Sources (FNCER, for its acronym in Spanish).

In the case of the OEFs, they are regulated through different CREG resolutions that determine whether the auctions are carried out on existing plants or future projects, such as CREG 101-017 of 2022, which gives the option to participate to natural gas based generating plants, CREG 101-004 of 2022, which established the opportunity in which the OEFs of the Reliability Charge will be assigned to those who represent existing plants for the periods from December 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024, and December 1, 2024 to November 30, 2025, and CREG 133 of 2021, which proposes to define a competitive scheme for the assignment of Firm Energy Obligations to existing plants, which is still under discussion.

In the case of auctions of long-term FNCER contracts, they are supported by Law 1715 of 2014, Decree 2469 of 2014, and Law 1955 of 2019. The latter, in its Article 296, establishes the obligation of commercializing agents to acquire a minimum percentage of this type of energy (between 8 and 10%). The current legislation was modernized by Law 2099 of 2021, which defines the legal framework for the development of non-conventional renewable energies, and among others, establishes tax benefits that constitute incentives.

The generation activity is composed of companies that own power generation plants. Electricity generators sell their energy to the wholesale energy market (MEM), at the price resulting from free competition processes in the case of the charge applied to regulated users, or to large customers called non-regulated users, through bilateral contracts

Transmission companies that operate networks equal to or greater than 220 kV constitute the National Transmission System (STN). They must provide access to third parties on equal terms and receive a regulated revenue for their services. Transmission revenues include a connection charge that covers the cost of installation and a usage charge.

Distributors are regional natural monopolies with remuneration regulated by the CREG and supported by efficiency and quality criteria in the provision of the service. Any customer may access the distribution network by paying a connection charge and/or a usage charge

The Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) defines the remuneration methodology for distribution networks. Distribution charges are reviewed every five years and are updated monthly according to the Producer Price Index (IPP), in addition to other periodic updates provided for in the regulation.

The following are guidelines associated with the 2024 legal and regulatory framework:

In January 2024, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) published Resolution 101 036 of 2024, which enables the direct contracting of energy to protect regulated users from high prices in the energy exchange during the El Niño Phenomenon. The Resolution creates a contract modality called "Pay as contracted contract conditioned to the Ideal Generation not Committed in Contracts (PCG)", which may be subscribed bilaterally until March 1, 2024, and which will have a maximum duration until February 28, 2026. The maximum amounts to be contracted will be included in the limit of own purchases of Res. CREG 130 of 2019, which is not flexible, and the resulting prices of the contracts may be transferred to the tariff of regulated users, within annual limits.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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In the same month, and concomitantly with the aforementioned rule, the CREG published Resolution 101-034 of 2024, "Whereby temporary provisions are established for the delivery of surplus energy generation to the National Interconnected System, SIN". This final rule, which is temporary for 6 months, is intended to facilitate the delivery of surplus generation to the SIN during the occurrence of the El Niño phenomenon, by temporarily relaxing the regulatory requirements for this delivery. The above, for smaller plants, self-generators and co-generators with a capacity greater than 1 MW.

In the same month, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) published Resolution 101-035 of 2024, in compliance with article 5 of Decree 0929 of 2023, in which it relaxes the requirements of the capacitive power factor that users' installations must comply with according to the voltage level to which they are connected. This implies that the reactive energy to be charged to users would decrease proportionally according to the new power factor limits and their consumption.

In the same month, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) published Resolution 105 007 of 2024, which temporarily modifies articles 37 and 38 of Resolution CREG 108 of 1997, in order to establish criteria for determining and investigating significant deviations in consumption. The company shall initiate an investigation for significant deviation when the user's consumption in a month is more than three (3) standard deviations above the historical average. When consumption is above the upper limit, the user will only be charged the average consumption of the last six (6) months and when it is below the lower limit, the company will charge the user the metered consumption.

In February 2024 the Ministry of Mines and Energy issued Resolution 40042 of 2024, which includes measures such as: (i) modifying the guidelines on FPO change requests and guarantees for generation, cogeneration, self-generation projects framed in the transmission capacity allocation process, (ii) modifying the guarantees associated with projects in the long-term contracting auctions, (iii) giving freedom to agents for the modification of energy supply contracts subscribed in the 2019 and 2021 auctions, and (iv) expanding the definition of energy storage established in Resolution 40156 of 2022 of the MME.

In April 2024, the Ministry of Mines and Energy issued three resolutions with the purpose of making short-term management to mitigate the effects of the El Niño 2023-2024 Phenomenon on the National Interconnected System. Resolution 40115/24 extended the measures taken since last year in the sense of restricting energy exports to Ecuador, which must only start from thermal generation plants using liquid fuels and centrally dispatched thermal plants. This regulation was effective until July 31, 2024.

On the other hand, Resolution 40116/24 established that a minimum thermal generation goal must be incorporated within the daily generation dispatch, and in this scheme, the MME will define on a weekly basis the amount of daily thermal generation required, according to recommendations of the National Dispatch Center (CND, for its acronym in Spanish). The measure was in force until May 31. Finally, Resolution 40132/24, provides that the CND will program in the dispatch and redispatch the Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Sources (FNCER) that are dispatched centrally, on the basis of the generation program, and that these centrally dispatched FNCER plants will not be subject to the calculation of deviations or the liquidation of these.

This last regulation was accompanied by CREG Resolution 101 040-24, on the settlement of deviations for variable plants and a new cause for redispatch, as transitory measures to increase energy supply during the El Niño phenomenon; with this resolution, the measure taken for plant deviations was effective until June 30, 2024.

In the same month the CREG published resolutions 101-037 and 101-038 of 2024, seeking to continue programs to support the short-term financial viability of the country's trading companies. The first rule provides for extending the transitory application of the flexibility of the calculation of guarantees on contracts in the Wholesale Energy Market from April 30, 2024 to July 31, 2024, establishes ways in which the commercializing agent must inform the Administrator of the Commercial Exchanges System (ASIC) of its acceptance or not of this measure, and orders ASIC to make the adjustments to the guarantees for the month of May 2024 in the following weekly adjustment. The second rule issued has provided to allow for a fifth

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opportunity to some commercial agents to defer the payment of their obligations invoiced by ASIC and the Liquidator and Account Manager (LAC), regarding the charges for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; this fifth tranche of obligations generated will cover the period from March to June 2024, with a term for payment of 18 months from July 2024. We must emphasize that Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., in its role as marketer, continues with the restriction to benefit from these tranches, given its installed generation capacity, and regarding its role as generator and distributor, the amounts to be recovered that have been deferred by the marketers with the previous definitions of Tranches 1, 2, 3 and 4 could be increased.

Likewise, in April, the CREG published Resolution 101-041 of 2024, which established transitory measures for the dispatch of hydroelectric plants with available reservoir in the event of the El Niño 23-24 phenomenon. The definitive measure establishes: (i) the offer price will not be adjusted, if as a result of the ideal pre-dispatch, the hydro plant with available reserve greater than 20 days is present in all the periods in which it declared availability, (ii) otherwise, its offer price will be adjusted with the price of the hydro plant dispatched centrally with lower offer price, added by 15 \$/kWh. The above does not apply if the reservoir has a level equal to or lower than the Probabilistic ENFICC Level (minimum level that a reservoir needs to have for an associated plant to be able to generate its Firm Energy for the base Reliability Charge), (iii) the rule was in force until May 11, 2024.

In the same month, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) published for comments the draft Resolution 701 038 of 2024, which proposes the new methodology for remuneration of the activity of commercialization of electricity to regulated users in the National Interconnected System: It disaggregates the costs reported by each agent, proposes the costs to be recognized, determines the efficiency of each marketer through an efficiency model, proposes an incentive scheme for service quality, and updates the variable cost variables of the marketing activity (portfolio risk, financial risk and operating margin).

In May 2024, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Decree 0484 of 2024, in which regulatory provisions are issued on the availability of natural gas to meet the demand of thermal plants, seeking to incorporate new energy to the system, during low hydrology events determined by the MME, according to the criteria of IDEAM and the CND. In summary: (i) the Total Production Available for Sale (PTDV) and the Imported Quantity Available for Sale (CIDV), offered by producers after meeting the essential demand for natural gas, will be used, (ii) efficiency criteria will be used based on the specific consumption in MBTU/MWh (heat rate) of the generating plants that guarantee the best use of natural gas for the supply of electricity offered by them to the SIN and this natural gas may not be marketed at a price higher than that which was contracted, and (iii) the transporters may market the Primary Available Capacity at any time under the duration conditions they define.

It is also worth mentioning that in May 2024, Resolution 2402 published in the Official Gazette of the Cartagena Agreement Year XLI Number 5482, adopts the Operational, Commercial and Responsibilities Regulations of the Regional Coordinator associated to the international transactions of the Andean Regional Short-Term Electricity Market (MAERCP) as of July 1, 2026.

In June 2024 the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) issued Resolution CREG 501 - 043 of 2024 by which the investment plan for the commercialization market served by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., approved in Resolution CREG 189 of 2019, is modified and the request for approval of projects for interconnectable zones for the year 2023 is resolved. To date, such resolution was challenged by the Company.

Likewise, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) issued Resolution CREG 501 - 044 of 2024 approving the investment plan for coverage expansion projects in interconnectable areas of the commercialization market served by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. for the year 2024.

In the same month of June 2024, through CREG Resolution 701-049 of 2024, the Commission published for comments from the agents a resolution by which it again submits for consideration an intervention scheme to the exchange price similar to the one discussed under proposal 701-028 of 2023. On this occasion the CREG takes into consideration a competition advocacy concept of the Superintendence of Industry and

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Commerce, which was sent to the CREG in May 2024. The proposed measure, instead of setting a fixed ceiling of \$532/kWh (with reference to gas-fired thermal plants), as it was proposed last January, now considers a process for verification and adjustment to the maximum offer price (MPO), where this hourly MPO will be adjusted with the price offered by the last thermal plant that is not inflexible.

In July 2024, the CREG issued Resolution 101 044 of 2024, which adjusted the calculation of Firm Energy for the Reliability Charge (ENFICC) for solar photovoltaic projects when only secondary information is used, applicable for projects that wish to participate in any allocation mechanism of Firm Energy Obligations (OEF) without the requirement of having one year of on-site measurement. The rule indicates that the ENFICC value may not be higher than the ENFICC value calculated according to article 6 of CREG resolution 101 007 of 2023 multiplied by a value of 0.8 (previously the factor was 0.6).

In the same month the CREG issued Resolution CREG 101 046 of 2024, complementing the alternatives of assignment of Firm Energy Obligations for plants under construction. The measure allows the multi-year assignment of OEF for 1 or 2 years for plants under construction without relying on reconfiguration auctions. It is also applicable for existing plants with Additional Available Energy (EDA). The OEF can be covered with the sum of the monthly EDA of several plants and/or the ENFICC of one or several plants at risk. The agent that assigns the OEF will have the Start of Period of Obligation Validity (IPVO) deferred for 1 or 2 years. The end date of the OEF remains unchanged.

In August 2024, Law 2407 was issued to promote energy efficiency. It establishes guidelines for state entities to implement energy efficiency plans, creates the figure of Buyers with Energy Management Capacity (CCGE), promotes certificates for sustainable construction and promotes the implementation of AMI.

On August 22, 2024 the Commission issued CREG Circular 053 of 2024 with the definitive methodology for calculating the average quality of service targets for the years 2024 and 2025. For 2024, the target methodology established in Resolution CREG 015 of 2018 is maintained for both the duration indicator (SAIDI) and the frequency indicator (SAIFI). On the other hand, for the year 2025 the following rules are presented:

- SAIDI: The target is defined as an 8% improvement over the 10th percentile of the results obtained by the company in the period 2019-2023.
- SAIFI: The target is defined as the 10th percentile of the results obtained by the company in the period 2019-2023.

In August 2024 the Ministry of Mines and Energy decided to establish a temporary suspension (until August 31) of the Supply Limitation processes through resolution 40307 of 2024. The measure covered companies with Special Areas, and that will be in the process of recovering balances of the Tariff Option, and whose consumption in the special areas was higher than 30% of its regulated demand served. This rule, on account of Resolution MME 40409/24 is then extended until December 31, 2024, or until CREG issues a regulation that mitigates the effects of the supply limitation.

During the same month, the Ministry of Mines and Energy issued new measures for energy exports, through Resolution 40330 of 2024. The measure established that electric energy exports would be generated only with any (or a combination of some) of the following alternatives (if they were not in the national economic dispatch): Thermal plants with liquid fuels, centrally dispatched thermal plants, any plant of the SIN.

Likewise, in August 2024, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission made the penalty for generation deviations in variable plants more flexible for a period of 3 months, by means of resolution 101-047 of 2024. In the case of variable generation plants, the transitional measure provided that their daily and hourly deviation is equivalent to zero. The period of application of the measure is extendable by the CREG.

On September 12, 2024, Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. was notified by the CREG of the evidence order 319 of 2024, which dealt with the appeal for reconsideration filed by the Company against Resolution CREG 501 043 of 2024. The aforementioned is part of the process of the request for approval of the 2023 - 2027 investment plan for the electric power distribution activity. Basically, the request consists of: i) providing

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access and reading the information of special construction units, ii) adjusting the kilometer field of one of the reported formats. In this regard, the Company responded to the Commission within the indicated term.

On September 16, 2024, the CREG publishes Order 330, indicating the beginning of the administrative action through which it will establish the average service quality goals for Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., in accordance with the methodology of CREG Circular 053.

In September 2024, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission, through resolution 101-049 of 2024, published a measure that opened the possibility of adjustments to the Start-up Date (FPO) of generation projects under construction. Projects may adjust their FPO through several options: due to an increase in guarantees, for reasons of force majeure, or due to delays in expansion works.

In the same month, the CREG published Resolution 101-055 of 2024, "Whereby the rule for the evaluation of the condition of the system in the Statute for Situations of Risk of Dissatisfaction in the Wholesale Energy Market established in Resolution CREG 026 of 2014 is complemented". The modification occurs with the objective that the CND may reevaluate in an expeditious manner the alert and system condition levels at any time, upon request of the regulator. In case the evaluation indicates a risk situation, the CND will inform the CREG to initiate the application of the Statute. The regulation also provided that, independently and with its own analysis, the CNO may also request the change of condition.

At the end of September 2024, the CREG issued Circular CREG 072 of 2024 confirming the change in the status of the Risk Surveillance system expressed by the National Dispatch Center and the National Operation Council. In accordance with the change of the system, the mechanism for reliability maintenance will be initiated under the terms of CREG Resolutions 026 and 155 of 2014.

In October 2024, the CREG published Resolution No. 101-052 of 2024, "Whereby the guidelines for the declaration and updating of the Level of Probability of Discharge, NPV, and Probabilistic ENFICC Level, NEP, referred to in Resolution CREG 036 of 2010, are adjusted". The regulation establishes new rules associated with the declaration of the NPV and NEP parameters of hydraulic plants, indicating that in the case of NPV, the report must be made to the National Dispatch Center before the entry into commercial operation of a plant, and when changes are identified in the Firm Energy for the Reliability Charge (ENFICC) of a hydraulic plant due to: i) works in the reservoir, ii) an environmental restriction supported by the environmental authority, iii) physical condition in the reservoir supported by studies, or iv) transfers. In the case of the NEP, it must be declared and updated when the Base ENFICC of a hydroelectric plant changes, or when the agents have temporary operational restrictions in their reservoirs.

In the same month, the CREG published Resolution CREG 101 056 of 2024, which establishes the correction on the calculation of the Adjusted Offer Price estimated for the application of the Reliability Support Mechanism (Resolution CREG 026 of 2014). The modification establishes using the highest price offered for the day by thermal plants, adding to it the start-stop price variabilized with the lowest declared availability different from zero for the hourly periods of the day multiplied by 24, thus amending the previous provision, which did so for a single hour, raising the value of the adjusted price. The application of the rule was retroactive, since it was used for the settlement and billing of transactions for the month of September before the expiration of the corresponding invoice.

Likewise, in October the CREG published Resolution 101-058 of 2024, "Whereby transitory measures are adopted in the Wholesale Energy Market in the event of the declaration of a programmed gas rationing". With this new resolution, the CREG establishes rules that define the transitory treatment of deviations of Firm Energy Obligations, a transitory rule for plants or generation units that receive rationed gas from another plant or generation unit, and a rule to set a ceiling to the offers for daily dispatch and frequency control in generation.

At the end of October, the CREG published a new modification to the Statute for Situations of Risk of Disabastection (CREG Resolution 026 of 2014), by means of Resolution 101-059 of 2024. The new regulation determined: (i) Modify the Adjusted Offer Price, establishing a rule that evaluates the cost-

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efficiency to select the adjusted offer price of the hydraulic plants, (ii) Modify the risk status evaluation scheme, establishing that the evaluation and publication of the system levels will be made daily when the daily level of the useful reservoir of the National Interconnected System is in a range between the value of the reference path and one percentage point (1%) of the useful reservoir below this, (iii) Changes in the Reliability Sustainability Mechanism, establishing now a tie-breaker mechanism for hydraulic plants, within the rules for the sale and reservoir of energy, (iv) Define a rule for cases in which Non Covered Demand (DNC) is presented in the reliability charge scheme, and (v) Establish a rule for the target thermal generation in the event of programmed gas rationing.

In November 2024, the CREG published Resolution CREG 101 061 of 2024, which extended the suspension of the charge for deviations for variable plants until April 30, 2025. It is important to mention that previously, the charges had been suspended on two occasions: i) Resolution CREG 101 040 of 2024, which suspended such charges until June 30, 2024, and ii) Resolution CREG 101 047 of 2024, which suspended such charges from August 21, 2024 until November 21, 2024.

In the same month of November, the CREG published Resolution 101-063 of 2024, "Whereby Article 6 of Resolution CREG 026 of 2014 is adjusted". This new rule introduces modifications to the Statute for Situations of Risk of Unavailability, in particular to introduce exit parameters of the Reliability Sustainability Mechanism. According to the hydrology monitoring conditions of the SIN in those days, November 20 was the last day of application of the Reliability Sustainability Mechanism, thus ending the period of shortage risk experienced by the country since September 30, 2024.

Likewise, in November, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Resolution 40494 of 2024 "Whereby electricity exports are reactivated and Resolution 40410 of 2024, which adopts transitory measures to guarantee national demand, is modified". With this measure, the Ministry reactivated exports to Ecuador, giving priority to generation from centrally dispatched thermal plants. The measure also considers that, for these exports, surpluses of self-generation with liquid fuels may be additionally enabled through the guidelines established by the Ministry.

In November, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Decree 1403 of 2024, "Whereby Decree 1073 of 2015 is amended, in relation to energy policy guidelines on self-generation and marginal production". From the new regulation it is highlighted: (i) For self-generators and marginal producers that do not inject surplus energy to the grid, no authorization of any kind will be required for connection to the grids, nor will they have a distinction of large or small scale, nor capacity limits for when they do not deliver energy through the grid, (ii) The Ministry will define the rules for delivery of surpluses or for consuming energy in sites other than production sites, (iii) The CREG will evaluate the relevance in the application or not of the payment of the Transmission charge in those cases where the energy produced and the consumption are in the same SDL or in the same STR or that, in general, do not use such system, and (iv) Large-scale self-generators and marginal producers must sign a backup contract with the grid operator or the transporter to which they are connected.

In November, the CREG published Resolution 101-062 of 2024, "By which reconfiguration auctions for the purchase of Firm Energy Obligations (OEF) for the periods 2025-2026, 2026-2027 and 2027-2028 are called and other provisions are modified". With this administrative act, the reconfiguration process of the OEFs was formally initiated, seeking to increase the energy supply for the periods foreseen by the regulation.

In December 2024, the CREG published Resolution 101-066 of 2024, "Whereby new scarcity prices of the Reliability Charge are defined, modifications are made to Resolution CREG 071 of 2006 and other resolutions". This new regulation enters to define two scarcity prices of the Reliability Charge, as well as modifies some aspects of the methodology of the charge, highlighting among the measures: (i) The critical condition is defined when the exchange price is higher than any of the scarcity prices and the OEF is required depending on the scarcity price associated to the assigned obligation, (ii) The group of plants that back their OEF with liquid fuels, mixtures of liquid fuels or fuel gas are applied a Higher Scarcity Price (PES) that corresponds to the Marginal Scarcity Price, and (iii) The group of plants that back their OEF with renewable resources or coal in more than 50%, a Lower Scarcity Price (PES) is applied, which will depend on a

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reference value (359 \$/kWh) that is modified depending on the variation of the reference price of coal. It is important to note that both the PES and the PEI will be applied to OEF allocations for new periods. In the case of OEFs previously allocated for the periods 2024-2025, 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 that are part of the group of plants that support their OEFs with renewable resources, they may choose to benefit from a short-term transition that implies receiving the remuneration of a new reliability charge determined by ASIC.

In the same month, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Resolution 40554 of 2024, "Whereby transitory measures are adopted to guarantee the attention of the demand during periods of low hydrology". This measure establishes for the second time the daily thermal generation target scheme observed in March 2024, in order to preserve the reliability of the system operation, in this case to face the summer period between December 1, 2024 and April 30, 2025. The new rule is effective until July 31, 2025, leaving the possibility for the MME to inform about the suspension, extension, early termination or reactivation of the application of these measures.

Also in December 2024, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published decrees 1539 and 1540 of 2024, regulating the governance with ethnic participation of electricity sector transfers to black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities (decree 1539) and indigenous communities (decree 1540) located in areas with differential sun and wind potential.

Environmental Aspects

environmental matters, Law 99 of 1993 gave structure and guidelines to environmental policy in Colombia, bringing together the elements of the Rio Declaration, creating the Ministry of the Environment and 16 Regional Autonomous Corporations, restructuring the 18 existing ones, modifying the legislation on environmental licenses, retributive taxes, water use taxes, allocation of financial resources for environmental management, and penalties for violations of environmental regulations.

It also established the National Environmental System-SINA, which is the set of norms, resources, programs and institutions that enable the execution of the general environmental principles contained in the Law. Similarly, Decree 1076 of May 26, 2015, compiles the environmental regulations issued by the National Government, specifically, all the regulatory decrees in force that develop the laws on environmental matters and whose purpose is to avoid regulatory dispersion.

The content is divided into three sections (books):

1. Structure of the environmental sector
2. Regulatory regime of the environmental sector
3. Final provisions.

Section (book) 2 develops the regulations for the use, management and administration of natural resources, as well as financial, economic and tax instruments and penalties.

Law 2169 of 2021, known as the Climate Action Law promotes the country's low-carbon development by establishing minimum goals and measures in terms of carbon neutrality and climate resilience for the sectors, giving legal character to the NDC2020 (Nationally Determined Contribution 2020) which seeks to implement short, medium and long term strategies to conserve and protect the country's natural resources, reach carbon neutrality and reduce GHG emissions.

proposes that by 2030 actions should be completed to reach zero deforestation, reduce black carbon emissions by 40%, endorse the goal of reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 51% and/or achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

For the year 2023, the Special Administrative Unit of the National Tax and Customs Directorate - DIAN issued Resolution 000012, "Whereby the rates of the National Tax on Gasoline and ACPM, and the carbon tax are adjusted". It is essential to take into account that in Article 1. Taxable Base and Rate of the National Tax on

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Gasoline and ACPM, the percentages of the ACPM - biofuel blends for use in diesel engines are maintained, however, the rate at which they are liquidated changes with respect to Resolution 19 of 2022. And in Article 2. Taxable Base and Rate of the National Carbon Tax, solid carbon is included in the tax.

In favor of Climate Change Management, it is important to highlight that the Departmental Assembly of Cundinamarca issued in June 2023 the Ordinance 0112/2023 "By which the Public Policy of Integral Management of Climate Change of the Department of Cundinamarca 2023-2050 is adopted, and other provisions are issued". The purpose of this is to permanently articulate strategies with the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA) for the implementation and monitoring of public policy through the Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change (CICC) and at the territorial level under the guidelines of the Andean Center-East Regional Node.

Likewise, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published two sectoral climate change documents: "Guidelines for the formulation of the Comprehensive Business Climate Change Management Plans for the mining sector -PIGCCe" and the "Guide for the identification, analysis and evaluation of disaster risks in the mining and energy sector -Practical implementation", which are intended to be a guide for the sector to establish Climate Change Management Plans.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development issued Resolution 418 of 2024, which regulates the administration of the National Registry for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals.

At the District level, for the year 2023, different regulations have been structured and published on climate change, including the Conpes Document of Public Policy on Climate Action 2023-2050 with its respective Action Plan, as well as Resolution 1545 of 2023, which establishes vehicle labeling.

For its part, the National Development Plan 2022-2026 was issued as a Law on May 19, 2023 (Law 2294), Article 32 modifies Article 10 of Law 388 of 1997, which modifies the determinants of land use planning and their order of prevalence, establishing in Level 1, the most important, the determinants related to conservation, protection of the environment and ecosystems, the water cycle, natural resources, prevention of threats and risks of disasters, climate change management and food sovereignty.

The President of the Republic sanctioned Law 2273 of 2022 approving the regional agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted in Escazú, Costa Rica.

The Congress of the Republic issued the Law on Environmental Liabilities (Law 2327 of 2023), which includes its definition and provisions for the management and creation of bodies at the national level, led especially by the Ministry of Environment. It is indicated that, within the year following the entry into force of the law, the guidelines for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of a Public Policy must be established, with a previous diagnosis for the management of environmental liabilities, with an action and follow-up plan in charge of the National Planning Department, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment.

Likewise, as part of Colombia's commitments before the OECD, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development issued Resolution 0839 of 2023, which establishes the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register - PRTR, in which the different sectors must report information related to their environmental performance, and this information will be public.

In order to leverage the Just Energy Transition, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development issued Decree 0852 of 2024, which modifies the competencies to grant environmental licenses to projects of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The Decree reduces from 100 MW to 50 MW the FNCER projects that will be under the jurisdiction of the ANLA and between 10 MW and less than 50 MW will be under the jurisdiction of the Corporations.

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The Congress of the Republic modified the environmental sanctioning regime by means of Law 2387 of 2024, among the most relevant changes is the increase of the pecuniary sanctions, which increase from 5,000 to 100,000 legal monthly minimum wages in force.

In October 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development issued Decree 1275, which has the force of law and establishes the regulations required for the operation of the indigenous territories in environmental matters and the development of the environmental competencies of the indigenous authorities and their effective coordination with other authorities and/or entities.

In December 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development adopted the terms of reference for the preparation of the technical study that supports the request for subtraction of forest reserve areas of the national and regional order, for the development of activities declared by law of public utility or social interest, through Resolution 1075 of December 11, 2024.

Natural Gas

Regulation in the natural gas sector is aimed at complying with the objectives defined in Law 142 of 1994: i) to guarantee the quality of service to ensure the improvement of the quality of life of users, ii) the permanent expansion of coverage, iii) the continuous and uninterrupted provision of service, iv) efficient provision, v) freedom of competition and the non-abusive use of dominant position

Since the issuance of Decree 2100 of 2011, a regulation has been issued especially oriented to ensure and guarantee the supply, reliability and continuity of service in the natural gas sector. In this sense, regulatory instruments have been defined in order to encourage imports and increase gas production, standardization of contractual modalities with the purpose of ensuring the attention of the essential firm demand, definition of negotiation mechanisms that promote competition and efficient pricing, and the creation and consolidation of a market manager in order to have timely operational and commercial information of the sector

The above is materialized by the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission -CREG with the issuance of Resolution 089 of 2013, which regulates commercial aspects of the wholesale natural gas market, which are part of the natural gas operating regulations. Likewise, and according to studies carried out by the CREG, and given the concentration of the natural gas market, this resolution is necessary to promote competition among those who participate in such market, designing mechanisms that promote greater transparency and liquidity of the market, and the identification of the need to promote a more efficient use of the gas supply and transportation infrastructure

On the other hand, and in accordance with the analysis, monitoring of transactions and result of the natural gas market negotiations, in August 2017 the CREG through Resolution 114 adjusted some aspects concerning the commercialization of the wholesale natural gas market and compiled Resolution CREG 089 of 2013 with all its adjustments and modifications

The CREG continuing with its evaluation and advocating for adjustments to the natural gas market, and as a result of the consultation process, analysis and comments from agents, published on February 20, 2019 Resolution 021 of 2019, which amends Resolution 114 of 2017 where the main adjustments are highlighted: makes the duration, start date and termination date of bilateral firm contracts in the secondary market more flexible; incorporates a contract with interruptions to negotiate bilaterally in the secondary market; incorporates the transportation contract with conditional firmness in the secondary market; makes the start date of long-term contracts negotiated bilaterally in the primary market more flexible; incorporates supply contracts with conditional firmness and gas purchase option in the primary gas supply market.

In May 2024 the National Hydrocarbons Agency (ANH) released the Reserves and Resources Report - IRR 2023. This report, which has been prepared since last February, in compliance with the steps previously established by the MME and ANH regulations, confirms the decreasing situation in terms of proven gas reserves, and highlights that, according to the vision presented by the ANH, it will be the contingent resources that will provide solutions for the supply of domestic gas in the medium and long term, especially due to the discovery of reserves in 2022 and 2023.

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In June 2024, the CREG publishes Resolution CREG 102-007 of 2024, by means of which transitory additions are made to the commercial aspects of the supply of the wholesale natural gas market established in Resolution CREG 186 of 2020. This resolution is published with the purpose of achieving greater competition and finding a balance between the commercialization of gas from the Primary Market, the commercialization of surplus gas from the Secondary Market and the commercialization of gas obtained abroad. The measure was effective until August 31, 2024.

In July 2024, the CREG issued Resolution 102-008 of 2024, through which it made modifications to the remuneration methodology for the natural gas transportation activity. In the norm, the procedure to determine the coverage for debt in dollars within the AOM expenses is introduced. The charge defined for this purpose, including the efficient coverage, applies only for a period of 60 months. It was also determined to incorporate in the formulation of the fixed and variable charges that remunerate the investments the recognition of an opportunity cost to the asset that ends the regulatory useful life period.

In the same month, and in accordance with the Schedule of natural gas production declaration 2024-2033, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Resolution 662 of 2024, thus disclosing the declaration of Natural Gas production for the period 2024 - 2033 made by producers, natural gas traders and traders of imported natural gas.

In August, the CREG definitively published Resolution 102-009 of 2024, "Whereby Resolution CREG 186 of 2020 is amended". The main purpose of this resolution is to contract the firm supply of all gas potentially producible to date, in the short, medium and long term. The changes are focused on defining criteria to obtain flexibility that allows greater autonomy on the part of the agents in the manner in which the supply is negotiated.

2. Basis of presentation

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

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

The accounting principles applied in their preparation are detailed below:

2.1. Accounting principles

The Company general purpose separate financial statements as of December 31, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF Group 1), established in Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by the Sole 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, 938 of 2021, 1611 of 2022 and the 1271 of 2024. The NCIF - Group 1 are based on the complete International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued and officially translated into Spanish by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

The Company applies the following exceptions to these separate general purpose financial statements:

- **Title 4 Special Regimes of Chapter 1 of Decree 2420 of 2015, as amended included in Article 3 of Decree 2131 of 2016:**

The determination of post-employment benefits for future retirement or disability pensions shall 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 1.2.1.1.18.46 and

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following and, in the case of partial pension commutations in accordance with the provisions of numeral 5 of Article 2.2.2.8.8.31 of Decree 1833 of 2016, reporting the variables used and the differences with the calculation made under the terms of the technical framework under NCIF.

- **Decree 2496 of December 2015 in numeral 2 of article 11:**

Holdings in subsidiaries by controlling entities should be recognized in the separate financial statements in accordance with the equity method (Article 35 of Law 222), as described in IAS 28.

The Company belongs to Group 1 in accordance with 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 NCIF as of December 31, 2015.

These separate general purpose financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the cost method, except, in accordance with MFRS, for assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value.

The preparation of separate general purpose financial statements in accordance with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying accounting policies.

The Company does not present transactions of a cyclical, seasonal or occasional nature that should be disclosed separately in the separate general purpose financial statements.

These separate general purpose financial statements have been prepared to comply with the legal provisions to which the Company is subject as an independent legal entity, some accounting principles may differ from those applied in the consolidated financial statements and, additionally, do not include the adjustments and eliminations necessary for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and the consolidated comprehensive income of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Accordingly, the separate general purpose financial statements should be read in conjunction with the general purpose consolidated financial statements of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and its subsidiaries.

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

2.2 Accrual Accounting Basis

The Company prepares its general purpose separate financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

2.3 New standards incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia whose application effective as of January 1, 2027

Decree 1271 of 2024 updated the technical frameworks of the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia by incorporating a new standard, which, although it had been issued by the IASB since 2018, had not been compiled in Decrees 1611 of 2022, 938 of 2021, 1432 of 2020, and 2270 of 2019, which considered the regulations incorporated by Decrees 2420 and 2496 of 2015, 2131 of 2016, 2170 of 2017 and 2483 of 2019.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts issued with discretionary participation components. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those contracts to

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assess the effect that contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 have on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows

IFRS 17 repeals IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts which was an interim standard that allowed entities to use a wide variety of accounting practices for insurance contracts, reflecting national accounting requirements and variations of those requirements. Some previous insurance accounting practices permitted under IFRS 4 did not adequately reflect the true underlying financial situations or financial performance of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured at each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the components of:

- Discounted probability weighted cash flows;
- An explicit risk adjustment, and
- A contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned contract profit which is recognized as revenue during the hedging period.

The standard allows a choice between recognizing changes in discount rates in the income statement or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers record their financial assets under IFRS 9

An optional simplified premium allocation approach is allowed for the remaining coverage liability for short-duration contracts, which are often offered by non-life insurers.

There is a modification to the general measurement model called the "variable fee method" for certain life insurance contracts of insurers in which the policyholders share the returns of the underlying items. When applying the variable fee method, the entity's share of changes in the fair value of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. Therefore, the results of insurers using this model are likely to be less volatile than under the general model

The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features

The Company does not expect any impact from this standard, considering that it has not identified that it develops insurance contracts, in any case, detailed analyses are being carried out.

2.4 New standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that have not yet been incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia.

OECD Pillar Two Rules

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published the Pillar Two model rules (Global Anti-Circumvention Proposal) to reform international corporate taxation. Large multinational companies within the scope of the rules must calculate their effective tax rate for each jurisdiction where they operate and will be required to pay a top-up tax on the difference between their effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the minimum rate of 15%. In May 2024, the IASB made limited scope amendments to IAS 12 that provide temporary relief from the requirement to recognize and disclose deferred taxes arising from enacted or substantively enacted tax law implementing the Pillar Two model rules, including tax law implementing the qualified rules, minimum supplementary domestic taxes described in those rules. The amendments require affected companies to disclose:

- Whether they have applied the exception to recognize and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.
- Current tax expenditure (if any) related to Pillar Two income taxes, and

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- During the period between enactment of the legislation and the legislation becoming effective, reasonably estimable information about the entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. If this information is not known or cannot be reasonably estimated, a statement to that effect and about progress in assessing the exposure should be disclosed.

These amendments should be applied immediately, subject to any local endorsement process, and retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The exposure disclosures are only required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 excluding interim financial reporting.

The Company is applying from 2023 the regulation introduced by the Colombian Government for the application of a minimum effective tax rate of 15%, without recognizing deferred taxes related to such rate by considering the premises of this amendment that considered the complexity in determining the impacts of taxes based on the model rules of Pillar Two of the OECD.

Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Interchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities determine whether a currency is interchangeable for another currency and the spot rate to be used when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to be used when the lack of interchangeability is temporary, but not what to do when the lack of interchangeability is not temporary. These new requirements should apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early application is permitted (subject to any approval process).

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued specific amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions. These amendments:

- a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the principal and interest only payment (SPPI) criterion;
- c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that may change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance objectives); and
- d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTPL).

The amendments in (b) are more relevant to financial institutions, but the amendments in (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to all entities.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 should be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted subject to any approval process.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements".

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with changes mainly in the income statement.

The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the income statement with defined subtotals;

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- requirement to determine the most useful summary structure for presenting expenses in the income statement.
- disclosures required in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (i.e., performance measures defined by management); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation that apply to the main financial statements and notes in general.

The new standard should be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures".

An eligible subsidiary will apply the measurement and recognition requirements of other IFRSs and may apply the reduced disclosure requirements of this new standard. The reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 balance the information needs of users of the financial statements of eligible subsidiaries with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is eligible if:

- has no public reporting responsibility; and
- has an ultimate or intermediate parent company that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS accounting standards.

The new standard is voluntary and should be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

The Company is evaluating the potential impacts of the application of these new standards and does not anticipate early application.

2.5 International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Standards - Climate Change

The impact of climate change on financial statements is a high-profile issue. Investors and regulators are increasingly looking for evidence of how the entity has incorporated ESG (Environment, Sustainability and Governance) issues and, in particular, climate-related risk factors when making estimates and judgments in the preparation of financial statements. Climate-related risk could include transitional impacts, for example, additional costs incurred by the entity as a result of the transition to a low-carbon economy, or physical impacts, such as damage to assets as a result of catastrophic events (e.g. floods or fires)

Accounting standards have a general requirement to disclose information that users need to understand the impact of particular transactions, events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance. Therefore, in light of the current approach and the impact of climate change, entities should ensure that they have assessed the impact of climate change and what disclosures are necessary in this context for financial statements to comply with MFRS.

IASB Guidance

In 2020, the IFRS Foundation issued educational material containing a non-exhaustive list of examples of how climate risk might affect the measurement and disclosure requirements of various standards and the various paragraphs of those standards that can be referred to in determining how to incorporate such risks. The material also discusses materiality and, although it does not add to or change the requirements of the standards, it is a useful guide that users and preparers can benefit from when preparing and assessing financial statements under IFRS.

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The IASB has also decided to add a project on climate-related risks to its agenda. Several areas for improvement are being considered, including:

- a) reduction of the threshold for disclosing the uncertainty of the information required by IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- b) expanding the requirements for value in use when assets are tested for impairment, and
- c) develop additional guidance on accounting for pollutant pricing mechanisms.

In April 2024, the IASB staff recommended developing a project that aims to further investigate the concerns raised by respondents and the underlying causes of those issues and consider what limited-scope actions may be necessary. Until the project is completed, the IASB's educational material is the primary source of guidance under IFRS for considering climate-related risks. However, preparers should continue to monitor developments in this area.

ISSB Standards

In March 2024, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) published its first two standards:

- a) IFRS S1. General requirements for disclosures of financial information related to sustainability, and
- b) IFRS S2. Disclosures related to weather.

The effective date of these standards will only be determined when jurisdictional authorities issue and adopt the standards. However, it is proposed to allow early adoption and also provide an exemption from disclosure of comparative information in the year of adoption.

The standards require that:

- a) the disclosures are prepared (i) at the same time as the annual financial statements (ii) for the same entity reporting the financial statements; and
- b) to the extent possible, the assumptions used to prepare the information are based on the same basis as the financial statements.

2.6 Estimates and relevant accounting criteria

In the preparation of the separate general purpose financial statements, certain estimates made by the Company's management have been used to quantify certain of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and commitments reported herein.

The estimates basically refer to:

- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of liabilities and obligations with employees, such as discount rates, mortality tables, salary increases, among others (See Note 3.1.13.).
- The useful life of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. See Notes (3.1.7. and 3.1.8.).
- The expected credit loss on trade accounts receivable and other financial assets (see Note 3.1.9 (b)).
- The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments. See Note 3.1.14.).
- Revenues for energy delivered and not billed derived from the distribution activity that come from the rendering of energy services, since the reading of the consumption in each billing cycle is pending, which are estimated by applying judgmental elements for their determination (See Note 3.1.18.).
- Estimated revenues and expenses derived from the generation activity, which mainly come from energy

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sales through bilateral contracts to the wholesale and non-regulated market, the energy exchange, the secondary frequency regulation service (AGC) and the reliability charge, as well as the energy purchases necessary to fulfill such contracts, which are estimated by applying judgmental elements for their determination (See Note 3.1.18.).

- Variations in revenues due to tariff changes, in accordance with regulatory updates.
- Future disbursements for environmental, social and infrastructure commitments arising from the environmental license of power plants and new projects, as well as the 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 recording the various balances related to income taxes in these financial statements (See Note 3.1.12).
- The decommissioning obligation, when there is a legal requirement to do so, is estimated based on the useful life of the plant and/or wind farm.

The judgments and estimates have been made based on information available at the date of issuance of these separate general purpose financial statements, it is possible that future events may make it necessary to modify them upward or downward in future periods, doing so prospectively, recognizing the effects of the change in judgment or estimate in the next financial statements.

3. Accounting policies

3.1 Accounting policies applicable to separate general purpose financial statements

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying general purpose separate financial statements were as follows:

3.1.1 Financial instruments

3.1.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents

This caption in the separate statement of financial position includes cash on hand, balances in banks, time deposits and other short-term investments, equal to or less than 90 days from the date of investment, which are highly liquid, readily realizable in cash and have a low risk of changes in 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

With the application of IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2018, financial assets are classified at amortized cost and at fair value. If they are designated for:

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as measured at "amortized cost" only if the following criteria are met: i) the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the asset to obtain the contractual cash flows, and ii) the contractual terms result in receiving on specific dates the cash flows, which consider only payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

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The nature of the embedded derivatives in a debt investment is considered in determining whether the cash flows of the investment are solely payments of principal and interest, and if so are not accounted for separately.

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

Financial assets that are held to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the assets, where the cash flows from the assets represent only payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses in the amortized cost of the instrument which are recognized in the statement of income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income 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 through

Assets that do not qualify for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in the statement of income 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 Equity instrument

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value through other comprehensive income in equity.

3.1.1.2.3 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the contract is entered into and are permanently remeasured at fair value.

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

The Company designates certain derivatives as:

- Fair value hedges of recognized assets or liabilities (fair value hedges).
- Hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedges) or
- Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation (net investment hedge).

The Company documents at the inception of the hedge, the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy that support its hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at the inception of the hedge and

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periodically, of whether the 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 hedges is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is greater than 12 months, and is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity 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 statement of income, and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognized in income for the period.

The gain or loss related to the effective portion of the derivatives is recognized in the statement of income as "financial expenses", as is the ineffective portion which is also recognized in the statement of income, but as "other gains/(losses), net".

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortized to income using the effective interest method over the remaining period to maturity.

(b) Cash flow hedges

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

Amounts accumulated in equity are recorded in the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects them (for example, when the hedged forecasted sale occurs). However, when the hedged forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, gains or losses previously recognized in equity are transferred from equity and included as part of the initial cost of the asset. The amounts capitalized are finally recognized in cost of sales when the products are sold, in the case of inventories, or in depreciation, in the case of property, plant and equipment.

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

(c) Hedges of net investments abroad

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for in a manner similar to cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized immediately in profit or loss as "other gains/losses, net".

Gains and losses accumulated in equity are transferred to the separate income statement when the foreign operation is sold or partially derecognized.

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As of the date of these separate general purpose financial statements, the Company has no hedging instruments for net investments in foreign operations.

3.1.1.3 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; this classification applies to derivatives entered into to hedge obligations that reflect the Company's strategy to hedge market risks associated with interest rate or exchange rate risk.

3.1.1.3.1 Debts (Financial obligations)

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

Costs incurred to obtain debt are recognized as transaction costs to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the debt will be received. Such costs are deferred until the loan is received and are amortized over the period of the loan to which they relate. If the costs incurred are immaterial, they may be expensed when the securities are issued.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an 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 qualifying assets, which are assets that require a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of such assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of resources obtained from specific borrowings that have not yet been invested in qualifying assets is deducted from interest costs eligible for capitalization.

All other debt costs are recognized in the separate income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

3.1.1.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities with Related Parties

Receivables from and payables to related parties are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these receivables and payables are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The amortization of the interest rate is recognized in the separate statement of income as financial income or costs or as other operating income or expenses, depending on the nature of the asset or liability giving rise to it.

3.1.1.5 Trade accounts payable

Trade 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 due in a period of one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the company if longer). If payment is to be made in a period longer than one year, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade accounts payable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.1.1.6 Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company commits to acquire or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

On initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets at fair value; however, in the case of a financial asset that is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, 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 through profit or loss are recognized directly in the income statement.

Gains or losses on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value and is not part of a hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss and presented in the separate income statement within "other gains / (losses) - net" in the period in which they occur.

Gains or losses on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized or impaired and through the amortization process using the effective interest method.

Subsequently, the Company measures all equity instruments at fair value. When management has elected to present unrealized fair value gains or losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income, fair value gains and losses may not be recorded in income for the year. Dividends on equity instruments are recognized in income, provided that they represent a return on the investment.

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

3.1.1.7 Clearing of financial instruments

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

3.1.1.8 Fair values of investments

The fair values of publicly traded investments are based on their current quoted price. If the market for a financial instrument is not active (or the instrument is not publicly traded) the Company establishes its fair value using valuation techniques appropriate to the circumstances.

These techniques include the use of values observed in recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially similar, discounted cash flow analyses and option models making maximum use of market information and placing as much reliance as possible on entity-specific internal information.

3.1.2 Inventories

Inventory stocks include goods for sale or internal consumption, on which the typical risks and rewards of ownership have been acquired. This classification includes materials, fuels and carbon reduction certificates (CERs).

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

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

In the case of CERs, the initial cost is determined by the fair value of the CERs at the date of issuance of the certificates, which is identifiable for each one of them.

The cost of goods other than CERs is measured according to the "weighted average" method, which considers the units of an item purchased on different dates and at different costs, belonging to a set in which the individual purchases are no longer identifiable, but equally available.

The weighted average cost should include additional charges, for example: ocean freight costs, customs expenses, insurance, etc. attributable to purchases during the period.

The cost of inventories may not be recoverable if inventories are damaged, partially or totally obsolete, or 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 outdated materials. Slow-moving materials are considered to be those surplus to a stock level that can be considered reasonable, in accordance with 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 materializes as the 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 operations

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

These assets or groups of assets subject to disposal are carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value, less costs to sell, and cease to be amortized or depreciated as soon as they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale and components of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented in the separate statement of financial position as follows: Assets in a single line labeled "Non-current assets or groups of assets held for sale" and liabilities also in a single line labeled "Liabilities held for sale".

In turn, the Company considers discontinued operations to be significant and separable lines of business that have been sold or otherwise disposed of or that meet the conditions to be classified as held for sale, including, if applicable, those other assets that together with the line of business form part of the same sale plan.

Discontinued operations are also considered to be those entities acquired exclusively for the purpose of resale.

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The after-tax results of discontinued operations are presented in a single line of the statement of other comprehensive income called "Income (loss) from discontinued operations".

As of the date of these separate general purpose financial statements, the Company has no 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 operating and financing activities for the purpose of obtaining benefits from its activities and is exposed, or has the right, to variable returns therefrom.

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recorded at cost and subsequently the equity method (PPM) is applied in the Company's general purpose separate financial statements, as established in Decree 2420 of 2015 added by Decree 2496 of 2015 and amended by Decrees 2131 of 2016 and 2170 of 2017.

Dividends received from these companies are recorded by reducing the value of the investment and the results obtained by these companies, which correspond to the Company according to its participation, are recorded under the caption "Results from other investments". The measurement of the equity method is evaluated taking into account the interest in each subsidiary.

3.1.5 Investments in associates and joint arrangements

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence over financial and operating policy decisions, but not control or joint control.

Joint arrangements are considered to be those entities in which the Company exercises control through agreement with third parties and jointly with them, i.e. when decisions about their relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint agreements are classified as follows:

Joint venture: 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; the parties are entitled to the net assets of the entity. At the acquisition date, the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed of the associate or joint venture is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, is not amortized and is individually tested for impairment.

Joint operation: An arrangement whereby the parties exercising joint control have rights to the assets and obligations with respect to the liabilities related to the arrangement.

A joint operator shall recognize in connection with its participation in a joint operation:

- (a) Its assets including its interest in jointly held assets.
- (b) Its liabilities including its share of jointly incurred liabilities.
- (c) Its income from ordinary activities from the sale of its interest in the product arising from the joint operation.
- (d) Its share in the revenues from ordinary activities from the sale of the product of the joint operation; and
- (e) their expenses including their share of jointly incurred expenses.

Investments in associates or joint ventures are measured in the separate general purpose financial statements at cost at MPP, in the case of a joint arrangement of the jointly controlled operation type they are measured at fair value.

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3.1.6 Business combination

The Company in a business combination records at fair value the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the subsidiary, at the date of taking control, except for certain assets and liabilities that are recorded following the valuation principles established in other MFRS. If the fair value of the consideration transferred 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 goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase, the resulting gain is credited to income, after reassessing whether all assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been correctly identified, and reviewing the procedures used to measure the fair value of these amounts.

For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests of the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. If it is not possible to determine the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, the Company reports the provisional values recorded.

During the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date, the provisional values recognized shall be adjusted retrospectively and additional assets or liabilities shall also be recognized, to reflect new information obtained on facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, but were not known to management at that time. In the case of business combinations carried out in stages, at the acquisition date, the previously held interest in the equity of the acquired company is measured at fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and presented as part of administrative expenses in the separate income statement.

In addition, Enel's policy for business combinations outside the scope of IFRS 3 states:

"Business combinations under common control are recorded using the "pooling of interest" method. Under this method, the assets and liabilities involved in the transaction are recorded at the same book value at which they were recorded in the ultimate parent company, without prejudice to the eventual need to make accounting adjustments to homogenize the accounting policies of the companies involved".

"Any difference between the assets and liabilities contributed to consolidation and the consideration given is recorded directly in equity, as a charge or credit to "other reserves". The company does not apply retrospective accounting for business combinations under common control."

According to the Company's practice, in this type of transactions, the Company recognizes prospectively and does not make a representation of the figures in the comparative financial statements.

3.1.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost net of the related accumulated amortization and any impairment losses incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives from the time they are in use. The Company evaluates at initial recognition whether the useful life of intangible assets is definite or indefinite and the amortization period, which is reviewed at the end of each year.

The criteria for recognizing impairment losses on these assets and, if applicable, recoveries of impairment losses recorded in prior years are explained in the asset impairment policy.

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(a) Research and development expenses

The Company follows the policy of recording as intangible assets in the separate statement of financial position the costs of projects in the development phase, provided that their technical feasibility and economic profitability are reasonably assured. Research expenses are recognized directly in income for the year.

(b) Other intangible assets

These assets correspond mainly to computer software, rights, easements and project development costs. They are initially recognized at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently valued at cost net of the related accumulated amortization and any impairment losses incurred.

The average remaining useful lives used for depreciation are: Bringing it from consolidated

Class of Intangible	Dec-24	Dec-23
Rights (*) and easements	30	30
Development Costs	7	6
Licenses	4	3
Computer software	3	3

(*) They refer to the rights that the Company has registered to obtain the usufruct of the greater useful water flow from the Chingaza and Río Blanco projects. Their amortization is recognized by the straight-line method. This item also includes the legal stability premium for El Quimbo, which allows obtaining tax benefits for the investments made in this plant; this premium has a useful life of 20 years in accordance with the validity of the tax benefits.

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

3.1.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured at cost net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses incurred.

In addition to the price paid for the acquisition of each item, the cost also includes, if applicable, the following items:

- General and specific interest costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are those assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The Company defines a substantial period as a period exceeding twelve months. The interest rate used is that corresponding to the specific financing or, if there is none, the average financing rate of the company making the investment.
- Personnel expenses directly related to construction in progress.
- Future disbursements that the Company will have to face in connection with the closure of its facilities are included in the value of the asset at the present value, recognizing the corresponding provision for

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dismantling or restoration. The Company annually reviews its estimate of the aforementioned future disbursements, increasing or decreasing the value of the asset based on the results of such estimate.

- Future disbursements for environmental commitments for new projects, as well as discount rates to be used.
- Spare parts are components of property, plant and equipment when they comply with the asset recognition characteristics; these parts are not part of the inventory of materials.

Construction in progress is transferred to operating assets at the end of the trial period, i.e. when it is available for use and in the conditions foreseen by management.

The costs of expansion, modernization or improvement that represent an increase in productivity, capacity, efficiency or a lengthening of the useful lives of the assets are capitalized as an increase in the cost of the related assets.

Replacements or renewals of complete items that increase the useful life of the asset, or its economic capacity, are recorded as an increase in the value of the respective assets, with the consequent retirement of the replaced or renewed items.

Periodic maintenance, upkeep and repair expenses are recorded directly in the separate statement of income as a cost for the period in which they are incurred.

The Company, based on the results of the impairment tests, considers that the carrying value of the assets does not exceed their recoverable value. Property, plant and equipment, net of the residual value, if any, is depreciated by distributing the cost of its various components on a straight-line basis over the years of estimated useful life, which is the period over which the Company expects to use them. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically and, if appropriate, adjusted prospectively. The Company does not consider the residual value of its property, plant and equipment to be significant.

The average remaining useful lives used for depreciation are: Bringing it from the consolidated

Classes of property, plant and equipment	Dec-24	Dec-23
Plant and equipment		
Civil works plants and equipment	54	55
Electromechanical equipment hydroelectric power plants	29	29
Electromechanical equipment Thermoelectric Power Plants	27	27
Wind measuring towers	2	3
Solar stations	22	7
Panels and Miscellaneous	27	26
Substations	25	25
High voltage network	34	34
Low and medium voltage network	31	31
Measurement and telecontrol equipment	20	21
Buildings	45	46
Fixed installations, accessories and other	9	9
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	34	35
Land	26	27
Vehicles	2	1

For distribution assets 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 from January 1, 2015.

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

Land is not depreciated because it has an indefinite useful life, except for:

- Those related to a right-of-use asset, in which case it is depreciated over the lease term, and
- Flooded properties located in hydroelectric generation plants are depreciable because they do not have a specific use after the end of the useful life of the plant; therefore, their cost is depreciated within the line of plants, pipelines and tunnels at 54 years.

The excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation generates a tax effect that is recorded as a deferred tax liability.

Likewise, it was defined that based on the environmental requirements established in Decree 1076 of 2015 applicable to the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Power Plant and the Solar Parks in operation, there is a dismantling obligation, at a time that the Company has estimated, based on the useful life of the plant and/or park (See Note 14).

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

3.1.9 Impairment of assets

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

Throughout the year and mainly at the year-end date, the Company evaluates whether there are any indicators that an asset may have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indicator exists, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the asset in order to determine the amount of the impairment loss, if any. In the case of identifiable assets that do not generate cash flows independently, the recoverability of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is estimated, understood as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates independent cash inflows.

For each activity, the assets operate on an integral basis and the cash flows cannot be considered independent by components; therefore, the Company's Distribution and Generation segments are taken as CGU's.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use, which is the present value of estimated future cash flows. For the calculation of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets, 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 based on the most recent budgets available. These budgets incorporate management's best estimates of the revenues and costs of the Cash Generating Units using industry projections, past experience and future expectations.

These projections generally cover the estimated cash flows for the following years by applying reasonable growth rates. These flows are discounted to calculate their present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects the cost of capital of the business. The calculation takes into account the current cost of money and the risk premiums generally used by analysts for the business.

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In the event that the recoverable amount of the CGU is lower than the net book value of the asset, the corresponding provision for impairment loss is recorded for the difference, with a charge to "Impairment" in the statement of income. This provision is allocated first to the value of the goodwill of the CGU, if any, and then to the other assets comprising it, pro rata based on the book value of each of them, with the limit of their fair value less costs to sell, or their value in use, and without resulting in a negative value.

Impairment losses recognized for an asset in prior years are reversed when there is a change in the estimates of its recoverable amount, increasing the value of the asset with a credit to income up to the limit of the carrying amount that the asset would have had if the accounting adjustment had not been made. In the case of goodwill, the accounting adjustments that would have been made are not reversible.

(b) Financial assets

The Company determines the expected credit loss on all its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either for 12 months or for the life of the assets, recognizing the impairment in advance from the first day and not waiting for any event that indicates the impairment of the financial asset.

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

Simplified collective model

It is applied to the commercial portfolio of the distribution business line considering the following categories:

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

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

Simplified individual model

This model is used to perform a homogeneous calculation, evaluating individually each of the counterparties with which transactions are carried out as a result of commercial operations.

This model applies to:

- Customers of the commercial portfolio of the distribution business line, which due to their characteristics require an individual analysis.
- The toll category with a low number of customers.
- The entire commercial portfolio of the generation business line, since this segment is managed on an individual customer basis.

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

Probability of default (PD): This may be provided by an external provider if available, or through the evaluation of the counterparty's financial statements; in the absence of a specific PD through the aforementioned

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mechanisms, in accordance with the Company's guidelines, the country rating of at least three categories (notches) will be used. If there are indications of impairment, these will be reflected in this variable, reaching one hundred percent in those cases that warrant it.

Loss given default (LGD): This is the percentage of loss that would be generated if the default materializes, it is calculated by difference with the estimated recovery rate, in the absence of a specific LGD, in accordance with the guidelines of the Enel Company, the Basel II model will be used.

General collective model

Under this model all financial assets other than trade receivables, which are in the scope of IFRS 9, are evaluated. This model groups counterparties into four categories defined by Enel:

- 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 Default (PD): It is determined in accordance with the group guidelines for each category that consider the rating of the Company, the financial entity and the country, in some cases deducting three categories (notches) from the last one. If there are indications of deterioration, these will be reflected in this variable, reaching one hundred percent in those cases that merit it.

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

3.1.10 Leases

IFRS 16 - Leases establishes specific criteria for the lessor and lessee as follows:

Lessee:

IFRS 16 establishes principles for the measurement, recognition, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to evaluate the following parameters under a single finance lease 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 all the economic benefits from the use of the asset over the period of use.
- The lessee has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is to 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,

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- The lessee designed the asset in such a way as to predetermine the purpose of use of the asset over the period of use.

If the aforementioned parameters are not met, the contracts will not constitute a lease under the parameters established in IFRS 16.

If a finance lease is set up, the lessee must recognize the right-of-use assets and finance lease liabilities at the inception of the lease.

The standard includes two tenant recognition exemptions:

- Leases of "low value" assets, defined as a value of less than USD 5,000.
- Short-term leases, i.e. leases with a term of 12 months or less.

In this case, they are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and there are no assets for use or lease liabilities.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the non-cancelable lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the incremental interest rate at the commencement date. Subsequently, lessees are required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the 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 remeasurement of the lease liability is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost, which comprises: i) the lease liability, ii) lease payments made prior to or as of the commencement date, less lease incentives received, iii) 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 are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Interest expense should be recognized separately from the lease liability and depreciation expense from the right-of-use asset. Lessees are also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the 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 remeasurement of the lease liability is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset, except for those considerations that can be recognized directly in profit or loss.

Lessor:

A lessor classifies leases as operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset are transferred. If the risks and rewards associated with the underlying asset are not transferred, the lease is classified as operating.

Finance Leases:

At the inception of the lease, the lessor recognizes the assets held under lease and presents them as an account receivable for a value equal to the net lease investment.

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

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Operating Leases:

The lessor recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis for payments received in respect of the lease of the underlying assets.

The underlying assets subject to be leased are reflected in the consolidated 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 separate financial statements arising as a result of past events that could give rise to a probable loss for the Company, the amount and timing of which are uncertain, are recorded in the separate statement of financial position as provisions at the present value of the most probable amount that the Company expects to have to disburse to settle the obligation.

Provisions are quantified taking into consideration the information available at the date of issuance of the separate financial statements on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are re-estimated at each subsequent accounting close.

As part of the provisions, the Company includes the best estimate of the risks for civil, labor and tax litigation, so it is not expected that these will result in additional liabilities to those recorded; 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. In assessing the probability of loss, the available evidence, case law and the evaluation of the legal area should be considered.

Risks from civil, labor and tax litigation that are considered contingent are disclosed in the notes to the separate financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are obligations that arise from past events, the existence of which is subject to the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or present obligations that arise from past events for which the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably estimated or it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Contingent liabilities are not recorded in the separate financial statements, but are generally disclosed in notes to the separate financial statements, except for those that are individually included in the purchase price report made in a business combination, the fair value of which can be reliably determined.

A contingent asset arises from the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Company's control. It is disclosed when the inflow of benefits is probable; if the realization of the revenue is virtually certain, it is recognized in the separate financial statements.

The Company will refrain from recognizing any contingent asset.

3.1.12 Taxes

Includes the value of the general mandatory taxes payable to the State and payable by the Company, for private liquidations determined on the tax bases of the fiscal period, in accordance with the national and territorial tax regulations in force in the places where the Company operates.

3.1.12.1 Income tax and supplementary taxes and deferred income tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises income tax and deferred tax, which results from the application of the tax rate to the taxable income for the period, after applying the deductions that are allowable for tax purposes, plus the variation in deferred tax assets and liabilities and tax credits. The differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax base generate the deferred tax asset or liability

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balances, which are calculated using the tax rates expected to be in effect 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 approval process is practically completed.

The provision for income tax is calculated at the rate in effect at year-end, by the accrual method and is determined based on the commercial profit adjusted in accordance with current tax regulations in order to adequately relate the income for the period with the corresponding costs and expenses, and is recorded for the amount of the estimated liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to recover the deductions for temporary differences and to realize the tax credits, unless the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not tax deductible:

- It is not a combination of business and;
- at the time it was realized did not affect either the accounting profit or the taxable profit (loss).

With respect to deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences, except those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill and those arising from the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the Company can control the reversal thereof and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current tax and changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recorded in profit or loss or in total equity in the separate statement of financial position, depending on where the gains or losses giving rise to them have been recorded.

Any reductions that may be applied to the amount determined as a current tax liability are charged to income as a credit to "Income tax expense", unless there are doubts as to their tax realization, in which case they are not recognized until their effective realization, or they correspond to specific tax incentives, in which case they are recorded as subsidies.

At each accounting close, the deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded are reviewed to verify that they are still valid, and the appropriate adjustments are made in accordance with the results of the aforementioned analysis.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis in the separate statement of financial position if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and only if these deferred taxes relate to income taxes pertaining to the same taxation authority.

3.1.12.2 Industry and Commerce Tax

As from taxable year 2023, in application of Law 2277 of 2022, the Industry and Commerce tax expense in the determination of net income can only be treated as a deduction and recognized as an expense for accounting purposes.

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3.1.13 Employee benefits

(a) Pensions

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 expense corresponding to these commitments on an accrual basis over the employees' working lives; at the date of the separate financial statements, actuarial studies have been calculated using the projected unit credit method; past service costs corresponding to changes in benefits are recognized immediately; defined benefit plan commitments represent the present value of accrued obligations. The Company has no assets related to these plans.

(b) Other post-employment obligations

The Company grants its retired employees pension benefits, educational allowance, energy allowance and health care allowance. Entitlement to the aforementioned benefits generally depends on the employee having worked until retirement age. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using a methodology similar to that of defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually or when required by the parent company, by independent and qualified actuaries.

Retroactive severance payments, considered as post-employment benefits, are paid to those workers who belonged 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. In the latter case, only a reduced number of workers and the actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income.

The Company implements voluntary retirement plans that, among their benefits, contemplate temporary annuities for those employees who take advantage of them and who lack the time stipulated in the plan to be entitled to an old age pension. The benefit consists of the payment of a temporary annuity for the time established in the act according to the guidelines of the plan; the value of the annuity will be paid on the average salary of each employee at the date of retirement. These payments will be made through resources placed by the Company in a private fund account and assigned to each employee who joined the plan; it is treated as a post-employment benefit since it is the Company's responsibility to provide the additional resources required to the fund to cover this obligation or to receive the reimbursement in case of surplus.

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

(c) Long-term benefits

The Company recognizes to its active employees benefits associated with their length of service, such as five-year benefits. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued during the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that used for defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually or when required by the parent company, by qualified independent actuaries.

(d) Benefits from loans to employees

The Company grants loans to its employees at rates below market rates, for which reason the present value of the loans is calculated by discounting future cash flows at the market rate, recognizing as prepaid benefit the difference between the market rate and the rate granted, with a charge to accounts receivable. The

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benefit is amortized over the life of the loan as an increase in personnel expenses and the accounts receivable are restated at amortized cost, reflecting its financial effect in the statement of income.

3.1.14 Fair value estimate

The fair value of an asset or liability is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability takes place in the principal market, i.e. the market with the highest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability. In the absence of a principal market, the transaction is assumed to take place in the most advantageous market to which the entity has access, i.e. 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, including those used for financial obligations that are recorded at fair value at the time of disbursement, as contractually defined, according to an active market for liabilities with similar characteristics; in both cases (assets and liabilities) with sufficient data to make the measurement, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1: Quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than 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 level 2 fair values, by class of financial assets or financial liabilities, take into consideration the estimated future cash flows, discounted with the zero-coupon interest rate curves of each currency. All the valuations described above are performed using external tools, such as Bloomberg; and

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

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

For non-financial assets, a fair value measurement takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset for its highest and best use, or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset for its highest and best use;

For liabilities and the Company's own equity instruments, fair value assumes that the liability will not be settled and the equity instrument will not be cancelled or otherwise extinguished at the measurement date. The fair value of the liability reflects the effect of nonperformance risk, i.e., the risk that an entity 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 liabilities with offsetting positions in market risk or counterparty credit risk, the fair value is permitted to be measured on a net basis, consistent with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

3.1.15 Functional and presentation currency

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

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

3.1.16 Foreign currency translation

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

3.1.17 Classification of balances into current and non-current

The Company presents in its separate statement of financial position assets and liabilities classified as current and non-current, excluding available-for-sale assets and available-for-sale liabilities. Assets are classified as current when they are intended to be realized, 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.

3.1.18 Revenue recognition

The Company applies a revenue recognition model for revenue from contracts with customers based on the following 5 stages:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with customers.
- Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the price of the transaction.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price among the performance obligations of the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The revenue recognition model for revenue 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 grouping them into "Categories or Clusters" 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 (electricity, value-added services); b) Type of market (regulated, non-regulated); or c) Type of customer (size, type, sector).

(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.

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(c) Satisfaction of performance obligations:

Satisfaction of performance obligations in accordance with the pattern of transfer of control of committed goods and/or services to customers is performed:

- Over time.
- At a point in time.

Performance obligations are satisfied over time when:

- The customer simultaneously consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the Company realizes them.
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as it is created or enhanced.
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset with an alternative use for the Company.
- The Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Revenue is recognized based on the measurement of the satisfaction of performance obligations. The measurement of the satisfaction of performance obligations over time is performed using two types of methods:

Product Methods: These are based on direct measurements of the goods and/or services committed to customers.

Resource Methods: These are carried out in relation to the total expected resources.

(d) Variable compensation:

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company will estimate the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods and/or services committed to customers.

(e) Contracts with modifications:

These are configured when there are changes in the 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:

When a third party is involved in providing goods and/or services to a customer, the Company shall determine whether the commitment to meet the performance obligations is at its own expense or at the expense of a third party. If the Company controls the goods and/or services committed to customers and satisfies the performance obligations itself, it acts as principal. Otherwise it acts as agent.

When the Company controls and satisfies performance obligations with customers, it acts as principal and recognizes as revenue the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods and/or services transferred. When control and satisfaction of performance obligations are provided by a third party, the Company acts as agent and recognizes revenue for the net amount of the consideration to which it is entitled.

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Contract costs:

An asset may be recognized for the costs of obtaining or fulfilling 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: This is presented as the Company's right to a consideration in exchange for the supply of goods and/or services transferred to customers, when this right is conditioned by something other than the passage of time.

Contract liability: Corresponds to the Company's obligation to transfer goods and/or services to customers, for which the Company has received consideration from the customers.

3.1.19 Revenue and financial costs

Interest income (expense) is recognized based on the effective interest rate applicable to the principal amount outstanding during the related accrual period.

3.1.20 Cost and expense recognition

The Company recognizes its costs and expenses as economic events occur, so that they are recorded systematically in the corresponding accounting period, regardless of the flow of monetary or financial resources. Expenses are comprised of expenditures that are not classified to be recorded as a cost or as an investment.

Costs include energy purchases, fuels, personnel or third party costs directly related to the sale or provision of services, asset maintenance, 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.

Costs directly related to the formation or acquisition of an asset that requires a substantial period of time to bring it to a condition for use and sale are included as an investment.

The following are capitalized as construction in progress: personnel costs directly related to the construction of projects, interest costs on debt used to finance projects and major maintenance costs that increase the useful life of existing assets, among others.

3.1.21 Capital stock

Common shares with or without preferred dividend are classified in equity.

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

3.1.22 Reservations

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

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

The Commercial Code requires the Company to appropriate 10% of its annual net income determined under local accounting standards as a legal reserve until the balance of this reserve equals 50% of its 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 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 greater value of the tax depreciation over 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.

3.1.23 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as the quotient between the net income for the period attributable to the Company's stockholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during such period; since the merger of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., there are no preferred dividend shares.

3.1.24 Dividend distribution

Colombian mercantile laws 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 profit distribution project presented by the Company's management and approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. The payment of the dividend shall be made on the dates agreed upon by the General Stockholders' Meeting when it is declared and to whoever is a stockholder at the time each payment is due.

When it is necessary to absorb losses, these shall be covered by the reserves that have been especially set aside for that purpose; and, in the absence thereof, by the legal reserve. Reserves intended to absorb certain losses may not be used to cover other losses, unless so decided by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

At year-end, the amount of the obligation with the stockholders is determined, net of interim dividends approved during the year, and is recorded in "trade and other accounts payable" and "accounts payable to related entities", as appropriate, against total equity. Interim and final dividends are recorded as a reduction of "total equity" at the time of their approval by the competent body, which in the first instance is the Company's Board of Directors and in the second instance is the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

3.1.25 Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that carries out business activities from which it may earn revenues from ordinary activities and incur expenses (including revenues from ordinary activities and expenses for transactions with other components of the same entity).
- whose operating results are reviewed on a regular basis by the entity's chief operating decision maker to decide on the resources to be allocated to the segment and evaluate its performance; and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

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The Company for all purposes, in accordance with the guidelines of IFRS 8 has two segments: Distribution and Generation, associated to the energy business; however, the Company develops other activities such as gas commercialization, emission and commercialization of carbon credits, rental of public lighting infrastructure and other businesses, which are not considered as independent segments, taking into account that they are involved in management's decision making, within the mentioned segments, given that they have aspects in common such as the group of clients to whom it is directed.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Balances at banks (a)	\$ 750.262.289	\$ 1.296.691.588
Other cash and cash equivalents, net (b)	146.801.045	141.009.583
	\$ 897.063.334	\$ 1.437.701.171

The detail of cash and cash equivalents in pesos by type of currency presented above is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Colombian pesos	\$ 887.149.801	\$ 1.420.620.333
U.S. dollars	9.913.533	17.080.838
	\$ 897.063.334	\$ 1.437.701.171

(*) Balances denominated in foreign currency are expressed in Colombian pesos at the representative exchange rates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 of Ps. 4,409.15 and Ps. 3,822.05 per US\$1, respectively.

- (a) The decrease in the bank balance (\$546,429,299) is due to: i) collection of \$16,009,701,311; ii) payments to suppliers (\$12,559,749,062); iii) taking of financial loan and payment of interest and debt (\$315,195,743); iv) payment of taxes (\$1,553,352,112), v) other payments (\$2,127,833,693).
- (b) Other cash and cash equivalents are mainly comprised of collective portfolios that correspond to regular daily treasury transactions with these entities, in order to channel resources from collections and use them to manage the Company's short-term liquidity together with the constitution of TIDIS for the payment of taxes.

The increase 2024 versus 2023 is mainly due to the fact that the collective portfolios have greater resources for the management of daily operations.

Cash and cash equivalents are mainly held in banks and financial institutions, which are rated between AA- and AAA+, according to the rating agencies (Standard & Poors, Fitch Rating).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company uses bank guarantees that allow it to back energy purchase operations, guaranteeing payment to suppliers.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the amount of the provision for impairment of cash and cash equivalents is \$16,082 and \$36,967, respectively.

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Below is a detail of the movement of liabilities arising from financing activities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, including those movements that represent cash flows and changes that do not represent cash flows.

	Cash flows			Non-cash exchanges				Balance as of December 31, 2024
	Balance as of January 1, 2024	Amounts	Payment of loans and interest	Other	Interest	Lease agreements	MTM Valuation	
Bank loans and obligations	\$ 6.635.299.682	2.985.574.000	\$ (2.390.028.797)	\$ 3.152.531	\$ 861.167.683	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.095.165.099
Bonds	2.450.471.339	-	(894.303.809)	91.703	188.911.106	-	-	1.745.170.339
liabilities	221.210.897	-	(68.527.030)	5.701.634	27.446.334	55.107.837	-	240.939.672
Derivative instruments	78.183.734	25.384.679	-	(43.247.125)	-	-	(57.488.715)	2.832.573
Total liabilities from financing activities	\$ 9.385.165.652	\$ 3.010.958.679	\$ (3.352.859.636)	\$ (34.301.257)	\$ 1.077.525.123	\$ 55.107.837	\$ (57.488.715)	\$ 10.084.107.683

	Cash flows			Non-cash exchanges				Balance as of December 31, 2023
	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Amounts	Payment of loans and interest	Other	Interest	Lease agreements	MTM Valuation	
Bank loans and obligations	\$ 3.932.280.366	\$ 3.569.222.000	\$ (1.508.641.838)	\$ 419.696.202	\$ 222.742.952	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6.635.299.682
Bonds	3.232.918.315	-	(1.123.803.593)	(88.159.003)	429.515.620	-	-	2.450.471.339
liabilities	227.441.849	-	(65.749.742)	(5.758.546)	17.786.508	47.490.828	-	221.210.897
Derivative instruments	4.615.446	105.818.694	-	(189.596.976)	-	-	157.346.570	78.183.734
Total liabilities from financing activities	\$ 7.397.255.976	\$ 3.675.040.694	\$ (2.698.195.173)	\$ 136.181.677	\$ 670.045.080	\$ 47.490.828	\$ 157.346.570	\$ 9.385.165.652

During 2024, dividend payments were made in the amount of \$1,806,873,847 as follows: Enel Américas S.A., \$1,036,166,231, Grupo de Energía de Bogotá S.A.S. \$768,210,324 and minority shareholders \$2,497,292. During 2023 dividend payments of \$2,738,268,512 were made.

5. Other financial assets

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Hedging derivative instruments (1)	\$ 50.385.716	\$ 18.716.231	\$ 2.294.698	\$ 30.057.440
Trust	19.429.873	-	7.527.351	-
Trusts (2)	19.430.133	-	7.527.508	-
Impairment trust* Impairment trust*				
Impairment trust* Impairment trust* Impairment trust* Impairment trust	(260)	-	(157)	-
Other assets (3)	6.011.832	-	3.914.696	-
Liens (4)	2.545.921	-	3.693.358	-
Judicial garnishments	2.552.121	-	3.713.944	-
Impairment of judicial liens*	(6.200)	-	(20.586)	-
Guarantees energy derivatives markets (5)	(163.460)	-	1.989.904	-
Financial investments - unlisted or illiquid companies (6)	-	162.299	-	198.656
	\$ 78.209.882	\$ 18.878.530	\$ 19.420.007	\$ 30.256.096

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(*) See note 7, paragraph 3, this value is part of the impairment of the general model.

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the Company has thirty (30) cash flow hedging derivatives and two (2) interest rate swaps with active valuation as follows:

Derivative	Underlying	Bank	Risk Factor	Expiration Date	Notional Active	Currency	Fixed Rate	Current	Non Current
Forward		Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	\$ 25.500.000	USD	4.068,45	\$ 9.057.742	\$ -
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/5/2025	20.000.000	USD	4.101,50	7.646.268	-
Forward		Goldman US	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2025	20.000.000	USD	4.100,80	7.353.147	-
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	20.000.000	USD	4.099,50	7.085.961	-
Swap	Interest rate hedging debt in IBR	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	15/10/2025	1.211.157.000	COP	IBR 3M	5.739.922	-
Forward		BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	17.000.000	USD	4.228,50	3.340.610	-
Forward		BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	28/2/2025	16.300.000	USD	4.236,50	3.314.854	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	28/3/2025	8.045.054	USD	4.293,94	1.308.499	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2025	17.000.000	USD	4.434,14	763.989	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	1/7/2025	934.512	USD	4.056,96	411.157	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	1/7/2025	934.512	USD	4.056,96	411.157	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	3/6/2025	928.387	USD	4.042,23	409.332	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	3/6/2025	928.387	USD	4.042,23	409.332	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	848.089	USD	3.982,72	373.387	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	848.089	USD	3.982,72	373.387	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	825.504	USD	4.010,65	363.736	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	825.504	USD	4.010,65	363.736	-
Derivative	Underlying	Bank	Risk Factor	Expiration Date	Notional Active	Currency	Fixed Rate	Current	Non Current
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2025	761.087	USD	4.026,86	334.829	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2025	761.087	USD	4.026,86	334.829	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	28/2/2025	702.421	USD	3.996,16	309.344	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	28/2/2025	702.421	USD	3.996,16	309.344	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	29/4/2025	9.003.303	USD	4.465,97	121.606	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	493.000	USD	4.273,50	66.875	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	5.549.679	USD	4.417,84	48.333	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	5.331.461	USD	4.417,84	46.433	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	20/3/2025	2.965.202	USD	4.445,59	28.419	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	16/1/2025	2.651.649	USD	4.409,09	23.566	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	20/2/2025	2.286.794	USD	4.428,69	21.675	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	16/1/2025	1.502.144	COP	4.409,09	13.350	-
Forward		Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2025	71.078	USD	4.467,51	897	-
Swap	Interest rate hedging debt in IBR	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	14/5/2026	400.000.000	COP	IBR	-	18.716.231
								Total valuation	\$ 50.385.716
									\$ 18.716.231

As of December 31, 2023, there were three (3) cash flow hedging derivatives and (1) interest rate swap with active valuation as follows:

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Derivative	Underlying	Bank	Risk Factor	Expiration Date	Notional Active	Currency	Fixed Rate	December 31, 2023	
								Current	Non Current
Forward	Investments/project	BBVA Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	10.000.000	USD	4.030,00	\$ 1.118.558	\$ -
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	9.004.521	USD	3.954,80	987.316	-
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	1.543.848	USD	3.967,60	188.824	-
Swap	Interest rate hedging debt in IBR	Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	Interest	14/5/2026	400.000.000.000	COP	BR 3M + 0.75%.	-	30.057.440
Total valuation								\$ 2.294.698	\$ 30.057.440

(2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of the trusts is detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Fideicomisos OXI Huila Fiduprevisora	\$ 8.089.178	\$ -
Trusts Reservoir	5.216.596	5.301.917
Fideicomisos OXI Quimbo Fiduprevisora	1.887.302	-
Trusts Embalse	1.500.197	1.476.032
OXI FiduPopular Trusts	1.396.142	-
Zomac Project Trusts	551.014	524.100
OXI Fiduprevisora Trusts	338.923	225.459
Trust	251.308	-
Fidecomiso Fidupopular Paratebueno	199.473	-
Total	\$ 19.430.133	\$ 7.527.508

The Company's existing trusts have a specific purpose and support obligations contracted in key projects for the business, which clarify their purpose. The values of the above detail are presented without impairment.

During the year 2024, the following fiduciary businesses have been opened, which are executed from the generation segment for the Works for Taxes (OXI) projects:

- Fidupopular. 10362022- P.A. Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. OXI Convenio Guajira, created February 2024.
- Fiduprevisora 001001049543 P.A. Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. OXI Quimbo Agreement created in March 2024.
- Fiduprevisora 001001050095 P.A. Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. OXI Huila Agreement created in May 2024.
- Fidecomiso Corficolombiana Silvania created August 2024.
- P.A AYP OXI Enel Paratebueno- 31919 created July 2024

(3) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it corresponds to the estimated account receivable for interest on the debt interest rate hedging swap in IBR.

(4) At December 31, 2023 the Company had \$3,713,944 in judicial deposits as guarantee for 33 judicial processes, during the year 2024 there was reimbursement on 2 processes, amounting to \$(2,560,815) and payments were made for \$1,398,993, which originates a balance at December 31, 2024 of \$ 2,552,121, for a total of 49 processes.

The following is a breakdown of court deposits and court withdrawals by bank:

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Entity	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
BBVA Colombia S. A.	\$ 18.701.442	\$ 17.256.671
Banco de Occidente S.A.	2.371.000	2.371.000
Itaú Corpbanca Colombia S.A.	2.119.321	2.119.321
Banco de Bogotá S. A.	1.283.567	1.283.567
Bancolombia S. A.	1.158.232	1.120.300
Scotiabank Colpatría S. A.	687.724	607.750
Banco Agrario de Colombia S. A.	13.884	13.884
Banco AV Villas S. A.	12.499	12.499
Banco Caja Social S. A.	4.336	4.336
Banco Santander Colombia S. A.	3.406	3.406
Citibank Colombia S. A.	2.461	-
Banco Davivienda S. A.	1.979	1.978
Empresa de Energía de Cundinamarca	802	802
	\$ 26.360.653	\$ 24.795.514

Reinstatement of the Court Entity	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
BBVA Colombia S. A.	\$ (17.591.764)	\$ (16.946.332)
Itaú Corpbanca Colombia S.A.	(2.000.000)	(2.000.000)
Banco de Occidente S.A.	(1.919.000)	-
Bancolombia S. A.	(1.083.332)	(1.000.000)
Banco de Bogotá S. A.	(786.531)	(786.531)
Scotiabank Colpatría S. A.	(427.905)	(348.707)
Subtotal refund	(23.808.532)	(21.081.570)
Net Total	\$ 2.552.121	\$ 3.713.944

(5) The decrease corresponds to the actual energy settlement per trading, which in the last quarter of 2024 generated a negative effect on sales associated with the average energy price negotiated per kWh of (\$320.7) versus the actual average price settled per kWh of (\$888.1).

(6) Financial investments in unlisted companies are as follows:

Equity securities	Economic activity	Common stock	Participation	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Derivex S.A.	Commercial	51.348	5%	\$ 155.981	\$ 192.338
Minor shares in other companies	Energy			6.318	6.318
Electrificadora del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	Energy	2.500	20%	-	-
District Transportation Operator	Commercial	109.353.394	0.22%	-	-
				\$ 162.299	\$ 198.656

6. Other non-financial assets

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Advances for acquisition of goods (1)	\$ 63.882.047	\$ 155.325	\$ 61.549.438	\$ -
Employee benefits on loans (2)	3.437.092	39.156.228	2.331.123	35.040.620
Prepaid expenses (3)	376.898	-	999.196	-
AFRP VAT tax credit (4)	-	193.110.332	-	180.855.434
Other accounts receivable	-	95.092	-	95.092
	\$ 67.696.037	\$ 232.516.977	\$ 64.879.757	\$ 215.991.146

(1) Current advances correspond to resources deposited to XM S.A. E.S.P. for the negotiations of energy operations in the stock exchange with other market agents for \$51,021,899

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(\$34,455.997 in 2023), Banco Av Villas S.A. for \$4,377,311 (\$3,705,714 in 2023), Savino del Bene Colombia S.A.S. \$2,863,781 (\$2,236,827 in 2023) and advance to other suppliers \$5,619,056 (\$19,744,071 in 2023). The non-current balance of \$155,325 corresponds to an advance payment made to Ecobalance Technologies S.A.S. for the purchase of floating solar panels for the El Quimbo project.

- (2) Corresponds to the recognition of the prepaid benefit of loans to employees agreed at zero rate, for which reason the Company discounts future cash flows at the market rate, recognizing as prepaid benefit the differential between the market rate and the adjudicated rate and amortizing them over the life of the loan.
- (3) Corresponds mainly to the unamortized balance of civil liability, tort and all-risk policies.
- (4) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the account receivable taxes corresponds to the tax discount for \$193,110,332 and \$180,855,434 respectively; the variation is mainly due to VAT payments on investment projects. Article 83 of Law 1943 of 2018, created the opportunity for companies to access a tax discount on VAT paid on the acquisition, construction or formation and importation of real productive fixed assets including associated services to put them in conditions of use. In order to take this income tax discount, the Company complied with three requirements: (i) It must be a real productive fixed asset, (ii) VAT must be paid, (iii) the asset must be depreciating.

7. Trade and other accounts receivable, net

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade accounts, gross, (1)	\$ 2.146.541.920	\$ 11.550.338	\$ 2.549.649.180	\$ 114.555.501
Other accounts receivable, gross, (2)	108.581.344	62.998.458	74.186.723	62.122.616
Total trade and other accounts receivable, gross	2.255.123.264	74.548.796	2.623.835.903	176.678.117
Provision for impairment of trade accounts receivable (3)	(282.780.937)	(11.550.338)	(220.778.241)	(112.597.117)
Allowance for impairment of other accounts receivable (3)	(12.216.309)	(11.704.924)	(8.092.644)	(9.946.716)
Total trade and other accounts receivable, net	\$ 1.960.126.018	\$ 51.293.534	\$ 2.394.965.018	\$ 54.134.284

- (1) As of December 31, 2024, the composition of trade accounts is as follows:

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	Past due portfolio				Total current portfolio	Non-current portfolio
	Current portfolio	1-180 days	181-210 days	>360 days		
Energy portfolio	\$ 1.530.393.718	\$ 134.353.501	\$ 58.724.756	\$ 178.519.901	\$ 1.901.991.876	\$ -
Non-agreed portfolio						
Massive customers	953.269.076	31.540.586	11.394.610	41.018.029	1.037.222.301	-
Large customers	260.507.360	77.199.688	36.278.353	77.833.431	451.818.832	-
customers	57.660.983	25.050.692	11.051.793	56.755.708	150.519.176	-
Others	258.956.299	562.535	-	2.912.733	262.431.567	-
Agreed portfolio (a)	62.894.422	-	-	-	62.894.422	3.020.453
Massive customers	15.362.135	-	-	-	15.362.135	134.649
Large customers	28.207.024	-	-	-	28.207.024	370.834
Institutional customers	19.325.263	-	-	-	19.325.263	2.514.970
Energy portfolio, gross	1.593.288.140	134.353.501	58.724.756	178.519.901	1.964.886.298	3.020.453
Impairment of energy portfolio	(20.021.916)	(43.304.550)	(44.554.630)	(100.087.124)	(207.968.220)	(3.020.453)
Energy portfolio, net	1.573.266.224	91.048.951	14.170.126	78.432.777	1.756.918.078	-
Portfolio of complementary businesses and others (b)						
Massive customers	39.193.346	2.753.083	3.302.181	10.502.389	55.750.999	6.154.487
Large customers	51.337.873	3.401.681	3.346.100	18.229.867	76.315.521	2.375.398
Institutional customers	10.010.868	5.459.032	5.711.261	28.407.941	49.589.102	-
Complementary business portfolio, gross	100.542.087	11.613.796	12.359.542	57.140.197	181.655.622	8.529.885
Impairment of ancillary businesses portfolio	(20.214.500)	(4.716.721)	(7.388.708)	(42.492.788)	(74.812.717)	(8.529.885)
Complementary business portfolio, net	80.327.587	6.897.075	4.970.834	14.647.409	106.842.905	-
Total trade accounts,	1.693.830.227	145.967.297	71.084.298	235.660.098	2.146.541.920	11.550.338
Impairment of trade accounts	(40.236.416)	(48.021.271)	(51.943.338)	(142.579.912)	(282.780.937)	(11.550.338)
Total trade accounts receivable, net	\$ 1.653.593.811	\$ 97.946.026	\$ 19.140.960	\$ 93.080.186	\$ 1.863.760.983	\$ -

As of December 31, 2023, the composition of trade accounts is as follows:

	Past due portfolio				Total current portfolio	Non-current portfolio
	Current portfolio	1-180 days	181-210 days	>360 days		
Energy portfolio	\$ 1.839.790.146	\$ 156.234.443	\$ 46.495.789	\$ 132.689.522	\$ 2.175.209.900	\$ 99.042.214
Non-agreed portfolio						
Massive customers	575.706.937	43.604.502	9.732.461	34.818.088	663.861.988	52.095
Large customers	808.232.061	91.368.423	26.086.417	67.440.021	993.126.922	98.990.119
Institutional customers	203.045.500	21.179.258	10.674.575	27.514.131	262.413.464	-
Others	252.805.648	82.260	2.336	2.917.282	255.807.526	-
Agreed portfolio (a)	45.303.916	-	-	-	45.303.916	6.781.634
Massive customers	20.179.076	-	-	-	20.179.076	1.956.165
Large customers	11.132.423	-	-	-	11.132.423	1.536.774
Institutional customers	13.992.417	-	-	-	13.992.417	3.288.695
Energy portfolio, gross	1.885.094.062	156.234.443	46.495.789	132.689.522	2.220.513.816	105.823.848
Impairment of energy portfolio	(35.769.042)	(45.131.087)	(26.074.678)	(78.445.026)	(185.419.833)	(103.865.464)
Energy portfolio, net	1.849.325.020	111.103.356	20.421.111	54.244.496	2.035.093.983	1.958.384
Portfolio of complementary businesses and others (b)						
Massive customers	128.590.094	477.862	577.254	3.306.516	132.951.726	6.293.221
Large customers	74.227.613	15.842.460	754.066	4.730.332	95.554.471	2.438.432
Institutional customers	72.811.764	5.509.003	4.539.438	17.768.962	100.629.167	-
Complementary business portfolio, gross	275.629.471	21.829.325	5.870.758	25.805.810	329.135.364	8.731.653
Impairment of ancillary businesses portfolio	(13.707.396)	(6.328.656)	(2.829.878)	(12.492.478)	(35.358.408)	(8.731.653)
Complementary business portfolio, net	261.922.075	15.500.669	3.040.880	13.313.332	293.776.956	-
Total trade accounts,	2.160.723.533	178.063.768	52.366.547	158.495.332	2.549.649.180	114.555.501
Impairment of trade accounts	(49.476.438)	(51.459.743)	(28.904.556)	(90.937.504)	(220.778.241)	(112.597.117)
Total trade accounts receivable, net	\$ 2.111.247.095	\$ 126.604.025	\$ 23.461.991	\$ 67.557.828	\$ 2.328.870.939	\$ 1.958.384

- The agreed portfolio corresponds to agreements between the Company and customers to pay a determined amount of money with a pre-established term and interest rate; these agreements apply to customers requesting financing for energy consumption in arrears or at risk of non-payment.
- The complementary business portfolio corresponds to agreements between the Company and customers to pay a determined amount of money with a pre-established term and interest rate; who request financing for facilities, adjustments, fines for losses and other services provided by the Company.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the accounts receivable of the distribution business amounted to \$1,615,035,930 and \$1,920,339,134, corresponding mainly to the portfolio of regulated market customers for \$1,002,355,133 and \$1,320,241.337, works to individuals for\$ 108,585,425 and \$207,001,565; regulatory schemes portfolio for \$147,249,976 and \$112,694,671; public lighting portfolio for \$65,269,995 and \$55,387,660; and infrastructure portfolio for \$9,160,787 and \$ 7,937,552.

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The accounts receivable of the distribution business show a decrease with respect to December 2023, which mainly corresponds to the portfolio of regulated market clients for \$(317,886,204) and is due to the recovery of the portfolio of the tariff option applying the recovery of voltage levels 1 and 4 in a time of 1 year; works to individuals for \$(98,416,140); and increases in the portfolio of regulatory schemes for \$34,555,305 (which is presented by the crossing between the accounts payable to the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the portfolio of subsidies and contributions receivable); increase in the portfolio of public lighting for \$9,882,335 and infrastructure portfolio for \$1,223,235.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the generation business accounts receivable of \$531,505,990 and \$629,310,046, corresponding to wholesale market customers, estimated backlog of \$224,033,544 and \$232,626,773; billed of \$31,652,252 and \$127,272,453; estimated portfolio of the non-regulated market for \$224,010,882 and \$227,169,775; billed for \$37,371,472 and \$17,683,435; gas for \$6,151,217 and \$6,037,048; ash for \$14,857 and \$25,156; and others for \$8,271,666 and \$11,568,056, respectively.

Accounts receivable from the generation business showed a decrease, mainly as a result of the variation of:

- Wholesale market portfolio for \$(95,620,201) generated by a lower amount of energy (77 Gwh) and by a change of contracts; there is an increase in the price of \$24/Gwh, weighted tariff of December 2024 for \$319/Gwh versus December 2023 for \$295/Gwh (including auction and surplus contracts); additionally, a decrease in the wholesale market estimate for \$(8,593,229).
- The non-regulated market portfolio showed an increase of \$19,688,037 as a result of a higher amount of energy of 2 Gwh and a decrease in the estimate of \$(3,158,893), due to lower income from contract changes and a decrease in tariffs of \$(8) Gwh, weighted tariff of December 2024 of \$377/Gwh versus weighted tariff of December 2023 of \$385/Gwh.
- Estimated stock market for \$(6,927,350), buying position in December 2024 compared to December 2023.
- Increase in gas and ash estimates for \$103,870.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the account receivable for tariff option is \$43,718,161 and \$361,396,771, respectively. The Company applied Resolution CREG 101 028 of 2023; therefore, in December 2023 the application of the tariff option mechanism was terminated and the recovery of the balance through the variable COT - Cost associated with the recovery of the balance of the tariff option began.

Non-current accounts receivable correspond to the portfolio of agreed and ancillary businesses that are difficult to collect and are 100% impaired.

- (2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the other current accounts receivable of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. correspond to accounts receivable from employees and other debtors.

Accounts receivable from employees consist of housing and education loans, among others; they have a present value of \$17,331,971 and \$8,579,036, respectively. Loans granted to employees are adjudicated at rates between 0% and 4.75%, the Company discounts future cash flows at the market rate, recognizing as prepaid benefit the differential between the market rate and the adjudicated rate, and amortizing them over the life of the loan.

The other debtors consist of the following third parties:

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Debtor	Value
Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.	\$ 8.230.533
Ministry of Finance and Credit.	6.891.981
Electronica Santemo S.p.A.	3.277.854
Cobra Instalaciones y Servicios Sucursal S.A.	3.110.435
Engineering Assemblies S.A.S.	3.044.607
Soltec Trackers Colombia S.A.S.	3.040.905
Consortio Energía de Colombia.	2.011.317
Highway Concession.	1.872.622
CAM Colombia Multiservicios S.A.S.	1.176.351
Jinko Solar Co.	1.101.990
Prodiel Colombia S.A.S.	1.006.405
ISA Intercolombia S.A. E.S.P.	805.331
Voith Hydro Services Ltda.	804.788
Monte y Ciudad Corporation.	803.496
Temporary Joint Venture Agreement S.A.S.	672.281
Lito S.A.S.	664.957
Fimer S.p.A.	634.482
Quanta Services Colombia S.A.S.	609.294
Others	51.489.744
Total	\$ 91.249.373

The balance of other non-current accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 corresponds to the employee portfolio for \$47,815,128 and \$48,853,341, respectively; to accounts receivable from retired personnel for a present value of \$12,439,717 and \$10,525.662 with rates between 3% and 5%, for which reason the Company discounts future flows at the market rate, recognizing as prepaid profit the differential between the market rate and the adjudicated rate, and amortizing them during the life of the loan; and the account receivable from the Municipality of Guachené and Sesquilé for \$2,743,613, impaired at 100%.

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

Three models defined by the group were adopted for implementation:

- Simplified collective model
- Simplified individual model
- General collective model

The evolution of portfolio impairment is as follows:

Concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Provision for impairment of trade accounts receivable		
Simplified Collective Model (a)	\$ 231.488.906	\$ 185.299.083
Simplified Individual Model (b)	62.842.369	148.076.275
Total Provision for impairment of trade accounts receivable	294.331.275	333.375.358
Provision for impairment of other accounts receivable		
General Collective Model	23.921.233	18.039.360
Total Allowance for impairment of other accounts receivable	23.921.233	18.039.360
Total	\$ 318.252.508	\$ 351.414.718

For the year 2024 the following variations in impairment are presented:

(a) Simplified collective model:

Corresponds to the impairment of the energy portfolio of the regulated market, mainly for the portfolio

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older than 180 days. The increase in the impairment is due to the fact that the portfolio presented a significant increase as a result of higher invoicing as of December 31, 2024.

(b) Simplified individual model:

The individual model portfolio provision corresponds mainly to:

- Provision for commercial energy and gas portfolio of the non-regulated and wholesale market for \$10,038,350; which presents a decrease with respect to December 2023 generated by the write-off of the portfolio of the customer Electricaribe S.A. E.S.P. in Liquidation for \$(98,084,016).

The write-off of this portfolio was generated according to the certificate of uncollectibility dated November 12, 2024; "Electricaribe S.A. E.S.P. in Liquidation shall initially exhaust the payment of the obligation with the Nation - Ministry of Finance and Public Credit - MHCP and subsequently, if there are resources, proceed with the payment of the credits according to their priority and so on. However, it is noted that according to the availability of assets of Electricaribe S.A. E.S.P. in Liquidation, there is only vocation of payment with respect to the aforementioned obligation".

In accordance with the rating and grading projects for the payment of obligations, the Company's account receivable was recognized in fifth class.

- Provision for portfolio of municipalities for \$15,465,530, mainly Ifi Concesión Salinas for \$4,988,519; Municipality of Sopo for \$4,334,899; Santa Ana Clay S.A. for \$2,313,189; Municipality of El Colegio for \$1,496,229; Municipality of Puerto Salgar Acueducto for \$567,789; Municipality of Agua de Dios for \$573,123 and Municipality of Puerto Salgar for \$460,753.
- Provision for portfolio of other businesses \$22,380,603 mainly, Asistencias-NC \$9,360,320; Uniaguas S.A. E.S.P. \$6,352,506; Aguas del Sinú S.A. E.S.P. \$3,596,794 and Operadora Minera Centro \$1,257,133.

The write-off of delinquent debtors is carried out once all collection efforts, legal proceedings and proof of the debtors' insolvency have been exhausted.

As of December 31, 2024, no significant effects have been evidenced that affect the calculation of portfolio impairment; therefore, the models suggested under IFRS 9 have been maintained.

The movements in the allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables are as follows:

Commercial Portfolio	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Balance	\$ 351.414.718	\$ 306.836.684
Endowments	83.761.774	52.223.202
Uses	(116.923.984)	(7.645.168)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 318.252.508</u>	<u>\$ 351.414.718</u>

Guarantees granted by the debtors:

For energy and gas customers, depending on the outcome of the credit risk assessment and the final decision of the business lines, when necessary, the portfolio is backed by a security.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Company backs the sale of energy and gas with blank promissory notes and bank guarantees.

For loans to employees, collateral is covered by mortgages, promissory notes and pledges.

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8. Balances and transactions with related parties

Accounts receivable from related entities

Name of company	Country of	Type of	Type of	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subordinate	Energy transport	\$ 3.639.509	\$ 2.638.151
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subordinate	Power purchase (1)	3.413.904	2.225.640
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subordinate	Intercompany loan capital (2)	2.100.000	-
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subordinate	Other	350.472	83.533
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subordinate	Intercompany loan interest (2)	9.670	-
Endesa Operaciones y Servicios Comerciales S.L.U.	Spain	Other (*)	Off-shore services (3)	1.453.926	774.425
Enel Grids S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Expatriate	1.410.453	1.139.051
Enel Renovable, S.R.L.	Panama	Other (*)	Solar panel for sale (4)	1.012.781	-
Grupo de Energía de Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Other (**)	lighting	880.672	672.270
Grupo de Energía de Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Other (**)	Other	100.742	27.077
Enel S.p.A.	Italy	Matri	Expatriate	837.585	886.582
Enel Green Power S.p.A.	Italy	Other (*)	Expatriate	785.301	716.076
Generadora Solar Austral, S.A.	Panama	Other (*)	Solar panel for sale (4)	708.947	-
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	Interest on arrears	262.780	-
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associat	LSA contract	245.944	82.097
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	Maintenance services	147.258	134.754
Enel X Chile S.P.A.	Chile	Other (*)	Personnel Services	648.240	-
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associat	LSA contract	254.731	78.805
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associat	Maintenance services	185.754	169.980
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associat	Interest on arrears	126.373	-
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associat	supply	-	518.140
Endesa Energía S.A.	Spain	Other (*)	Off-shore services	532.124	777.503
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Chile	Other (*)	Control Tower Chile	435.015	377.089
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Chile	Other (*)	Expatriate	36.592	149.532
Atlántico Photovoltaic S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Reimbursement of expenses	454.652	442.358
Guayepo Solar S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Reimbursement of	397.961	-
Enel Services Mexico S.A.	Mexico	Other (*)	Expatriate	316.695	514.066
Enel Américas S.A.	Chile	Controlle	Reimbursement of expenses	299.709	299.709
Enel Américas S.A.	Chile	Controlle	Expatriate	-	4.087
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Italy	Other (*)	Expatriate	280.146	280.146
Enel Brasil S.A.	Brazi	Other (*)	Expatriate	239.615	345.583
E-distribution Digital Networks	Spain	Other (*)	Expatriate	202.688	137.785
Enel Trading Argentina S.R.L.	Argentina	Other (*)	Expatriate	108.062	108.062
Enel North America Inc.	States	Other (*)	Expatriate	103.897	30.328
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	Interest on arrears	40.061	-
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	LSA contract	38.895	11.864
Bogotá ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	Interest on arrears	40.018	-
Bogotá ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associat	LSA contract	38.895	11.864
Enel Fortuna S.A.	Panama	Other (*)	Warranty	68.320	-
Companhia Energética Do Ceara	Brazi	Other (*)	Expatriate	62.933	62.933
Enel Colombia Foundation	Colombia	Other (*)	Advance	62.500	-
Guayepo Solar III S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Reimbursement of	44.797	-
Latamsolar Photovoltaic Foundation S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Other	11.045	10.814
Latamsolar Photovoltaic Sahagun S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Other	231	-
EGP Fotovoltaica La Loma S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Other	231	-
Latamsolar Renewable Energy S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Other	231	-
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.A.	Peru	Another	Control Tower Peru (5)	-	245.179
Enel Generación Perú S.A.A.	Peru	Another	Expatriates (5)	-	98.596
Total				\$ 22.390.355	\$ 14.054.079

(*) Corresponds to companies over which Enel S.P.A. has significant influence or control

(**) Grupo de Energía de Bogotá S.A. E.S.P. is a shareholder of the Company. (see Note 22).

There is an impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 in the related accounts receivable, amounting to\$ 69,475 for the year 2024, in the year 2023 there was an impairment of \$48,656.

(1) The increase corresponds mainly to the energy sales contract that began as of January 1, 2024 to cover the demand of Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., for 12 GWh-m.

(2) Corresponds to two loans granted by the Company to Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., amounting to \$1,500,000, with a disbursement date of January 17, 2024 and \$600,000 on February 16, 2024.

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The financing conditions were modified as of September 17, 2024 as follows: effective annual interest rate of 11.52%, maturity of 365 days and payment of principal at maturity and interest semiannually.

- (3) Call center service in accordance with the contract signed between the parties; the variation corresponds mainly to the increase in the accrual of services for \$1,684,050 and the decrease in the collection during 2024 for (\$1,030,993).
- (4) Corresponds to the invoicing for the sale of single-sided panels to these companies.
- (5) On May 9 and June 12, 2024 purchase and sale of the companies Enel Generación Perú S.A.A. and Enel Distribución Perú S.A.A., respectively, were finalized; as of these periods these companies present a change of control and cease to be part of the Enel Group.

Accounts payable to related entities

Name of company	Country of origin	Type of	Type of transaction	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
				Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Enel Grids S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Computer services (1)	\$ 56.860.163	\$ -	\$ 44.101.114	\$ -
Enel Grids S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Project advance (2)	3.147.129	-	-	834.068
Enel Grids S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Impatriates	1.099.490	-	1.350.130	-
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Italy	Other (*)	Computer services (1)	9.966.973	-	7.459.269	-
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Italy	Other (*)	HH Recharge PUC	8.929.995	-	8.632.566	-
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Italy	Other (*)	Technical fee	2.415.242	-	1.942.142	-
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Italy	Other (*)	Impatriate	521.588	-	509.151	-
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Italy	Other (*)	Covid policies 19	2.150	-	2.150	-
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Computer services (1)	21.363.549	-	21.889.091	-
Enel X S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Computer services (1)	14.683.630	-	12.545.675	-
Enel S.p.A.	Italy	Matri	Computer services (1)	8.715.667	-	6.308.331	-
Enel S.p.A.	Italy	Matri	Impatriate	2.168.607	-	1.418.610	-
Enel S.p.A.	Italy	Matri	Guarantees and interest	228.354	-	1.490.187	-
Enel S.p.A.	Italy	Matri	Covid policies 19	124.412	-	401.909	-
Enel Green Power Chile S.A.	Chile	Other (*)	HH Recharge PUC	8.444.287	-	5.774.461	-
Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	Other (*)	Capital contributions (3)	3.408.160	-	-	2.905.606
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Italy	Other (*)	Computer services (1)	1.877.017	-	1.850.950	-
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Italy	Other (*)	Impatriate	378.099	-	-	-
Enel Colombia Foundation	Colombia	Other (*)	Donations	535.001	-	1.180.000	-
Enel Colombia Foundation	Colombia	Other (*)	Mandate Advance	62.500	-	-	-
Enel Iberia S.R.L.	Spain	Other (*)	Impatriate	555.177	-	-	-
Enel Green Power España S.L.U.	Spain	Other (*)	Impatriate	308.475	-	426.784	-
Enel Italia S.R.L.	Italy	Other (*)	Computer services (1)	222.472	-	518.935	-
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Colombia	Subordinate	Sale Company	218.480	-	218.480	-
Enel Brasil S.A.	Brazil	Other (*)	Impatriate	201.241	-	410.852	-
Enel X Brasil S.A.	Brazil	Other (*)	Impatriates	85.324	-	-	-
Enel Fortuna S.A.	Panama	Subordinate	Advance Guarantee Fee	56.929	-	93.990	-
E-Distribuzione S.p.A.	Italy	Other (*)	services	10.807	-	9.994	-
Latamsolar Photovoltaic Sahagun S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Capital contributions	8.000	-	8.000	-
Latamsolar Photovoltaic Foundation S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Capital contributions	8.000	-	8.000	-
Latamsolar Renewable Energies S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Capital contributions	8.000	-	8.000	-
Guayepo Solar S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Capital contributions	1.000	-	1.000	-
Guayepo Solar III S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Capital contributions	1.000	-	-	-
Atlántico Photovoltaic S.A.S.	Colombia	Subordinate	Credit Settlement	601	-	-	-
Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	Colombia	Other (**)	Other services	-	-	239	-

Name of company	Country of origin	Type of	Type of transaction	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
				Current	Non Current	Name of company	Country of origin
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.A.A.	Chile	Other (*)	Expatriate	-	-	17.417	-
Generadora Montecristo S.A.	Guatemala	Subordinate	Reimbursemen	-	-	306	-
Enel Chile S.A.	Chile	Other (*)	Impatriate	-	-	101.210	-
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	Chile	Other (*)	Impatriate	-	-	126.965	-
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	Advance shippers (4)	-	12.125.278	-	11.475.464
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Colombia	Associate	Advance shippers (4)	-	8.962.270	-	8.481.110
Total				\$ 146.617.519	\$ 21.087.548	\$ 118.805.908	\$ 23.696.248

(*) Corresponds to companies over which Enel S.p.A. has significant influence or control

(**) Compañía Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P. is a shareholder of the Company (See Note 22)

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- (1) The increase mainly corresponds to provisions for IT services from January to December 2024 related to the Digital Worker Transformation, Governance-E4E SAP Renewables, Global CKS-SAP-TAM-SYSTEM, Online Monitoring and Infrastructure, Cyber Security-Digital Enebler Services, Intranet Applications and Global Travel projects.
- (2) It corresponds to the Enel Flex project, which drives the "Digital Demand Driven Electricity Networks (3DEN)" initiative of the International Energy Agency (IEA); this project will be completed during 2025.
- (3) Corresponds to capitalization pending to be paid to Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S., according to the articles of incorporation, where it is indicated that the subscribed capital will be paid in cash within 2 years from the date of incorporation of the Company . On August 21, 2024 the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., approved the dissolution and voluntary liquidation of this company.
- (4) In accordance with the obligations in the electroterminals derived from the contract with Transmilenio S.A, Fontibón Z.E. S.A.S and Usme Z.E S.A.S.; the advance payment has been made for the supply of the chargers for the Functional Operation Unit - UFO 7 Fontibón IV and the Functional Operation Unit - UFO 13 Usme IV; the chargers will be delivered in the year 2030 according to commercial agreement. The increase corresponds to the financial update (time value of money) on the advance payment received.

Effects on results with related entities

Revenues/	Concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Energy sales (1)	\$ 38.975.341	\$ 12.019.466
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Energy transport (1)	17.015.344	7.960.347
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Other services	506.556	28.691
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Interest on loans	308.630	702.174
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	Sale of meters	-	568.991
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Other services (2)	2.924.382	10.629.243
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Financial income (3)	126.372	5.767.996
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Other services (2)	2.469.789	7.248.524
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Financial income (3)	262.781	2.899.558
Endesa Operaciones y Servicios Comerciales S.L.U.	Off-shore services	1.388.828	1.081.335
Endesa Operaciones y Servicios Comerciales S.L.U.	Difference in exchange	72.604	-
Enel Renewable, S.R.L.	Sale of solar panels	993.266	-
Enel Renewable, S.R.L.	Difference in	19.515	-
Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	lighting	880.672	560.034
Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	Reimbursement for administrative services	341.643	893.420
Enel Grids S.R.L.	Difference in	565.369	4.249.166
Enel Grids S.R.L.	Expatriates	365.241	441.397
Generadora Solar Austral, S.A.	Sale of solar panels	697.057	-
Generadora Solar Austral, S.A.	Difference in	11.890	-
Enel X Chile S.P.A.	Personnel services contract	648.240	-
Endesa Energía S.A.	Off Shore Services	563.639	-
Endesa Energía S.A.	Difference in	46.815	-

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Revenues/	Concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Difference in exchange	432.522	1.177.852
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Expatriates	81.975	240.495
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Technical Fee	-	1.377.349
Generadora de Occidente, Ltda.	Difference in exchange	464.833	501.584
Enel Panama Cam, S.R.L.	Difference in	421.653	-
Enel X S.R.L.	Difference in	406.588	1.026.286
Generadora Montecristo S.A.	Difference in	305.992	6.877
Enel Green Power Chile S.A.	Difference in	302.279	936.090
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	Difference in	236.180	3.112.817
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Control Tower Services	109.138	232.160
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Difference in exchange	68.498	476
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Expatriates	-	38.716
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	Administration service	132.811	119.638
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	Interest on arrears	40.061	-
Bogotá ZE S.A.S.	Administration service	132.811	119.638
Bogotá ZE S.A.S.	Interest on arrears	40.018	-
Enel Generación Chile Sa	Expatriates	126.965	-
Enel Fortuna S.A.	Warranties	110.792	168.684
Enel Fortuna S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	34.944
Enel S.p.A.	Expatriates	58.681	528.637
Enel S.p.A.	Difference in exchange	53.601	1.144.696
Enel Brasil S.A.	Difference in exchange	71.187	-
Enel Brasil S.A.	Expatriate	38.003	306.863
Enel Chile S.A.	Expatriates	101.210	-
Enel Chile S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	45.122
Enel Chile S.A.	IT Services	-	-
Enel Generación Perú S.A.A.	Expatriates	84.944	142.586
Enel Generación Perú S.A.A.	Difference in exchange	1.312	2.974
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Difference in exchange	77.826	192.101
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Expatriates	-	156.235
Enel North America Inc.	Expatriates	73.567	30.328
Edistribucion Redes Digitales, S.L.U.	Expatriates	64.903	137.783
Enel Services Mexico S.A.	Difference in exchange	43.219	360.700
Tecnoguat S.A.	Difference in exchange	39.616	10.856
Enel Green Power España S.L.U.	Expatriates	29.477	126.879
Enel Green Power España S.L.U.	Difference in	4.739	82.163
Gridspertise S.R.L.	Difference in exchange	7.971	174.383
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.	Difference in exchange	7.920	4.054
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.	Control Tower Service	-	419.155
Renovables de Guatemala, S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	879.338
Endesa Energía S.A.	Offshore services	-	392.845
Enel Green Power Romania S.R.L.	Difference in exchange	-	199.266
Transmisora Energía Renovable S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	184.908
Sociedad Portuaria Central Cartagena S.A.	Transaction and	-	145.567
Enel Italia S.R.L.	Difference in	-	112.052
Enel Iberia S.R.L.	Difference in exchange	-	9.353
Enel Américas S.A.	Expatriates	-	9.203
E-Distribuzione S.p.A.	Difference in exchange	-	2.158
Total		\$ 73.355.266	\$ 69.944.153

- (1) The increase corresponds mainly to the energy sales contract as of January 1, 2024 to cover the demand of Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., for 12 GWh-m vs. 2023 of 4GWh, and an increase in energy transportation operations taking into account the growth of this company.
- (2) The decrease corresponds mainly to the one-time invoicing of Development Fee on the companies Usme ZE S.A.S. for \$(8,613,176) and Fontibón ZE S.A.S. for \$ (5,491,540) in January 2023.
- (3) The decrease corresponds mainly to the settlement of interest on the loan granted to Usme ZE S.A.S. and Fontibón ZE S.A.S., in the months of March and August 2022, for the payment of the fleet of electric buses to BYD Motor Colombia S.A.S.; the settlement of this interest was only made for two months in 2023, considering that the payment of the loan was received in February 2023.

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Costs and	Transaction concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Enel Grids S.R. L.	Computer services (1)	\$ 25.621.605	\$ 22.064.013
Enel Grids S.R. L.	Difference in exchange	2.156.876	-
Enel Grids S.R. L.	Impatriates	1.959.316	2.286.044
Enel X S.R.L.	Computer services (1)	11.043.079	8.036.465
Enel X S.R.L.	Difference in exchange	869.652	110.440
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	IT Services	9.695.687	13.104.207
Enel Global Services S.R.L.	Difference in	909.906	-
Enel S.p.A.	IT Services	6.517.484	6.748.111
Enel S.p.A.	Expatriate	2.672.106	2.805.054
Enel S.p.A.	Difference in	595.731	-
Enel S.p.A.	Collateral and	254.158	1.245.939
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	IT Services	3.584.424	6.605.505
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Technical fee	2.407.907	-
Enel Green Power S.p.A. Glo	Difference in	872.549	1.561.337
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	IT Services	1.866.137	2.179.610
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Expatriate	378.099	-
Enel Global Trading S.p.A.	Difference in	115.927	3.545
Enel Colombia Foundation.	Donations	1.685.001	7.521.001
Renovables de Guatemala S.A.	Difference in exchange	1.549.070	33.485
Enel Green Power Chile S.A.	Engineering services	728.298	-
Enel Green Power Chile S.A.	Difference in exchange	602.184	-
Usme ZE S.A.S.	Financial expense	649.813	727.265
Gridspertise S.R.L.	Engineering services	585.020	4.036.424
Gridspertise S.R.L.	Difference in exchange	-	86.754
Enel Iberia S.R.L.	Impatriates	555.177	292.747
Fontibón ZE S.A.S.	Financial expense	481.160	538.480
Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S.	VPN Upgrade	448.763	-
Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	Betania Fiber Optics	242.760	262.990
Grupo Energía Bogotá S.A. E.S.P.	Other services	62.030	11.444
Enel Services Mexico S.A.	Expatriate	240.588	-
Enel Services Mexico S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	29.831
Enel Brasil S.A.	Impatriate	173.752	380.168
Enel Brasil S.A.	Difference in exchange	7.895	56.127
Enel Chile S.A.	Impatriate	131.859	183.909
Enel Chile S.A.	Difference in exchange	1.149	1.280
Enel Chile S.A.	IT Services	-	76.762
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	Impatriate	131.445	210.934
Enel Generación Chile S.A.	Difference in	814	5.772
Enel X Brasil S.A.	Impatriates	85.324	-
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.A.	Impatriates	74.758	-
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.A.	Difference in exchange	184	-
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Impatriates	28.831	22.762
Enel Distribución Chile S.A.	Difference in exchange	9.815	-
Enel Italia S.p.A.	Difference in exchange	36.857	-
Endesa Energía S.A.	Difference in exchange	20.441	119.153
Endesa Operaciones y Servicios Comerciales S.L.	Difference in exchange	10.625	125.492
Enel Green Power España, S.L.U.	Difference in exchange	6.304	-
Enel Fortuna S.A.	Difference in exchange	5.240	18.633
Enel Américas S.A.	Impatriates	4.087	-
E-Distribuzione S.p.A.	Difference in exchange	814	-
Generadora Montecristo, S.A.	Difference in exchange	53	-
Enel Panama CAM S.R.L.	Difference in exchange	6	7.112.036
Sociedad Portuaria Central Cartagena S.A.	Available. Infrastructure	-	1.637.607
Enel Green Power Romania S.R.L.	Impatriates	-	472.398
Transmisora Energía Renovable S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	318.122
Enel Distribución Perú S.A.	Difference in exchange	-	26.112
Enel Generación Perú S.A.A.	Difference in exchange	-	2
		\$ 80.080.760	\$ 91.057.960

(1) The increase corresponds mainly to new IT services, as a result of the rethinking of the local operation, where technical support is centralized in global contracts. In addition, the European economic crisis had a major impact on the prices of licensing: Digital Worker Transformation, Governance-E4E SAP Renewables, Global CKS-SAP-TAM-SYSTEM, Online Monitoring and Infrastructure, Cyber Security-Digital Enebler Services, Intranet Applications and Global Travel.

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Board of Directors and key personnel

The Company appoints a president, who is elected by the Board of Directors from among its members for a period of two (2) years, and may be reelected indefinitely or freely removed before the expiration of the term. Likewise, the Board of Directors shall appoint a secretary, who may not be a member of the Board and may be freely replaced at any time. The appointment of the president and secretary was approved by the Board of Directors in session No. 507 of March 30, 2022.

Pursuant to Article 43, paragraph two of the Company's bylaws, it is the duty of the General Shareholders' Meeting to fix the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors. The current remuneration, as approved by the Shareholders' Meeting in ordinary session of March 21, 2024, is USD\$2,000(*), after taxes, for attending each Board of Directors' meeting. (*) Figures in full dollars.

According to the minutes of the General Shareholders' Meeting number 110 held on March 21, 2024, the Board of Directors' slate was approved in the terms set forth below

Line	Principal	Alternate
First	Francesco Bertoli	Monica Cataldo
Second	José Antonio Vargas Lleras	Antonio Crisol Puertas
Third	Raffaele Enrico Grandi	Diana Marcela Jiménez Rodríguez (*)
Fourth	Carolina Soto Losada	Rutty Paola Ortiz Jara
Fifth	Juan Ricardo Ortega López	Andrés Baracaldo Sarmiento
Sixth	Jorge Andrés Tabares Ángel	Néstor Raul Fagua Guauque
Seventh	Astrid Martínez Ortiz	Mario Trujillo Hernández

(*) Active member until April 30, 2024; as of December 31, 2024 the position is vacant.

The composition of the Board of Directors is duly registered in the Mercantile Registry administered by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce

Fees paid to the Board of Directors

Third	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Juan Ricardo Ortega López	\$ 142.208	\$ 116.960
Astrid Martínez Ortiz	141.670	116.960
José Antonio Vargas Lleras	135.389	147.894
Jorge Andrés Tabares Ángel	135.389	116.960
Carolina Soto Losada	135.171	98.713
Francesco Bertoli	115.461	-
Raffaele Enrico Grandi	83.965	-
Andres Caldas Rico	26.747	67.069
Luciano Tommasi	26.747	55.047
Lucio Rubio Diaz	-	61.913
Diana Marcela Jimenez Rodriguez	-	18.957
Felipe Pacho Castro	-	18.247
Total	\$ 942.747	\$ 818.720

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are listed below

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Name	Cargo	Period
Luciano Tommasi	Manager	january - march
Francesco Bertoli	Manager	april - december
Eugenio Calderón	First Alternate Manager	january - march
Fernando Gutierrez Medina	Second Alternate Manager	january - march
Monica Cataldo	Third Alternate Manager	january - december
Carlos Mario Restrepo	Fourth Alternate to the Manager	january - december
Maurizio Rastelli	Fifth Alternate to the Manager/Administrative and Financial Manager	january - february
Antonio Crisol Puertas	First Alternate Manager	March - December
Dario Miceli	Second Alternate Manager	March - December
Raffaele Enrico Grandi	Fifth Alternate Manager	March - December

Compensation accrued by the Company's key personnel as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounts to:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Remuneration	\$ 4.593.384	\$ 6.176.847
Retirement bonuses	842.948	-
Short-term benefits	188.857	535.791
Long-term benefits	-	574.100
	\$ 5.625.189	\$ 7.286.738

Incentive plans for key management personnel

The Company has for its managers an annual bonus for achievement of objectives. This bonus corresponds to a certain number of monthly gross remunerations.

From January 1 to December 31, 2024, the Company does not have a share-based payment benefit for key management personnel, nor has it constituted a guarantee in their favor.

9. Inventories, net

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Electrical materials and power accessories, net (1)	\$ 270.943.888	\$ 297.948.735
Coal (2)	70.447.609	93.094.667
Transformers (3)	43.330.302	56.681.028
CO2 carbon credits (4)	40.226.437	23.573.288
Non-electrical materials (1)	8.964.346	6.049.392
Other inventories	2.629.156	3.137.279
Fuel Oil (5)	1.655.412	1.975.748
Inventory in transit (6)	-	19.906.311
Total.	\$ 438.197.150	\$ 502.366.448

(1) The materials and accessories are composed of the following values:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Spare parts and materials (a)	\$ 282.940.777	\$ 310.765.574
Provision of materials (b)	(3.032.543)	(6.767.447)
Total, other inventories	\$ 279.908.234	\$ 303.998.127

- a Materials and spare parts correspond to elements used in the construction process of projects, repairs and/or maintenance of generation plants, substations, high, medium and low voltage distribution networks and public lighting networks, in accordance with the maintenance and investment plan defined by the Company for the year 2024. The decrease corresponds to lower

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maintenance in the hydraulic and thermal power plants, which generates lower consumption and purchase of materials, and lower purchases for public lighting projects.

- b) As of December 31, 2024, the provision recorded for the period 2024 was used for \$2,990,343, corresponding to the write-off of obsolete material in the distribution segment.
- (2) Coal (Termozipa Power Plant): As of December 31, 2024 and with respect to the same date of 2023, there is a lower inventory value due to the price reduction management achieved for coal purchases and the high fuel consumption during 2024 as a consequence of the development of the Niño Phenomenon during the first semester, also influenced by the low hydrological contributions during the second semester, due to high dispatch/consumption of fuels in the thermal power plants of the National Interconnected System, in particular, of the Termozipa Power Plant.
- (3) Transformers correspond to elements required in the process of replacements, repairs and/or maintenance of substations, high, medium and low voltage distribution networks and public lighting networks, according to the contingencies presented and the maintenance and investment plan defined by the Company for the year 2024. The decrease is due to lower replacements and repairs of substation transformers, high, medium and low voltage distribution networks and public lighting networks.
- (4) As of December 31, 2024, CO2 carbon credits have a fair value of \$95,050,110 and a carrying value of \$40,226,437, as follows:

Recognition of carbon credits		
Month/Year of issue	Number of certificates issued	Bond Value
November 2020	2.691.628	\$ 18.755.788
March 2021	1.396.818	19.415.770
February 2022	1.167.444	16.485.062
September 2023	1.133.764	23.674.181
December 2024	1.125.980	16.719.309
Total bonds issued	7.515.634	95.050.110
Total, bonds sold as of December 31, 2023		(54.757.513)
Total, bonds sold as of December 31, 2024		(66.160)
Total, Carbon credits recognition		\$ 40.226.437

- (5) As of December 31, 2024, the fuel oil corresponds to the inventory held at the Termozipa power plant.
- (6) The balance as of December 31, 2023 corresponds to the purchase of the material "2001283752 - Solar Transformer Substation" for \$19,906,311, which is physically located at the supplier's facilities. Enel Colombia has control and ownership of the inventory. These materials were catalogued as inventory in transit. As of December 31, 2024 there are no purchases subject to this concept.

10. Assets held for sale

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Windpeshi (1)	\$ 223.471.664	\$ 424.247.550
Property, plant and	261.138	261.138
	\$ 223.732.802	\$ 424.508.688

- (1) On May 24, 2023, the Board of Directors approved to suspend indefinitely the execution of the Windpeshi wind project in the department of La Guajira and to advance, execute and subscribe all the acts and documents necessary for such purpose, seeking the protection of the Company's value, evaluate and analyze the scenarios of sale of the project and/or the turbines and equipment acquired for the same, for which reason this asset is classified as an asset held for sale.

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Within the framework of the sale plan developed by the Company for the Windpeshi wind project; on December 24, 2024, the contract for the sale of the assets that make up the project was signed with Ecopetrol S.A., for 60 million dollars and the remaining value is recorded as impairment in the Company (see note 28. Impairment losses). The project remains as an asset held for sale due to the fact that the transaction will take place through the sale of shares of the company Wind Autogeneración S.A.S., which was incorporated on January 15, 2025 and to which the assets corresponding to the project will be contributed. Although the project has been classified as held for sale for one year, it is estimated that the process of materialization of the transaction will be concluded in the coming months.

11. Income tax assets

The income tax asset is presented below:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Self-withholding tax credit 2020 (1)	\$ -	\$ 2.420.336
Self-withholding tax credit 2019 (1)	219.552	1.002.035
Less value of down payment 2020 (1)	-	2.420.336
Income tax credit balance (2)	145.372.416	-
Total current tax assets	\$ 145.591.968	\$ 5.842.707

- 1) As at December 2024, other current tax assets are equivalent to the balance in favor of payment of withholdings for 2019, totalling \$219,552. As at 31 December 2023, they correspond to the higher value of withholdings in favour of 2020, amounting to \$2,420,336. This is due to an adjustment to the advance income discounted in 2021 for the same amount, resulting from the higher value of self-withheld taxes for 2020, and the recognition of \$1,002,035 for the payment of self-withheld taxes for 2019.
- 2) The income tax credit balance is primarily attributable to the net effect of the following items: current income taxes, capital gains tax, tax credits, withholdings, self-withholdings, and the additional income tax payment for the 2023 tax year, in advance of the income tax for the following fiscal year, the 2024 tax year, which will be paid in 2025.

12. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company's interests in subsidiaries are accounted for by the equity method in accordance with the defined policy.

The following is a detail of the investments:

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Equity securities	Economic activity	Relation	Common stock (*)	Participation (*)	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Renovables de Guatemala S.A.	Utilities	Subsidiary	19.244.655	99,9999%	\$ 1.490.155.898	\$ 1.364.429.147
Enel Panamá CAM S.R.L. (1)	Utilities	Subsidiary	3.000	99,9667%	1.468.963.760	1.184.933.111
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A. (2)	Utilities	Subsidiary	27.500.000	100,0000%	254.800.350	223.824.533
Generadora de Occidente Ltda.	Utilities	Subsidiary	16.099.080	99,0000%	192.057.977	156.857.240
Generadora Montecristo S.A.	Utility Services	Subsidiary	381.995	99,9987%	99.371.088	99.788.852
Tecnoguat S.A.	Utility Services	Subsidiary	23.211	75,0000%	61.831.781	55.751.304
Colombia ZE S.A.S. (3)	Services	Associate	5.186.737	20,0000%	27.544.563	35.991.820
Enel Renovable S.R.L.	Utility Services	Subsidiary	1	0,9901%	10.641.640	8.693.990
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P. (4)	Utility Services	Subsidiary	50.368	100,0000%	10.625.255	11.253.701
Enel Guatemala S.A. (5)	Utility Services	Subsidiary	672.079	99,9900%	9.502.786	7.700.777
Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S. (6)	Services	Associate	6.014	40,0000%	6.098.551	5.514.141
Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S. (7)	Investment	Associate	12.500	20,0000%	4.166.247	3.180.589
Crédito Facil Codensa S.A. (8)	Investment	Associate	15.678	48,9938%	382.316	10.054.168
Impairment of investments						
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A. (9)					(132.637.177)	(132.637.177)
					\$ 3.503.505.035	\$ 3.035.336.196

(*) Common shares and percentage of ownership as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 remain unchanged.

- (1) Enel Panamá CAM S.R.L.: The Group's main activity consists of operating and developing hydroelectric, photovoltaic and renewable energy generation plants. The total installed capacity of the Group is 460.70 MW Dc.

Enel Panamá CAM S.R.L. is a subsidiary of five (5) companies incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama, the Group operates one (1) hydroelectric generation plant and eleven (11) photovoltaic generation plants as of December 31, 2024.

The subsidiaries are listed below:

- Enel Fortuna, S.A.
- Enel Renovable S.R.L. (*)
- Generadora Solar Austral, S.A.
- Generadora Solar de Occidente S.A.
- Generadora Solar El Puerto, S.A.

(*) The mergers between Enel Renovable, S.R.L. (absorbing company) and Progreso Solar 20 MW S.A. (absorbed company) were registered with the Panamanian public registry on May 24, 2024 and the merger between Jaguito Solar 10 MW, S.A. (absorbed company) and Enel Renovable, S.R.L. (absorbing company) on August 1, 2024.

- (2) Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A. is a corporation incorporated under Costa Rican law as a service company in the electricity sector for commercial purposes, is of Costa Rican origin, and has its domicile and main offices in San José. The corporate term of the legal entity is for 99 years, beginning on September 11, 1991, ending on September 11, 2090. This term may be extended by resolution of the Stockholders' Meeting.

The Company's corporate purpose is the design, marketing and construction of systems for the conservation of electrical energy in all types of public or private buildings, energy production for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes, and all types of trade related to the foregoing.

The Company has the following companies as subsidiaries at the country level:

- P.H. Chucás S.A.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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- P.H. Don Pedro S.A.
- P.H. Rio Volcan S.A.

- (3) According to minute No. 10 of the extraordinary meeting of the sole shareholder Colombia ZE S.A.S. of July 19, 2022, the shares held by Bogotá ZE S.A.S. were transferred to Colombia ZE S.A.S. for \$31,724,801.

On February 2, 2023, DigitalBridge Group Inc. acquired AMPCI Ebus Colombia Holding S.A.S., renaming this business unit as InfraBridge.

The sale of Colombia ZE S.A.S. shares to InfraBridge (formerly AMPCI Ebus Development) was developed under the Project Finance modality, which consists of two stages: The first which concluded on February 3, 2023 with the closing of a long-term financing with IDB and BNP Paribas banks.

On April 21, 2023, the second stage of the Project Finance began, with the payment made by InfraBridge for \$31,498,781 corresponding to the 80% participation of the company Colombia ZE S.A.S.

- (4) Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P. is a simplified joint stock company whose purpose is to invest in activities of domiciliary public utilities of energy, especially the acquisition of shares of any public utility company whose main purpose is the domiciliary public utility of electric energy. Among its commercial strategies is to participate in the process of disposal of shares approved by the national government of the electric utilities.

- (5) Enel Guatemala S.A. is a corporation incorporated under Guatemalan law. The company is of Guatemalan origin and is domiciled in Guatemala City. The term of duration is indefinite.

The Company was incorporated by public deed N° 23 authorized on November 4, 1999 by Notary Public Ana Beatriz Ponce Rivera de Ibargüen, and registered in the Mercantile Registry under registration number 42426, folio 55, book 136 of Companies on November 15, 1999 and its main purpose is to commercialize, buy and sell blocks of electric energy on an intermediary basis.

The company has the following companies as subsidiaries at the country level:

- Generadora de Occidente Limitada.
- Tecnoguat S.A.
- Generadora Montecristo S.A.
- Renovables de Guatemala S.A.

- (6) Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S. is a simplified joint stock company whose purpose is to perform any act related to the purchase, sale, acquisition under any title, import and export, management, administration and commercialization of the recharge infrastructure. It is considered an associated investment of the Company because the shareholding is 40.00% and it has significant influence. On August 21, 2024, the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., approved the dissolution and voluntary liquidation of Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.

- (7) Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S. "La Rolita", is a company whose main corporate purpose is to provide mass public transportation services in Bogotá and its area of influence; the Company has a 20% interest in the shares of this company, registered in February 2023 before the Chamber of Commerce.

- (8) Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. (Financing Company) is a corporation whose main purpose is to develop the activities of financing companies as permitted by law. The investment of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. in this company is considered as an associate considering that the participation is 48.99% and in which the Company has significant influence; as of December 31, 2024 this company is in the process of liquidation.

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- (9) Corresponds to the impairment of the investment that Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A. had in Energía Global Operaciones S.A., for \$101,108,667, due to the accumulated losses that this entity had been carrying forward, and for Chucas S.A. there was an impairment of the investment, associated with the impairment indicators of the assets under concession of this entity for \$31,528,510.

Taking into account the transfer made of the shares held by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. in the company Chucas PH S.A., to the company Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A., the impairment of this company is included in this transfer.

Dividends Guatemala

On July 5, 2024, Renovables de Guatemala S.A. declared and paid dividends of USD 20,000,000, of which USD 19,999,998 were allocated to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and USD 2.00 to Enel Guatemala S.A.

Generadora de Occidente S.A.A. On November 13, 2024, dividends were declared in the amount of USD 8,000,000, of which USD 7,920,000 were allocated to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and USD 80,000 to Enel Guatemala S.A. The payment was made on November 15, 2024.

On November 13, 2024, Tecnoguat S.A. declared dividends of USD 900,000, of which USD 675,000 went to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and USD 225,000 to the third-party entity Inversiones J.B. Ltda. The payment was made on November 15, 2024.

Generadora Montecristo S.A. on November 13, 2024 declared dividends for USD 5,000,000 of which USD 4,999,950 went to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P and USD 50.00 to Enel Guatemala S.A. The payment was made on November 15, 2024.

Dividends in Panama

On September 27, 2024, Enel Panama CAM S.R.L. declared dividends in the amount of USD 7,435,000. Of this amount, USD 7,432,522.49 was paid to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and USD 2,477.51 to Enel Américas S.A. The payment was made on October 16, 2024.

Information corresponding to the subsidiaries of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

The financial information as of December 31, 2024 of the companies in which the Company has direct participation is as follows:

Companies Colombia:

Statement of Financial Position

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Heritage	Total liabilities and equity
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	\$ 20.603.978	\$ 9.372.822	\$ 29.976.800	\$ 19.351.545	\$ -	\$ 10.625.255	\$ 29.976.800

Income Statement:

	Revenue	Costs and expenses	Financial result	Corporate and deferred taxes	Loss of period
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	\$ 123.415.510	\$ (123.608.656)	\$ (567.239)	\$ 131.937	\$ (628.448)

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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Companies in Central America:

Statement of Financial Position:

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Heritage	Total liabilities and equity
Renovables de Guatemala, S.A.	\$ 224.479.043	\$ 1.277.395.062	\$ 1.501.874.105	\$ 11.578.909	\$ 137.808	\$ 1.490.157.388	\$ 1.501.874.105
Enel Panama CAM S.R.L.	552.345.165	1.278.602.228	1.830.947.393	351.982.824	119.616.262	1.359.348.307	1.830.947.393
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A.	28.937.319	99.016.224	127.953.543	5.485.109	305.261	122.163.173	127.953.543
Generadora de Occidente Ltda.	62.103.945	154.861.649	216.965.594	9.573.616	13.394.021	193.997.957	216.965.594
Generadora Montecristo, S.A.	221.803.943	86.312.808	308.116.751	167.426.709	41.317.662	99.372.380	308.116.751
Tecnoguat, S.A.	11.042.566	74.108.123	85.150.689	2.708.314	-	82.442.375	85.150.689
Enel Renovable S.R.L.	33.772.436	397.235.435	431.007.871	224.150.108	64.553.669	142.304.094	431.007.871
Enel Guatemala S.A.	\$ 67.233.414	\$ 23.557.613	\$ 90.791.027	\$ 70.144.542	\$ 11.142.749	\$ 9.503.736	\$ 90.791.027

Income Statement

	Revenue	Costs and expenses	Financial result	Gain (loss) on sale of assets	Corporate and deferred taxes	Profit for the period
Renovables de Guatemala, S.A.	\$ 112.154.774	\$ (100.981.939)	\$ 89.756	\$ (95.292)	\$ (8.008.881)	\$ 3.158.418
Enel Panama CAM S.R.L.	578.772.339	(364.525.564)	(24.443.399)	-	(63.298.512)	126.504.864
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A.	109.466.910	(74.346.910)	(14.440.465)	(446.055)	(3.575.078)	16.658.402
Generadora de Occidente Ltda.	83.353.368	(32.987.922)	(835.561)	(315.748)	(5.913.063)	43.301.074
Generadora Montecristo, S.A.	9.917.716	(7.407.229)	3.993.387	57.409	(842.417)	5.718.866
Tecnoguat, S.A.	25.709.474	(23.081.009)	3.537	14.096	(1.808.777)	837.321
Enel Renovable S.R.L.	56.446.678	(32.913.072)	(13.624.597)	-	(3.999.196)	5.909.813
Enel Guatemala S.A.	\$ 54.774	\$ -	\$ 123.652	\$ (10.982)	\$ 226.175	\$ 393.619

The financial information as of December 31, 2023 for the statement of financial position and for the statement of income of the companies in which the Company has direct participation is as follows:

Companies Colombia:

Statement of Financial Position

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Heritage	Total liabilities and equity
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	\$ 18.368.731	\$ 7.549.663	\$ 25.918.394	\$ 14.655.585	\$ 9.108	\$ 11.253.701	\$ 25.918.394

	Revenues	Costs and expenses	Financial result	Result from other investments	Corporate and deferred taxes	Income (loss) for the period
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	\$ 57.634.566	\$ (73.857.214)	\$ (668.404)	\$ 218.196	\$ 5.717.997	\$ (10.954.859)
Sociedad Portuaria Central Cartagena S.A.	1.039.924	(280.788)	14.399	-	(192.821)	580.714

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
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Companies in Central America:

Statement of Financial Position:

	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Heritage	Total liabilities and equity
Renovables de Guatemala, S.A.	\$ 208.845.785	\$ 1.169.908.831	\$ 1.378.754.616	\$ 14.324.105	\$ -	\$ 1.364.430.511	\$ 1.378.754.616
Enel Panama CAM S.R.L.	446.419.519	1.059.104.051	1.505.523.570	297.767.983	117.849.864	1.089.905.723	1.505.523.570
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A.	19.691.506	74.451.879	94.143.385	2.705.249	250.780	91.187.356	94.143.385
Generadora de Occidente Ltda.	43.508.679	134.149.641	177.658.320	7.534.662	11.682.001	158.441.657	177.658.320
Generadora Montecristo, S.A.	237.791.534	76.880.216	314.671.750	179.149.702	35.731.899	99.790.149	314.671.750
PH Chucás S.A. (*)	15.821.511	338.047.972	353.869.483	382.862.754	107.017.399	(136.010.670)	353.869.483
Tecnoguat, S.A.	14.948.199	63.114.860	78.063.059	3.727.987	-	74.335.072	78.063.059
Enel Renewable S.R.L.	16.316.320	235.956.031	252.272.351	173.484.291	8.780.755	70.007.305	252.272.351
Enel Guatemala S.A.	\$ 49.077.261	\$ 21.418.353	\$ 70.495.614	\$ 51.983.153	\$ 10.810.914	\$ 7.701.547	\$ 70.495.614

Income Statement

	Revenues	Costs and expenses	Financial result	Gain (loss) on sale of assets	Corporate and deferred taxes	Income (loss) for the period
Renovables de Guatemala, S.A.	\$ 154.181.165	\$ (130.480.856)	\$ 512.656	\$ (321.210)	\$ (11.079.879)	\$ 12.811.876
Enel Panama CAM S.R.L.	594.834.631	(463.398.829)	(31.130.470)	-	(44.717.078)	55.588.254
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A.	72.492.257	(94.472.778)	(174.488.936)	8.450	1.794.273	(194.666.734)
Generadora de Occidente Ltda.	77.412.699	(37.338.176)	(973.777)	(23.590)	(5.434.692)	33.642.464
Generadora Montecristo, S.A.	14.825.792	(9.840.906)	3.811.654	-	(1.135.647)	7.660.893
Tecnoguat, S.A.	18.310.477	(14.365.917)	4.747	3.960	(1.168.095)	2.785.172
Enel Renewable S.R.L.	58.473.125	(32.146.551)	(15.037.168)	-	(3.892.132)	7.397.274
Enel Guatemala S.A.	234.803.158	(228.286.167)	(584.530)	(235)	(1.960.386)	3.971.840
Transmisora de Energía Renovable, S.A.	2.666.730	(992.752)	13.493	-	(189.152)	1.498.319
PH Chucás S.A. (*)	62.462.401	(85.459.617)	(290.216.149)	-	-	(313.213.365)
Generadora Solar Tole, S.R.L.	\$ -	\$ (1.414)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1.414)

(*) In June 2023, the shares held by the Company in PH Chucas S.A. were transferred to Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A.; thus, the direct participation in PH Chucas S.A. ceased.

Information corresponding to the associates of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.:

The financial information as of December 31, 2024 for associates is as follows:

	Total assets	Total liabilities	Heritage	Total liabilities and equity	Profit/Loss for the period
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	\$ 138.139.444	\$ 416.627	\$ 137.722.817	\$ 138.139.444	\$ (40.177.050)
Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S.	15.379.011	132.634	15.246.377	15.379.011	1.325.106
Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S.	34.452.625	13.621.390	20.831.235	34.452.625	4.928.290
Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. (Financing Company)	\$ 785.631	\$ 5.296	\$ 780.335	\$ 785.631	\$ (504.465)

The financial information as of December 31, 2023 for the statement of financial position and for the statement of income of associates is as follows:

	Total assets	Total liabilities	Heritage	Total liabilities and equity	Profit/Loss for the period
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	\$ 180.209.041	\$ 249.941	\$ 179.959.100	\$ 180.209.041	\$ (7.771.322)
Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S.	13.833.424	48.072	13.785.352	13.833.424	26.276
Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S.	22.562.897	6.659.954	15.902.943	22.562.897	3.402.943
Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. (Financing Company)	\$ 20.545.153	\$ 23.846	\$ 20.521.307	\$ 20.545.153	\$ (9.247.388)

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13. Intangible assets other than goodwill, net

Intangible Assets	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Rights and easements (1)	\$ 98.125.901	\$ 90.083.310
costs	24.863.329	27.568.973
Licenses	1.306.363	2.598.794
Computer software (2)	285.941.051	332.526.841
Construction and construction progress (3)	223.156.868	334.272.114
Intangible assets, net	633.393.512	787.050.032
Cost		
Rights and Easements (1)	176.305.480	163.303.223
costs	60.442.949	62.528.219
License	90.005.931	89.375.103
Software (2)	969.925.348	849.662.062
Construction and construction progress (3)	223.156.868	334.272.114
Other intangible resources	3.869.414	3.869.414
Intangible Assets, Gross	1.523.705.990	1.503.010.135
Amortization		
Rights and Easements (1)	(78.179.579)	(73.219.913)
Development costs	(35.579.620)	(34.959.246)
Licenses	(88.699.568)	(86.776.309)
Software (2)	(683.984.297)	(517.135.221)
Other Identifiable Intangible Assets	(3.869.414)	(3.869.414)
Accumulated Amortization of Intangible Assets	\$ (890.312.478)	\$ (715.960.103)

- (1) The intangible rights include expenditures to obtain the usufruct of the greater flow of useful water from the Chingaza and Río Blanco projects for the production of the Pagua power plant; amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over a period of 50 years; the easements correspond to the renewable projects (Guayepo, La Loma, Fundación and El Paso extension), Nueva Esperanza, Compartir, HV and MV lines.

This item also includes the legal stability premium for the El Quimbo project; this premium has a useful life of 20 years in accordance with the term of the tax benefits.

- (2) The decrease corresponds to amortization of \$(166,849,074) and carryforwards of \$120,263,284; associated with the reduction of activities of centralized service systems to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of all software-related activities of the following projects: ICT support platforms and applications (CRM, sales, GBS, Enel Flex) \$(15,305,014), ICT Colombia related projects \$(18,150,447); global infrastructure projects \$(9,915,276), ERP SAP related projects \$(3,180,897) licenses and other ICT software \$(34,156).

- (3) Construction and work in progress consists of the execution and acquisition of the projects listed below:

Project	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Environmental obligations imposed by the CAR -Bogotá River Chain	\$ 88.189.495	\$ 92.226.429
Bd- solar - Atlantic PV	25.518.427	19.640.861
Other corporate and commercial ICT project software	19.754.873	13.332.087
Bd -Valledupar-Chemesky-windpeshi	18.373.250	13.915.312
Smart Meter and Smart Tracking	8.006.841	15.148.809
Bd - Chinú-Sahagun	7.709.086	34.032.123
Billing Faro Project	7.552.192	19.839.064
Cybersecurity	6.590.550	5.322.080
New developments Digital Hub	6.182.741	30.090.392
Salesforce	6.150.487	5.494.897

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Project	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Maintenance remote control	5.304.988	965.473
Data Plan	5.209.844	9.871.506
Development of new solutions	4.258.343	934.162
Bd - solar -	4.240.151	20.220.111
CFC, project and NewCo liquidators	3.629.199	6.530.196
CROSS New cross-technology developments	2.818.530	166.212
Arora-Complex project advanced mon.	2.335.805	4.203.451
Centralized service systems to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of all activities and projects related to ERP platforms	496.222	4.299.032
Bd - wind Tumawind	438.551	483.553
Market GDS projects	397.293	11.780.731
Foundation layer -GR&3DM	-	6.929.030
Resource allocation optimization	-	4.093.499
Bd- solar- El Paso Extension	-	4.090.591
Network analysis tool	-	3.542.093
Other corporate and commercial projects - ICT and renewables	-	3.389.407
Development of data capture tool for contribution margin calculation)	-	2.567.710
Global Fonto office	-	1.033.100
BD - solar - Foundation and La Loma	-	130.203
Total Construction in Progress	\$ 223.156.868	\$ 334.272.114

The composition and movements of the intangible assets caption are detailed below

	Development Costs	Rights and Easements	Licenses	Computer Programs	Construction and construction progress	Intangible Assets
Beginning balance as of December 31, 2022	\$ 37.254.821	\$ 94.720.232	\$ 5.961.305	\$ 300.554.189	\$ 352.264.644	\$ 790.755.191
Movements in intangible assets 2023						
Additions	-	-	-	-	141.858.476	141.858.476
Transfers	772.809	(13.887)	677.762	158.393.196	(159.829.880)	-
Amortization	(561.842)	(4.623.035)	(4.040.273)	(126.420.544)	-	(135.645.694)
Retreats	(9.896.815)	-	-	-	(21.126)	(9.917.941)
Total changes in identifiable intangible assets	(9.685.848)	(4.636.922)	(3.362.511)	31.972.652	(17.992.530)	(3.705.159)
Ending Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 27.568.973	\$ 90.083.310	\$ 2.598.794	\$ 332.526.841	\$ 334.272.114	\$ 787.050.032
Movements in intangible assets 2024						
Additions (*)	-	12.785.028	-	-	73.626.111	86.411.139
Transfers (**)	8.004.550	-	630.827	120.263.284	(128.898.661)	-
Amortization	(620.375)	(4.742.437)	(1.923.258)	(166.849.074)	-	(174.135.144)
Other decreases (***)	(10.089.819)	-	-	-	(55.842.696)	(65.932.515)
Total changes in identifiable intangible assets	(2.705.644)	8.042.591	(1.292.431)	(46.585.790)	(111.115.246)	(153.656.520)
Ending Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 24.863.329	\$ 98.125.901	\$ 1.306.363	\$ 285.941.051	\$ 223.156.868	\$ 633.393.512

(*) As of December 31, 2024, additions were recorded corresponding to:

Main projects	From January 1 to December 31, 2024
COM and evolutionary business projects	\$ 15.012.212
E-home assistance	9.429.273
Salesforce licenses and developments	9.158.287
Other Renewable Projects	9.749.679
Projects Derms, enelflex, Market	8.871.703
GBS Platform Domains	8.471.089
Poyecto Local System Colombia	7.500.035
ICT Mandatory	6.509.861
Other minor developments and developments	5.970.389
Other ICT Projects	5.738.611
Total	\$ 86.411.139

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(**) Software transfers associated with projects:

Main projects	From January 1 to December 31, 2024
Billing Faro Project	\$ 20.074.051
Maintenance programs and permits	18.347.962
Maintenance Programs	14.216.617
E-Home Project	10.640.461
Other corporate and commercial ICT project software	10.037.310
Projects are Guayepo I and II and La Loma.	8.004.550
Program updates	7.971.572
Cybersecurity Project	7.773.078
Saman Project	6.099.330
Salesforce-Mulesoft Programs	5.046.659
Enel Flex Project	3.704.479
Liquidating Projects	3.629.199
Technical and business developments	3.284.657
COM Project	2.792.319
xCustomer B2B/G Project	2.109.950
Proyecto Local system Colombia	1.881.263
SAP ISU GO-live SAP Project	1.637.790
Project Management (development environments)	1.016.587
Licenses	630.827
Total	\$ 128.898.661

(***) As of December 31, 2024, other decreases were recorded for the following projects:

Main projects	From January 1 to December 31, 2024
Atlantic Project	\$ (45.136.239)
Sahagún and Chinú Project	(12.220.136)
Guayepo Project	(8.576.140)
Total	\$ (65.932.515)

The decrease in projects \$(65,932,515) is mainly due to the expenses incurred in the development phase by BD (Business Development) which are in intangible assets, which were transferred to the E&C (engineering and construction) project under property, plant and equipment and the write-off of the Sahagún project due to abandonment.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has no intangible assets whose ownership is restricted or backed by debt collateral.

As of December 31, 2024, there are no commitments to acquire intangible assets through government grants.

As of December 31, 2024 and in accordance with accounting policy, the useful lives of intangible assets were evaluated and do not present significant changes.

Concept	Estimated average years of useful life	
	2024	2023
Rights and easements	30	30
Development costs	7	6
Licenses	4	3
Computer Programs	3	3

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14. Property, plant and equipment, net

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Plant and equipment	\$ 16.293.448.077	\$ 14.221.773.822
generation plants	7.073.086.880	6.687.448.856
Substations, facilities and distribution networks	6.704.842.945	6.173.638.662
Renewables	1.909.267.783	744.904.032
generation plants	606.250.469	615.782.272
Construction in progress (1) (*)	2.093.625.982	2.629.913.172
Buildings	1.206.218.238	931.837.574
Land	498.575.693	482.222.477
Finance leases	242.771.279	223.105.663
Assets for use IFRS 16	242.771.279	223.105.663
Lan	130.237.070	120.173.194
Buildings	91.283.459	93.165.498
Fixed and other installations (Means of transportation)	21.250.750	9.766.971
Fixed and other installations	61.715.837	60.840.961
Other	55.983.403	53.997.550
Fixed installations and	5.732.434	6.843.411
Property, plant and equipment,	\$ 20.396.355.106	\$ 18.549.693.669
Cost		
Plant and equipment	26.975.041.669	24.285.315.178
generation plants	10.884.899.152	10.337.931.127
Substations, facilities and distribution networks	12.962.661.164	12.066.229.731
Renewables	2.007.863.977	796.363.997
generation plants	1.119.617.376	1.084.790.323
Construction in	2.093.625.982	2.629.913.172
Building	1.368.295.973	1.070.633.018
Lan	498.575.693	482.222.477
leases	328.674.220	290.157.561
Fixed and installations	839.602	839.602
Assets for use IFRS 16	327.834.618	289.317.959
Lan	153.263.514	139.443.530
Buildings	102.998.076	101.582.000
Fixed and other installations (Means of transportation)	71.573.028	48.292.429
Fixtures, fittings and other	284.401.527	272.184.438
Other	255.384.916	243.463.592
Fixed installations and	29.016.611	28.720.846
Property, plant and equipment,	31.548.615.064	29.030.425.844
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment (**)	(10.681.593.592)	(10.063.541.356)
generation plants	(3.811.812.272)	(3.650.482.271)
Substations, facilities and distribution networks	(6.257.818.219)	(5.892.591.069)
Renewables	(98.596.194)	(51.459.965)
generation plants	(513.366.907)	(469.008.051)
Building	(162.077.735)	(138.795.444)
leases	(85.902.941)	(67.051.898)
Fixed and installations	(839.602)	(839.602)
Assets for use IFRS 16	(85.063.339)	(66.212.296)
Lan	(23.026.444)	(19.270.336)
Buildings	(11.714.617)	(8.416.502)
Fixed and other installations (Means of transportation)	(50.322.278)	(38.525.458)
Fixed installations, accessories and other	(222.685.690)	(211.343.477)
Other	(199.401.513)	(189.466.042)
Fixed installations and	(23.284.177)	(21.877.435)
depreciation and impairment	\$ (11.152.259.958)	\$ (10.480.732.175)

(*) Corresponds to construction and labor activities as part of the development of the projects that are currently in progress

(**) Depreciation of flooded land is included in depreciation of plant and equipment.

(1) Corresponds to investments and advances made by the Company as of December 31, 2024:

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Main projects	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Expansion and maintenance of medium and low voltage, rural and urban networks.	\$ 772.927.306	\$ 746.548.892
Expansion and modernization of medium and high voltage substations.	369.719.242	129.907.326
Solar Guayepo.	355.774.633	1.202.273.944
Solar Atlántico (*).	156.095.259	-
CH-Guavio.	91.139.839	50.255.847
Cosenit photovoltaic project.	75.608.705	50.600.643
Maintenance and expansion of public lighting networks.	71.180.708	19.240.199
Adjustments to commercial and administrative headquarters.	43.893.495	51.921.164
Solar La Loma.	33.284.325	39.559.999
Solar Foundation.	31.895.347	28.257.152
CH-Muña.	23.455.507	23.458.455
CH-Quimbo.	23.214.967	39.308.121
Replacement of infrastructure in rural and urban medium voltage networks.	16.393.080	11.654.688
CC-Termozipa.	11.600.621	3.305.978
CH-Pagua (Guaca -Paraíso).	7.965.805	16.659.516
CH-Betania.	2.734.260	941.170
CH-Centrales menores Rio Bogota.	2.686.840	1.224.429
El Paso.	1.694.847	47.371.575
Measuring towers.	1.222.774	1.662.497
Other investments.	1.138.422	3.041.338
Standardization of high voltage lines.	-	110.409.171
Purchase central archive warehouse T Patio	-	41.561.542
Substation safety project and other minor investments.	-	9.855.926
Rural street lighting.	-	769.335
CH-Tequendama.	-	124.265
Total Construction in Progress	\$ 2.093.625.982	\$ 2.629.913.172

(*) Corresponds to capitalizations of assets in progress in the amount of \$87,150,580 plus advances in the amount of \$68,944,679 for the Solar Atlántico renewable energy project.

The composition and movements of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Construction in progress	Lan	Buildings	Plants and		Fixed installations, accessories and others	Finance Leases	Property, Plant and Equipment
				Hydroelectric, Thermoelectric and Renewable Generation Plants	Substations, Facilities and Distribution Networks			
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	\$3.531.082.403	\$424.059.853	\$411.709.705	\$7.603.044.006	\$5.515.002.570	\$55.632.259	\$226.251.492	\$17.766.782.288
Additions	2.610.871.822	-	-	-	687.630	-	29.947.329	2.641.506.781
Transfers	(2.376.375.631)	63.496.375	541.626.966	684.738.642	1.062.569.622	23.944.026	-	-
Retreats	-	(860.050)	(2.803)	(276.367)	(9.077.269)	(19.225)	(9.567.651)	(19.803.365)
Depreciation expense	-	-	(18.322.278)	(234.616.798)	(395.543.891)	(18.986.985)	(23.525.507)	(690.995.459)
Other increases (decreases)	16.324.710	-	-	(136.625.975)	-	563.871	-	(119.737.394)
Movements of assets held for sale Windpeshi	(405.210.273)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(405.210.273)
Movements Central Cartagena	-	(4.473.701)	(3.174.016)	(10.493.876)	-	(292.985)	-	(18.434.578)
(Impairment) Recovery of property, plant and equipment	(746.779.859)	-	-	142.365.528	-	-	-	(604.414.331)
Total transactions	(901.169.231)	58.162.624	520.127.869	445.091.154	658.636.092	5.208.702	(3.145.829)	782.911.381
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	\$2.629.913.172	\$482.222.477	\$931.837.574	\$8.048.135.160	\$6.173.638.662	\$60.840.961	\$223.105.663	\$18.549.693.669
Additions (a)	2.064.242.508	-	4.884.724	-	3.434.866	-	6.682.960	2.079.245.058
Transfers(b)	(2.631.267.006)	24.333.332	292.904.157	1.325.093.398	967.188.275	21.747.844	-	-
Withdrawals (c)	-	(29.188)	(75.760)	(670.655)	(12.090.585)	(437.187)	(128.182)	(13.431.557)
Depreciation expense	-	-	(23.332.457)	(256.609.566)	(427.328.273)	(20.409.090)	(24.993.376)	(752.672.762)
Other increases (decreases)(d)	30.737.308	(7.950.928)	-	472.656.795	-	(26.691)	38.104.214	533.520.698
Total transactions	(536.287.190)	16.353.216	274.380.664	1.540.469.972	531.204.283	874.876	19.665.616	1.846.661.437
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	\$2.093.625.982	\$498.575.693	\$1.206.218.238	\$9.588.605.132	\$6.704.842.945	\$61.715.837	\$242.771.279	\$20.396.355.106

(a) As of December 31, 2024, additions to property, plant and equipment correspond to investments made in renewable energy projects; improvements, replacements and modernization of generation plants and networks, substations and public lighting, as follows:

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Centra	Main	From January 1 to December 31, 2024
Lines and networks	Adequacy, modernization and expansion of high, medium and low voltage networks and lines and distribution transformers.	\$ 817.284.294
Guayepo Solar	Guarantees, easements, technical maintenance services and advances for project development.	473.096.415
Substations and transformer stations	Adaptation, expansion, modernization and construction of HV/HV, HV/MV and MV/MV substations.	380.239.580
Atlantic Solar	Guarantees, easements, technical maintenance services and advances for project development.	109.414.529
CH-Guavio	Recovery of lighting and ventilation systems, topography; recovery of ducts, turbine systems, dam instrumentation, recovery of central structures, recovery of transformers and cooling systems.	89.575.096
CC-Termozipa	Acquisition of electromechanical equipment, engineering services and works; paving of roads.	45.855.048
CH-Quimbo -Betania	Recovery of civil structures and facilities; necessary works were executed to improve the performance of the reservoir's civil works, works associated with the perimeter road, as well as to attend to additional works and commitments derived from environmental obligations generated during the construction of the plant.	38.735.147
Solar Fundación, La Loma and El Paso	Guarantees, easements, technical maintenance services and advances for project development.	28.160.752
Administrative and commercial headquarters	Civil works, furniture, computer and communication equipment, commercial and administrative headquarters.	23.388.279
CH- Paradise	Modernization of biofilter systems, transformer recovery, turbine and hydraulic profile, automation and remote control systems.	23.017.885
CH-Minor plants	Modernization of yard equipment, intake discharge structure and central turbine system, auxiliary systems, battery chargers and cooling systems.	18.483.727
CH- Guaca	Automation and remote control system; transformer and turbine recovery.	15.843.349
CH- Dario Valencia	Automation and remote control; pipe recovery and coating; reconditioning of impellers and supply of spare parts units.	9.467.997
Finance leases	New contracts, mainly for land and vehicles.	6.682.960
Total Additions		\$ 2.079.245.058

- (b) As of December 31, 2024, the transfers of assets in progress to operation were made in the following concepts and correspond to improvements in equipment, major maintenance, modernizations to improve performance, reliability and efficiency in the plants; likewise, in the distribution line, different projects are concluded and progress in the delivery of support asset purchases as shown below:

Projec	Total
Guayepo Solar	\$ 1.344.795.679
Adequacy, modernization and expansion of high voltage (HV), medium voltage (MV) and low voltage (LV) networks and lines, distribution transformers and public lighting.	573.434.570
Adaptation, expansion, modernization and construction of HV/HV, HV/MV and MV/MV substations.	385.517.969
Investment in ongoing support assets such as land, administrative buildings and constructions, machinery, computer and communication equipment.	97.543.915
Solar El Paso, Fundación and La Loma.	60.622.390
CH-Guavio	48.023.410
CH-Guaca and Paraíso	45.224.794
CC-Termozipa	38.011.917
CH-Quimbo and Betania	19.775.907
CH-Minor plants (Bogota River)	18.316.455
Total Activation	\$ 2.631.267.006

- (c) As of December 31, 2024, write-offs of \$13,431,557 were made, corresponding mainly to cyclic inventory in substations and high and medium voltage transformers in the distribution line for \$12,090,585.
- (d) As of December 31, 2024 the other increases/decreases correspond mainly to the update of NPV of decommissioning and environmental provisions in accordance with IFRIC 1 for \$452,009,259, mainly due to the allocation of recurring and non-recurring activities of Quimbo for \$417,608,879, constitution of the environmental provision of Guayepo I and II for \$54,474,918 and CAR provision for \$(26,402,460).

In addition, other increases were due to transfers between assets of \$44,838,751, mainly due to a change in status from research to construction; and capital leases of \$38,104,214, mainly due to the renewal of vehicle contracts for \$23,558,617 and the updating of contracts for CPI of \$11,876,619.

As of December 31, 2024 the Company has property, plant and equipment (land) whose ownership is restricted as follows: i) Quimbo for \$25,581,482; ii) Guavio and Rio Bogotá for \$713,610 and iii) Chía Substation land for \$235,173.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has in operation the units available for generation in the plants and distribution in the substations and networks.

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As of December 31, 2024 and in accordance with the Company's accounting policy, the useful lives of property, plant and equipment were evaluated and show no changes. Additionally, no indications of impairment were identified.

The average remaining useful lives used for depreciation are as follows:

Estimated average years of useful life of estimated years		
Classes of property, plant and equipment	2024	2023
Plant and		
Civil works plants and equipment	54	55
Electromechanical equipment power plants	29	29
Electromechanical equipment power plants	27	27
measuring towers	2	3
Solar stations (*)	22	7
Panels and	27	26
Substations	25	25
High voltage networks	34	34
Low and medium voltage network	31	31
Measurement and remote control equipment	20	21
Building	45	46
Fixed installations, accessories and other	9	9
Assets for use IFRS 16		
<i>Building</i>	35	35
<i>Lan</i>	27	27
<i>Vehicle</i>	1	1

(*) The generation and renewables line for property, plant and equipment is increased with respect to December 2023 because in September 2024 the Guayepo 1 solar station, which has a useful life of 30 years, began to be depreciated.

Financial leasing

Corresponds to leases of land for \$130,237,070, buildings for \$91,283,459 and fixed installations and others for \$21,250,750.

- Land:

Corresponds mainly to the land on which the renewable energy line projects and the Transmilenio S.A. recharging yards are being developed; the main third parties are C.I. Alliance S.A. with 16.13%, Terrapuerto S.A.S. with 12.33%, Compañía General de Actividades y Suministros S.A.S. with 9.77%, Luz Charris y Herederos S.A.S. with 8.95%; contracts that will be amortized over a maximum period of 357 installments.

- Buildings:

Corresponds mainly to the offices of the Q93 Corporate Building with the third party Bancolombia S.A. with 27%; these contracts will be amortized in a maximum period of 99 installments.

- Fixed and other installations (means of transportation):

Correspond mainly to vehicle leasing agreements established mainly with Transportes Especiales Aliados S.A.S., ADL Automotive S.A., Busexpress S.A.S. and Compañía Naviera Guavio; they are vehicles used to support the Company's operations and managerial vehicles.

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The average contract terms range from 16 to 99 months, during which period the recognized assets are amortized.

The fleet of vehicles is contracted mainly with Transportes Especiales Aliados S.A. for 72.32%, ALD Automotive S.A. for 11.28% and Busexpres S.A. for 8.82%, which will be amortized over a maximum period of 42 installments.

Rights-of-use assets were measured at initial recognition at an amount equal to the lease liability, which corresponds to the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the date of adoption discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the incremental interest rate at the lease commencement date.

The present value of future payments under these contracts are as follows:

Minimum lease payments, obligations under capital leases	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Gross	Interest	Present value	Gross	Interest	Present value
Less than one year	\$ 39,413.907	\$ 6,154.540	\$ 33,259.367	\$ 27,469.324	\$ 5,712.745	\$ 21,756.579
After one year but less than five years	80,537.683	18,816.063	61,721.620	66,013.341	20,898.867	45,114.474
After five years less than ten years	157,339.469	6,872.643	150,466.826	158,239.892	3,898.409	154,341.483
Total	\$277,291.059	\$31,843.246	\$245,447.813	\$251,722.557	\$30,510.021	\$221,212.536

The following is the movement of assets by use corresponding to 2024:

	Building	Land	Fixed and other installations (Means of transportation)	Total
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 93,165.498	\$ 120,173.194	\$ 9,766.971	\$ 223,105.663
Additions (1)	61.883	5,735.501	885.576	6,682.960
Retreats	(40.520)	-	(87.662)	(128.182)
expense	(6,870.891)	(4,076.106)	(14,046.379)	(24,993.376)
Other increases (2)	4,967.489	8,404.481	24,732.244	38,104.214
Total movements year 2024	(1,882.039)	10,063.876	11,483.779	19,665.616
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 91,283.459	\$ 130,237.070	\$ 21,250.750	\$ 242,771.279

The following is the movement of assets by use corresponding to 2023:

	Building	Land	Fixed and other installations (Means of transportation)	Total
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 103,377.417	\$ 104,091.278	\$ 18,782.797	\$ 226,251.492
Additions	2,225.192	21,619.729	6,102.408	29,947.329
Retreats	(9,046.662)	-	(520.989)	(9,567.651)
expense	(3,390.449)	(5,537.813)	(14,597.245)	(23,525.507)
Total movements year 2023	(10,211.919)	16,081.916	(9,015.826)	(3,145.829)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 93,165.498	\$ 120,173.194	\$ 9,766.971	\$ 223,105.663

(1) Corresponds to new land contracts with Proaxa S.A.S. for \$3,245,855 and Concretos El Rubí S.A.S. for \$2,489,646, vehicles with Transportes Especiales Aliados S.A. for \$885,576 and buildings with Ligia Marina Ramírez Torres for \$61,883.

(2) Corresponds mainly to the renewal of vehicle contracts with Transportes Especiales Aliados S.A. for \$23,558,617 and the update of land contracts for CPI with third parties Maria Cecilia Botero for \$6,232,588, Concretos El Rubí S.A.S. for \$1,476,636; and building contracts with Compañía General de Actividades y Suministros S.A.S. for \$3,212,049.

Insurance policies

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The following are the Company's property protection policies:

Well insured	Risks covered	Insured value (Figures expressed in thousands)	Expiration	Insurance company
Company assets	Tort liability (layer of USD 211.4 million in excess of USD 250 million) (*).	USD 211,400	1/11/2025	Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.
	Tort liability (layer of USD \$250 million in excess of USD \$20 million (*).	USD 250,000	1/11/2025	Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.
	Tort liability.	USD 20,000	1/11/2025	Axa Colpatria Seguros S.A.
Civil works, equipment, contents, warehousing and lost profits	Environmental liability.	\$ 95.819.472	1/11/2025	SBS Seguros Colombia S.A.
	All risks: property damage, earthquake, tidal wave, HMAAC - AMIT, Loss of Profit and machinery breakdown.	USD 1,085,650	1/11/2025	Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.
Vehicles	Extracontractual Civil Liability.	\$3,000,000 per vehicle	3/2/2025	Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.
Merchandise and goods	Transportation of goods.	5,000,000 per shipment	31/7/2025	HDI Seguros S.A.

The Company's policy contracts are signed in dollars and pesos.

(*) Figures for 2023 to 2024. Policy under renewal as of December 31 2024.

15. Other financial liabilities

	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Current		Non Current	Current		Non Current
	Capital	Interests		Capital	Interests	
Bank obligations (1)	\$ 1.102.346.174	\$ 129.798.443	\$ 6.863.020.482	\$ 1.220.069.502	\$ 133.753.514	\$ 5.281.476.666
Bonds issued (2)	756.339.530	16.466.877	972.363.932	691.910.405	29.929.579	1.728.631.355
Lease obligations (3)	22.602.445	6.152.496	212.184.731	16.042.420	5.712.746	199.455.731
Derivative instruments (4)	2.832.573	-	-	76.927.698	-	1.256.036
	\$ 1.884.120.722	\$ 152.417.816	\$ 8.047.569.145	\$ 2.004.950.025	\$ 169.395.839	\$ 7.210.819.788

(1) The detail of debt loan obligations as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Description	A/E Rate	Date Due.	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Current	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total non-current
Banco de Occidente S.A.	10,19%	18/6/2025	\$ 955.208	\$ 250.000.000	\$ 250.955.208	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Banco de Occidente S.A.	11,03%	15/11/2025	2.076.526	150.000.000	152.076.526	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	9,95%	14/3/2025	150.640.000	-	150.640.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mufg Bank Ltd.	13,67%	12/4/2028	19.394.669	113.937.500	133.332.169	227.875.000	227.875.000	113.937.500	-	-	569.687.500
Itaú Colombia S.A.	11,34%	16/8/2025	1.522.585	109.000.000	110.522.585	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	11,16%	15/8/2025	998.505	71.000.000	71.998.505	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bancolombia S.A.	10,30%	15/7/2026	5.833.833	60.000.000	65.833.833	60.000.000	-	-	-	-	60.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	10,31%	28/4/2029	4.500.347	50.000.000	54.500.347	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	-	200.000.000
Itaú Colombia S.A.	10,58%	18/6/2025	198.042	50.000.000	50.198.042	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	10,86%	14/1/2025	35.052.200	-	35.052.200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bancolombia S.A.	12,44%	19/2/2031	1.702.856	33.333.333	35.036.189	66.666.667	66.666.667	66.666.667	66.666.667	100.000.000	366.666.668
International Finance	13,00%	15/10/2031	34.830.710	-	34.830.710	-	-	60.557.850	60.557.850	1.075.923.728	1.197.039.428
Bancolombia S.A.	11,02%	15/7/2026	691.275	15.000.000	15.691.275	15.000.000	-	-	-	-	15.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	11,73%	5/4/2028	13.259.840	-	13.259.840	-	-	480.000.000	-	-	480.000.000

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Description	AE Rate	Date Due.	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Current	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total non-current
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	12,44%	19/2/2031	425.714	8.333.333	8.759.047	16.666.667	16.666.667	16.666.667	16.666.665	25.000.000	91.666.666
Bancolombia S.A.	11,05%	28/7/2028	7.918.029	-	7.918.029	-	-	411.000.000	-	-	411.000.000
European Investment Bank	10,95%	28/11/2033	6.323.563	-	6.323.563	-	-	-	-	593.857.152	593.857.152
Banco Davivienda S.A.	10,91%	13/3/2029	1.366.639	3.750.000	5.116.639	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	1.250.000	-	16.250.000
Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	10,05%	14/5/2026	4.992.044	-	4.992.044	400.000.000	-	-	-	-	400.000.000
European Investment Bank	10,95%	28/11/2033	4.968.514	-	4.968.514	-	-	-	-	466.602.048	466.602.048
Bancolombia S.A.	12,10%	30/11/2029	3.708.160	-	3.708.160	-	-	-	360.000.000	-	360.000.000
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	10,75%	5/4/2026	885.826	2.556.496	3.442.322	1.136.220	-	-	-	-	1.136.220
Bancolombia S.A.	9,38%	30/11/2026	2.168.516	-	2.168.516	260.000.000	-	-	-	-	260.000.000
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	10,42%	19/10/2027	2.070.972	-	2.070.972	-	100.000.000	-	-	-	100.000.000
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	5,80%	2/11/2026	2.014.801	-	2.014.801	215.000.000	-	-	-	-	215.000.000
European Investment Bank	11,55%	28/11/2033	1.667.494	-	1.667.494	-	-	-	-	148.464.288	148.464.288
European Investment Bank	11,55%	28/11/2033	1.310.175	-	1.310.175	-	-	-	-	116.650.512	116.650.512
Bancolombia S.A.	10,14%	30/11/2027	1.303.733	-	1.303.733	-	150.000.000	-	-	-	150.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	11,23%	21/12/2027	988.625	-	988.625	-	300.000.000	-	-	-	300.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	10,84%	30/11/2028	824.971	-	824.971	-	-	89.000.000	-	-	89.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	9,98%	23/12/2027	481.250	-	481.250	-	200.000.000	-	-	-	200.000.000
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	11,24%	15/8/2034	95.111	-	95.111	833.333	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.500.000	11.666.667	20.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	11,39%	26/2/2031	63.222	-	63.222	5.833.333	7.000.000	7.000.000	7.000.000	8.166.667	35.000.000
Total Credits			\$ 315.233.955	\$ 916.910.662	\$ 1.232.144.617	\$ 1.324.011.220	\$ 1.125.708.334	\$ 1.302.328.684	\$ 564.641.182	\$ 2.546.331.062	\$ 6.863.020.482

The detail of debt loan obligations as of December 31, 2023 is as follows

Description	EA Rate	Date	Vto.	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Current	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total non-current
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	15,81%	10/02/2024		\$ 408.636.624	\$ -	\$ 408.636.624	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Banco de Occidente S.A.	15,35%	28/08/2024		4.266.193	320.000.000	324.266.193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mufg bank	17,53%	13/09/2024		2.321.246	279.440.000	281.761.246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bancolombia S.A.	16,21%	28/08/2024		1.052.425	75.000.000	76.052.425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	13,72%	14/01/2025		39.640.858	33.333.333	72.974.191	33.333.333	-	-	-	-	33.333.333
Bancolombia S.A.	13,13%	15/07/2026		10.819.650	60.000.000	70.819.650	60.000.000	60.000.000	-	-	-	120.000.000
Mufg bank	17,05%	12/04/2028		24.795.977	-	24.795.977	113.937.500	227.875.000	227.875.000	113.937.500	-	683.625.000
Bancolombia S.A.	15,18%	05/04/2028		16.881.920	-	16.881.920	-	-	-	480.000.000	-	480.000.000
International Finance Corporate	16,17%	15/10/2031		16.710.754	-	16.710.754	-	-	-	60.557.850	1.134.415.602	1.194.973.452
Bancolombia S.A.	14,54%	15/07/2026		1.346.670	15.000.000	16.346.670	15.000.000	15.000.000	-	-	-	30.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	14,69%	28/07/2028		10.348.352	-	10.348.352	-	-	411.000.000	-	-	411.000.000
Scotiabank Colpatria S.A.	13,66%	14/05/2026		6.702.071	-	6.702.071	-	400.000.000	-	-	-	400.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	13,92%	28/04/2029		5.978.646	-	5.978.646	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	250.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	16,04%	30/11/2029		4.848.960	-	4.848.960	-	-	-	-	360.000.000	360.000.000
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	14,43%	05/04/2026		930.011	2.556.496	3.486.507	3.408.661	1.136.220	-	-	-	4.544.881
Bancolombia S.A.	13,21%	30/11/2026		2.957.760	-	2.957.760	-	260.000.000	-	-	-	260.000.000
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	13,98%	19/10/2027		2.734.300	-	2.734.300	-	-	100.000.000	-	-	100.000.000
Banco BBVA Colombia S.A.	5,80%	02/11/2026		2.014.801	-	2.014.801	-	215.000.000	-	-	-	215.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	13,78%	30/11/2027		1.749.733	-	1.749.733	-	-	150.000.000	-	-	150.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	16,89%	21/12/2027		1.458.875	-	1.458.875	-	-	300.000.000	-	-	300.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	14,50%	30/11/2028		1.089.597	-	1.089.597	-	-	-	89.000.000	-	89.000.000
Bancolombia S.A.	13,63%	23/12/2027		649.000	-	649.000	-	-	200.000.000	-	-	200.000.000
Banco Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	13,01%	06/01/2024		383.336	-	383.336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banco Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	13,01%	08/02/2024		175.428	-	175.428	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Credits				\$ 568.493.187	\$ 785.329.829	\$ 1.353.823.016	\$ 275.679.494	\$ 1.229.011.220	\$ 1.438.875.000	\$ 793.495.350	\$ 1.544.415.602	\$ 5.281.476.666

The following financial obligations were generated during 2024:

Entity	Date of disbursement	Expiration date	Years	Amount	Rate
European Investment Bank	November 27, 2024	November 28, 2033	9	\$ 1.060.459.200	IBR O/N + 1.79% SV
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	February 19, 2024	February 19, 2031	7	400.000.000	IBR + 2.96% MV
Bancolombia S.A.	March 21, 2024	December 21, 2027	3	300.000.000	IBR 3M + 2.1%.
European Investment Bank	November 27, 2024	November 28, 2033	9	265.114.800	IBR O/N + 2.39% SV
Banco de Occidente S.A.	June 18, 2024	June 18, 2025	1	250.000.000	IBR 3M + 1.15%.
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	September 16, 2024	March 14, 2025	1	150.000.000	IBR 3M + 0.9%.
Banco de Occidente S.A.	November 15, 2024	November 15, 2025	1	150.000.000	IBR 3M + 1.43%.
Itaú Colombia S.A.	August 16, 2024	August 16, 2025	1	109.000.000	IBR 3M + 1.99%.
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	February 19, 2024	February 19, 2031	7	100.000.000	IBR + 2.96% MV
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	August 15, 2024	August 15, 2025	1	71.000.000	IBR 3M + 1.83%.
Banco Itaú S.A.	June 18, 2024	June 18, 2025	1	50.000.000	IBR 3M + 1.51%.

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Entity	Date of disbursement	Expiration date	Years	Amount	Rate
Bancolombia S.A.	February 26, 2024	February 26, 2031	7	35.000.000	IBR 1M + 1.85% NAMV
Davivienda S.A.	March 13, 2024	March 13, 2029	5	25.000.000	IBR 1M + 1.50% NAMV
Banco de Bogotá S.A.	August 15, 2024	August 15, 2034	10	20.000.000	IBR + 1.8% MV
Total				\$2.985.574.000	

The following financial obligations, among others, were paid:

- Banco de Bogotá with maturity on February 10, 2024 for \$(400,000,000)
- Banco BBVA Colombia S.A. maturing July 14, 2024 for \$(66,666,666).
- Bancolombia S.A. with maturity on July 15, 2024 for \$(15,000,000) and \$(60,000,000).
- Banco de Occidente S.A. with maturity on August 29, 2024 for \$(70,000,000).
- Bancolombia S.A. maturing August 28, 2024 for \$(75,000,000).
- Mufg Bank with maturity on September 13, 2024 for \$(279,440,000).

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has \$2,800,899,591 in unused authorized lines of credit, for which, if required, the financial entities will update the conditions for approval and disbursement. As of the same date, the Company does not have any active covenants

(2) The decrease in bonds as of December 2024 corresponds to:

Generation: payment of B15-09 Bond for (\$55,500,000) and interest of (\$2,005,049), and B10-14 Bond for (\$186,430,000) and interest of (\$4,688,581), interest on other bonds (\$70,844), including amortization of non-current debt transaction costs of \$19,594.

Distribution: payment of the E4-20 Bond for (\$250,000,000) and interest of (\$2,844,608), E7-17 Bond for (\$200,000,000) and interest of (\$3,721,729) and interest on other bonds (\$59,783).

Generation

In financial debt, the generation business has three (3) bond issues in force in the local market, under the Company's bond issuance and placement program.

The main financial characteristics of the bonds issued since 2005 and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 are presented below:

Program for the issuance and placement of the Company's ordinary bonds in the local market

The Company currently has a program for the issuance and placement of Ordinary Bonds, Ordinary Green Bonds, Ordinary Social Bonds, Ordinary Sustainable Bonds, Ordinary Bonds Linked to Sustainability and commercial paper. This program allows the Company to make successive issuances of these securities under the global quota that is authorized and available during the period of validity of the program.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had offered and placed eight (8) bond issues (also referred to as "Tranches" according to the terminology used in the program's prospectus) under the program. All bond issues made under the Company's Program are rated AAA (Triple A) by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.C.V., and are dematerialized, under the administration of Deceval S.A. It should be noted that no new bond issues were made in 2024.

The general financial conditions of the Company's bond issuance and placement program in the local market are described below:

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Title Class	Ordinary Bonds
Initial approval Financial Superintendency	Resolution No. 1235 of July 18, 2006
Global Quota Initially Approved	\$ 700.000.000
Approval of quota expansion and extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 0833 of June 16, 2009
First Increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	In an additional \$1,200,000,000
First extension of the placement period	Until June 26, 2012
Approval of extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 1004 of June 29, 2012
Second extension of the placement period	Until July 18, 2015
Second increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an additional \$850,000,000
Approval of an increase in the placement quota:	Resolution No. 1980 of November 6, 2014.
Third increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an additional \$315,000,000
Approval of quota expansion and extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 1235 of September 8, 2015.
Fourth increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an \$650,000,000
Third extension of the placement period:	Until September 14, 2018
Inclusion of commercial papers in the program:	Resolution No. 0173 of February 13, 2018.
Approval of quota expansion and extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 1193 of September 13, 2018.
Fifth increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an \$685,000,000
Fourth extension of the placement period:	Until October 1, 2021
Fifth extension to the placement period:	Until September 11, 2026
Sixth increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At \$4,600,000,000
Modification of Corporate Name	Enel Colombia S.A. ESP
Inclusion of new species of Bonds, new series, offer book and payment in kind	Resolution No. 1481 dated October 21, 2022
Total Authorized Global Quota as of December 31, 2024:	\$ 9.000.000.000
Amount issued under the Program as of Dec 31, 2024:	\$ 3.315.000.000
Global quota available as of December 31, 2024:	\$ 5.685.000.000
Administration	Deceval S.A.

The Company has issued 8 tranches of bonds under the aforementioned program, as follows:

First Tranche:

Total value placed	\$170.000.000
	Sub-series B10: \$0
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	10
Date of issue:	February 20, 2007
Expiration date:	February 20, 2017
Coupon Rate	CPI. + 5.15% APR

On February 20, 2017, the maturity payment of the Sub-series B10 bonds was made for \$170,000,000.

Second Tranche:

Total value placed	\$265,000,000 as follows:
	Sub-series A5: \$ 49.440.000
	Sub series B10: \$160.060.000
	Sub series B15: \$ 55.500.000
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series A5: 5 years
	Sub-series B10: 10 years
	Sub-series B15: 15
Date of issue:	February 11, 2009, for all sub-series
Expiration date:	Sub-series A5: February 11, 2014
	Sub-series B10: February 11, 2019
	Sub-series B15: February 11, 2024
Coupon Rate	Sub-series A5: DTF T.A. + 1.47%.
	Sub-series B10: CPI + 5.78% A.P.R
	Sub-series B15: CPI + 6.09% A.P.R

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On February 11, 2014, the maturity payment of the Sub-series A5 bonds was made for \$49,440,000.

On February 11, 2019, the Sub-series B10 bonds matured and were paid \$160,060,000.

On February 11, 2024, the Sub-series B15 bonds were paid at maturity for \$55,500,000.

Third Tranche:

Total value	\$400,000,000.000 thus:
	Sub-series E5: \$ 92.220.000
	Sub-series B9: \$218.200.000
	Sub-series B12: \$ 89.580.000
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 0
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series E5: 5 years
	Sub-series B9: 9 years
	Sub-series B12: 12 years
Date of Issue	July 2, 2009 for all sub-series
Expiration date	Sub-series E5: July 2, 2014
	Sub-series B9: July 2, 2018
	Sub-series B12: July 2, 2021
Coupon rate	Sub-series E5: Fixed Rate 9.27% APR.
	Sub-series B9: CPI + 5.90% APR
	Sub-series B12: CPI + 6.10% APR

On July 2, 2014, the Sub-series E5 bonds were paid upon maturity in the amount of \$92,220,000.

On July 2, 2018, the maturity payment of the Sub-series B9 bonds in the amount of \$218,200,000 was made.

On July 2, 2021, the Sub-series B12 bonds were paid at maturity for \$89,580,000.

Fourth Tranche:

Total value	\$ 500,000,000:
	Sub-series B10: \$300.000.000
	Sub-series B15: \$200.000.000
Transaction costs as of Dec. 31, 2024	\$61.263
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$200.000.000
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series B10: 10 years
	Sub-series B15: 15 years
Date of issue	December 13, 2012
Expiration date	Sub-series B10: December 13, 2022
	Sub-series B15: December 13, 2027
Coupon Rate	Sub-series B10: CPI + 3.52% APR
	Sub-series B15: CPI + 3.64% APR

On December 13, 2022, the Sub-series B10 bonds were paid at maturity for \$300,000,000.

Fifth Tranche:

Total value	\$565,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series B6: \$201.970.000
	Sub-series B12: \$363.030.000
Transaction costs as of Dec.31, 2024	\$30.469

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Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$363.030.000
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series B6: 6 years Sub-series B12: 12
Date of issue	September 11, 2013
Expiration date	Sub-series B6: September 11, 2019 Sub-series B12: September 11, 2025
Coupon rate	Sub-series B6: CPI + 4.25% APR Sub-series B12: CPI + 5.00% APR

On September 11, 2019, the Sub-series B6 bonds were paid upon maturity in the amount of \$201,970,000.

Sixth Tranche:

Total value	\$590,000,000.000 as follows:
	Sub-series B6: \$241.070.000
	Sub-series B10: \$186.430.000
	Sub-series B16: \$162.500.000
Transaction costs as of Dec. 31, 2024	\$74.804
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$162.500.000
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series B6: 6 years Sub-series B10: 10 years Sub-series B16: 16
Date of issue	May 16, 2014
Expiration date	Sub-series B6: May 16, 2020 Sub-series B10: May 16, 2024 Sub-series B16: May 16, 2030
Coupon rate	Sub-series B6: CPI + 3.42% APR Sub-series B10: CPI + 3.83% APR Sub-series B16: CPI + 4.15% APR

On May 16, 2020, the Sub-series B6 bonds were paid at maturity for \$241,070,000.

On May 16, 2024, the Sub-series B6 bonds were paid at maturity for \$186,430,000.

Seventh Tranche:

Total value	\$525,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series B3: \$234.870.000
	Sub-series B7: \$290.130.000
Transaction costs as of Dec.31, 2024	\$0
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series B3: 3 years Sub-series B7: 7 years
Date of issue	February 11, 2016
Expiration date	Sub-series B3: February 11, 2019 Sub-series B7: February 11, 2023
Coupon rate	Sub-series B3: CPI + 3.49% APR Sub-series B7: CPI + 4.69% APR

On February 11, 2019, the Sub-series B3 bonds were paid upon maturity in the amount of \$234,870,000.

On February 11, 2023, the Sub-series B7 bonds were paid at maturity for \$290,130,000.

Eighth Tranche (*):

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Total value	\$300,000,000:
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	E6 Sub-series: \$300,000,000
Nominal value per bond	\$0
Time of issuance	\$10,000
Date of issue	E6 sub-series: 6 years
Expiration date	September 27, 2016
Coupon rate	Sub-series E6: September 27, 2022
	Sub-series E6: 7.59% APR

On September 27, 2022, the Sub-series E6 bonds were paid at maturity for \$300,000,000.

Distribution

For the distribution business, the financial debt in bonds is represented in four (4) issues in force in the local market.

The general financial conditions of the Company's bond issuance and placement program in the local market are described below:

Title Class	Ordinary Bonds
Initial approval Financial Superintendency	Resolution No. 1235 of July 18, 2006
Global Quota Initially Approved	\$ 700.000.000
Approval of quota expansion and extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 0833 of June 16, 2009
First Increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	In an additional \$1,200,000,000
First extension of the placement period	Until June 26, 2012
Approval of extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 1004 of June 29, 2012
Second extension of the placement period	Until July 18, 2015
Second increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an additional \$850,000,000
Approval of an increase in the placement quota:	Resolution No. 1980 of November 6, 2014.
Third increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an additional \$315,000,000
Approval of quota expansion and extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 1235 of September 8, 2015.
Fourth increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an \$650,000,000
Third extension of the placement period:	Until September 14, 2018
Inclusion of commercial papers in the program:	Resolution No. 0173 of February 13, 2018.
Approval of quota expansion and extension of the placement period:	Resolution No. 1193 of September 13, 2018.
Fifth increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At an \$685,000,000
Fourth extension of the placement period:	Until October 1, 2021
Fifth extension to the placement period:	Until September 11, 2026
Sixth increase to the Global Authorized Quota:	At \$4,600,000,000
Modification of Corporate Name	Enel Colombia S.A. ESP
Inclusion of new species of Bonds, new series, offer book and payment in kind	Resolution No. 1481 of October 21, 2022
Total Authorized Global Quota as of December 31, 2024:	\$ 9.000.000.000
Amount issued under the Program as of Dec 31, 2024:	\$ 3.315.000.000
Global quota available as of December 31, 2024:	\$ 5.685.000.000
Administration	Deceval S.A.

By means of public deed No. 0562 of March 1, 2022, the merger by absorption made by Emgesa S.A. E.S.P. of Codensa S.A. E.S.P., Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., and ESSA 2 S.p.A. was instrumented, and the change of the name or corporate name to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. was also approved.

As a result of the foregoing, the term of the Issuance and Placement Program in the name of Codensa S.A. E.S.P. was not renewed.

The Company has issued a total of 10 tranches of bonds under the aforementioned program, as follows

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First Tranche:

Total value placed	\$225.000.000
	Sub-Series B3: \$80,000,000
	Sub-series B6: \$145,000,000
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Time of issuance	Sub-series B3: 3 years
	Sub-series B6: 6 years
Date of issue:	February 17, 2010
Expiration date:	Sub-series B3: February 17, 2013
	Sub-series B6: February 17, 2016
	Sub-series B3: CPI + 2.98% APR
Coupon Rate	Sub-series B6: CPI + 3.92% APR

On February 17, 2013, the Sub-series B3 bonds were paid upon maturity for \$80,000,000.

On February 17, 2016, the Sub-series B6 bonds were paid upon maturity in the amount of \$145,000,000.

Second tranche under the program

	\$375,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series B5: \$181.660.000
	Sub-series B12: \$193,340,000
Total value placed	\$193.340.000
Balance as of December 31, 2024	
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
	Sub-series B5: 5 years
Issuance terms	Sub-series B12: 12 years
Date of issue	November 15, 2013 for all series
	Sub-series B5: November 15, 2018
Expiration date	Sub-series B12: November 15, 2025
Issue Manager	Deceval S.A.
	Sub-series B5: CPI + 3.92% APR
Coupon rate:	Sub-series B12: CPI + 4.80% APR
	AAA (Triple A)
Qualification	Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.).

On November 15, 2018, the maturity payment of the Sub-series B5 bonds was made for \$181,660,000.

Third tranche under the program

Total value	\$185,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series B7: \$185.000.000
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per	\$10. 000
Issuance period	7 years
Issuance date	September 25, 2014
Due date	September 25, 2021
Coupon rate	IBR + 3.53% APR

On September 25, 2021, the maturity payment of \$185,000,000 of Sub-series B7 bonds was made.

Fourth tranche under the program

Total value	\$90,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series E4: \$90.000.000

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Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0.
Nominal value per bond terms	\$10.000 4 years
Issuance period	September 15, 2016
Issuance date	September 15, 2020
Coupon rate	7.70% A.P.R

On September 15, 2020, the maturity payment of \$90,000,000 of Sub-series E4 bonds was made.

Fifth tranche under the program

Total value placed	\$430,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series E2: \$160,000,000
	Sub-series E5: \$270,000,000
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Issuance period	E2 sub-series: 2 years E5 sub-series: 5 years
Issuance date	March 9, 2017 for all series
Due date	Sub-series E2: March 9, 2019 Sub-series E5: March 9, 2022
Coupon rate	Sub-series E2: 7.04% APR Sub-series E5: 7.39% APR

On March 9, 2019, the Sub-series E2 bonds were paid upon maturity for \$160,000,000.

On March 9, 2022, the Sub-series E5 bonds were paid at maturity for \$270,000,000.

Sixth tranche under the program

Total value	\$200,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series E7: \$200,000,000
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$0
Nominal value per	\$10.000
Issuance period	E7 sub-series: 7 years
Issuance date	June 8, 2017
Due date	Sub-series E7: June 8, 2024
Issue administrator	Deceval S.A
Coupon rate	Sub-series E7: 6.46% APR
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

On May 25, 2024 the Sub-series B5 bonds were paid at maturity for \$52,220,000 and on June 11, 2024 for \$147,780,000.

Seventh tranche under the program

Total value	\$360,000,000, as follows:
	Sub-series E7: \$200,000,000
	Sub-series B12: \$160,000,000
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$360,000,000
Nominal value per bond	\$10.000
Issuance period	Sub-series E7: 7 years Sub-series B12: 12 years
Issuance date	April 11, 2018
Due date	Sub-series E7: April 11, 2025 Sub-series B12: April 11, 2030

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Issue administrator	Deceval S.A
Coupon rate	Sub-series E7: 6.74% APR Sub-series B12: CPI+3.59% APR
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, as follows: Sub-series B5: \$195,000, \$0
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2024	\$10,000
Nominal value per bond	Sub-series B5: 5 years
Issuance period	October 23, 2018
Issuance date	Sub-series B5: October 23, 2023
Due date	Deceval S.A
Issue administrator	Sub-series B5: CPI+2.82% A.P.R
Coupon rate	AAA (Triple A)
Qualification	Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

On October 23, 2023, the maturity payment of \$195,000,000 of Sub-series B5 bonds was made.

Ninth tranche under the program

Total value placed	\$480,000,000, as follows: Sub-series E4: \$280,000,000 Sub-series B10: \$200,000,000
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$200,000,000
Nominal value per	\$10,000
Issuance period	Sub-series E4: 4 years Sub-series B10: 10 years
Issuance date	March 7, 2019
Due date	Sub-series E4: March 7, 2023 Sub-series B10: March 7, 2029
Issue administrator	Deceval S.A
Coupon rate	Sub-series E4: 6.30% APR Sub-series B10: CPI +3.56% APR
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

On March 7, 2023, the Sub-series E4 bonds were paid at maturity for \$280,000,000.

Tenth tranche under the program

Total value placed	\$500,000,000, as follows: Sub-series E4: \$250,000,000 Sub-series B7: \$250,000,000
Current Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$250,000,000
Nominal value per bond	\$10,000
Issuance period	E4 sub-series: 4 years Sub-series B7: 7 years
Issuance date	August 25, 2020
Due date	Sub-series E4: August 25, 2024 Sub-series B7: August 25, 2027
Issue administrator	Deceval S.A
Coupon rate	Sub-series E4: 4.70% A.P.R Sub-series B10: CPI +2.45% A.P.R
Qualification	AAA (Triple A) Assigned by Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. S.C.V.

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On August 25, 2024, the Sub-series E4 bonds were paid at maturity for \$250,000,000.

The detail of debt bond obligations as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Series	EA Rate	EA Rate	Current			1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total non-current
			Less than 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total Current						
B12-13	10,46%	Variable	\$ 2.083.792	\$ 362.999.530	\$ 365.083.322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E7-18	6,74%	Fixed	2.952.000	200.000.000	202.952.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
B12-13	10,25%	Variable	2.444.784	193.340.000	195.784.784	-	-	-	-	-	-
B12-18	8,98%	Variable	3.120.000	-	3.120.000	-	-	-	-	160.000.000	160.000.000
B7-2020	7,78%	Variable	1.905.750	-	1.905.750	-	250.000.000	-	-	-	250.000.000
B16-14	9,57%	Variable	1.881.751	-	1.881.751	-	-	-	-	162.425.195	162.425.195
B10-19	8,95%	Variable	1.176.800	-	1.176.800	-	-	-	200.000.000	-	200.000.000
B15-12	9,03%	Variable	902.000	-	902.000	-	-	199.938.737	-	-	199.938.737
			\$ 16.466.877	\$ 756.339.530	\$ 772.806.407	\$ -	\$ 250.000.000	\$ 199.938.737	\$ 200.000.000	\$ 322.425.195	\$ 972.363.932

The detail of debt bond obligations as of December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Series	EA Rate	EA Rate	Current			1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total non-current
			Less than 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total Current					
E4-2020	4,70%	Fixed	\$ 1.165.748	\$ 250.000.000	\$ 251.165.748	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E7-17	6,46%	Fixed	824.600	200.000.000	200.824.600	-	-	-	-	-
B10-14	14,37%	Variable	3.181.242	186.410.405	189.591.647	-	-	-	-	-
B15-09	16,86%	Variable	56.721.389	-	56.721.389	-	-	-	-	-
B12-18	14,11%	Variable	4.813.120	-	4.813.120	-	-	-	160.000.000	160.000.000
B12-13	15,44%	Variable	3.607.338	-	3.607.338	193.340.000	-	-	-	193.340.000

Series	EA Rate	EA Rate	Current			1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total non-current
			Less than 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total current					
B7-20	12,85%	Variable	3.081.750	-	3.081.750	-	250.000.000	-	-	250.000.000
B12-13	15,66%	Variable	3.050.904	-	3.050.904	362.959.025	-	-	-	362.959.025
E7-18	6,74%	Fixed	2.952.000	-	2.952.000	200.000.000	-	-	-	200.000.000
B16-14	14,72%	Variable	2.837.088	-	2.837.088	-	-	-	162.412.457	162.412.457
B10-19	14,07%	Variable	1.811.000	-	1.811.000	-	-	-	200.000.000	200.000.000
B15-12	14,16%	Variable	1.383.400	-	1.383.400	-	-	199.919.873	-	199.919.873
			\$ 85.429.579	\$ 636.410.405	\$ 721.839.984	\$ 756.299.025	\$ 250.000.000	\$ 199.919.873	\$ 522.412.457	\$ 1.728.631.355

- (3) The following is a detail of the IFRS 16 lease obligations as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	Current	Non	Current	Non
Land (a)	\$10.976.732	\$119.068.139	\$ 6.428.715	\$ 107.617.916
Vehicles (b)	9.414.732	12.014.753	7.200.660	2.511.357
Buildings (c)	8.363.477	81.101.839	8.125.791	88.663.174
networks	-	-	-	663.284
Tota	\$ 28.754.941	\$ 212.184.731	\$ 21.755.166	\$ 199.455.731

(a) The increase corresponds mainly to new contracts with Proaxa S.A.S. for \$3,245,854 for 3 years at a rate of 10.63%, Concretos El Rubí S.A. for \$2,489,646 for 3 years at a rate of 12.24% and to the renewal of the Transmilenio yards contract for 12 years at a rate of 14.08% with Terrapuerto S.A.S. for \$5,846,715 at a rate of 11.15%, C.I. Alliance S.A. for \$303,297 at a rate of 11.15%, to the financial update due to CPI change of contracts with Maria Cecilia Botero for \$6,232,588, Compañía General de Actividades y S.A. for \$3,212,048 at a rate of 11.15%, Luz Charris y Herederos S.A. at a rate of

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13.64% for \$2,178,359, Agropecuaria Frigorífico Rodeo Ltda. for \$1,986,873 at a rate of 10.62%, F&M 160 S.A.S. for \$376,918, Agro Inversiones Campos Verdes S.A.S. for \$375,258, Caribe Mar de la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P. for \$329,169 and amortization of capital and payment of interest with C.I. Alliance S.A. for \$(3,071,716), Terrapuerto S.A.S. for \$(2,403,429), Compañía General de Actividades y Suministros S.A. for \$(1,847,122), Inversiones Macondal S.A.S. for \$(1,440,728), Luz Charris y Herederos for \$(1,384,606) and Agropecuaria Doña Barbara & Cia. for \$(1,166,802)

(b) The increase corresponds mainly to the renewal of contracts with Transportes Especiales Aliados S.A.S. for \$24,444,193 for 3 years at a rate of 10.84%, ALD Automotive S.A. for \$602,859 for 1 year at a rate of 21.35% and Compañía Naviera del Guavio Ltda. for \$570,770, CPI update at a rate of 10.96% and others for \$129,726.770 updated IPC rate of 10.96% and others for \$129,726. Additionally, interest and capital payments from Transportes Especiales Aliados S.A.S. for \$(8,643,451), Busexpress S.A.S. for \$(3,050,547), ALD Automotive S.A. for \$(1,989,915) and Compañía Naviera del Guavio Ltda. for \$(1,844,271).

(c) The decrease corresponds to the amortization of principal and payment of interest of Building Q93 for \$(6,449,837), Aseos Colombianos Asecolba S.A. for \$(448,506), Canales Andrade y Compañía. S.A.S. for \$(367,155) and others for \$(58,151).

(4) As of December 31, 2024, the main variation corresponds to the lower amount of hedging derivatives (21) constituted with passive valuation as follows:

Derivative	Underlying	Bank	Risk Factor	Expiration Date	Notional Active	Currency	Fixed Rate	Current
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/5/2025	360.000	USD	5.566,31	\$ 368.242
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	28/2/2025	1.801.318	EUR	4.410,00	355.681
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	1.500.000	EUR	4.432,00	298.426
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	10.136.617	USD	4.397,50	292.849
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	2.900.000	EUR	4.688,00	285.752
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	28/2/2025	2.100.000	EUR	4.716,50	219.245
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	1.500.000	EUR	4.738,00	149.955
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	30/5/2025	22.022.391	USD	4.504,81	128.528
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	520.000	USD	4.636,72	118.336
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	520.000	USD	4.636,72	118.336
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Colombia	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	100.000	USD	5.472,50	106.335
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	334.000	USD	4.731,97	87.541
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Colombia	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	100.000	USD	5.283,50	87.460
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	125.000	USD	5.025,75	77.075
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	209.000	USD	4.605,47	41.031
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	213.000	USD	4.524,50	24.570
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	16/1/2025	1.352.824	USD	4.434,47	22.114
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	16/1/2025	1.044.514	USD	4.434,47	17.074
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	490.000	USD	4.440,00	15.117
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/3/2025	175.000	USD	4.521,62	10.005
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2025	844.298	EUR	4.599,30	8.901
Total valuation								\$ 2.832.573

As of December 31, 2023, one hundred and forty-two (142) hedging derivatives with passive valuation were constituted as follows:

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Derivative	Underlying	Bank	Risk Factor	Expiration Date	Notional Active	Currency	Fixed Rate	Current	Non Current
Forward	Investments/project	BBVA Colombia	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	10.000.000	USD	4.798,72	9.137.328	-
Forward	Investments/project	BBVA Colombia	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	10.000.000	USD	4.853,54	9.033.276	-
Forward	Investments/project	BBVA Colombia	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	4.500.000	USD	4.942,60	4.050.801	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	3.467.662	USD	4.334,23	1.672.653	-
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/11/2024	1.250.000	USD	5.550,50	1.660.083	-
Forward	Investments/project	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	28/6/2024	1.250.000	USD	5.373,50	1.659.658	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	1.300.000	USD	5.358,60	1.596.629	-
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	9.097.952	USD	4.010,27	1.496.720	-
Forward	Investments/project	Credit Agricole	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	9.004.521	USD	4.010,27	1.481.350	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	1.012.657	USD	5.292,20	1.437.243	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	1.300.000	USD	5.202,12	1.391.226	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	2.595.077	USD	4.325,37	1.229.268	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/9/2024	900.000	USD	5.326,54	1.102.421	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	900.000	USD	5.290,92	1.101.617	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Banco de Bogotá S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2024	1.200.000	USD	4.650,78	994.476	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	800.000	USD	5.256,63	976.870	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	900.000	USD	5.146,75	971.936	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	2/9/2024	900.000	USD	5.174,88	965.369	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	15/2/2024	6.838.588	USD	3.994,19	932.236	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	800.000	USD	5.117,35	865.941	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	700.000	USD	5.403,50	856.095	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	700.000	USD	5.224,55	855.247	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	700.000	USD	5.089,78	761.000	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	700.000	USD	5.222,50	741.845	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	600.000	USD	5.435,50	732.879	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	875.000	USD	4.929,80	719.650	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	600.000	USD	5.255,55	636.406	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/9/2024	1.120.000	USD	4.564,72	574.167	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/9/2024	1.120.000	USD	4.564,72	574.167	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	1.070.000	USD	4.542,06	555.521	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	1.070.000	USD	4.542,06	555.521	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	1.040.000	USD	4.496,22	547.121	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	1.040.000	USD	4.496,22	547.121	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2024	418.000	USD	5.031,70	505.634	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	960.000	USD	4.514,50	497.429	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	960.000	USD	4.514,50	497.429	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	400.000	USD	5.095,00	493.003	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	400.000	USD	5.158,00	488.642	-

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Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	400.000	USD	5.191,00	487.735	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	575.000	USD	4.876,80	477.060	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	575.000	USD	4.906,80	475.337	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	930.000	USD	4.604,72	467.570	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	930.000	USD	4.604,72	467.570	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	400.000	USD	4.974,90	445.567	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	400.000	USD	5.028,27	438.496	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	400.000	USD	5.058,46	437.016	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	790.000	USD	4.449,22	424.560	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	790.000	USD	4.449,22	424.560	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	760.000	USD	4.427,72	416.207	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	760.000	USD	4.427,72	416.207	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	27/2/2024	500.000	USD	4.846,80	414.632	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	495.000	USD	4.820,80	412.317	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	710.000	USD	4.404,72	391.704	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	710.000	USD	4.404,72	391.704	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	22/2/2024	2.862.243	USD	3.999,53	389.527	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	780.000	USD	4.624,72	387.727	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	780.000	USD	4.624,72	387.727	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	465.000	USD	4.956,80	381.434	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2024	1.000.000	USD	4.197,98	375.930	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	300.000	USD	5.125,00	368.551	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	680.000	USD	4.473,47	362.861	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	680.000	USD	4.473,47	362.861	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	25/1/2024	2.619.826	USD	3.977,49	356.381	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	1.100.000	USD	4.401,50	351.437	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	1.100.000	USD	4.421,00	346.542	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	300.000	USD	5.002,33	332.575	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	640.000	USD	4.582,72	324.202	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	640.000	USD	4.582,72	324.202	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	2.296.676	USD	3.979,91	309.096	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	370.000	USD	4.984,80	302.979	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	576.000	USD	4.557,00	294.310	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	203.931	USD	5.292,20	289.435	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	864.000	USD	4.339,00	285.836	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	549.000	USD	4.533,00	280.415	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	315.000	USD	4.709,20	269.258	-
Forward	Border	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	884.820	USD	4.150,39	267.708	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	531.000	USD	4.578,35	258.140	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	488.000	USD	4.481,08	251.710	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	27/2/2024	472.000	USD	4.513,00	243.907	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	486.000	USD	4.591,50	231.107	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	577.000	USD	4.442,50	231.062	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	4/9/2024	633.000	USD	4.397,33	227.180	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	550.000	USD	4.422,50	224.554	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	250.000	USD	4.790,05	209.041	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	531.000	USD	4.476,50	205.565	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	413.000	USD	4.562,03	204.001	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	487.000	USD	4.381,50	203.377	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	235.000	USD	4.762,00	198.249	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	470.000	USD	4.401,50	193.810	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	347.000	USD	4.395,79	188.999	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	220.000	USD	4.736,00	187.459	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	485.000	USD	4.499,50	186.816	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	4/9/2024	500.000	USD	4.397,33	179.447	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	29/2/2024	1.313.704	USD	4.004,86	178.656	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	334.000	USD	4.438,22	176.485	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2024	177.000	USD	4.813,52	175.490	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	1/1/2024	426.722	USD	4.240,30	174.761	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/10/2024	1.027.000	USD	4.234,50	173.439	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2024	145.000	USD	4.979,90	167.888	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/12/2024	987.000	USD	4.254,50	164.089	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	412.000	USD	4.457,50	161.750	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	298.000	USD	4.416,80	160.665	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	297.000	USD	4.460,46	155.761	-

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Derivative	Underlying	Bank	Risk Factor	Expiration Date	Notional Active	Currency	Fixed Rate	Current	Non Current
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	346.000	USD	4.293,45	152.939	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	28/8/2024	400.000	USD	4.403,33	149.175	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/7/2024	820.000	USD	4.173,63	145.500	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	334.000	USD	4.336,50	143.156	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	28/2/2024	298.000	USD	4.315,50	130.562	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	18/1/2024	936.117	USD	3.971,68	127.254	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	297.000	USD	4.360,50	126.420	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	30/1/2024	887757	USD	3.979,91	119.478	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	22/2/2024	873.132	USD	3.999,53	118.826	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	67.977	USD	5.292,20	96.478	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	4/9/2024	267.000	USD	4.397,33	95.825	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	275.000	USD	4.293,00	91.833	-
Forward	Investments/project	Citibank Colombia S.A.	Trading	4/1/2024	214.935	USD	4.232,95	87.981	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	230.000	USD	4.191,00	78.409	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	54.315	USD	5.292,20	77.088	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	373.000	USD	4.214,33	63.887	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	183.000	USD	4.268,00	61.718	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	183000	USD	4.315,00	60.642	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	175000	USD	4.240,93	59.041	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	3/9/2024	150000	USD	4.362,00	48.977	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/5/2024	274.000	USD	4.128,25	48.818	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/9/2024	150.000	USD	4.382,00	48.582	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	31/1/2024	232.000	USD	4.033,30	43.006	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	100000	USD	4.215,85	34.144	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	30/4/2024	183.000	USD	4.104,95	33.203	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/7/2024	182.000	USD	4.150,93	32.354	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	1/4/2024	175.000	USD	4.080,25	31.719	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	3/9/2024	154000	USD	4.195,63	26.766	-
Forward	Coverage Cosenit USD	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	25/1/2024	55325	USD	4.334,60	26.706	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	29/2/2024	100.000	USD	4.057,25	18.589	-
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	520000	USD	4.636,72	-	253.584
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	520000	USD	4.636,72	-	253.584
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	490.000	USD	4.440,00	-	153.515
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	100.000	USD	5.472,50	-	122.832
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BBVA Spain	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	100.000	USD	5.283,50	-	106.082
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	125.000	USD	5.025,75	-	104.061
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	Scotiabank Colpatría S.A.	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	209.000	USD	4.605,47	-	97.995
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	213.000	USD	4.524,50	-	82.685
Forward	Coverage.FX.Payment.CERE	BNP Paribas	Cash Flow Hedge	2/1/2025	493.000	USD	4.273,50	-	81.698
Total valuation								\$ 76.927.698	\$ 1.256.036

16. Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Accounts payable for goods and services (1)	\$ 1.135.493.846	\$ 1.831.697.859
Suppliers for energy and gas purchases (2)	616.668.740	671.363.941
Other accounts payable (3)	232.074.571	253.925.472
	\$ 1.984.237.157	\$ 2.756.987.272

(1) As of December 31, 2024 the balance corresponds to accounts payable for goods and services through confirming collection operations with Citibank Colombia S.A. for \$89,818,639, Bancolombia S.A. for \$47,072,511 and AV Villas for \$1,670,085.

In addition, accounts payable to suppliers are as follows:

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Supplier	Value
Soltec Trackers Colombia S.A.S.	\$ 71.417.387
JE Jaimes Ingenieros S.A.	28.098.580
Schneider Electric de Colombia S.A.S.	25.593.065
CAM Colombia Multiservicios S.A.S.	24.192.795
Ecologic S.A.S.	23.499.901
Banco Santander de Negocios Colombia S.A.	21.771.401
Hidroelectrica del Alto Porce S.A.S. E.S.P.	21.018.680
Fiduciaria Corficolombiana S.A.	19.537.974
Enertronica Santerno S.p.A.	18.716.504
Termotasajero Dos S.A. E.S.P.	16.421.508
Siemens S.A.S.	15.515.319
Andritz Hydro Ltda.	14.388.984
Confipetrol S.A.S.	13.859.434
Sungrow Power Supply Colombia S.A.S.	12.928.387
Consultancy and Media S.A.S.	12.500.000
Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.	12.454.816
ISA Intercolombia S.A. E.S.P.	12.284.648
Siemens Energy S.A.S.	11.121.651
Engineering Projects S.A.S.	9.687.773
Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.	9.513.860
Empresas Públicas de Medellín E.S.P.	9.154.976
Pch San Bartolome S.A.S. E.S.P.	7.913.872
Inmel Engineering S.A.S.	7.599.461
CJR Renewables Colombia S.A.S. ZESE	7.430.185
Accenture Ltda.	7.051.015
Indra Colombia S.A.S.	6.886.987
Associated Mechanics S.A.S.	6.884.567
Atech Advanced Solutions S.A.	6.307.665
Jas Forwarding of Colombia S.A.S.	5.979.619
Elecnor Servicios y Proyectos S.A. Colombian Branch	5.884.201
OBSD Consortium.	5.407.330
Eulen Colombia S.A.	5.369.117
Regional Autonomous Corporation.	4.558.736
Celsia Colombia S.A. E.S.P.	4.540.038
Applus Norcontrol Colombia Ltda.	4.347.186
Prodiel Colombia S.A.S.	4.186.807
Other	502.908.182
Total	\$ 996.932.611

- (2) As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to accounts payable for energy purchases of the distribution segment for \$354,900,923; generation segment for \$254,955,634, gas commercialization for \$4,178,432.

Additionally, the Company has an account payable to XM S.A. E.S.P. according to Resolution CREG 101 029 of 2022 for the financing of the invoicing of energy purchases, the current portion of which amounts to \$2,633,751.

- (3) The detail of other accounts payable as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Other accounts payable (a)	\$ 143.200.063	\$ 179.238.496
Balances payable to customers (b)	56.639.763	52.469.426
Collection in favor of third parties (c)	32.234.745	22.217.550
Total Other accounts payable	\$ 232.074.571	\$ 253.925.472

- (a) As of December 31, 2024, short-term liabilities correspond to the adequacy of electrical works executed by commercial partners for \$99,893,646, liabilities for energy distribution areas (ADD's) for \$43,306,417. The ADD's correspond to the distribution charge of other network operators that by regulatory mandate must be billed and collected by the Company to its end users under the distribution areas scheme. The distribution areas is a regulatory mechanism included in Colombia under Resolution CREG 058-068 and

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070 of 2008, which aims to distribute the distribution cost to be borne by end users equally in the different regions of the country among all users.

- (b) Corresponds mainly to collections pending payment to third parties generated by public lighting that at year-end have not been reconciled with the municipalities and third parties.
- (c) Corresponds mainly to the collection of subscriptions to newspapers, magazines, cleaning and insurance policies, among others. The variation corresponds to the payment of the collection of the Openbook contract with Scotiabank.

17. Provisions

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Environmental provisions	\$ 167.034.791	\$ 611.185.529	\$ 163.079.281	\$ 160.154.727
Environmental and Quimbo works (1)	105.993.740	318.202.222	87.845.097	11.296.980
Quimbo Restoration Plan (1)	25.505.966	131.746.130	35.232.194	22.995.525
Environmental provision for renewable projects (2)	28.435.227	62.760.182	6.486.717	25.187.897
Environmental Provision Bogotá River (3)	5.493.637	9.389.189	12.157.608	15.484.907
CAR Compensation Plan (4)	1.167.457	88.441.033	20.883.217	85.113.214
Other environmental offsets	438.764	646.773	474.448	76.204
Provision for legal claims (5)	37.547.115	32.948.888	18.397.851	18.450.530
Sanctions	17.798.328	25.674.662	16.803.667	-
Civilians and others	11.880.888	6.652.608	1.594.184	11.757.656
Labor	7.867.899	621.618	-	6.692.874
Dismantlin	10.085.587	18.258.965	14.218.468	12.946.708
PCB decommissioning (6)	9.780.655	5.442.972	13.709.441	2.175.291
Asbestos Dismantling	-	6.846.709	-	5.505.990
Other decommissioning provisions	304.932	5.969.284	509.027	5.265.427
Other provisions	20.998.833	69.259.569	29.778.244	4.059.504
Provision for Tax Uncertainty (7)	12.099.958	-	26.061.621	-
Provision of Gama Gachalá Road (8)	3.952.857	62.695.201	-	-
Others (9)	3.000.000	5.443.021	-	693.137
Provision for Tominé Recovery	1.946.018	1.121.347	3.716.623	3.366.367
Total Provisions	\$ 235.666.326	\$ 731.652.951	\$ 225.473.844	\$ 195.611.469

- (1) The environmental provision of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Power Plant consists of: i) Environmental and Quimbo works, which mainly corresponds to obligations for infrastructure replacement, settlement of contracts associated with executed works and minor works necessary for the operation of the plant. The additions to the provisions generated correspond to the fact that the environmental authority (ANLA) during the year 2024 has imposed new obligations and has expanded the scope of some existing obligations, as well as, that it has been necessary to modify the scope and design of obligations of the Quimbo cooperation agreement, it is necessary to provide the provisions to guarantee the resources to comply with the obligations until the year 2038.

The main activities of this obligation include forest restoration, maintenance of the protection strip and the reservoir, infrastructure works to compensate for socio-environmental impacts, development of the fish and fisheries program, and fauna, flora, climate and landscape monitoring programs, among others.

The increase in the value of the provision corresponds to the allocation of recurring and non-recurring activities for \$439,880,357, the rate used to discount the flows of the environmental provision and Quimbo works and the Quimbo restoration plan as of December 2024 is 12.33% and as of December 2023 is 16.96% and 10.17% E.A., respectively.

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Claim Impregilo Consortium

On September 11, 2023, the arbitration award between Impregilo Colombia S.A.S. (today Grupo ICT II S.A.S.) and OHL Colombia S.A.S. was executed, date on which the Company was paid \$26,957,284 applied to the respective compensation. Thus, as of December 31, 2024, this process is in a terminated and filed status

Provision for Environmental Investment Program 1%

In accordance with Resolution 0899 of May 15, 2009, by which the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA) granted environmental license for the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project, the Company as of December 31, 2018 has recorded as part of the total provisioned for \$21,709.078 corresponding to the 1% investment program presented within the framework of the license, for the use of the surface water resource of the Magdalena River source, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph of Article 43 of Law 99 of 1993 regulated by Decree 1900 of September 12, 2006.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. considered it pertinent on November 25, 2019 to request compliance with Art. 321 /Law 1955 of 2019 by filing the documents for the liquidation and increase of the value of the 1% obligation. On March 8, 2021, the ANLA through Resolution 0462 approved the request for compliance and subsequently on December 16, 2021, the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena - CAM through communication with radicado 20211020279531 approved the increase of the 1% Plan budget by \$5,998,410,444.

The following are the relevant aspects of the year 2024:

By Resolution No. 000192 of February 9, 2024, the ANLA accepted some properties within the framework of the mandatory obligation of not less than 1% and issued other provisions:

Article One. Accept as executed with charge to the Forced Investment Plan of not less than 1%, the project "Decontamination, protection and environmental education of the micro basins of the Quebradas La Yaguilga and La Buenavista of the Municipality of Agrado, Huila, Centro Oriente" for the amount of \$1,057,549, which consisted of the construction of sanitary units and installation of kits of domestic wastewater treatment systems in the municipality of Agrado, in accordance with what is stated in the motivating part of this administrative act.

Article two accept within the line of environmental training for the formation of community promoters, the program: "training of community environmental promoters cooperation framework agreement No. 00379 OF 2012. Entered into between the National Learning Service - SENA and Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. investment plan 1%. El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project" to be developed in the municipalities of: Tarqui, Altamira, Guadalupe, Suaza, Garzón, Agrado, Pital, Gigante, Elías, Timaná, Acevedo, Palestina, Oporapa, Salado blanco, San Agustín, Isnos and Pitalito, aimed at 595 participants, in partial compliance with the obligation of Forced Investment of not less than 1%, consisting of the following courses:

1. Implementation of environmental responsibility as a model of life.
 2. Promotion of strategies for environmental appropriation of the territory.
 3. Appropriation of technical and regulatory aspects for the preparation of environmental studies.
- Environmental management and education.

Article Three. As a consequence of the approval made in the previous article, the company Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. is required to comply and/or execute the following obligations and submit to this National Authority, the respective documentary supports in the Environmental Compliance Report - ICA 30:

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1. Submit a document endorsed by SENA, specifying the number of instructor hours required for the training of the 595 environmental promoters in the 17 municipalities, for courses of 35 students, indicating the cost.
2. To exclude from the budget the amount of \$952,000, which corresponds to the cost of the item "Human Resources - Apprentices". The Company may include in the budget transportation and food expenses (refreshments) for the participants, for the days that they will attend the training process, such expenses must be financially supported.
3. Exclude the following items from the budget for didactic material costs, which are not considered necessary for the environmental promoter training activity.

By means of registered letter 20246200208272 of February 26, 2024, the Company filed an appeal for reconsideration against resolution 000192 of February 9, 2024.

The Company, through 20246200258332 of March 7, 2024, requested ANLA approval for the purchase of the La Montañita Forest and Water Reserve property in the municipality of Paicol, investment plan of 1% of the El Quimbo Power Plant.

By means of 20246200315192 of March 20, 2024, the Company sent a response to the request made by the environmental authority through Article Two of Resolution 2992 of 2023 with the following information:

Through file number 2024-620-033374-2 of March 26, 2024, the Company delivered the information requested by the ANLA in Auto 11470 of December 28, 2023.

By means of file number 20246200339232 dated March 27, 2024, the Company provided the documents delivered by means of file number 2024-620-033374-2 dated March 26, 2024, delivering the tax certification.

Through Radicado 20246201434072 of December 09, 2024 and in compliance with the requirement made in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article Four of Resolution 2052 of 2024 and Article Fourteen of Resolution N° 462 of March 08, 2021, the Company delivers the adjustments requested by the ANLA to the Fiscal Certificate 2022.

By Resolution No. 002901 of December 26, 2024, the ANLA evaluates the mandatory investment plan of not less than 1% and approves the investment line called "Instrumentation and monitoring of water resources" and its corresponding project "Strengthening of the Hydrological and Meteorological Monitoring Network in the Upper Magdalena River Basin", effective as of the execution of this administrative act, presented through the communication 20246200561832 dated May 17, 2024, and whose purpose is the acquisition and installation of four (4) hydro-meteorological stations in the municipalities of Pital, Garzón, Tarqui and Gigante in the department of Huila.

- (2) Corresponds to the environmental provisions for the construction and operation of renewable projects:
 - Guayepo I and II Solar Park: As of December 31, 2024 the environmental provision of the Guayepo I and II solar park was constituted because it entered into commercial operation on November 30, 2024, the value recorded includes the discounted future cash flows, NPV and the rate used is 13.08% E.A., with an estimated execution term of 4 years, which corresponds to the compliance period of the mandatory obligation of the environmental license regarding the compensation plan of the biotic component, which rests in articles fifteenth of Resolution 00981 of 2021 (ANLA) and articles seventeenth and eighteenth of Resolution 0879-4 of 2023 (ANLA).

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- El Paso Solar Farm: As of December 31, 2024, the value recorded for the environmental provision of the El Paso solar farm includes the discounted future cash flows, NPV and the rate used is 12.64% E.A., with an estimated execution term of 25 years, which corresponds to the duration of the license.
 - La Loma Solar Farm: As of December 31, 2024, the value recorded for the environmental provision corresponding to the compensation plan for the biotic component of the La Loma solar farm includes the discounted future cash flows, NPV and the rate used is 11.12% E.A., with an estimated execution term of 6 years, which corresponds to the license obligation.
 - Fundación Solar Farm: As of December 31, 2024, the value recorded for the environmental provision corresponding to the compensation plan for the biotic component of the Fundación solar farm includes the discounted future cash flows, NPV and the rate used is 13.14% E.A., with an estimated execution term of 3 years, which corresponds to the license obligation.
- (3) Corresponds to the provision derived from the environmental obligations associated with the construction of waste treatment plants, offensive odor reduction plan and environmental management plan for the operation of the Muña reservoir, in order to mitigate the environmental impacts generated for the municipality of Sibaté and its coast. The Company plans to execute the works established in the obligation by 2038, for which reason the long-term cash flows were discounted at a rate of 12.29% E.A.
- The decrease in the value of the provision is mainly due to the use of \$8,183,895 for the disbursement for the PTAR Sibaté (wastewater treatment plant).
- (4) As of December 31, 2024, the value recognized as provision for compensation plan imposed by the Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR), corresponds to the environmental obligation established in charge of the Company in Resolution 2984 of October 9, 2017, executed on April 10, 2018. The obligation consists of the preparation and execution of a Compensation Plan associated with the water concession of the Bogotá River, which must be prepared in accordance with the alternatives defined by the Corporation.

On July 13, 2020, the Company was notified via email, of Resolution DGEN No. 20207100872 of July 10, 2020, issued by the Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca "Whereby an Environmental Compensation Plan is established and other determinations are made". This resolution imposes a Compensation Plan for a value of \$96,680,772.

On July 28, 2020 the Company filed an appeal for reconsideration of Resolution DGEN No. 20207100872 of July 10, 2020 issued by the Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca. Subsequently, through Resolution DGEN No. 20217000244 of June 16, 2021, which resolves the appeal and Resolution DGEN No. 20207100872 of July 10, 2020 becomes final, the decision is made under the legal and legal strategy to file a lawsuit for annulment and restoration of rights which was filed before the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca on November 25, 2021.

The lawsuit was admitted by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca on October 3, 2023, and as a consequence of this action, CAR filed an appeal for reconsideration against this decision, under the argument that the administrative acts correspond to acts of execution or follow-up and not administrative acts that generate new obligations. The process is at the office to resolve the appeal.

In accordance with the above and taking into account that, in this lawsuit process, there is still no definitive pronouncement within the judicial process, the Company must comply with the provisions of the aforementioned administrative act, that is, develop the actions contemplated in the programs defined by the CAR for an approximate value of \$96,000,000 whose execution must be distributed over the time of the concession, until the year 2038.

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The decrease in the value of the provision is due to the generalized decrease in the CPI projected for the indexation of cash flows, the displacement of cash flows from short to long term and the increase in the rate used for the financial restatement, which as of December 2024 is 12.27% and as of December 2023 is 10.17%.

- (5) As of December 31, 2024, the value of the claims against the Company for administrative, civil, labor and constitutional actions amount to \$16,870,265,804 based on the evaluation of the probability of success in the defense of these cases, \$21,367,676 (including financial restatement) has been provisioned to cover probable losses for these contingencies. Management estimates that the results of the lawsuits corresponding to the unprovisioned portion will be favorable to the Company's interests and would not cause significant liabilities to be recorded or, if they were to result, they would not significantly affect the Company's financial position.

The penalties at the end of December 2024 correspond to:

Provision	Provision value
Superintendencia de Servicios Públicos (a)	\$ 20.337.387
Corporación Autónoma Regional Del Alto Magdalena (b)	11.587.172
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	10.761.336
National Environmental Licensing Authority	707.653
Guavio Autonomous Corporation	79.442
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 43.472.990

The penalties at the end of December 2023 correspond to:

Provision	Provision value
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	\$ 10.579.305
Upper Magdalena Autonomous Regional Corporation	5.660.184
Guavio Autonomous Corporation	334.814
National Environmental Licensing Authority	229.364
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 16.803.667

- (a) Corresponds to the additional contribution introduced by Law 1955 of 2019. This Law introduced changes to the taxable base of the special contribution, norm that the Superintendence of Public Utilities used since the liquidation of the 2020 contribution, the value composes the penalty and interests.
- (b) Corresponds to the process for the use of water, regardless of whether it was used in the generation of energy, in which the Company did not have equipment to measure the volume of water used, so the regulation authorizes the maximum authorized flow. The increase in installed capacity can only be taken into account when the communication from the Ministry of Mines and Energy is issued. The situation of the capacity of water use in 2016 is not covered by a resolution of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, so this provision was constituted.

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

As of December 31, 2024, the value of claims for administrative, civil, labor and contractor litigation is detailed as follows:

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Processes	Ratin	No. of Processes	Contingency Value	Provision value
Distribution-Civil	Possible	265	\$ 879.466.109	\$ -
	Likely	38	17.395.578	6.822.177
	Remote	17	12.915.387.942	-
Total Distribution-Civilian		320	13.812.249.629	6.822.177
Generation-Other	Possible	37	2.284.596.760	-
	Likely	3	366.127	5.000
	Remote	3	112.320.000	-
Total Generation-Other		43	2.397.282.887	5.000
Quimbo	Possible	154	566.167.546	-
	Likely	3	5.467.741	1.510.000
	Remote	10	12.290.173	-
Total Quimbo		167	583.925.460	1.510.000
Distribution-Labor	Possible	202	34.641.905	-
	Likely	33	10.505.832	8.233.488
Total Distribution-Labor		235	45.147.737	8.233.488
Renewables	Possible	3	20.356.679	-
	Remote	1	-	-
Total Renewables		4	20.356.679	-
Generation-Labor	Possible	21	6.692.976	-
	Likely	4	1.040.223	404.222
Total Generation-Labor		25	7.733.199	404.222
Generation-Floods A97	Possible	2	49.370	-
	Likely	2	3.073.181	4.675.000
Total Generation-Floods A97		4	3.122.551	4.675.000
Generation-Floods D97	Possible	3	139.630	-
	Likely	2	308.032	224.248
Total Generation-Floods D97		5	447.662	224.248
Grand total		803	\$ 16.870.265.804	\$ 21.874.135

Concep	Value of the provision at 2024	Value of the provision at 2023
Sanction	\$ 43.472.990	\$ 16.803.667
premiums	4.686.887	4.174.701
Provision for tax litigation	956.450	956.450
Failure to comply	12.000	-
LTI Sanctions	-	637.735
VPN	(506.459)	(5.674.524)
	\$ 48.621.868	\$ 16.898.029

(6) Export of contaminated transformers

As of December 31, 2024, the estimate of the provision is adjusted to 2025 in accordance with the limits established by the resolution; the increase is due to the update of values of final disposal, personnel, marking, sampling and equipment surveys. The balance of the provision as of December 31, 2024 is \$15,223,627, the Company updated the provision by discounting future flows to net present value at a rate of 13.10% E.A., the most appropriate discount rate; the interest rates of the Government bonds (TES) that have maturity terms similar to those of the obligation are considered.

- (7) As from January 1, 2020, the Company applies IFRIC 23, "Uncertainties about income tax treatment", which is taken into account for the determination of both current income tax and deferred income tax. This interpretation defines "uncertain tax treatment" as the position adopted by an entity on the determination of income tax, in respect of which it is probable that the Tax Administration will not accept such position, whether or not it has been validated in the past by the Tax Administration. In application of this interpretation, the Company has been reviewing the contracts entered into with foreign entities and compliance with the requirements that must be taken into consideration.

The decrease between December 31, 2024 and 2023, corresponds to the restatement of interest in accordance with the delinquent interest rates for tax purposes indicated in the regulations for

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\$2,432,703 and the reversal for \$(16,394,366) of the contingency associated with Codensa S.A. E.S.P. and Emgesa S.A. E.S.P. income tax returns in force for 2016, 2017 and 2019.

(8) As of December 31, 2024 corresponds to the obligation for the paving of the road between the municipalities of Gama and Gachalá, due to an unfavorable second instance sentence issued on May 2, 2024 by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca, of which the Company was notified on May 9, 2024. The Company plans to execute the works established in the obligation in 2029; therefore, the long-term cash flows were discounted at a rate of 11.17% E.A.

(9) Corresponds mainly to the following items:

- **Interconnection VAT tax:** Corresponds to the process of reconnection services taxed with VAT for the two-month periods I to VI of 2016. The National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN), considers that the reconnection services are not part of the public service and therefore are not excluded from VAT. The first instance ruling ruled favorably on the VI bimonthly period, considering that the reconnection is part of the public service. However, a partially unfavorable ruling was obtained on September 30, 2024 on bimonthly periods I to V, the DIAN considers that the claim was filed outside the expiration period considering that the Company had not received the acts sued at the address indicated in the appeal and therefore proceeded to the notification. The judgment has been appealed arguing: (i) DIAN should have tried to locate the Company at the RUT address as stated in Article 568 of the Tax Statute; (ii) The notification of the Company at the RUT address did occur with respect to bimonthly VI and in 7 other acts that were notified during the same period; (iii) contrary to what was stated in the judgment, the Company provided the corresponding evidence supporting that it was only aware of the acts sued until November 23, 2020; (iv) accepting the position of the DIAN endorsed in the first instance judgment may constitute a manifest ritual excess, especially when it is clear that the merits of the matter discussed are favorable to the Company. The litigation is provided considering that the arguments are novel and there is no jurisprudence on them.
- **El Colegio Municipality Road Agreement:** Corresponds to the cooperation agreement for the improvement of tertiary roads in the Municipality of El Colegio, subscribed between Enel Colombia S.A E.S.P., Instituto de Infraestructura y Concesiones de Cundinamarca and the Municipality of El Colegio.

The changes in provisions between January 1 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Provision for legal claims	Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs	Provision for Tax Uncertainty	Environmental Provisions	Provisioning Via Gama Gachalá	Others	Total
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 36.848.381	\$ 27.165.176	\$ 26.061.621	\$ 323.234.008	\$ -	\$ 7.776.127	\$ 421.085.313
Increase (Decrease) (*)	40.082.423	6.930.270	(13.961.663)	481.445.341	69.385.081	3.630.126	587.511.578
Provision used	(3.726.381)	(5.750.894)	-	(26.459.029)	-	-	(35.936.304)
Financial effect update	5.168.065	-	-	-	(2.737.023)	104.133	2.535.175
Recovery	(7.876.485)	-	-	-	-	-	(7.876.485)
Total movements in provisions	33.647.622	1.179.376	(13.961.663)	454.986.312	66.648.058	3.734.259	546.233.964
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 70.496.003	\$ 28.344.552	\$ 12.099.958	\$ 778.220.320	\$ 66.648.058	\$ 11.510.386	\$ 967.319.277

(*) The Company has a tax litigation as of December 31, 2024 classified as probable which is provisioned in the amount of \$956,450, corresponding to the stratification tax rate claim.

From December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024 contingent processes varied by \$1,990,574 mainly due to:

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Process Group	Type Process	Value
Distribution-Civil	Contract Disputes Action	\$ 1.740.380
	Action for Direct Relief	449.727
	Executive Action	(1.336.732)
	Popular actions	(1.136.216)
	Declaratory action for tort liability	28.497
	Enforcement proceedings for the payment of sums of money (CGP)	2.994
	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	1.201.174
	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	53.692
Total Distribution-Civilian		1.003.516
Distribution-Labor	Labor Executive	(71.861)
	Ordinary labor of first instance	(160.216)
Total Distribution-Labor		(232.077)
Generation-Floods A97	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	(4.047.638)
Total Generation-Floods A97		(4.047.638)
Generation-Floods D97	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	128.833
Total Generation-Floods D97		128.833
Generation-Labor	Labor Executive	2.500
	Ordinary labor of first instance	1.060.542
Total Generation-Labor		1.063.042
Generation-Other	Popular actions	12.000
	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	191.750
Total Generation-Other		203.750
Quimbo	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	(110.000)
Total Quimbo		(110.000)
Grand total		\$ (1.990.574)

The movement in the provision for legal claims in 2024 corresponds mainly to:

a) Endowments:

Process Type	Applicant	Object of the claim	Value	Date
Distribution-Civil	Industrias Mundial S.A.S. and Vielts Group Ltda.	Action for Direct Relief	\$ 22.000	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Carlos Alberto García Sánchez	Action for Direct Relief	17.942	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Tubotec S.A.S.	Action for Direct Relief	9.524	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Luis Alberto Fernandez Quiche	Action for Direct Relief	142	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Luis Gabriel Duarte Valderrama	Executive Action	700	Oct.-24
Distribution-Civil	Jose Antonio Benavides Guata	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	5.776	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Jorge García Garza	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	420.000	Jan.-24
Distribution-Labor	Maud Esperanza Alarcón Garzon	Ordinary labor of first instance	620.000	Oct.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jesus Eneris Salamandra Diaz	Ordinary labor of first instance	80.000	Jul.-24
Distribution-Labor	Janeth Velasco Zamorano	Ordinary labor of first instance	175.863	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Cesar Augusto Vargas Urrego	Ordinary labor of first instance	115.000	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Giovany Arley Castañeda	Ordinary labor of first instance	275.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Cesar Augusto Vargas Urrego	Ordinary labor of first instance	200.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Aida Inés Arrieta Muñoz	Ordinary labor of first instance	45.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Florentino Méndez Garzon	Ordinary labor of first instance	30.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Martha Angarita Serpa	Ordinary labor of first instance	30.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	María Inés Romero De Murillo	Ordinary labor of first instance	25.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Leonardo Andrés Álzate Restrepo	Ordinary labor of first instance	12.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Maria Olinda Rodriguez De Alonso	Ordinary labor of first instance	6.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Irma Milena Alfonso Moreno	Ordinary labor of first instance	380.000	Apr.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jorge Enrique Castañeda Rodríguez Santiesteban	Ordinary labor of first instance	50.000	Apr.-24
Distribution-Labor	Daniel Andrés Pardo Carrillo	Ordinary labor of first instance	350.000	Tue.-24
Process Type	Applicant	Object of the claim	Value	Date
Generation-Floods D97	Norman Ramiro Vargas Arguello	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	220.000	Jan.-24
Generation-Other	Luis Alfonso Marin	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	9.096	Aug.-24
Generation-Other	Ever Andrés Useche Ayerbe	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	1.266	may.-24
Quimbo	Alfredo Bonelo Triviño	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	\$ 110.000	Jan.-24

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b) Payments:

Process Type	Applicant	Subject Matter of the Claim	Value	Date
Distribution-Civil	Hugo Roberto Pavón Rivera and others	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	\$ 319.794	Sept.-24
Distribution-Civil	Hugo Roberto Pavón Rivera and others	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	319.794	Sept.-24
Distribution-Civil	Jorge García Garza	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	277.500	Sept.-24
Distribution-Civil	Maria Cecilia Guerrero Rodriguez et al.	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	127.921	Sept.-24
Distribution-Labor	Irma Milena Alfonso Moreno	Ordinary labor of first instance	169.292	Nov.-24
Distribution-Labor	Cesar Augusto Vargas Urrego	Ordinary labor of first instance	178.758	Sept.-24
Distribution-Labor	Maria Inés Romero de Murillo	Ordinary labor of first instance	336.603	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Aida Inés Arrieta Muñoz	Ordinary labor of first instance	21.233	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Martha Angarita Serpa María Acosta de Salgado	Ordinary labor of first instance	6.400	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Aldana Zenayda	Ordinary labor of first instance	19.720	Apr.-24
Distribution-Labor	José Domingo Hernandez	Ordinary labor of first instance	9.000	Apr.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jorge Enrique Castañeda Rodriguez	Ordinary labor of first instance	4.320	Apr.-24
Distribution-Labor	Daniel Andrés Pardo Carrillo	Ordinary labor of first instance	760.257	Tue.-24
Distribution-Labor	Carlos Alberto Amador Morales	Ordinary labor of first instance	315.000	Tue.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jayson Steve Oliveros Avila	Ordinary labor of first instance	3.405	Tue.-24
Distribution-Labor	Luis Miguel Rueda Silva	Ordinary labor of first instance	6.000	Feb.-24
Generation-Floods D97	Heber Alberto Hurtado Pérez	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	28.252	Jun.-24
Generation-Floods D97	Heber Alberto Hurtado Pérez	Ordinary proceedings for large, small and minimum amounts	123.204	Feb.-24
Generation-Labor	Jesus Anibal Vásquez	Ordinary labor of first instance	19.765	Jun.-24
Generation-Other	Luis Alfonso Marin	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	\$ 39.096	Sept.-24

c) Recoveries:

Process Type	Applicant	Subject Matter of the Claim	Value	Date
Distribution-Civil	Associated Worker Cooperative Servicotrec.	Contract Disputes Action	\$ 1.740.380	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Maria Lucia Angola Zapata	Action for Direct Relief	353.700	Jun.-24
Distribution-Civil	José Eduardo García Cárdenas	Action for Direct Relief	88	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Lina Marcela Aguas Ramirez	Action for Direct Relief	139.126	Tue.-24
Distribution-Civil	Jorge Isaac Rodelo Menco	Action for Direct Relief	6.332	Tue.-24
Distribution-Civil	Cesar Daniel Mora Gonzalez	Executive Action	152.535	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Project Hbs S.A.S.	Declaratory action for tort liability	28.497	Apr.-24
Distribution-Civil	Dilva Cecilia Madera Argel and Others	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	77.815	Aug.-24
Distribution-Civil	José Javier Jimenez and Others	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	394.483	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Yordy Alexander Rodriguez And Others	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	115.452	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Edwin Fernando Patarroyo Baquero	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	573	may.-24
Distribution-Civil	Solangy Sanchez Bustos	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	399.750	Tue.-24
Distribution-Civil	Victor Julio Sabogal Mora	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	53.692	Jun.-24
Distribution-Civil	Fernando Parra Cortés	General oral proceedings (CGP)	88	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Aldana Zenayda	Labor Executive	110.580	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Consuelo Rodriguez Hernandez	Labor Executive	90.000	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jaime Aponte Fandiño	Labor Executive	6.021	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Cecilia Hernandez De Rivera	Labor Executive	2.118	Tue.-24
Distribution-Labor	Maria Rutby Acosta De Silgado	Ordinary labor of first instance	68.974	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Victor Julio Jimenez Lopez	Ordinary labor of first instance	63.738	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Martha Angarita Serpa	Ordinary labor of first instance	52.864	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jorge Enrique Chacin Quintana	Ordinary labor of first instance	16.198	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Marco Antonio Juridico Miranda	Ordinary labor of first instance	9.100	Jun.-24
Distribution-Labor	Cesar Augusto Vargas Urrego	Ordinary labor of first instance	100.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Arturo García Aldana	Ordinary labor of first instance	30.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Yenifer Horta Polania	Ordinary labor of first instance	20.000	may.-24
Distribution-Labor	Rodolfo Cancrejo	Ordinary labor of first instance	300	Apr.-24
Distribution-Labor	Luis Parmenio Lopez Acosta	Ordinary labor of first instance	40.000	Tue.-24
Distribution-Labor	Roniver Arnulfo Lozano Murillo	Ordinary labor of first instance	22.000	Tue.-24
Distribution-Labor	Jose Gustavo Veloza Zea	Ordinary labor of first instance	6.197	Tue.-24
Generation-Floods D97	Heber Alberto Hurtado Pérez	Ordinary process of major, minor and minimal amount	197.376	Jun.-24
Generation-Labor	Jesus Anibal Vásquez	Ordinary labor of first instance	37.777	Jun.-24
Generation-Other	Luis Alfonso Marin	Verbal proceedings for large and small amounts (L. 1395 of 2010)	\$ 163.016	Jun.-24

18. Tax liabilities

The income tax payable is presented below:

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	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Current income tax (1)	\$ 1.091.726.373	\$ 1.626.595.255
Works for taxes	7.744.332	-
Tax discounts and withholding tax	(99.517.171)	(82.108.072)
Self-withholding other items	(328.933.538)	(322.583.980)
Self-withholding withholding tax advance	(395.764.952)	(403.011.850)
	(420.580.190)	(452.711.244)
Income tax netting	145.325.146	-
Current tax liabilities	\$ -	\$ 366.180.109

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

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Income taxes related to income for the period	\$ 1.086.296.048	\$ 1.658.943.717
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income	5.430.325	(32.348.462)
	\$ 1.091.726.373	\$ 1.626.595.255

The income tax credit is mainly due to the net effect of the following items: current income tax, occasional income tax, tax discounts, withholdings, self-withholdings and the additional payment in income tax for the taxable year 2023 for the advance payment of income tax corresponding to the following fiscal year, taxable year 2024, which will be effective in 2025.

The income tax returns for tax years 2018, 2019 (Enel Green Power S.A.S. E.S.P.), 2020, 2021 and 2023 are open for review by the tax authorities, as well as the income for equity CREE for 2016. However, in management's opinion, in the event that an audit process occurs, no significant differences are expected.

The provision for income tax is calculated at the current rate. For taxable years 2024 and 2023, the rate is 35%, by the accrual method and is determined based on the commercial profit adjusted in accordance with current tax regulations.

Transfer Pricing

Income taxpayers who enter into transactions with foreign related parties are required to determine, for income tax purposes, their ordinary and extraordinary income, their costs and deductions, their assets and liabilities, considering for these transactions the prices and profit margins that would have been used in comparable transactions with independent entities

The formal duties for the year 2023 were submitted to the DIAN and were duly transmitted on September 16, 2024

The transactions carried out during the year 2024 have been validated by the tax advisors and will be presented in the year 2025 in the supporting and informative documentation and in the terms established by the National Government.

Legal Stability Agreement

The main aspects of the legal stability agreement entered into between the Nation (Ministry of Mines and Energy) and the Company, perfected on December 20, 2010 are described below:

Purpose: The company undertakes to build the "El Quimbo" hydroelectric power plant

Investment amount and terms: The Company's investments related to the El Quimbo project committed were \$1,922,578,143. Prior to the start-up of the plant in 2015, an increase in the budget including the financial expense projected to be incurred for the financing of the project in the amount of \$1,001,698,548 had been

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determined; each year, according to the new invested amounts, an increase in the premium value must be cancelled

Key rules subject to Legal Stability (with favorability)

- a. Income tax rate (33%), exclusion from the calculation of presumptive income and special deductions for investments in scientific development and environmental investments, among others.
- b. It ensures the stability of the special deduction for investment in real productive fixed assets (30%), which was dismantled as of January 1, 2011.

Obligations of the

a. Obligations of the Company

- Comply with the amount of investment planned for the construction and start-up of the El Quimbo hydroelectric project
- Pay the premium in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of clause 2 of the legal stability contract. According to the initial investment, a premium of \$9,612,891 was paid (consigned on December 23, 2010) and must be adjusted in the event of increases in the amount of the investment. In December 2014, the Company paid \$6,299,623 for premium adjustment on the occasion of the higher approved investment. In March 2016, December 2019, January 2021, January 2021, March 2023, December 2023, March 2024 and December 2024, the Company paid \$4,657,387, \$3,225,114, \$1,204,102, \$124,412, \$263,634 and \$106,262 and \$86,976 respectively, for premium adjustment on the occasion of the higher investment made
- Pay taxes in a timely manner.
- hire an independent audit responsible for reviewing and certifying compliance with the commitments acquired in the contract, for this purpose the Company will annually hire a third party specialist to review the commitments acquired.

b. Obligations of the Nation

- Guarantee for 20 years the stability of the standards included in the contract (with favorability) for the El Quimbo project

The audit of the 2023 legal stability contract was filed with the Ministry of Mines and Energy within the deadline established for this purpose, on March 27, 2024.

19. Other non-financial liabilities

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Advances for sale of energy (1)	\$ 153.888.475	\$ 174.548.030
Taxes other than income tax (2)	131.985.986	137.030.095
Advances from customers for network usage	19.238.922	25.478.449
Deferred income	3.818.047	3.818.047
	\$ 308.931.430	\$ 340.874.621

- (1) The variation for the period shows a decrease in the advance payment for energy purchases of \$20,659,554,

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which is mainly due to :

As of December 31, 2024, there are advances only for the generation line; the most representative are as follows:

Third	Advance paymen	Percentag
Caribe De la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	75.924.052	53%
Nitro Energy Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	17.854.247	12%
Americana De Energia S.A.S. E.S.P.	17.853.622	12%
Air-E S.A.S. E.S.P.	13.478.124	9%

As of December 31, 2023, there are advances only for the generation line; the most representative are as follows:

Third	Advance paymen	Percentag
Caribe De la Costa S.A.S. E.S.P.	63.524.378	36%
Air-E S.A.S. E.S.P.	48.978.148	28%
Americana De Energia S.A.S. E.S.P.	17.780.794	10%
Ruitoque S.A. E.S.P.	10.108.052	6%

(2) As of December 31, 2024, taxes other than income taxes correspond to:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Property taxes, municipal and related taxes (a)	\$ 84.660.707	\$ 90.077.805
Provision for payment of taxes (b)	47.325.279	46.952.290
	\$ 131.985.986	\$ 137.030.095

a) There was a decrease of\$ (5,417,098) mainly due to the value of withholdings at source, ICA and VAT.

b) The variation corresponds to the ICA provision which generated an increase of \$(372,989).

20. Provisions for employee benefits

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non-current
Social benefits and legal contributions (1)	\$ 89.654.601	\$ 549.951	\$ 90.249.166	\$ 3.246.556
Post-employment defined benefit obligation (2)	27.226.034	350.759.193	33.442.032	496.526.650
plan benefits	1.912.611	-	5.723.712	-
Other obligations	101.822	-	80.662	-
	\$ 118.895.068	\$ 351.309.144	\$ 129.495.572	\$ 499.773.206

(1) As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds mainly to bonuses \$38,902,909; vacations and vacation premiums \$9,974,437; likewise, the Company makes periodic legal contributions for severance payments and comprehensive social security: health, professional risks and pensions, to the respective private funds and to Colpensiones, which assume these obligations in their entirety.

(2) The variation for current and non-current balances corresponds to the recognition of the actuarial loss of pensions and other benefits of (\$155,779,924), financial cost of \$37,416,768, contributions paid of (\$35,148,355), acquisitions of \$986,503 and current service cost of \$541,553.

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The Company grants different defined benefit plans, post-employment obligations and long-term benefits to its active or retired employees, in accordance with the fulfillment of previously defined requirements:

Retirement pensions.

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan for which it has no specific assets, except for its own resources originated in the development of its operating activity. Pension benefit plans establish the amount of pension benefit that 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 credit method.

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

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

The employee base on which this benefit is recognized corresponds to

Concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Pensioners	1,373	1,439
Average age	71	71

Other post-employment obligations

Benefits to pensioners

The Company grants the following allowances to its retired employees: (i) Educational allowance, (ii) Energy allowance, and (iii) Health allowance in accordance with the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement.

The right to the aforementioned benefits is generally given to the employee regardless of whether he/she has worked until retirement age. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using a methodology similar to that of defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by qualified independent actuaries.

The pensioner base on which this benefit is recognized corresponds to:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Educational assistance		
Pensioners	57	63
Average age	19.3	19.3
Energy assistance		
Pensioners	1,028	1,198
Average age	71	71
Health assistance		
Pensioners	761	794
Average age	62.7	62.7

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Retroactive severance payments

Retroactive severance payments, considered as post-employment benefits, are paid to those employees who belonged 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 settled for all the time worked based on the last salary earned and is paid regardless of whether the employee is dismissed or retires. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income.

The employee base on which this obligation is recognized corresponds to the following:

Concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Employees	99	118
Average age	57,5	57,5
Seniority	31,1	31,1

Long-term benefits

The Company recognizes to its active employees, benefits associated with their time of service, such as the quinquenios, 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 is accrued from the second year, as defined in the collective bargaining agreement.

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

The employee base on which this benefit is recognized corresponds to:

Concept	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Employees	129	184
Average Age	53,9	53,9
Seniority	27	27

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the actuarial calculation of post-employment benefits was performed by the firms Deloitte S.A.S. and AON Hewitt Mexico, respectively, which used the following set of assumptions:

Financial assumptions:

Rate type	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Pension plan ("pension plan")	8,21%	7,30%
Severance Payment ("Retroactive Severance")	10.63%	7,30%
Seniority bonus ("Quinquenio")	11.23%	7,30%
Temporary annuity ("Temporary annuity TF")	9.66%	7,30%
Healthy plan ("TF Salud")	9.66%	7,30%
Life plan ("TF Vida")	9.66%	7,30%
Health Assistance	12.00%	7,30%
Electric Assistance ("Energy Assistance")	12.39%	7,30%
Educational Assistance	10.67%	7,30%
Rate of salary increase (active personnel)	9,50%	8,66%
Pension increase rate	9,95%	7,58%
Estimated inflation	5,17%	7,58%
Medical service inflation	10,00%	10,00%

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Demographic Assumptions

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

The changes in the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	personnel		personnel		Other	Total plan
	Pensions (a)	Benefits	Severance pa retroactiv	Five-year period	plan	define
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 408.578.881	\$ 77.966.291	\$ 14.992.204	\$ 8.014.679	\$ 20.416.627	\$ 529.968.682
service cost	-	-	142.449	339.057	60.047	541.553
Financial cost	29.237.329	5.478.019	965.522	519.536	1.216.362	37.416.768
Contributions	(16.135.063)	(5.849.883)	(3.531.716)	(1.795.525)	(7.836.168)	(35.148.355)
Procurement	-	-	-	-	986.503	986.503
Actuarial (gain) / loss from demographic assumptions	-	-	397.585	(7.119)	-	390.466
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions (*)	(208.463.378)	(39.776.176)	(5.549.126)	(2.155.013)	(2.389.718)	(258.333.411)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in assumptions based on experience (**)	57.961.125	27.473.677	12.571.134	1.662.235	2.494.850	102.163.021
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 271.178.894	\$ 65.291.928	\$ 19.988.052	\$ 6.577.850	\$ 14.948.503	\$ 377.985.227

(*) The variation in pensions corresponds to the combined effect of the increase in the TES UVR discount rate from 7.30% in 2023 to 8.21% in 2024 and a decrease in the short-term pension increase rate from 7.58% in 2023 to 5.17% in 2024.

(**) The variation corresponds to the variation in the estimated inflation rate and mortality assumptions.

	personnel		personnel		Other	Total plan
	Pensions (a)	Benefits	Severance pa retroactiv	Five-year period	plan	define
Ending balance as of December 31, 2022	\$ 297.785.281	\$ 66.476.365	\$ 10.210.370	\$ 9.372.106	\$ 13.911.377	\$ 397.755.499
Current service cost	-	-	348.744	312.305	92.807	753.856
cost	27.314.785	6.061.540	928.763	781.339	1.099.192	36.185.619
Contributions Paid	(17.425.459)	(5.396.691)	(3.326.677)	(2.858.522)	(8.182.824)	(37.190.173)
Procurement	-	-	-	-	10.715.470	10.715.470
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	97.367.495	13.639.528	1.765.259	538.642	657.582	113.968.506
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in experience assumptions	3.536.779	(2.814.451)	5.065.745	(131.191)	2.123.023	7.779.905
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 408.578.881	\$ 77.966.291	\$ 14.992.204	\$ 8.014.679	\$ 20.416.627	\$ 529.968.682

- (a) In compliance with the provisions of Article 4 of Decree 2131 of 2016, which allows the application of IAS 19 for the determination of the post-employment benefit liability 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, which takes up the provisions of Decree 2783 of 2001. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the post-employment benefit liability for future retirement pensions amounts to \$276,758,352 and \$231,807,374, respectively. The sensitivity of the actuarial assumptions was performed by the firms Deloitte S.A.S. and AON Hewitt Mexico, respectively, using the following variables.

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Rate type	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	8,21%	13,92%
Technical interest	4,80%	4,80%
Estimated inflation	9,95%	8,78%

The variation mainly corresponds to \$44,950,978 due to movement during the year, according to the updating of assumptions and payments made.

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

As of December 31, 2024:

Change in discount rate	Retired personnel		Active personnel		Others	Defined benefit plan
	Pensions	Benefits	Retroactive severance payments	Five-year periods	Retirement plan	
- 100 basis points	278.384.497	67.026.826	20.191.413	6.752.632	-	372.355.368
+ 100 basis points	264.361.058	63.650.393	19.800.035	6.412.473	-	354.223.959

As of December 31, 2023:

Change in discount rate	Retired personnel		Active personnel		Others	Defined benefit plan
	Pensions	Benefits	Retroactive severance payments	Five-year periods	Retirement plan	
- 100 basis points	465.565.925	85.569.102	15.825.980	8.268.312	-	575.229.319
+ 100 basis points	362.058.446	71.433.471	14.228.356	7.777.966	-	455.498.239

Collective labor agreement

Collective labor agreement- SINTRAEECOL

On December 16, 2022, during the direct settlement stage, the new Collective Bargaining Agreement was signed, which will regulate the labor relations between Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and the agreed workers in the next three years. The main points of the agreement, which will benefit 100% of our personnel covered by the agreement, are as follows:

- The collective bargaining agreements of Enel-Emgesa and Enel-Codensa were unified into one.
- Salary increases will be applied as follows:
 - Year 2023: CPI+2%.
 - Year 2024: CPI+3%.
 - Year 2025: CPI+4%.
- All conventional allowances and benefits will be increased by CPI, starting in 2023.
- During the next 5 years, benefits such as bonuses, performance evaluation, energy bonus and transportation allowance will be gradually unified. For this purpose, the highest percentages or values will be taken as a reference.

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- A new hybrid or electric vehicle loan, in the amount of \$40,000, will be available at a 0% interest rate.
- The values of housing, vehicle and free investment loans will be unified. The value of the highest loan will be taken and the cap will be updated in the following years according to the increase in the CPI.
- A signing bonus in the amount of four million pesos (\$4,000) will be granted in January 2023 for personnel linked to the syndicate before November 11, 2022.
- The retirement bonus will be increased to 10 SMLMV (Minimum Legal Minimum Wage in Force) for workers of the new agreement. It will also be increased to 30 SMLMV (Minimum Legal Minimum Wage in Force) for workers of the retroactive agreement and Law 50 agreement.
- The union subsidy for the union organization will be increased.

Collective labor agreement - ASIEB - EMGESA

On June 1, 2016, a Collective Labor Agreement was signed with the ASIEB -EMGESA Union Organization. This Collective Bargaining Agreement applies to all engineers working for the former Emesa S.A. E.S.P. affiliated to the Trade Union Association of Engineers at the Service of Energy Companies - ASIEB that do not benefit from another collective bargaining agreement. The term of the Convention was established from June 1, 2016 until December 31, 2019.

Being within the legal term, the union filed the complaint against said Collective Bargaining Agreement and the list of demands on December 30, 2019, reason for which the direct settlement stage began on February 19, 2020. This stage ended without any agreement between the parties, since the needs and positions of each party are far apart.

In view of the foregoing, and considering the impossibility of carrying out a strike because it is an essential public service, the respective Arbitration Tribunal was convened before the Ministry of Labor, the body that must define the collective conflict with this union organization.

On June 10, 2022, the Arbitration Award was issued by the Arbitration Court. Against this award, both Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and the union organization filed the corresponding appeal for annulment, which was admitted and the Supreme Court of Justice issued a judgment on September 13, 2023, on which the union organization filed a request for clarification, which is pending resolution.

Collective labor agreement: ASIEB-CODENSA

On April 29, 2018, a Collective Labor Agreement was signed with the ASIEB -CODENSA Union Organization. The term of the Collective Bargaining Agreement was established from May 1, 2016 until December 31, 2019.

At the end of the term of the collective bargaining agreement, the union again submitted a petition to Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. on December 30, 2019, and thus began the direct settlement stage, a stage that ended without any agreement between the parties, since the needs and positions of each party are far apart.

Taking into account the above, and considering the impossibility of carrying out a strike because it is an essential public service, the company proceeded to request the constitution of the Arbitration Court, which issued the corresponding arbitration award (Collective Bargaining Agreement). Both Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and the union filed the corresponding appeal for annulment against the award, which was granted by the Court and is pending to be resolved by the Supreme Court of Justice - Labor Cassation Chamber, a decision that will put an end to the existing conflict between the parties.

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Collective labor agreement - NETWORKS

Since 2013, the trade union organization REDES submitted a list of demands to Codensa S.A. E.S.P. in order to obtain a collective bargaining agreement to regulate relations with its members.

At that time, the process did not move forward based on the concepts issued by the Ministry of Labor regarding the bargaining unit, however, and in spite of this, after some work tables, negotiations were initiated, which ended without agreement between the parties.

Subsequently, and in view of 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 process ended with the Ministry of Labor ordering the constitution of the Arbitration Tribunal, which issued the arbitration award on July 30, 2021.

Against this award, the union organization filed an appeal for annulment, which was granted by the Court and sent to the Supreme Court of Justice - Labor Cassation Chamber, who in judgment SL 4089 of 2022 returned the arbitration award to the Arbitration Court for a decision, to which the Arbitration Court ruled and on this decision the Union Organization filed again an appeal for annulment, currently such appeal is under study by the Supreme Court of Justice.

21. Deferred taxes, net

The recovery of deferred tax asset balances is dependent on the realization of sufficient taxable income in the future. Management believes that the projected future taxable profits cover what is necessary to recover the assets.

The following is a detail of the net deferred tax asset (liability) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Beginning balance as of December 31, 2023	Increase (Decrease) for deferred taxes in Income Statement	Increase (Decrease) for deferred income taxes in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as of December 31, 2024
Other provisions (1)	\$ 90.729.062	\$ 71.474.512	\$ -	\$ 162.203.574
Defined contribution obligations	84.311.386	1.432.981	(76.396.936)	9.347.431
Forward and swap	14.670.914	(1.525.527)	(38.443.810)	(25.298.423)
Deferred tax assets	189.711.362	71.381.966	(114.840.746)	146.252.582
Excess of tax depreciation over book value (2)	(472.363.061)	(94.904.779)	-	(567.267.840)
CAM participation method	(82.084.198)	(4.763.877)	26.711.668	(60.136.407)
Others	(342.068)	26.314	-	(315.754)
Deferred tax liabilities	(554.789.327)	(99.642.342)	26.711.668	(627.720.001)
Deferred tax liability, net	\$ (365.077.965)	\$ (28.260.376)	\$ (88.129.078)	\$ (481.467.419)

	Beginning balance as of December 31, 2022	Increase (Decrease) for deferred taxes in Income Statement	Increase (Decrease) for deferred income taxes in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2023
Other	\$ 133.531.325	\$ (42.802.263)	\$ -	\$ 90.729.062
Defined contribution obligations	32.641.159	6.975.972	44.694.255	84.311.386
Forward and swap	(67.334.648)	30.131.615	51.873.947	14.670.914
Deferred tax assets	98.837.836	(5.694.676)	96.568.202	189.711.362
Excess of tax depreciation over book value	(354.283.464)	(118.079.597)	-	(472.363.061)
CAM participation method	(124.475.552)	(5.414.629)	47.805.983	(82.084.198)
Others	(368.381)	26.313	-	(342.068)
Deferred tax liabilities	(479.127.397)	(123.467.913)	47.805.983	(554.789.327)
Deferred tax liability, net	\$ (380.289.561)	\$ (129.162.589)	\$ 144.374.185	\$ (365.077.965)

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the detail of the deferred tax asset for other provisions corresponds to the following:

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	Beginning balance as of December 31, 2023	Increase (Decrease) for deferred taxes in Income Statement	Ending balance as of December 31, 2024
Provisions for work and services	\$ 13.330.220	\$ 11.248.047	\$ 24.578.267
Provision for labor liabilities (a)	19.721.110	(193.026)	19.528.084
Others	7.428.857	58.620.834	66.049.691
Allowance for doubtful accounts(b)	45.148.290	2.102.687	47.250.977
Provision for decommissioning	4.027.794	768.761	4.796.555
Provision Compensation Quality	1.072.791	(1.072.791)	-
	\$ 90.729.062	\$ 71.474.512	\$ 162.203.574

(a) This item corresponds mainly to personnel cost provisions for restructuring (Transition Fund), expatriate provisions and provisions and incentives.

(b) Corresponds mainly to the provision for impairment of the portfolio of the energy distribution business line.

(2) The excess of tax depreciation over book value arises because:

- Assets classified or belonging to the Quimbo project have a special treatment: Assets in 2016 were depreciated according to the useful life classified according to the type of asset in accordance with the regulations in force until that year, for 2017 despite the fact that the reform (Law 1819 of 2016) established new rates for depreciation, assets belonging to Quimbo will continue with those of the regulations since this project has legal stability.
- Assets to which accelerated depreciation was applied using the balance reduction method.
- Other assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis.
- As from 2017, assets that are acquired as new or that are activated, the useful accounting life will be taken into account unless it is not greater than that established in Law 1819 of 2016.

Law 2151 of 2021 defined that as from 2023 the income tax rate is 35%. The deferred tax as of December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	2024 and thereafter Rent
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (1.621.851.179)
Provisions and liabilities	331.263.417
Financial instruments	(47.825.052)
Portfolio	135.695.927
Defined contribution obligations	22.583.544
Others	(25.358.305)
Subtotal	(1.205.491.648)
Tariff	35%
Income tax	(421.922.077)
Profits from occasional gains	2.533.770
Tariff	15%
Tax	380.065
Diff. Donations	844.001
Tariff	25%
Tax	211.000
Total deferred tax liability (excluding MPP Central America)	(421.331.012)
Basis of Central American equity method	251.197.496
Tax liability under the equity method	(60.136.407)
Total deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ (481.467.419)

22. Equity

Issued capital

The authorized capital consists of 286,762,927 shares, with a par value of \$4,400 per share.

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The subscribed and paid-in capital is represented by 148,913,918 common shares with a par value of \$4,400, distributed as follows:

Shareholder structure as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	Stock	
	(%)	Number of
Enel Américas S.A.	57,34%	85.394.808
Grupo Energía Bogotá S. A. E.S.P.	42,52%	63.311.437
Other	0,14%	207.673
	100,00%	148.913.918

As of December 31, 2024 and December 2023, the Company has 244 repurchased treasury shares arising from the merger process carried out in 2022.

Distribution

Approved in 2024

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 21, 2024, approved the distribution of profits and payment of dividends against the net income of 2023 for \$1,806,896,424, paid in full in 2024.

Approved in 2023

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 28, 2023, approved the distribution of profits and payment of dividends against the net income of 2022 for \$2,738,253,685, paid in full during the year 2023.

Other

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31,
Other Reserves (*)	\$ 1.146.052.277	1.146.052.277
Legal Reserve	354.065.638	354.065.638
Reserve for deferred depreciation (Art. 130 ET) (1)	282.901.905	351.339.260
Reserve	178.127	178.127
	\$ 1.783.197.947	\$ 1.851.635.302

(*) Corresponds to the adjustment for approval of the equity method investment valuation policy. This item is mainly composed of items arising from the merger process during the year 2022.

- (1) 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 equals the tax depreciation. Consequently, at the General Shareholders' Meeting of March 21, 2024, it was ordered to release \$(68,437,355), from the reserve constituted.

23. Income from ordinary activities and other operating income

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	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Sale of energy	\$ 11.179.046.315	\$ 11.261.395.545
<i>Generation and sale of energy to customers in the unregulated wholesale market and stock exchange (1)</i>	6.727.968.871	6.621.745.530
<i>Distribution and commercialization of energy to regulated market customers (2)</i>	4.292.514.374	4.492.126.907
<i>Supply of public lighting service (3)</i>	158.563.070	147.523.108
Energy transport (4)	3.517.454.376	3.113.080.614
Business and government services (5)	426.709.331	501.703.378
Leases	265.176.701	218.723.730
Gas sales	77.221.448	77.644.963
Sales of certificates	336.394	434.032
Sale of demineralized water	-	29.532
Income from ordinary activities	15.465.944.565	15.173.011.794
Other Income	128.271.844	136.012.527
Total income from ordinary activities and other operating income	\$ 15.594.216.409	\$ 15.309.024.321

- (1) As of December 2024 and 2023, wholesale market energy sales amount to 12,634 Gwh and 12,865 Gwh, unregulated market to 4,871 Gwh and 4,623 GWh; and energy exchange to 3,766 Gwh and 4,127 GWh. The increase in revenues corresponds mainly to a higher Spot price (\$689/Kwh in 2024 versus \$557/Kwh in 2023).

Revenues corresponding to energy delivered and not billed for generation and commercialization to customers in the wholesale market and unregulated market as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 correspond to \$441,168,252 and \$448,357,163, respectively.

Revenues corresponding to energy delivered and not billed for generation and commercialization in the exchange as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 correspond to \$195,024,169 and \$101,005,520 respectively. For the energy delivered and not billed for the year 2024, \$84,401,313 corresponds to the estimate of the Statute of Risk of Dissatisfaction (Delta C).

Shortage Risk Status

Due to the El Niño phenomenon in the second half of the year 2024, the Statute for Risk of Energy Dissupply in the electric power market in Colombia was activated, which is mainly regulated by Resolutions CREG - 026 of 2014, CREG 155 of 2014 and CREG - 209 of 2020, which establish the procedures and conditions under which the electric power system must operate in scenarios of risk of energy shortage. This statute regulates in advance the use of water from hydroelectric power plant reservoirs and is a temporary and complementary mechanism to the reliability charge.

This statute is activated in situations where there is a risk of energy deficit that could compromise the stability and continuity of the electric service in the country. Causes may include:

- Critical Hydrological Conditions:** Given that Colombia relies heavily on hydroelectric generation, periods of drought or climatic phenomena such as El Niño can reduce the availability of water in reservoirs, increasing the risk of water shortages.
- Infrastructure Failures or Limitations:** Technical problems or failures in generating plants and in the transmission and distribution infrastructure can also cause shortages.
- Exceptional Increase in Demand:** An abrupt growth in energy demand, without a proportional increase in generation capacity, could also lead to a risk of shortage.

Once the statute is activated, the CND (National Dispatch Center) defines the amount of energy that must be stored in the reservoirs and daily chooses the reservoirs where the water must be stored,

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according to the availability of the hydroelectric plants, the capacity of each reservoir, the discharge risk of each plant and the capacity of the thermoelectric generation park (which replaces the hydroelectric plants), choosing those hydroelectric plants whose generation price is the lowest possible.

- (2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, energy sales in the regulated market amounted to 9,165 Gwh and 9,170 Gwh, of which 5,325 Gwh and 5,366 Gwh correspond to residential customers; 2,476 Gwh and 2,447 Gwh to commercial customers; 1,060 Gwh and 1,055 Gwh to industrial customers; and 304 Gwh and 302 Gwh to official customers. The decrease is mainly due to lower sales.

Revenues corresponding to energy delivered and not billed for distribution and commercialization to regulated market customers as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 correspond to \$401,682,503 and \$399,266,325, respectively.

The following is a list of the rate increases per component received during 2024

	Average Applied Rate as of December 2024	Average Applied Rate as of December 2023	Variation
Gm	362,54	337,82	7,3%
Tm	53,62	48,90	9,7%
P	69,75	66,27	5,2%
D	263,	217,82	2,3%
Rm	14,44	17,88	-19,2%
C	105,50	69,57	51,6%
Cu	869,	758,26	9,27%

Transmission costs: Increase of 2.82 \$/Kwh, in the transmission component (5.1%) mainly due to a decrease in the energy of the SIN - National Interconnected System of (4%).

Distribution costs with DDA: Increase of \$17.58/Kwh in the distribution component (6.7%), mainly due to an average increase of 2% in the distribution charges of the network operators that make up the DDA, reflecting an increase in the Product Price Index - IPP. National Production of 1.36% with respect to the previous month, in addition to the increase in revenues of the network operators and their re-settlements as established in the methodology.

Commercialization costs: Increase of 3.25 \$/Kwh in the NT1 commercialization component (voltage level) (3.1%), mainly due to the increase in the tariff components of the previous month and the 2% decrease in regulated energy sales in the month of October, which, according to the methodology, are reflected in this month. Regarding the TOC - Cost associated with the recovery of the balance of the tariff option of NT1 presents a stable behavior, however, the TOC of N2, NT3, NT4, present a decrease of 3%, 10% and 46% respectively due to the dynamics of market sales.

Curtailement Costs: Increase of \$1.9/Kwh, in the Restrictions component (23.9%), related to a higher value in out-of-merit generation, as a consequence of the decrease in the exchange price.

The PPI variation was +1.36% and the CPI variation was +0.27%, calculated using the indexes published by DANE.

Generation Costs: Decrease of 11.02 \$/Kwh in the Generation component (3.0%), mainly due to a decrease in the stock exchange price of 78.8 \$/Kwh (-8.3%), reaching 865.2 \$/Kwh, with a stock exchange exposure close to 5.4% (Two percentage points less than last month). This month the AJ variable takes value of 0 \$/Kwh and its associated balance is close to \$0

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Provision of tariff option

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the account receivable for tariff option is \$43,718,084 and \$361,396,711, respectively. The decrease corresponds to the fact that the Company applied Resolution CREG 101 028 of 2023; therefore, in December 2023 the application of the tariff option mechanism was terminated and the recovery of the balance began through the variable COT - Cost associated with the recovery of the balance of the tariff option.

- (3) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, public lighting customers amount to 251 Gwh, mainly due to the consumption of the Capital District 154 Gwh and 157 Gwh; and other municipalities for 97 Gwh and 94 Gwh, respectively.
- (4) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, there is an increase in the invoicing for the service of use of the Company's electric energy infrastructure by other energy traders in the local distribution systems for \$3,495,006,977 and \$3,097,202,547 and regional transmission systems for \$22,447,399 and \$15,878,067; the foregoing is the result of the growth in the regulatory asset base resulting from the investment plan executed.
- (5) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, revenues from business and government services correspond to other services of \$218,408,317 and \$281,881,173 and value added services of \$208,301,014 and \$219,822,205. The decrease is mainly due to lower assistance in the provision of lighting and maintenance services.

Breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company obtains its revenues from contracts with customers 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 expedient 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 satisfied:

		For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Energy sales	Over time	\$ 11.179.046.315	\$ 11.261.395.545
Energy transport	Over time	3.517.454.376	3.113.080.614
Business and government services	Over time/ At a point in time	426.709.331	501.703.378
Leases	Over time	265.176.701	218.723.730
Gas sales	Over time	77.221.448	77.644.963
Sale of certificates	At a point in time	336.394	434.032
Sale of demineralized water	At a point in time	-	29.532
Total income from activities		15.465.944.565	15.173.011.794
Other operating income		128.271.844	136.012.527
Total income from ordinary activities and other operating income		\$ 15.594.216.409	\$ 15.309.024.321

Contractual Assets and liabilities

Contractual assets

The Company has no contractual assets, since the goods and/or services supplied to customers that have not yet been invoiced generate an unconditional right to consideration from customers, since only the passage of time is required in the enforceability of payments by customers, and the Company has satisfied all performance obligations.

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Contractual Liabilities

The Company presents contract liabilities in the separate statement of financial position under other non-current non-financial liabilities. Contract liabilities reflect the Company's obligations to transfer goods and/or services to customers for which the entity has received advance consideration

The contract liabilities by category are shown below:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
Wholesale customers	\$ 98.283.772	\$ 145.183.828
Unregulated customers	45.849.041	15.709.564
Energy transport	9.755.662	13.654.638
	\$ 153.888.475	\$ 174.548.030

Satisfaction of performance obligations

Performance obligations are satisfied to the extent that goods and/or services committed to customers are transferred; that is, to the extent that the customer obtains control of the goods and services transferred.

– **Sale of energy to non-regulated, wholesale and exchange customers**

The satisfaction of the performance obligations takes place over time, since customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the energy supplied by the Company.

– **Gas sales**

As in the sale of energy, the satisfaction of performance obligations takes place over time as the company is entitled to payment in the event that the contract is terminated for the supply of gas.

– **Business and government services**

The satisfaction of performance obligations takes place over time, since they are services such as connection, administration, operation, maintenance, which customers receive in parallel to the provision of the service.

– **Other income**

Other revenues present performance obligations, satisfied over time as customers simultaneously receive and consume the goods and/or services committed to the customers; examples of revenues recognized over time are: deviations of the marketer, energy back-up in the secondary market, mainly.

Performance obligations satisfied at one point in time are those that do not meet the requirements to be satisfied over time. Some performance obligations satisfied at one point in time presented in this category correspond to the supply of goods.

Significant Judgments in Applying the Standard

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the committed goods and/or services is transferred to the customers, and they have the ability to direct the goods and/or services provided, obtaining the economic benefits associated with them.

Regarding the schedule of satisfaction of performance obligations, for performance obligations satisfied over time, the method of measuring progress in the satisfaction of performance obligations is by the product

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method, since the Company is entitled to receive as consideration from customers the value of the goods and/or services provided to customers up to the date of their provision.

Prices for the provision of energy services are established based on the regulation and for other concepts in accordance with the contractually agreed; 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.

24. Procurement and services

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Energy purchases (1)	\$ 6.723.444.118	\$ 5.744.377.825
Energy transportation costs (2)	1.435.321.813	1.348.796.750
Other variable supplies and services (3)	388.599.908	414.536.192
Taxes associated with the business (4)	298.268.133	334.609.805
Fuel consumption (5)	209.989.063	250.419.376
Purchase of gas	57.933.027	69.035.499
	\$ 9.113.556.062	\$ 8.161.775.447

- (1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, energy purchases amounted to 18,048 Gwh and 16,241 Gwh; purchases for the regulated market through contracts amounted to 12,016 Gwh and 9,642 Gwh; purchases on the stock exchange amounted to 6,032 Gwh and 6,599 Gwh; no purchases for the unregulated market were recorded.

There is an increase in the average price in energy exchange that amounts to \$3.18/Kwh, average tariff December 2024 \$579.02 vs. average tariff December 2023 \$575.84.

- (2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it is mainly composed of the costs of right of use in the national transmission power systems of \$860,878,728 and \$764,768,851 and regional transmission of \$556,817,233 and \$545,075,913, respectively.

The variation is mainly due to higher contract prices and higher PPI and CPI.

- (3) The following is a detail of other variable supplies and services:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Costs of providing goods and services to individuals (a)	\$ 150.053.887	\$ 177.419.950
Costs associated with measurement equipment	75.386.154	77.847.753
Outage and reconnection costs	53.358.256	51.678.394
Maintenance of street lighting and others	42.995.515	32.628.440
Cost CND, CRD, SIC	24.096.511	31.272.653
Other generation support services	20.819.235	18.254.205
Secondary market reliability charge	13.033.855	20.172.258
Contributions from regulatory agencies	8.849.942	5.241.390
Green certificates	6.553	21.149
	\$ 388.599.908	\$ 414.536.192

- (a) As of December 31, 2024, mainly corresponds to variable costs of new connections, costs associated with value-added service businesses such as electrical works, Christmas lighting and subscriptions to magazines, insurance and other products.

- (4) As of December 31, 2024, the decrease is mainly due to lower electricity production by\$ (31,936,719) and other variable taxes on energy generation by\$ (4,758,536).

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- (5) As of December 31, 2024 there is a decrease in fuel consumption in generation of\$ (40,430,313), this decrease is due to factors such as lower coal prices in some months, as well as lower generation in thermal plants, mainly associated to the sale of Termocartagena in 2023.

25. Personnel expenses

	For the year ended December 31,	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Wages and salaries (1)	\$ 406.428.177	\$ 396.614.372
Security service and other social security charges	83.890.650	78.471.733
Other personnel expenses (3)	25.328.059	17.695.495
Post-employment benefit obligation expense (4)	1.986.836	241.197
Total	\$ 517.633.722	\$ 493.022.797

The variations correspond mainly to the salary increases decreed by the national government.

- (1) Salaries and wages for 2024 and 2023 consist of the following items:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Salaries	\$ 296.098.109	\$ 301.235.452
Premium	44.753.312	39.044.706
Severance pay	20.875.855	20.726.377
Vacation	20.377.323	19.278.268
Amortization Employee Benefits	17.402.616	11.150.487
Bonuses	6.920.962	5.179.082
Total	\$ 406.428.177	\$ 396.614.372

- (2) In accordance with the collective bargaining agreements in force as of January 1, 2024, the following salary actions were applied for Enel's personnel in Colombia, which directly affect the salary bases for the calculation of security services and other labor charges, thus evidencing an increase in expenses:

- Agreed payment regime: the basic monthly salary will be increased by 12.28% (percentage equivalent to the CPI for the year 2023 of 9.28% plus 3.0%), in compliance with Article 66 of the recent Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) 2023 - 2025 recently signed between the Company and Sintralecol.

- The Company will increase the basic monthly salary by 12.07% (percentage corresponding to the adjustment of the legal integral minimum salary 2023, decreed by the National Government) for those employees who, as of December 31, 2024, have an employment relationship in force with Enel Colombia and who will earn a basic monthly salary equivalent to the legal integral minimum (13 minimum salaries).

- Integral payment regime that, as of December 31, 2024, had a basic monthly salary that today is lower than the minimum salary decreed by the National Government, the company will proceed to adjust it to the new minimum salary so that, in no case, it will be lower than the one decreed by the National Government.

- (3) The variation in expenses corresponds mainly to the movements generated by the following items for the years 2024 and 2023.

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	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Other personnel costs	\$ 21.416.119	\$ 14.142.172
Expense for proceedings	1.592.996	1.977.452
benefits	891.766	157.715
Recreational and cultural expenses	817.073	588.766
Contributions	357.618	361.920
Medical expenses	249.631	462.956
Per diem	2.856	4.514
	\$ 25.328.059	\$ 17.695.495

- (4) The variation is due to the updating of the actuarial calculation, in the financial cost of severance and five-year severance payments.

26 Other fixed operations cost

	Twelve-month period January 1 to December 31, 2024	Twelve-month period from January 1 to December 31, 2023
Independent, outsourced and other professional services (1)	\$ 422.487.381	\$ 299.528.233
Repairs and maintenance (2)	143.170.359	138.583.053
Other supplies and services (3)	111.159.118	99.084.331
Insurance premiums (4)	53.740.622	44.501.505
Leases and royalties	20.003.494	19.314.800
Taxes and fees(5)	12.287.461	8.678.354
Advertising, publicity and public relations (6)	12.044.428	16.347.060
Transportation and travel expenses	10.671.061	10.227.925
Total	\$ 785.563.924	\$ 636.265.261

- (1) The following is a detail of independent, outsourced and other professional services:

	Twelve-month period January 1 to December 31, 2024	Twelve-month period from January 1 to December 31, 2023
Other management and operating contracts (a)	\$ 128.403.164	\$ 11.860.476
Maintenance services, software development and computer applications (b)	102.609.830	102.644.825
Reading intake (c)	47.149.958	43.429.068
Fees	39.000.613	35.781.360
Market recovery contracts	28.342.780	27.720.701
Civil and administrative litigation (d)	17.260.125	(626.213)
Telecommunication services	14.485.854	16.223.441
General	12.244.091	28.972.616
Customer service contracts	8.892.040	10.393.767
Casino and cafeteria	6.748.687	7.441.339
Invoice delivery	6.016.587	5.270.940
Diagnosis, inspection and maintenance of substations, networks and electrical installations (e)	4.200.554	142.767
Temporary staffing service	3.593.103	8.139.804
Non-payment management contracts	2.144.785	2.133.342
Casualty losses	1.395.210	-
	\$ 422.487.381	\$ 299.528.233

- (a) This increase corresponds mainly to the recognition of the obligation for the paving of the road between the municipalities of Gama and Gachalá, due to the unfavorable second instance sentence issued on May 2, 2024 by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca, of which the Company was

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notified on May 9, 2024. The rate used to discount the projected cash flows until 2029 is 13.02% as of December 2024 for an amount of \$69,385,081. In addition, the execution of the construction guarantee of the Windpeshi Wind Project for \$23,525,500 was carried out in order to respond to the obligation of the assigned reliability charge and on which the Company decided not to present the extension of the guarantees that support the construction of the project.

On the other hand, there were service and maintenance contracts for reforestation and planting projects, regional back-office services, among other general administration costs.

- (b) Corresponds mainly to the contracting and implementation of services associated with the cloud architecture and the maintenance of technical and commercial operation applications, support of technical systems applications and cybersecurity.
- (c) Correspond to consumption reading and billing distribution services.
- (d) The variation corresponds mainly to the recognition of the provision, recovery and allowance for civil, labor and tax litigation.
- (e) Corresponds to the costs of contracts for administration and operation services of the plants, commercial, operational and administrative headquarters, and forestry maintenance services.
- (2) The increase corresponds mainly to maintenance services and repairs of network infrastructure, lines and cables and materials used for power substations and generation plants.
- (3) The variation corresponds to technical services generated by the installation of equipment and construction of civil works, purchase of meters, technical and security services, commercial commissions, payment of contributions and subscriptions, among others.
- (4) The variation corresponds to the updating of the premiums associated with the all-risk insurance policies on the company's infrastructure, as well as the non-contractual civil liability policies that include the recognition of the solar and managerial plants.
- (5) The increase corresponds to the payment of property, valorization and delineation taxes of Bogota and other municipalities, as well as other vehicle taxes and VAT.
- (6) The variation is due to the decrease in advertising and publicity expenses in campaigns and guidelines in the media and radio programs, POP support material and videos.

27. Depreciation and amortization cost

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Depreciation (1)	\$ 752.672.762	\$ 690.995.459
Amortizations	174.135.144	135.645.693
Total	\$ 926.807.906	\$ 826.641.152

- (1) As of December 31, 2024, there is an increase in depreciation with respect to 2023, mainly due to the entry into operation of new assets during 2024 associated with the distribution, generation and renewable projects businesses.

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28. Impairment Losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Impairment Assets held for sale (1)	\$ 202.207.411	\$ 604.414.331
Impairment of financial assets (2)	71.432.773	49.951.812
Impairment Investments (3)	-	195.174
Total	\$ 273.640.184	\$ 654.561.317

- (1) On May 24, 2023, the Board of Directors approved to suspend indefinitely the execution of the Windpeshi wind project in the department of La Guajira and to advance, execute and subscribe all the acts and documents necessary for such purpose, seeking the protection of the Company's value, evaluate and analyze the scenarios of sale of the project and/or the turbines and equipment acquired for the same, for which reason this asset is classified as an asset held for sale.

Within the framework of the sale plan developed by the Company; on December 24, 2024, a contract was signed with Ecopetrol S.A. for 60 million dollars for the sale of the assets that make up the Windpeshi wind project; the impairment of \$202,207,411 corresponds to the recording of the value of the remainder.

- (2) As of December 31, 2024, the variation corresponds mainly to the calculation of the portfolio provision of the collective and individual models, with a present value of \$64,439,339 and \$47,767,604, respectively.
- (3) As of December 31, 2023, this value corresponds to the impairment of the Company's investment in Sociedad Portuaria Central Cartagena S.A.S., according to the transaction agreement signed with SMN Termocartagena S.A.S. with which the sale of the company was made, as of December 31, 2024 no movements corresponding to the impairment of investment were generated.

29. Financial Income statement

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Income from cash and cash equivalents (1)	\$ 60.571.350	\$ 124.451.996
Interest on customer financing (2)	65.178.732	99.128.906
Income from valuation and settlement of derivatives (3)	27.554.774	20.730.685
Interest on accounts receivable (4)	18.840.201	12.409.933
Other financial income(5)	7.100.832	-
Interest on financing to related parties (6)	1.249.400	9.538.454
Financial income	180.495.289	266.259.974
Financial obligations (7)	(1.050.078.790)	(986.890.778)
Other financial costs (8)	(65.318.419)	(72.947.603)
Tax on financial movements (9)	(60.856.923)	(55.407.734)
Post-employment benefit obligation (10)	(35.124.343)	(37.388.797)
Expenses for valuation and settlement of derivatives (3)	(4.173.895)	(27.859.501)
Financial leasing expenses (11)	(27.446.398)	(27.782.138)
Interest on tax arrears (12)	5.665.640	(3.721.946)
Financial expenses	(1.237.333.128)	(1.211.998.497)
Capitalized interest expense (13)	91.814.455	72.654.002
Financial expenses, net	(1.145.518.673)	(1.139.344.495)
Realized foreign exchange difference income (14)	58.256.989	180.603.675
Unrealized foreign exchange difference expense (14)	(82.139.811)	(159.700.016)
Exchange differences, net	(23.882.822)	20.903.659
Total net financial result	\$ (988.906.206)	\$ (852.180.862)

- (1) Corresponds mainly to financial yields in local currency from deposits and investments in different financial entities supervised and controlled by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia. The variation

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compared to 2023 is mainly due to the decrease in the rates of Banco de la República, which is directly related to the decrease in the rates of return on the Company's financial products, while the simple average return in 2023 was 13.81%, that of 2024 was 10.64%.

- (2) The variation corresponds mainly to the recovery of the balance accrued as of December 2023, once Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. took advantage of CREG Resolution 101 028 of 2023, which significantly impacts the interest income once the balance of the portfolio of stress level 1 and 4 has been recovered.
- (3) Corresponds to the gains and losses generated by the maturity of financial derivatives trading and CFH contracts to hedge the variations in the exchange rates of the renewable, Cosenit, Frontera and CERE payment projects under execution, as well as the interest rate swap interest on the debt. The variation was impacted by the value of the exchange rate in (USD) used in the negotiation of forwards, which at December 31, 2024 closed at \$4,409.15 versus December 2023, which closed at \$3,822.05.
- (4) The variation is mainly due to the increase in employee loans and the update in rates taking into account the current market conditions for \$6,357,596.
- (5) The variation corresponds to the update of the NPV of the interest on the tax litigation due to the sanction of the Superintendence of Public Utilities, which is a process estimated until the year 2030, as indicated in the judgment.
- (6) The variation corresponds mainly to the interest caused on the mandate contract that Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. held with the companies Usme ZE S.A.S. and Fontibón ZE S.A.S., which ended during the first quarter of 2023, generating interest of (\$8,667,553). Additionally, Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P. had an intercompany loan with a capital of \$18,000,000 and interests for (\$702,216), this loan ended in December of that same year and with this the collection of interests, during 2024 the intercompany loan amounts to a capital of \$2,100,000 and causation of interests for \$197,449 among others for \$883,266.
- (7) The increase corresponds mainly to the increase in financial obligations contracted with Banco de Bogotá S.A., Davivienda S.A., Bancolombia S.A., Banco de Occidente S.A. and Itaú Colombia S.A., European Investment Bank as well as the maturity of the following bonds: bond B15-09 in February 2024, B10-14 in April 2024, E17-17 in May and E4-2020 in August 2024. (see note 15).

Interest on financial obligations as of December 31, 2024 is detailed below:

Operation	2024	2023
Domestic and foreign loans	\$ 861.167.683	\$ 645.627.869
Bonds issued	188.911.107	341.262.909
Total financial obligation expense	\$ 1.050.078.790	\$ 986.890.778

- (8) The variation corresponds mainly to the financial update of environmental liabilities (Quimbo I, II, Car, Rio Bogotá, Vía perimetral Santa Catalina, Jawalain, San Martin, Guayepo, La Loma, Fundación and El paso) for \$4,893,776, financing for the purchase of energy from XM S.A. E.S.P. for \$6,070,421, financial charges for Test guarantees for \$1,092,571, VPN energy agreements for\$ (2,284,408), interest update contribution Superservicios, CAR and VAT reconnection for\$ (1,877,265) and bank guarantees\$ (284,410).
- (9) The increase corresponds mainly to energy purchases, since it was the line of business with the greatest variation in 2024.
- (10) The variation corresponds mainly to the increase of the TES fixed rate in UVR that as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 corresponded to 8.21% and 7.30% respectively for pensions and additionally the individual use of TES rate in pesos as follows: Health allowance 12%, Energy allowance 12.39%, Educational allowance 10.67%, Quinquenios 11.23%, Severance payments 10.63% and Temporary

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income 9.66% generating a variation in the financial cost of pensions and severance payments for\$ (1,354,843), financial cost of benefits for \$695,637 and financial restatement of pension liabilities for \$2,923,660.

(11) As of December 31, 2024, the variation in the financial expense for Leasing interest corresponds mainly to interest on Bancolombia S.A. contracts for\$ 2,156,307, renewable projects for \$280,433, Compañía Naviera del Guavio Ltda. \$98,952, Transportes Especiales S.A. for\$ (1,054,979), Compañía General de Transportes S.A.S. \$(670,521) and others\$ (474,388).

(12) The variation corresponds mainly to the recovery of interest on the tax provision of foreign contracts for \$9,196,104, correction of ICA self-withholding for \$361,091, interest on public lighting arrears for \$151,691, among others for \$(321,300).

(13) The variation in capitalizable financial expense in 2024 versus 2023 corresponds mainly to:

The capitalization of the debt associated with the investment of the renewable projects that as of 2023 is not covered by the capex initially received and it was necessary to obtain generic financing to cover the Company's needs in accordance with the projections made, likewise, financial expense is generated from the bank guarantees and interest generated in the lease contracts under the scope of IFRS 16 of the renewable projects and financial expense of the projects financed in the distribution line.

- The annual nominal rate fluctuation for capitalization of interest costs for the year 2024 versus 2023 is -2.94%.
- Projects with capitalizable financial expense

As of December 31, 2024:

Central	Project	Value
Generation and renewables	Guayepo	\$ 64.667.992
Distributio	Substations and networks	17.281.554
Generation and renewables	Guavio sedimentation	4.190.024
Generation and renewables	Atlantic	2.717.153
Generation and renewables	Other minor projects	1.605.106
Generation and renewables	Foundation	773.877
Generation and renewables	Additional works Quimbo dam	578.749
Total		\$ 91.814.455

As of December 31, 2023:

Central	Project	Value
Generation and renewables	Guayepo	\$ 45.935.281
Distribution	Substations and networks	14.194.716
Generation and renewables	Foundation	3.356.387
Generation and renewables	La Loma	3.283.591
Generation and renewables	Passage extension	2.238.565
Generation and renewables	Guavio sedimentation	1.808.070
Generation and renewables	Other minor projects	1.106.782
Generation and renewables	Windpeshi	730.610
Total		\$ 72.654.002

(14) The effects on income from foreign exchange differences correspond to:

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	As of December 31, 2024	
	Exchange difference income	Exchange difference expense
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51.044.129	\$ (55.475.813)
Other assets	9.209.707	(13.743.013)
Accounts receivable from related entities current	1.347.984	(1.511.398)
Current trade and other accounts receivable, net	(8.796.529)	953.125
Total assets	\$ 52.805.291	\$ (69.777.099)

	As of December 31, 2024	
	Exchange difference income	Exchange difference expense
Current accounts payable to related entities	\$ 11.834.178	\$ (511.137)
Other Liabilities	7.043	(25.805.283)
Trade and other current accounts payable	(6.389.523)	13.953.708
Total liabilities	5.451.698	(12.362.712)
Total exchange difference	\$ 58.256.989	\$ (82.139.811)

	As of December 31, 2023	
	Exchange difference income	Exchange difference expense
Balances at banks	\$ 67.683.097	\$ (112.275.897)
Other assets	26.006.100	(40.685.321)
Accounts receivable from related entities current	1.510.373	(7.743.543)
Current trade and other receivables, net	(307.174)	(1.008.394)
Total assets	\$ 94.892.396	\$ (161.713.155)

	Exchange difference income	Exchange difference expense
Other financial liabilities	\$ -	\$ 6.349.020
Trade and other current accounts payable	75.428.834	(8.491.948)
Current accounts payable to related entities	10.288.138	3.295.054
Other liabilities	(5.693)	861.013
Total liabilities	85.711.279	2.013.139
Total exchange difference	\$ 180.603.675	\$ (159.700.016)

30. Results of companies accounted for using the equity method

The detail of the effect on income of the Company's investments restated by the equity method is as follows:

Companies Colombia:

Effect on income (loss) equity method	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S.	\$ 985.658	\$ 680.589
Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S.	530.042	10.510
Sociedad Portuaria Cartagena S.A. (*)	-	580.657
Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P.	(628.448)	(10.954.859)
Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. (Financing company) (**)	(2.682.199)	(4.530.647)
Colombia ZE S.A.S.	(8.035.410)	(1.554.264)
Tota	\$ (9.830.357)	\$ (15.768.014)

(*) Recognition in income of the investment in Sociedad Portuaria Central Cartagena S.A. before reclassification to held for sale, its sale materialized on November 30, 2023.

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(**) Includes recognition of \$(2,435,042) corresponding to costs associated with IT and infrastructure developments, generated in 2024, which are associated with the decision to liquidate the company; Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. recognized this value using the equity method.

Companies in Central America:

Effect on income (loss) equity method	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Enel Panama CAM S.R.L.	\$ 126.462.738	\$ 55.569.743
Generadora de Occidente Ltda.	42.868.063	33.306.039
Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A. (*)	16.658.402	(308.348.075)
Generadora Montecristo S.A.	5.718.792	7.660.793
Renovables de Guatemala S.A.	3.158.415	12.811.863
Tecnoguat S.A.	627.991	2.088.879
Enel Guatemala S.A.	393.580	3.971.443
Enel Renovable S.R.L.	58.513	73.240
Transmisora de Energía Renovable S.A. (**)	-	1.498.288
Llano Sanchez Power One S.A. (***)	-	18
Generadora Solar Tole S.R.L. (***)	-	(14)
PH Chucás S.A. (****)	-	(4.696.711)
Tota	\$ 195.946.494	\$ (196.064.494)

(*) The variation is presented by the loss of USD 71,362,025 in June 2023 in the company P.H. Chucás S.A. due to a fine, which is reflected in Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A. due to the participation it has in that company.

(**) Recognition in income of the equity method of the investment as of February 2023 in Transmisora de Energía Renovable S.A. before the reclassification to held for sale, which materialized in 2023.

(***) Recognition in income of the equity method of the investment in Generadora Solar Tole S.R.L. and Llano Sanchez Power One S.A. before the merger process with Enel Renovable S.R.L.

(****) Recognition in the results of the equity method of the investment in PH Chucás S.A. before the transfer of shares from the Company to Enel Costa Rica CAM S.A.

31. Gain (loss) on sale of assets, net

	Twelve-month period from January 1 through December 31, 2024	Twelve-month period from January 1 to December 31, 2023
Result on Sale of Assets	\$ (16.744.455)	\$ 16.239.677
	\$ (16.744.455)	\$ 16.239.677

As of December 31, 2024, the Company presents a net effect in the result on sale and disposal of assets for \$(16,744,455), corresponding to:

(a) Write-offs with effect in loss of \$(26,085,206) distributed as follows:

- Distribution Transformers for \$(12,097,451).
- Claims from January to September \$(2,720,035).
- Generation Plants \$(11,267,720).

(b) Write-offs with effect on income of \$9,340,751, which are due to:

- Sale of Electric Substation Property (SE) \$208,371.
- Sale of property Route 40 \$8,419,706.
- Sale of computer equipment \$1,873.

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- Sale of land Boca del Yaguará \$710,801.

32. Income tax expense

The provision recognized in the income statement for the period for income taxes is broken down as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Current income tax	\$ 1.058.345.798	\$ 1.605.139.447
Income tax for prior years	(11.107.695)	(20.309.046)
Movement in deferred taxes	32.888.919	111.772.419
Movement in deferred tax prior years	(4.628.546)	17.390.167
	\$ 1.075.498.476	\$ 1.713.992.987

The reconciliation between the income tax that would result from applying the general tax rate in effect at December 31, 2024 and 2023 to "income before income taxes" and the recorded expense equivalent to an effective income tax rate of 32.32% and 47.02%, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is presented below.

Effective rate reconciliation	For the year ended December 31, 2024		For the year ended December 31, 2023	
Enel Colombia's earnings	\$ 2.251.936.168		\$ 1.931.621.190	
Income tax expense of Enel Colombia	1.075.498.476		1.713.992.987	
Earnings before income tax of Enel	3.327.434.644		3.645.614.177	
Current statutory tax rate	35%		35%	
Tax according to current legal rate	1.164.602.125	-35,00%	1.275.964.962	-35,00%
Permanent differences				
Non-deductible taxes (1)	(10.694.254)	-0,32%	(9.765.597)	-0,27%
Expenses without causal relationship and other non-deductible expenses (2)	(23.297.733)	-0,70%	(280.739.420)	-7,70%
Equity method (3)	63.817.397	1,92%	(123.705.403)	-3,39%
Dividends received and ECE income	(9.939.361)	-0,30%	(9.597.337)	-0,26%
Special deduction Law 1715 (4)	127.889.616	3,84%	-	0,00%
Deduction of real productive fixed assets	475.946	0,01%	630.320	0,02%
Net effect of movement in estimated liabilities and permanent provisions	(2.789.857)	-0,08%	3.935.906	0,11%
interest	(120.724)	0,00%	(222.447)	-0,01%
Additional deduction for the	17.326	0,00%	74.845	0,00%
Dividends received CAM	(33.857.676)	-1,02%	-	0,00%
Gains on sale of fixed assets taxed with occasional gain	2.980.476	0,09%	(14.621.207)	-0,40%
Other differences	1.708.595	0,05%	-	0,00%
Adjustment of difference in rates, deferred adjustment	-	0,00%	207.500	0,00%
Book depreciation book depreciation tax depreciation value	-	0,00%	(38.100.064)	-1,05%
Tax credit (5)	27.950.251	0,84%	53.804.271	1,48%
Windpeshi (6)	(70.772.594)	-2,13%	-	0,00%
Capitalization of	-	0,00%	(22.848.272)	-0,63%
Prior year income adjustment	15.736.241	0,47%	2.918.880	0,08%
Total differences	89.103.649	2,68%	(438.028.025)	-12,02%
tax expense	\$ (1.075.498.476)	-32,32%	\$ (1.713.992.987)	-47,02%

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The total 2024 income tax expense \$1,075,498,476 is comprised of the Company's calculated January 1 through December 31, 2024 tax, and the total 2023 expense is comprised of the Company's calculated January 1 through December 31, 2023 tax.

- (1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it corresponds to the tax on financial movements of \$10,694,254 and \$9,765,597, respectively.
- (2) The variation in 2024 and 2023 corresponds mainly to the recognition of non-deductible expenses of the collaboration contract with Colpatría "Open Book", non-deductible expenses for contracts with foreign suppliers without tax requirements, contingency for contracts entered into with foreign entities, impairment losses, as well as the effect of expenses without a causal relationship such as donations, interest on late payments, penalties, among others.
- (3) As of December 31, 2024, the equity method comprises Central America (Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama), Crédito Fácil Codensa S.A. (financing company), Enel X Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S., Operadora Distrital de Transportes S.A.S., and Colombia ZE S.A.S.
- (4) As of December 31, 2024 corresponds to the benefit of Law 1715 of 2014 for investment in non-conventional energy sources for the solar projects La Loma, Fundación, and El Paso.
- (5) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this corresponds to the recognition of tax credits for: donations of \$659,750 and \$1,585,250, investment in science and technology of \$2,373,401 and \$8,069,625, discounts for taxes paid in Central America of \$24,917,100 and \$44,149,396.
- (6) As of December 31, 2024, this corresponds to the remainder recognized as impairment of the Windpeshi wind project.

33. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income attributable to the Company's stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. As of December 31, 2024, there are no common shares acquired by the Company

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Income for the year attributable to owners	\$ 2.251.936.168	\$ 1.931.621.190
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	148.913.918	148.913.918
Basic earnings per share (*)	\$ 15.122	\$ 12.971

(*) Figure expressed in Colombian pesos

34. Comprehensive income

Details of other comprehensive income are presented below

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[illegible]

- (1) As of December 31, 2024, corresponds to the losses derived from the investment in Derivex S.A. E.S.P. as a result of the valuation by the multiples method and the restatement of the investment in subsidiaries resulting from the application of the equity method.
- (2) Corresponds to the effect of the actuarial losses valued by the firms Deloitte S.A.S. as of December 31, 2024 and AON Hewitt Mexico as of December 31, 2023, which generated an effect on equity as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Pensions and Benefits	Retroactive severance payments	Temporary Rental	Pensions and Benefits	Retroactive severance payments	Temporary Rental
Beginning balance as of January 01	\$ (181.374.828)	\$ (10.202.631)	\$ (4.868.440)	\$ (111.089.108)	\$ (3.517.957)	\$ (2.745.417)
Actuarial gain (loss)	162.804.752	(4.908.156)	(2.494.850)	(111.729.351)	(6.684.674)	(2.123.022)
Current and taxes	(56.098.554)	-	-	41.443.631	-	-
Ending Balance as of December 31	\$ (74.668.630)	\$ (15.110.787)	\$ (7.363.290)	\$ (181.374.828)	\$ (10.202.631)	\$ (4.868.439)

- (3) As of December 31, 2024 corresponds to the recognition of MPP of Central American companies.
- (4) As of December 31, 2024, corresponds to the Mark to Market (MTM) resulting from the valuation of the forward and swap renewable hedging derivatives, as well as the settlement of the derivatives associated with the projects in execution together with the reclassification made to property, plant and equipment due to the transition to operation of the projects La Loma, Fundación, El Paso Solar, Guayepo, Telecontrol, Atlántico and Guavio.
- (5) As of December 31, 2024, corresponds to the current and deferred tax associated with settlements and the Mark to Market (MTM) resulting from the valuation of hedging derivatives for both forwards and swaps.

35. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

Existing regulations in Colombia allow the free negotiation of foreign currencies through banks and other financial institutions at free exchange rates. However, most foreign currency transactions require compliance with certain legal requirements.

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Summary of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	As of December 31, 2024		
	(in EUR)	(in US Dollars)	(in thousands of pesos)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ -	\$ 2.248.400	\$ 9.913.533
Debtors	5.260.251	6.107.165	50.943.976
Accounts payable	(9.861.784)	(6.105.045)	(71.943.710)
Passive position, net	\$ (4.601.533)	\$ 2.250.520	\$ (11.086.201)

	As of December 31, 2023		
	(in EUR)	(in US Dollars)	(in thousands of pesos)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ -	\$ 4.469.025	\$ 17.080.838
Debtor	5.006.209	4.675.851	39.007.688
Accounts	(5.208.414)	(33.144.060)	(148.668.320)
Passive position,	\$ (202.205)	\$ (23.999.184)	\$ (92.579.794)

36. Sanctions

In the period from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2024, the Company has the following sanctions in progress

Environmental Sanctions

- a) The National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA) confirmed the penalty against the Company for \$2,503,259, for the alleged non-compliance with the environmental license, in relation to the removal of wood and biomass from the forest harvesting of the reservoir basin of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project (hereinafter PHEQ). A lawsuit for annulment and reestablishment of rights was filed and corresponded by distribution to the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca with file number 2017-348.

On February 24, 2023, the first instance judgment was notified, whereby the Company's claims were denied; in this sense, in February 2023 an appeal was filed against the judgment and since December 2023 the process has been pending before the Council of State for a second instance judgment.

As of December 31, 2024, the proceeding is still pending before the Council of State for a second instance ruling.

The litigation with which the nullity of the penalty is sought is qualified as remote 10%. It should be noted that the penalty was already paid on June 16, 2023.

- b) The Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena (CAM) ruled on the appeal filed against Resolution No. 2239 of July 29, 2016, in which the Company was sanctioned for \$758,864, for violation of environmental regulations, since activities were carried out without having the prior environmental permit as established by law (Opening of a road above elevation 720 of the PHEQ), the sanction was reduced to \$492,700.

The lawsuit for annulment and reestablishment of rights (legal actions) was filed in the Administrative Court of Huila with file number 2017-247, the CAM answered the lawsuit. After the suspension of the process decreed by the Administrative Court of Huila on the occasion of the emergency measures by COVID19, in December 2020 the initial hearing was held and the technical testimony requested by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. was given; on April 6, 2022, the evidentiary stage was concluded and a transfer was made to present concluding arguments on April 27, 2022.

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On July 16, 2024, the first instance judgment was notified, whereby the Company's claims were denied; in August 2024, an appeal was filed against the judgment and since October 2024, the process has been before the Council of State for a second instance judgment.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the penalty and qualifies as remote 10%. It is highlighted that the penalty was paid on April 29, 2024.

- c) On January 12, 2018 the Company was notified of resolutions No. 3567, 3568 and 3569 of December 4, which confirmed the sanctions imposed by the CAM in November 2016 in relation to resolutions 3590, 3653 and 3816 of November 2016, derived from the lack of discharge permits for the PHEQ resettlements, in accordance with environmental regulations.

As a consequence of the above, the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena (CAM) imposed two (2) sanctions consisting of a fine of \$50,670 each.

The following are the resolutions and the facts for which the sanctions are presented:

- Resolution No. 3590 of November 10, 2016, the CAM penalizes the Company for not having the discharge permit for the Montea resettlement.

A lawsuit for annulment and reestablishment of rights was filed before the Fourth Administrative Court of Neiva on May 30, 2019 with file number 2018-179, a first instance ruling was issued on September 30, 2021 in favor of the Company; currently the appeal filed by the CAM is being processed, since May 4, 2022 it has been in the office for the second instance ruling.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the penalty and is rated as probable 53%. It should be noted that the penalty has not been paid because we have a favorable first instance sentence for the Company.

As of December 31, 2024, the appeal filed by CAM is still pending.

- Resolution No. 3816 of November 10, 2016, CAM sanctions the Company for not having the discharge permit for the La Galda resettlement.

A lawsuit for annulment and reestablishment of rights was filed against CAM. On April 14, 2021, the seventh administrative court of Neiva issued a first instance judgment, in which the claims of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. were denied; currently the process is pending the appeal filed by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., before the administrative court of Huila.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the penalty and qualifies as remote 10%. It is highlighted that the penalty was paid on September 30, 2024.

- d) Resolution No. 3727 of December 22, 2022, and formally notified on January 19, 2023 "whereby an appeal for reconsideration is resolved", issued by the Central Territorial Management of the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena - CAM.

Background: By Resolution No. 1589 of June 29, 2022 the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena, declared the Company and Mr. Rubén Darío Mosquera Sierra responsible for the charges formulated in Order No. 081 dated August 29, 2019, related to the improper logging of certain tree individuals, consequently, of the above, a fine was imposed on the Company in the amount of \$540,470.

On June 27, 2023, a lawsuit for annulment and reestablishment of rights was filed against the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena - CAM, before the 3rd Administrative Court of Neiva with file number 2023-179; the lawsuit was admitted and answered by CAM on September 28, 2023.

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The initial hearing was held on November 21 and closing arguments were presented on December 5, 2023, and the process is currently in the process of being sentenced to first instance in the third administrative court of Neiva.

As of December 31, 2024, the process is still in the office of the 3rd Administrative Court of Neiva for the first instance sentence.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the penalty and qualifies as remote 10%. It is highlighted that the payment of the penalty was made on September 26, 2023.

- e) Resolution 3607 of December 14, 2022, formally notified on January 19, 2023 "whereby an appeal for reconsideration is resolved", issued by the Central Territorial Directorate of the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena - CAM.

Background: By Resolution No. 1588 of June 29, 2022, the Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena declared Enel Colombia S.A., the company RG Ingeniería Ltda. and Ingedere Ltda. responsible and sanctioned them for alleged non-compliance with environmental regulations, consisting of carrying out unauthorized forest harvesting. For Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. the sanction is \$363,262.

The conciliation process was carried out without agreement between the parties and the lawsuit was filed on July 13, 2023 with the 4th Administrative Court of Neiva with file number 2023-220.

On May 30, 2024 the lawsuit was admitted and on September 25, 2024 the initial hearing date was set for January 21, 2025, in which all stages were exhausted and an evidentiary hearing was set for February 26, 2025.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the penalty and qualifies as remote 10%. It is highlighted that the penalty was paid on November 20, 2023.

- f) Resolution No. 2835 of 2023, which resolves the appeal for reconsideration filed against Resolution No. 00427 of 2023, issued by the National Environmental Licensing Authority-ANLA.

Background: The National Environmental Licensing Authority-ANLA, initiated a sanctioning process against Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., for the alleged environmental infraction of not updating the contingency plan, an obligation established in the environmental license, the sanction is for a value of \$141,052.

After exhausting the procedural requirement before the Attorney General's Office, on July 2, 2024, the lawsuit for the Nullity and Reestablishment of Rights was filed in the 3rd Administrative Court of Bogota with file number 2024-395.

As of December 31, 2024, admission is pending.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the sanction and qualifies as remote 10%.

- g) Resolution No. 00069 of 2024, which resolves the appeal for reconsideration filed against Resolution No. 00597 of 2023, issued by the National Environmental Licensing Authority.

Background: The National Environmental Licensing Authority, initiated a sanctioning process against the Company, for an alleged environmental infraction, since said authority, considers that the Company did not comply with the obligation established in the environmental license, regarding the agreement of the forest harvesting fronts. The value of the sanction corresponds to the amount of \$47,333,801.

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After exhausting the procedural requirement before the Attorney General's Office, on July 2, 2024, the lawsuit for the Nullity and Restoration of Rights was filed in the 3rd Administrative Court of Bogota Rad 2024-377.

As of December 31, 2024, admission is pending.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the sanction and qualifies as remote 10%.

- h) Resolution No. 00069 of 2024, The Company was notified of Resolution No. 1931 of 2024, which resolves the appeal for reconsideration filed against Resolution No. 3133 of December 28, 2023, issued by the National Environmental Licensing Authority.

Background: By means of this Resolution No. 1931 of 2024, the ANLA confirmed the sanction against Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., for the following environmental violations; as follows:

First charge: Using procedures for measuring environmental noise in the area of influence of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project under conditions contrary to those stipulated in the applicable environmental regulations.

Second charge: Failure to carry out the minimum number of samples required for the presentation of air quality monitoring in the area of influence of the project and substitute roads, as established in the Indicative Industrial Air Quality Monitoring System SVCAI.

Third Position: To carry out monitoring of the quality of domestic and industrial wastewater in the influent and effluent of the treatment plants and systems with respect to the parameters of fecal coliforms and total coliforms as well as in the waters of the Magdalena River carried out downstream of the dam with respect to the parameters of CO₂, organic carbon, ammonia nitrogen, organic phosphorus, inorganic phosphorus, phosphates, total coliforms and fecal coliforms, with the Daphnia Ltda. laboratory, for which it was not accredited by IDEAM.

The value of the penalty corresponds to \$182,030.

On December 30, 2024 a request for conciliation was filed with the Attorney General's Office for judicial matters, with file number° : E-2024-780157.

Currently, a technical environmental and legal concept is being prepared to file the Nullity and Restoration of Rights lawsuit.

Sanctions for non-compliance with regulations

- a) On July 11, 2022, by means of Resolution No. SSPD 20222400660655, the Superintendence of Public Utilities resolved to impose a fine of \$700,000,000 for considering that the Company did not comply with the metering code with respect to the customer Gran Tierra Energy Ltda. for accumulating three failures in the metering system in a period of one year. Against the sanction an appeal for reconsideration was filed before the same SSPD; this entity through Resolution No. SSPD 20232400403065 of July 21, 2023 resolved to confirm the sanction against the Company, and was not properly notified of this decision, therefore, a tutela action was filed with file number 11001310302720230043800, which was ruled by the 27th Civil Circuit Court of Bogota on August 15, 2023 granting the protection requested. However, this decision was revoked on November 28, 2023 by the Superior Court of Bogotá. The fine was paid on October 25, 2023.

On January 11, 2024, an action for annulment and reinstatement was filed against this sanction.

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By means of an order issued on August 1, 2024, the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca declared the lack of jurisdiction to hear the case and, consequently, ordered the referral of the file to the Administrative Court of Putumayo. Since August 22, 2024 it has been at the Office for its qualification.

This litigation seeks the nullity of the sanction and qualifies as remote 10%.

- b) On July 19, 2022, by means of Resolution No. SSPD 20222400666425, the Superintendence of Public Utilities resolved to impose a fine of \$242,459, for considering that, during the month of May 2020, the Company did not comply with regulations on the measurement of consumption and billed to 53,339 users the electric energy service based on estimated consumption without having accredited that this did not occur as a consequence of its action or omission. Against the sanction, an appeal for reconsideration was filed before the same SSPD, in response, the entity through Resolution No SSPD 20232400436065 of August 3, 2023 resolved to modify the sanction imposed leaving a value to be paid of \$237,422.

The fine was paid on August 23, 2023 and on January 11, 2024 a claim for annulment and reinstatement was filed against the referred penalty. On August 13, 2024 the lawsuit was admitted, and in November 2024 the process continued in the office.

The litigation with which the nullity of the sanction is sought is qualified as remote 10%

37. Insurance policies

In addition to Property, Plant and Equipment insurance (See Note 14), the Company has the following insurance policies:

Insured property/person	Risks Covered	Insured value Figures in thousands	Expiration	Insurance Company
Employees with direct contract with Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.	Death, total and permanent disability	Maximum individual sum insured \$2.500.000	31/12/2025	Bolivar Insurance
Directors or officers	Directors' and officers' liability	\$ 43.136.092	10/11/2025	SBS Insurance

38. Contingencies

a. Purchase commitments

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has commitments for the purchase of energy (at current prices), natural gas, fuel oil and coal as follows:

Period	Energy Distribution	Energy Generation	Natural Gas	Coal	Total
2025-2028	\$ 5.409.338.044	\$ 2.713.370.713	\$ 151.921.764	\$ 211.231.107	\$ 8.485.861.628
2029-2032	3.946.807.242	1.464.379.967	-	-	5.411.187.209
2033-2036	2.390.836.004	1.292.737.060	-	-	3.683.573.064
2037 and thereafter	63.116.545	984.169.888	-	-	1.047.286.433
Total	\$ 11.810.097.835	\$ 6.454.657.628	\$ 151.921.764	\$ 211.231.107	\$ 18.627.908.334

The following is a summary of commitments for the purchase of materials and services:

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Year	Material	Service	Total
2025	\$ 4.174.764	\$ 17.927.914	\$ 22.102.678
2026 - 2027	907.540.943	2.053.459.292	2.961.000.235
2028 - 2029	255.926.051	422.468.329	678.394.380
2030 - 2031	-	25.124.699	25.124.699
Total	\$ 1.167.641.758	\$ 2.518.980.234	\$ 3.686.621.992

b. Canoas Lift Station Agreement

On December 5, 2011, an inter-institutional agreement was signed between Empresa de Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Bogotá E.S.P. ("EAAB") and the Company, with the purpose of joining efforts to guarantee the construction of the Canoas Lift Station, through the economic and operational contribution offered by Company. It is worth mentioning the importance of the aforementioned agreement for the inhabitants of the Bogotá river basin, insofar as it contributes significantly to the financing of mega works necessary for the sanitation of the Bogotá river and allows the use of water resources in the supply of electricity, guaranteeing the reliability of the system for electricity generation, thus making the process of energy generation and the optimization of water quality compatible

The Company's economic contribution for this agreement amounts to \$84,048,000, the value of the final disbursement will be the result of the simple indexation of the economic resources of the agreement and will be disbursed once the lifting station is built and in operation by EAAB, the start of assisted operation was given in second half of 2023.

The agreement has a term of 27 years as from the signing of the agreement and until the Company retains the quality of user of the waters of the Bogotá River by virtue of the water concession granted by the CAR. The agreement may be extended by agreement of the parties as long as the reasons for its execution subsist

In November 2018, EAAB carried out the process of awarding the designs and construction of the lifting station, which according to the schedule began in March 2019 with a duration of 44 months. The Company participates in the technical tables from the start of the detailed engineering and construction contract. Once the construction of the lift station, installation, commissioning and testing of the equipment is completed, the Company will receive the lift station to operate and maintain it

As of December 31, 2024, the following activities have been carried out in the project's work fronts, and the percentages of work progress reported here are based on the Company's assessment during the weekly site visit, and not on an official percentage provided by EAAB since it has not had access to this information.

- Completion of detailed engineering of the different specialties (geotechnical, structural, hydraulic, electrical, mechanical and control) with 100% progress
- Progress in the execution of perimeter works of 90%
- Construction of the pumping well is 100% complete, supply of equipment 94% and installation of electromechanical equipment approximately 60%.
- Construction of the screening well is 97% complete and the supply and installation of electromechanical equipment is approximately 65% complete.
- Approximately 90% progress in the construction of related structures such as substation and electrical and control building
- Cable laying activities to the control panel and installation of electrical panels with 85% progress in electromechanical assembly and 95% progress in civil works.

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- Completion of the EEARC discharge works to the Bogota River.
- The modified schedule for the completion of the contract was approved, which includes the completion of the assembly of electromechanical equipment, testing and commissioning of the Canoas Lift Station. The following are the relevant milestones:
 - ✓ Energization of the Substation and Lift Station as of December 2025.
 - ✓ Commissioning with energy from November 30, 2024 to May 30, 2025.
 - ✓ Assisted operation from June 2025 to November 2025.

• **Lawsuits and arbitration**

The Company faces litigation catalogued as possible, for which management, with the support of its external and internal legal advisors, estimates that the outcome of the lawsuits corresponding to the unprovisioned portion will be favorable for the Company and will not cause significant liabilities to be recorded or, if they result, they will not significantly affect the Company's financial position.

Litigation qualified as eventual or possible

The Company's principal litigation contingencies as of December 31, 2024 are as follows

a. Process Centro Medico de la Sabana PH and others.

Start date: 2014.

Claim: \$337,000,000.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that the Company should return what it has allegedly overcharged for not applying a tariff benefit to this group of users belonging to Voltage Level (1), who are also owners of the distribution assets.

The claim and the main fact of the lawsuit are based on the fact that the Company is being unlawfully enriched because it does not apply any tariff benefit to users who belong to this voltage level and who are owners of 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:

On May 31, 2022 the process enters the office for the first instance sentence.

As of December 31, 2024, the proceeding is still pending the issuance of the first instance judgment.

This litigation is classified as possible with 49% and for this reason no provision is required.

b. Antonio Nariño Urban Center Homeowners Association Process.

Start date: 2009.

Claim: \$15,000,000.

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Subject Matter of the lawsuit: The Association sues for the claim of a property located within its facilities where a power substation of the Company used to operate. Counterclaim is filed claiming the prescription of the property or easement.

Current status and procedural situation

On April 22, 2019, the Judge decided to order the tacit dismissal of the claim of ownership (in counterclaim) filed by the Company. The above, to the extent that it was not possible to comply with the requirement given by the office, which consisted of notifying the passive end in full within the 30 days that had been granted for this purpose, in accordance with the provisions of Article 317 of the General Code of the Process.

The Company filed an appeal against this decision, which was unfavorably resolved before the Superior Court of the Judicial District of Bogotá. The proceeding continued with respect to the claim for vindication.

As of December 31, 2024, the process continues its course against the claim filed by ASOCUAN. The plaintiff filed an appeal against an order of procedural linkage issued by the Judge, where he ordered that the co-owners of the Horizontal Property be linked in order to integrate the litigation.

This litigation is classified as possible with 49% and for this reason no provision is required.

c. Public Lighting Litigation with UAESP.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$342,442,454.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Nullity and reestablishment of rights against Unidad Administrativa Especial de Servicios Públicos (hereinafter "UAESP") for the reliquidation of the public lighting of Bogotá D.C. for the years 1998 to 2004 and its corresponding executive collection.

Current status and procedural situation:

On August 21, 2019, the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca ruled the process denying the claims of the lawsuit, subtracting value to the agreement entered into in 2014 on this settlement and which yielded a much lower value than the one contained in the resolution to re-settle the public lighting. The Company filed an appeal on the grounds that: i) the Court ignored that the transaction entered into by the parties on June 26, 2014 is fully valid and, therefore, the UAESP was obliged to incorporate it in the partial and unilateral liquidation of the interadministrative agreement (Law 80 of 1993 article 60). ii) The Court ignored the existence and validity of the transaction contained in the re-settlement agreement signed by the parties on June 26, 2014 and, therefore, its res judicata effect (art. 2483 Civil Code). iii) The Court ignored the principle of good faith (art. 83 Political Constitution) and the prohibition to go against one's own acts (venire contra fatum propium non valet). iv) The Court ignored that the administration cannot obtain any benefit from its own non-compliance. The delay is not attributable to the Company, since the obligation to unilaterally re-state the amount (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 due to the current congestion in the administration of justice, the Company expects to have a ruling within five years.

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In turn, this resolution of the reliquidation of public lighting is being collected by the UAESP through coercive collection from the Company. Within the framework of this execution, a surety policy was presented under the terms of art. 837-1 of the Tax Statute, in order to prevent the materialization of seizure orders against the Company.

The contingency is classified as possible or possible, given that the Court's statements are controversial in our favor before the Council of State, and in view of the ruling against the Company, the percentage does not exceed 50%.

This litigation is classified as possible with 49% and for this reason no provision is required.

In October 2024 the UAESP sent a communication by means of which it considers not to materialize the precautionary measure in order to advance negotiations that allow ending the process, on December 18 the Company sent a payment agreement proposal for \$154,193,068.

On December 23, 2024, a request for conciliation was filed before the National Attorney General's Office in order to exhaust the procedural requirement to file a claim for Nullity and Reestablishment of Rights against Order N° . 007 dated September 4, 2024, by which the credit was liquidated.

To date, no response or additional movements have been obtained.

d. Comepez Popular Action - Precautionary measure suspending the filling of the Quimbo Dam.

Start date: 2015.

Claim: Undetermined.

Purpose of the lawsuit: On February 9, 2015, the Company was informed of the precautionary measure decreed by the Administrative Court of Huila with file number 2014-524, on the occasion of the Popular Action filed by Comepez S.A. and Others in order to protect the rights to a healthy environment, public health and food safety, as prevention of the imminent danger of massive mortality in the fish farming projects of the Betania reservoir. By virtue of this provisional emergency measure adopted by the Court, the Company was ordered not to start filling the El Quimbo reservoir until the optimum flow of the river and other obligations are satisfied.

Current status and procedural situation:

After the evidentiary phase was completed, on December 18, 2020, an unfavorable ruling was issued ordering the following:

1. Design a decontamination project to ensure that the reservoir water does not affect the water resource or generate adverse effects on the underwater fauna and flora.
2. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Company will jointly design a water resource decontamination and treatment project to mitigate and control the adverse effect of coliforms on the riparian population, and articulate it with the different municipalities located upstream of the reservoir, whose sewage is directly or indirectly discharged into the Magdalena River (San Agustín, Isnos, Pitalito, Palestina, Saladoblanco, Oporapa, La Argentina, Elias, Tarqui, Altamira, Guadalupe, Suaza, El Pital, El Agrado, Garzón, Paicol and Gigante).
3. Urge ANLA to corroborate whether the concessionaire built the interceptors and wastewater systems in the municipalities in the area of influence, and based on the results obtained, adopt the corresponding legal decisions.

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4. Urge the Ministry of Environment to design, lead and formulate a policy for the protection and hydro-sanitary recovery of the upper, middle and lower Magdalena.
5. Order the oxygenation system installed in compliance with the precautionary measure to operate permanently, subject to the protocols and guidelines issued by the National Environmental Licensing Authority. Likewise, the Company shall continue monitoring water quality (under the terms and conditions determined by the environmental authority), which shall be carried out by a laboratory accredited by the IDEAM.

Upon appeal of the ruling by the Company and other parties to the proceeding, on December 31, 2021, the Council of State admitted the appeal.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company is awaiting the service of process to argue in the second instance.

e. Class Action José Rodrigo Álvarez Alonso et al.

Start date: 2012.

Claim: \$33,000,000.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Before the 4th Civil Court of Bogotá with file number 2012-835, a class action has been filed by 1,140 inhabitants of the municipality of Garzón based on the fact that, as a consequence of the construction of the PHEQ, their income from artisan or business activities has been reduced by an average of 30% without this having been taken into account when the "socioeconomic census" of the project was prepared. The Company rejects these claims on the grounds that: (1) The socioeconomic census complied with all methodological criteria, giving space and time for all interested parties to have the opportunity to register in it; (2) The claimants are non-residents and for this typology of persons, compensation is only provided for those whose income comes mostly from their activity in the Area of Direct Influence of the PHEQ; (3) Compensation should not go beyond the "first link" of the productive chain and be based on the income status indicators of each affected person.

Current status and procedural situation: In the first instance in the evidentiary phase.

On June 7, 2023, the Court forwarded the complementation of the expert opinion and within the term of execution, it was requested that the formulas and criteria for evaluating the plaintiffs' consequential damages be clarified.

As of December 31, 2024, the process is still in the evidentiary phase.

f. Nullity and reinstatement against liquidation of forest harvesting fee settled by the CAM in 2014.

Start date: 2014.

Claim: \$28,605,000 (fee and interest).

Subject matter of the lawsuit: The Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena - CAM (environmental authority with jurisdiction over the El Quimbo Project) settled in 2014 the logging fee allegedly originated in the construction of the Project. The fee is paid for the provision of an environmental service and is calculated at a rate of \$100 (indexed 25% annually since 1982) per cubic meters of commercially valuable ("harvestable") timber.

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The Company considers that the indexation of cubic meters should be made by the CPI and not by 25% per year, considering that the norm on which the CAM is based (i.e. Agreement 048 of 1982 of Inderena) is not applicable. The Council of State in fact temporarily suspended this norm. Additionally, the CAM has accepted that it has not provided environmental services and it has been demonstrated that the timber had no economic value.

Current status and procedural situation

As of December 31, 2024, the litigation is pending a first instance judgment in the Administrative Court of Huila.

g. Nullity and reinstatement against liquidation of Forest Harvesting Tax settled by the CAM in 2019.

Start date: 2019.

Claim: \$34,838,000 (fee and interest).

Subject matter of the lawsuit: The Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena - CAM (environmental authority with jurisdiction over the El Quimbo Project) repaid in 2019 the logging fee allegedly originated in the construction of the Project. The fee is paid for the provision of an environmental service and is calculated at a rate of \$100 (indexed 25% annually since 1982) per cubic meter of commercially valuable ("harvestable") timber.

The Company considers that the indexation of cubic meters should be made by the CPI and not by 25% per year, considering that the norm on which the CAM is based (i.e. Agreement 048 of 1982 of Inderena) is not applicable. The Council of State in fact temporarily suspended this norm. Additionally, the CAM has accepted that it has not provided environmental services and it has been demonstrated that the timber had no economic value. Additionally, by law it is forbidden to liquidate the same tax twice, remembering that in 2014 the CAM had also liquidated that amount.

Current status and procedural situation:

As of December 31, 2024, the litigation is pending a first instance ruling before the Administrative Court of Huila.

h. Nullity and reinstatement against Water Use Rate settlements in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Start date: 2019.

Claim: \$18,239,162 (fee and interest).

Subject of the lawsuit: The Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) intends to charge the water use fee on the total concession and not on the volume actually used, in the Rionegro Small Hydroelectric Power Plant in 2016, 2017 and 2018. CAR alleges alleged failures in the measurement of the flow. The Company's defense is based on the arguments that (i) the correct compensation according to the installed capacity were the transfers from the electricity sector, 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 (ii) measurement commitments were met and, therefore, the CAR was not entitled to calculate the rate on the total concessioned flow.

Current status and procedural situation:

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The five lawsuits (two for 2016, one for 2017 and two for 2018) are estimated as possible risks due to their probability of loss (between 20% and 45%). The two processes against the 2016 liquidations started before the administrative contentious jurisdiction in September 2019 and April 2021, while the process against the 2017 liquidation started in December 2020 and that of 2018 in August and November 2021.

In May 2024 we received an unfavorable judgment of first instance, which was appealed, within the liquidation process of the year 2017, the Company is preparing to file in the coming months pleadings of conclusion of first instance.

As of December 31, 2024, the two proceedings against the 2016 settlements entered the office for first instance ruling.

i. Nullity and reinstatement against VAT liquidations in 2016.

Start date: 2020

Claim: \$4,538,006 (higher tax, penalty and interest).

Subject of the lawsuit: The DIAN proposed a challenge to the bimonthly VAT liquidations for the year 2016, under the understanding that the reconnection services charged to users should have been taxed with VAT. The Company has argued that this position is incorrect in light of the regulatory qualification of the service.

In 2021, the Council of State also stated that DIAN's position was not adjusted.

Current status and procedural situation:

The two lawsuits (one for the first to the fifth two-month period of 2016 and the other for the sixth two-month period of 2016) are estimated as possible risks for their probability of loss (44% and 26%); the respective lawsuits were filed in November and October 2020.

On July 4, 2023 the Company was notified of the order that decreed the accumulation of the process of the sixth two-month period within the process for the first to fifth two-month periods, so that the external attorney will be in charge of the accumulated process, since he only handled the process of the sixth two-month period and we filed the corresponding powers of attorney.

In February 2024 the memorial requesting the procedural succession of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. was filed. As of December 31, 2024, there is no judgment of first instance in any of the lawsuits.

j. Alfonso Jimenez Cuesta and Others.

Start date: 2010.

Preliminary claim: \$150,000,000.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. is sued by a group of users seeking indemnification for the sanctions imposed by Codensa, derived from the provisions of Article 54 of Resolution 108 of 1997, which allowed sanctioning those who had fraudulently altered the measurement of their consumption. Said article was subsequently declared null and void by the Council of State, which led the plaintiff to file the aforementioned lawsuit, arguing that Codensa had to respond for the monies charged to the users during the validity of the aforementioned article. In our defense, the Company acted in compliance with a legal duty, that is, it acted in compliance with the provisions of the law while it was in force and its nullity applies to the future, not to legal situations already consolidated.

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Current status and procedural status: In the evidentiary stage.

On December 21, 2023, Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. filed a request for the ex officio decree of 2 new testimonies, taking into account that the two persons on whom they were decreed are no longer linked to the Company, and also indicated to the office that the administrative records requested were not found in the Company's file, because more than 10 years had already elapsed. On March 31, 2024 the Judge granted our request and set a hearing date for May 30 and 31, 2024; however, the opposing party filed an appeal.

On September 17, 2024, the Court ordered the Ombudsman's Office - Fund for the Defense of Collective Rights and Interests-, so that in a term of fifteen (15) working days, counted from the filing of the request in the corresponding virtual channels, the Technical Committee of said Fund, studies the request for financing of the expert evidence decreed in the present constitutional process, for exceeding five (5) SMLMV.

To date, the opinion must be contested, so the litigation continues in the evidentiary stage.

k. María Isabel Delgadillo and Others.

Start date: 2012.

Claim: \$2,222,742,172.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Class action due to flooding in Barrio Bosa and Kennedy in Bogotá DC. Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., was sued by a group of inhabitants of these sectors requesting compensation for the floods that occurred in 2010 and 2011, due to the overflowing of the Bogotá River. Regarding the Company, its possible responsibility in the floods is pointed out due to the operation of the gates of the Alicachín Power Plant. However, the operation of the gates of the Alicachín power plant is not likely to have caused the flooding, since the discharge, if it had occurred, would not have reached the neighborhoods of Bosa and Kennedy. In addition, the problem of the flooding was the poor state of the City's water and sewage systems.

Current status and procedural status: In the evidentiary phase as of January 18, 2022.

As of June 30, 2024, the process is suspended for 3 months for the plaintiff to submit the expert opinion decreed, and the EAAB and the CAR are required to respond to the requests made by the attorney coordinating the plaintiff group.

On September 6, 2024, a face-to-face hearing was held to resolve the discussion on the provision of the information required by the plaintiff group to prepare the expert opinions.

On November 22, the Company filed a memorial requesting the contradiction of the opinions provided by the plaintiff group.

On December 16, 2024, the Court ordered to order (i) the interrogations of the experts who prepared the opinions of the plaintiff group and (ii) the contradictory expert opinions requested by EAAB, CAR and the Company. For this purpose, the Court granted a common term of 6 months from the execution of the order. The term expires on June 16, 2025.

I. Jesus Maria Fernandez and Olga Patricia Perez Barrera (La Mina property)

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$24,673,189.

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Subject matter of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs request compensation for damages in the form of loss of profits due to the permanent de facto occupation carried out by the Company in the area of the Mining Concession Contract of the La Mina property owned by the plaintiff, originated by the construction of the El Quimbo dam.

Current status and procedural situation

Once the evidence has been submitted, on December 1, 2023, the process enters the Office for the first instance sentence.

As of December 31, 2024, the proceeding is still pending for a first instance ruling.

m. Consalt International.

Start date: 2022.

Claim: \$14,234,784.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Arbitration Tribunal originated in contractual breaches attributed reciprocally, which motivated the exercise of the termination of the contract first by the contractor Consalt International and then by the Company. On the one hand, Consalt International argues that Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. failed to comply with obligations associated with obtaining the environmental license for the project, social management and public order, which, according to the plaintiff, has generated affectations in value and time with respect to the initial planning of the contract and its offer, which motivated the exercise of the termination of the contract agreed in its favor, becoming effective the termination for Consalt International on September 17, 2022. On the other hand, the Company filed a counterclaim alleging the abandonment of the work by the contractor and the payment of damages to the Company.

Current status and procedural status: In the evidentiary phase.

On September 23, 2024, the arbitrators resolved the challenge request filed by the plaintiff against the arbitrator Luis Augusto Cangrejo, which was denied as inadmissible, considering that there was no omission of disclosure by the arbitrator at the time he was appointed as arbitrator in this process.

On October 15 and 16, 2024, the hearings for expert opinions were held, thus culminating the evidentiary stage. To date, a schedule for the report is awaited.

n. Action for direct reparation filed by Aura Lucia Díaz García and Others.

Start date: 2017

Claim: \$20,349,602.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that as a consequence of the construction of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project (PHEQ), their income from activities as day laborers, in tobacco crops and in various short-cycle crops have been affected without this having been taken into account when the "socioeconomic census" of the project was prepared.

Current status and procedural situation: In first instance, evidentiary phase.

On June 20, 2023, an evidentiary hearing was held, evidence was incorporated to the process (DIAN - RUAF) and 27 interrogations of plaintiffs were heard.

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On August 12, 2024, an evidentiary hearing was held, and due to the lack of evidence to be collected, the hearing was suspended, which will be continued on February 17 and 18, 2025. To date there are no further movements.

o. Action for direct reparation filed by Antonio Jesús Moreno Vargas and Others 98.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$15,831,622.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that as a consequence of the construction of the PHEQ, their income from artisanal fishing activities has been affected without this having been taken into account when the "socioeconomic census" of the project was prepared.

Current status and procedural situation: In first instance, evidentiary phase.

On May 29, 2019, June 16, 2019, August 24, 2022, May 15, 2023, evidentiary hearings were held, evidence was incorporated to the process (DIAN - ICA - AUNAP - RUAF), interrogations of plaintiffs were heard, and considering that the evidence decreed could not be practiced in its entirety, the hearing was suspended.

By means of an order dated October 18, 2024, the days April 9 and 10, 2025 were set for the evidentiary hearing.

As of December 31, 2024, the process is still in the evidentiary phase.

p. Action for Reparations filed by Tito Toledo and Others 111.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$33,716,614.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that as a consequence of the construction of the PHEQ, their income from artisanal mining activities has been affected without having been taken into account in the "socioeconomic census" of the project.

Current status and procedural situation: In first instance / to the office for judgment.

Once the evidentiary phase was completed, on June 13, 2022, pleadings were filed and the case was submitted to the court for first instance ruling on June 26, 2022.

As of December 31, 2024, it remains on file for judgment.

q. Action for direct reparation filed by Yina Paola Amaya and Others 132.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$20,706,897.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that as a consequence of the construction of the PHEQ, their income from day laborer activities in tobacco and short-cycle crops on land located in the Area of Direct

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Influence (AID) of the PHEQ has been affected without having been taken into account when the "socioeconomic census" of the project was prepared.

Current status and procedural situation: In first instance, in the office for ruling.

Once the evidentiary stage was completed, closing arguments were presented on October 30, 2023, and the case was submitted to the court for first instance ruling on November 15, 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, there are no additional movements.

r. Action for direct reparation filed by Rosa Helena Trujillo, Otoniel Adames Trujillo and Others (43).

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$25,036,414.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that as a consequence of the construction of the PHEQ, their income from activities as workers' feeders, cocoa pickers, farmers, day laborers in tobacco crops and various trades, tenants, contractors, vehicle owners, fish washers, tractor drivers, traders, shovelers in extraction of beach material, input transporters, electricians, domestic workers, artisanal fishermen, employees, have been affected without, when the "socioeconomic census" of the project was prepared, this having been taken into account.

Current status and procedural situation:

On November 2, 2023 a judgment was rendered denying all claims, and the judgment was notified on December 6, 2023. The opposing party appealed and the appeal was granted.
As of December 31, 2024, the Company is awaiting a second instance ruling.

s. Action for direct reparation brought by Gilberth Paredes and Others 112.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$16,857,708.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that as a consequence of the construction of the PHEQ, their income from artisanal fishing activities has been affected without this having been taken into account when the "socioeconomic census" of the project was prepared.

Current status and procedural situation:

On June 13, 2022 the appeal is granted, on September 12, 2022 the appeal is admitted.

As of December 31, 2024, the proceeding is still pending for a second instance decision.

t. Means of control Direct Repair of Ruber Cufiño Hernandez and Others 252.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$38,117,538.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs claim that the company Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. be condemned for the material and moral damages caused by the affectation to the economic activity of day laborers of various

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trades in short cycle in the area of direct influence of the El Quimbo hydroelectric project, and that, with the construction, a loss of productive capacity was generated for each of them.

Current status and procedural situation: To the office for first instance sentence.

On August 22, 2023, an evidentiary hearing was held, but the plaintiffs were not questioned and Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.'s testimonial evidence was not heard, it was suspended and a date was set for the continuation on January 23 and 24, 2024. Once the date arrived, the evidence was taken and was still missing.

On November 26, 2024, an evidentiary hearing was held, it was resolved to close the evidentiary debate, the Company and other parties to the proceeding filed closing arguments within the term.

On December 13, 2024, it enters the office to pronounce the first instance sentence. To date there are no additional movements.

u. Means of control Group Action Policarpo Agudelo and Others (Paso el Colegio Bridge).

Start date: 2014.

Claim: \$50,000,000.

Object of the lawsuit: This is a class action brought by 373 natural persons inhabitants of 5 municipalities of Huila (Paicol, Nátaga, La Plata, Tesalia and La Argentina) transporters, rice growers and various merchants, hardware stores, who claim that the Company must respond for having generated the undermining of the base of the abutment of the Paso del Colegio bridge, right bank, due to the improper handling given in the use of dragging material in the extraction source, area 9 at the confluence of the Páez and Magdalena rivers, for the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project, which caused the closure of the bridge between August 8, 2011 and December 17, 2012, generating a loss of its productive capacity for each one of them.

Current status and procedural status: In process of the second instance.

Once the evidentiary stage was completed, on January 17, 2020, we were notified of the first instance ruling in favor of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. issued by the Huila administrative court, the court's argument being that it was not possible to demonstrate that the cause of the deterioration of the bridge was a consequence of the activity carried out by the Company for the construction of the project.

This judgment was appealed by the plaintiff to March 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, it is being processed for a second instance ruling.

v. Action for Nullity and Reestablishment of Rights of Jesús Hernán Ramírez Almario and Others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: \$23,979,939.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs seek recognition and payment for the material and moral damages caused to the plaintiffs (201) with the construction of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project and/or compensation for the loss of the productive activity belonging to the fishermen population group that carried out this activity prior to the execution of the El Quimbo project.

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Current status and procedural situation: To the office for first instance sentence.

The initial hearing was held on May 23, 2024.

On November 8, 2024 an evidentiary hearing was held and it was resolved to close the evidentiary debate. Within the term, the parties presented closing arguments.

On December 12, 2024 it entered the office for the issuance of the first instance sentence. To date there are no additional movements.

w. Action for Nullity and Reestablishment of Rights of Lorena Amaya Betancourth and Others.

Start date: 2021.

Claim: \$20,706,897.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The plaintiffs request recognition and payment for the material and moral damages caused by the construction of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project and/or compensation for the loss of productive activity, belonging to the population group of day laborers who worked in this activity prior to the execution of the Project.

Current status and procedural situation:

Once the evidentiary stage was completed, on August 16, 2002, the final arguments were presented and on September 1, 2022, it was submitted to the office for the first instance sentence.

As of December 31, 2024, the proceeding is still in the process of being sentenced to first instance.

x. Declaratory judgment of Inversiones Los Almendros Del Norte Ltda.

Start date: 2023.

Claim: \$ 132,191,499.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: The plaintiff claims that it built three electric circuits in 1998 located at Carrera 118 N° 128-34, to be delivered to the Company for the rendering of the public energy service and that they have not been paid or recognized by the Company, therefore, it is not complying with Resolution CREG 070 of 2008 which refers to the remuneration for the use of assets, requesting therefore the payment of consequential damages and loss of profits.

Current status and procedural status: In initial phase.

On December 5, 2023, the claim was answered.

On June 28, 2024, preliminary objections were resolved unfavorably, regarding the lack of jurisdiction the court determined that the company is a private company and therefore article 104 of the C.P.A.C.C.A. does not apply, regarding the non-existence of the defendant, it considered that the plaintiff company does not have the registration of any liquidation act of the legal personality, regarding the lack of formal requirements it considered that when requesting the precautionary measure it should not exhaust the previous conciliation

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and finally for the statute of limitations it considered that it should be resolved as a fundamental exception to be resolved in the judgment. A motion for reconsideration was filed and an appeal was filed.

On December 19, 2024, the exceptions of merit filed by the Company were transferred to the plaintiff, the term has not been served due to judicial vacancy. To date there are no additional movements.

y. Group Action José Edgar Bejarano.

Start date: 2004

Claim: \$32,000,000.

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. and AES Chivor & Cia, as responsible for the damages caused to the plaintiffs, due to the overflowing of the natural course of the Upía River, caused by floods during the last two (2) years and especially as of May 13, 14 and 15, 2002, as a consequence of the irregular and unplanned release of the Chivor and Guavio dams owned by the defendant companies.

Current status and procedural situation:

On October 4, 2023, the Tenth (10th) Administrative Court of Bogota issued a first instance ruling in favor of the Company, determining that the evidence submitted and used in the process does not demonstrate the existence of a causal link between the flooding suffered by the plaintiffs and the operation of the Chivor and El Guavio hydroelectric plants; Specifically, not only was it demonstrated that the floodgates were not opened on the dates indicated, but also that there were extraneous causes that ultimately caused the flooding downstream on the banks of the Upía River.

As of December 31, 2024, the process is pending the second instance ruling.

z. Counterclaim within the Arbitration Court Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. against Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A., Mapfre Colombia Vida Seguros S.A. and Mapfre Servicios Exequiales S.A.S.

Start date: 2023.

Claim: \$24,547,162.

Purpose of the lawsuit: The Company initiates an arbitration tribunal against Mapfre for having breached the existing commercial offer for the collection, promotion and billing of insurance, specifically for contacting the clients without two years after its termination, which generated damages for the Company. On the other hand, Mapfre counterclaims and requests that the Company be declared contractually liable for having unilaterally terminated the commercial offer on June 22, 2021, as well as to declare the non-compliance within the development of the contract and to order the payment of damages.

Current status and procedural situation: The claim was answered, opposing its claims, and the Arbitration Court of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá set a date for a conciliation hearing on January 30, 2024. On this date the conciliation hearing was held and was declared failed due to the lack of conciliatory formulas, therefore, the arbitrators set their fees and the process will continue its normal course.

On December 12, 2024, the Arbitration Center of the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce issued the arbitration award in the process, the main aspects of which are as follows:

- The Contract on June 22, 2021, under the Contract the Company was to continue to fulfill its obligation to bill premiums for insurance issued by Mapfre until December 22, 2021.

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- Mapfre had certain obligations to provide information to calculate the Company's profit sharing and confidentiality obligations in the sense of not using the Company's database (customer master).
- The Company was obligated not to encourage the revocation of the insurance contracts until June 22, 2022. (The Company's Obligations)

It was determined that Mapfre Seguros de Colombia S.A. breached its obligations, but since there is no obligation to indemnify under the contract derived from those conducts, there is no place to condemn Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. to pay damages.

For this reason the Award sentences the Company to pay in favor of Mapfre Seguros de Colombia S.A. \$ 2.727.461.

On December 19, 2024, a request for clarification was filed. It is important to note that this request seeks to clarify some inaccuracies, but it is not an appeal and therefore does not have the potential to dispute the award.

To date, the clarifications have not been resolved by the Arbitral Tribunal. Once the clarifications are resolved, the Company has 10 business days to make the payment.

39. Risk management

The Company is exposed to certain risks that it manages through the application of identification, measurement, concentration limitation and monitoring systems.

The basic principles defined by the Company in the establishment of its risk management policy include the following:

- a. Comply with good corporate governance standards.
- b. Strictly comply with all the Company's regulatory system.
- c. Each management and corporate area defines:
 - i. The markets in which it can operate based on sufficient knowledge and capabilities to ensure effective risk management.
 - ii. Counterparty criteria.
 - iii. Authorized operators.
- d. The management, corporate areas and business lines establish for each market in which they operate their risk predisposition in a manner consistent with the defined strategy.
- e. All operations of the management, corporate areas and business lines are carried out within the limits approved for each case.
- f. Management, corporate areas and business lines establish the necessary risk management controls to ensure that transactions in the markets are carried out in accordance with the Company's policies, standards 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 to a variable interest rate.

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The objective of interest rate risk management is to reduce the volatility of interest expense reflected in the separate income statement.

Depending on the Company's estimates and the objectives of the debt structure, hedging transactions are carried out by contracting derivatives to mitigate these risks.

The instruments that can be used correspond to interest rate swaps, which fix from variable to fixed rates. At the end of December 2024 the company had an interest rate hedge contracted since May 14, 2021 for \$ 400,000,000, maturing on May 14, 2026, fixing the rate of a loan that was tied to IBR 3 months. The second hedge was contracted on October 10, 2024 for \$ 1,211,157,000, maturing on October 15, 2025, fixing the rate of a loan that was tied to IBR O/N.

Interest Rate	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Variation (bps)*	Sensitivity in thousands COP	Variation (bps)*	Sensitivity in thousands COP
IPC	+/- 9,78%	(+/-) \$ 149.523.486	+/- 6,6%	(+/-) \$116.872.800
IBR	+/- 8,44%	(+/-) \$ 519.340.817	+/- 7,21%	(+/-) \$409.089.346

(*) The variations or movements of interest rates were calculated based on their historical volatility over a three-year period (2022-2024 and 2021-2023 for the 2024 and 2023 calculations, respectively), taking two times the standard variation of the series.

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risks may occur mainly in connection with the following transactions:

- (a) Debt contracted by the Company denominated in a currency other than the currency to which its cash flows are indexed.
- (b) Payments to be made for the acquisition of materials associated with projects in currencies other than those in which their cash flows are indexed.
- (c) Income that is directly linked to the evolution of currencies other than that of its cash flows.

Considering that the Company's functional currency is the Colombian peso, it is necessary to mitigate the exchange rate risk by minimizing the exposure of cash flows to the risk of exchange rate variations.

The instruments that can be used correspond to exchange rate derivatives (forwards and swaps). The Company currently contracts exchange rate hedges to cover the payment of invoices in dollars and euros for the purchase of assets in foreign currency (capex for maintenance and new projects) and a decrease in the CERE (real equivalent cost of energy of the reliability charge).

At the end of December 2024 the Company had contracted net exchange rate hedges in USD for \$201,128,476 and in EUR for \$4,042,980.

Commodity risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk (fuel market) and energy spot price risk (Colombian energy market).

The prices of solid fuels such as coal are the result of open contracting processes in the local market not directly associated with international commodities; the indexation of these is given by the variation of the IPPC (Coal Producer Price Index) limited to a maximum of +/-5% in order to maintain stability in the purchase values.

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The Company carries out most of its energy sales transactions through contracts in the wholesale energy market (MEM), in the unregulated market (MNR) and in the financial derivatives market (Derivex), in which a price indexed to the PPI has been previously agreed upon, thus mitigating the risk on the spot price of the generation portfolio.

Liquidity Risk

The Company maintains a liquidity policy consisting of contracting long-term credit facilities, cash and temporary financial investments, for amounts sufficient to support projected needs for a period that is based on the situation and expectations of the debt and capital markets. The available resources should cover the 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, undiscounted:

Concept	Current			Non Current				
	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total Current	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Total Non-Current
Trade accounts payable and other accounts payable	\$ 1.984.237.157	\$ -	\$ 1.984.237.157	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bank loans (principal + interest)	354.789.616	1.520.148.340	1.874.937.956	3.497.383.410	2.450.921.408	3.080.052.776	-	9.028.357.594
Bonds Issued (principal + interest)	36.786.294	841.851.409	878.637.703	378.982.958	463.841.784	334.015.625	-	1.176.840.367
Current accounts payable to related entities (Capital)	41.379.364	105.238.155	146.617.519	-	-	21.087.548	-	21.087.548
Capital lease obligations (principal + interest)	11.856.347	16.900.638	28.756.985	67.714.528	49.035.093	71.038.952	50.084.864	237.873.437
Total	\$2.429.048.778	\$2.484.138.542	\$4.913.187.320	\$3.944.080.896	\$2.963.798.285	\$3.506.194.901	\$50.084.864	\$10.464.158.946

Credit Risk

The Company closely monitors credit risk through established policies and procedures.

Trade accounts receivable

The Company's credit risk is historically limited given the short term of collection from customers, which allows them not to accumulate significant amounts individually. Likewise, the regulation allows the Company to proceed with the cut-off of energy supply and almost all contracts signed with customers establish as a cause for termination of the contract for non-payment. For this purpose, credit risk is constantly monitored through the evaluation of general and individual portfolio indicators.

To mitigate significant risks of non-payment in the electricity business, we deployed a robust scheme of preventive actions for payment reminders, which seeks to make our customers prioritize payment and avoid delinquency. In the event of non-payment, we proceed in the first instance with persuasive actions such as the suspension of electricity service and early collection management on high debt amounts. Subsequently, in the event that payment is not received or an agreement is reached, coercive collection management is initiated by assigning the debts to specialized collection firms, thus reducing the possibility of high portfolio deterioration. The evolution of the portfolio is monitored periodically and, if required, complementary recovery management actions are defined for amounts and situations that may represent a high impact of non-payment for the Company.

To mitigate significant credit and non-payment risks in the commercial portfolio, a credit analysis of the financing requests on PSVAs is performed and the constitution of guarantees is requested in each business. The Company deploys a robust scheme of preventive actions of payment reminder, which seeks that our customers prioritize payment avoiding delinquency. In the event of non-payment, we proceed in the first instance with persuasive actions such as early collection management on high amounts of debt. Subsequently, in the event that payment is not received or an agreement is reached, coercive collection management is initiated by assigning the debts to specialized collection firms, thus reducing the possibility of high portfolio deterioration. The performance of the loan is monitored periodically and, if required,

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complementary recovery management actions are defined for amounts and situations that may represent a high impact of non-payment for the Company.

Financial assets

Investments of the Company's available resources (cash investments) originated in the operation, and in other non-operating income and financial derivative transactions will be made with first line domestic and foreign financial institutions that comply with the minimum risk rating requested by the Company.

The minimum risk rating of the financial counterparties must be the long-term international investment grade, or its equivalent in local scale taking into account the minimum international foreign currency rating of the Republic of Colombia. Investments may only be made in counterparties with a lower rating, within the limits established by risks for non-investment grade counterparties, or prior approval by means of a current Waiver granted by risks. Local risk ratings must be issued by a recognized risk rating agency legally established in Colombia. For international risk ratings, those issued 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 qualification, it is chosen.
- If the counterparty has two ratings, the better of the two available ratings is taken.
- If the counterparty has more than two ratings, the second best available rating is taken.

Liquidity surplus operations must meet the following general criteria:

Security: In order to preserve the value of the investment portfolio, the available resources to be placed must comply with 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 investment should be sought.

Diversification: Risk concentration in a certain type of issuer or counterparty should be avoided.

Transparency: All transactions and commitments made in the management of available resources must be explicitly recorded and supported, and be governed by the rules and procedures in force.

Risk measurement

The Company adopted from January 1, 2018 IFRS 9, which introduced a new hedge accounting model, with the objective of aligning accounting more closely with companies' risk management activities and establishing a principles-based approach.

Under the new approach, a hedging relationship 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 resulting from this economic relationship.
- (c) The hedge ratio, understood as the ratio between the notional amount of the hedged item and the notional amount of the hedging instrument, is the same as that used by the Company for risk management purposes and such ratio is appropriate for hedge accounting purposes.

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40. Energy derivatives market

Generation

In May 2018, the Board of Directors approved the change of the Company's corporate purpose, in order to be able to carry out operations in the derivatives markets for purposes other than hedging the contracting portfolio. As of December 31, 2024, there are energy futures sale and purchase contracts in force for 10.8 GWh, for purposes other than hedging the contracting portfolio.

turn, 77.76 GWh were liquidated during the year to December 31, 2024, which were not considered within the hedging strategy.

Trading futures operations are backed by guarantees which as of December 31, 2024 amount to \$3,513,088 in cash and \$999,212 in TES, which are available to the company, but as part of its trading operation, they must be maintained as minimum amounts as cash and cash equivalents.

Distribution

In accordance with CREG Resolution 101 020 of 2022, which defines the transfer of contract prices resulting from the mechanism proposed by Derivex, the Company, in an attempt to mitigate the risk of exposure to the regulated market, participated in this energy derivatives mechanism from the first auction organized by the promoter on October 19, 2022 to serve the regulated market. In the first auction of the mechanism, a reference price was set that allowed Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. to close a transaction in December 2022 of 4 contracts for the period between May and August 2023. As of December 31, 2024 there are no contracts in force under this mechanism.

As of December 31, 2024 the Trading valuation for Enel Colombia closes as follows:

	Operation	MTM	No. Operations
Generation	Business	\$ (653.915)	16
Total		\$ (653.915)	16

41. Fair value information

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is presented at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between parties by mutual agreement and not in a forced or liquidation transaction, in accordance with the defined policy.

The financial assets and liabilities that present a variation between the book value and the fair value as of December 31, 2024 are presented below:

Financial assets (1)		
Trade and other accounts receivable, net	\$ 2.011.419.552	\$ 2.018.745.041
Total assets	\$ 2.011.419.552	\$ 2.018.745.041
Financial liabilities (2)		Fair value
loans	\$ 8.095.165.099	\$ 8.468.550.901
Bonds issued	1.745.170.339	1.738.724.891
Lease obligations	240.939.672	209.944.804
Total	\$ 10.081.275.110	\$ 10.417.220.596
Non-financial assets (3)		Fair value
Carbon credits	\$ 40.226.437	\$ 95.040.110
Total non-financial assets	\$ 40.226.437	\$ 95.040.110

The financial assets and liabilities that present a variation between the book value and the fair value as of

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December 31, 2023 are presented below:

	Book value	Reasonable values
Financial assets (1)		
Trade and other accounts receivable, net	\$ 2.449.099.302	\$ 2.452.256.657
Total assets	\$ 2.449.099.302	\$ 2.452.256.657
Financial liabilities (2)		
Bank Loans	\$ 6.635.299.682	\$ 7.473.076.071
Bonds	2.450.471.339	2.514.682.617
Lease obligations	221.210.897	214.981.945
Total liabilities	\$ 9.306.981.918	\$ 10.202.740.633
Non-financial assets (3)		
Carbon credits	\$ 23.573.288	\$ 78.330.801
Total non-financial assets	\$ 23.573.288	\$ 78.330.801

- (1) The Company evaluates accounts receivable and other long-term accounts receivable, classifying them under level 2 of hierarchy considering that they are observable in similar markets. This measurement is based on parameters such as the lowest interest rates in the market for products with similar characteristics as of December 2024, risk factors of each particular country, the solvency of the client and the risk characteristics of the financed portfolio. Based on this assessment, allowances are recorded to account for expected losses on these receivables
- (2) Debentures and capital leases are classified as level 2 since they are tradable in active markets at market prices at the measurement date. The fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates available for debt with similar terms, credit risk and maturities. The Company uses the discount rates of the zero-coupon curve according to the maturities of each issue.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company does not present in its statement of financial position any financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value.

- (3) As of December 31, 2024, there are recognized CO2 carbon credits, whose fair value is \$ 95,040,110 correspond to 2,691,628 certificates issued in November 2020 for reduction of CO2 emissions for the years 2015 - 2018 for \$18,755,788, 1,396,818 certificates issued in March 2021 for reduction of CO2 emissions for the years 2019 and 2020 for \$19,415,770, 1,167,444 certificates issued in February 2022 for reduction of CO2 emissions for \$16,485,062 and 1,133,764, certificates issued in September 2023 for reduction of CO2 emissions for \$23,674,181, 1,125,980 certificates issued in December 2024 for reduction of CO2 emissions for 16,719,309 from the Quimbo, Guavio Menor, Darío Valencia Samper, Salto II Tequendama plants; likewise, CO2 certificates with impact on the inventory have been sold for (\$54,823,673) (see Note 9).

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

As of December 31, the Company maintains in its separate statement of financial position the following financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level.

As of December 31, 2024:

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assets

Financial investments -unlisted companies with low liquidity

Derivative instruments (see note 5)

Financial liabilities (2)

Derivative instruments (see note 5)

Level 3	
	\$ 162.299
Level 2	
	\$ 50.385.716
	\$ 2.832.573

As of December 31, 2023:

assets

Financial investments -unlisted companies with low liquidity

Derivative instruments (see note 5)

Financial liabilities (2)

Derivative instruments (see note 15)

Level 3	
	\$ 198.656
Level 2	
	\$ 2.294.698
	\$ 76.927.698

For the measurement at fair value of this equity instrument, the Company's equity interest in Derivex was taken as the basis, this being the most appropriate method to measure the investment due to the conditions of the counterparty, given that there are no comparable instruments in the market.

42. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The categories of financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 9 are as follows:

Financial Assets	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Amortized Cost				
Trade accounts receivable and other receivables	\$ 1.960.126.018	\$ 51.293.534	\$ 2.394.965.018	\$ 54.134.284
Cash and cash equivalents	897.063.334	-	1.437.701.171	-
Accounts receivable from related entities	22.390.355	-	14.054.079	-
Other financial assets	25.278.245	-	13.431.972	-
Total Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	\$ 2.904.857.952	\$ 51.293.534	\$ 3.860.152.240	\$ 54.134.284
Fair value through profit or loss				
Other financial assets	2.545.921	162.299	3.693.337	198.656
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	\$ 2.545.921	\$ 162.299	\$ 3.693.337	\$ 198.656
Fair Value with changes in ORI				
Other financial assets	50.385.716	18.716.231	2.294.698	30.057.440
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value with changes in ORI	\$ 50.385.716	\$ 18.716.231	\$ 2.294.698	\$ 30.057.440
Financial liabilities	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Amortized Cost				
Other financial liabilities	\$ 2.033.705.965	\$ 8.047.569.145	\$ 2.097.418.166	\$ 7.209.563.752
Trade and other accounts payable	1.984.237.157	-	2.756.987.272	-
Accounts payable to entities	146.617.519	21.087.548	118.805.908	23.696.248
Total Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	\$ 4.164.560.641	\$ 8.068.656.693	\$ 4.973.211.346	\$ 7.233.260.000
Fair Value with changes in ORI				
Other financial liabilities	2.832.573	-	76.927.698	1.256.036
Total Financial Liabilities at Fair Value with changes in ORI	\$ 2.832.573	\$ -	\$ 76.927.698	\$ 1.256.036

43. Operating segments

The Company has been organized internally by operating segments, which have been defined based on IFRS 8, paragraph 9, which has as its starting point the segregation requested by the Company's decision-making bodies to review and evaluate the management of the businesses; and on the other hand, the criteria established in paragraph 12 of IFRS 8, taking into consideration the aggregation of operating segments that have similar economic characteristics.

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For each of the segments, the Chief Executive Officer, the Management Committee and the Company's Board of Directors review the internal reports periodically.

Consequently, the Company has defined the following operating segments, whose main products, services and operations are as described below:

N°	SEGMENT	OPERATION
1	Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power generation, and • Gas commercialization • Carbon credits trading
2	Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy distribution and commercialization • Public lighting service (infrastructure) and • Other businesses.

Additionally, these segments meet the quantitative thresholds for the determination of reportable segments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The financial information of the segments is determined by applying to each segment the Company's general policies described in the corresponding chapter.

The following is the financial information by segment:

Segment results for the period
January - December 2024

	Segments as of December 31, 2024			
	Generation	Distribution	Elimination or adjustments	Total
Income from ordinary activities from external customers	\$ 6.805.526.713	\$ 8.660.417.852	\$ -	\$ 15.465.944.565
Revenues from ordinary activities from intersegment transactions	700.592.820	235.345.462	(935.938.282)	-
Income from activities	7.506.119.533	8.895.763.314	(935.938.282)	15.465.944.565
Procurement and	(4.870.302.144)	(5.179.192.200)	935.938.282	(9.113.556.062)
Depreciation and amortization	(311.108.482)	(615.699.424)	-	(926.807.906)
Personnel expenses	(211.683.524)	(305.950.198)	-	(517.633.722)
Other income (costs)	(283.108.120)	(204.229.403)	-	(487.337.523)
Interest income	42.512.263	137.983.026	-	180.495.289
Interest expense	(512.019.683)	(633.498.990)	-	(1.145.518.673)
Differences in exchange	(17.053.209)	(6.829.613)	-	(23.882.822)
Equity in the income (loss) of equity method investees	195.946.493	(9.830.356)	-	186.116.137
Results on sale and disposal of assets	(2.135.340)	(14.609.115)	-	(16.744.455)
Other non-monetary items:	(209.200.844)	(64.439.340)	-	(273.640.184)
Impairment losses on financial assets	(209.200.844)	(64.439.340)	-	(273.640.184)
Income before	1.327.966.943	1.999.467.701	-	3.327.434.644
Income tax expense (income)	(361.821.907)	(713.676.569)	-	(1.075.498.476)
Net income	\$ 966.145.036	\$ 1.285.791.132	\$ -	\$ 2.251.936.168

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Segment results for the period
January - December 2023

	Segments as of December 31, 2023			
	Generation	Distribution	Elimination or adjustments	Total
Income from ordinary activities from external customers	\$ 6.699.854.058	\$ 8.473.157.736	\$ -	\$ 15.173.011.794
Income from ordinary activities from intersegment transactions	685.489.219	237.275.590	(922.764.809)	-
Income from activities	7.385.343.277	8.710.433.326	(922.764.809)	15.173.011.794
Procurement and	(3.738.720.736)	(5.345.819.520)	922.764.809	(8.161.775.447)
Depreciation and amortization	(283.203.319)	(543.437.833)	-	(826.641.152)
Personnel expenses	(202.290.448)	(290.732.349)	-	(493.022.797)
Other income (costs)	(153.313.283)	(190.309.928)	-	(343.623.211)
Interest income	53.536.851	212.723.123	-	266.259.974
Interest expense	(562.809.023)	(576.535.472)	-	(1.139.344.495)
Differences in exchange	10.888.528	10.015.131	-	20.903.659
Equity in income (loss) of equity method investees	(195.483.837)	(16.348.671)	-	(211.832.508)
Results on sale and disposal of assets	23.929.197	(7.689.520)	-	16.239.677
Other non-monetary items:	(607.947.025)	(46.614.292)	-	(654.561.317)
Impairment losses on financial assets	(607.947.025)	(46.614.292)	-	(654.561.317)
Income before	1.729.930.182	1.915.683.995	-	3.645.614.177
Income tax expense (income)	(1.028.442.631)	(685.550.356)	-	(1.713.992.987)
Net income	\$ 701.487.551	\$ 1.230.133.639	\$ -	\$ 1.931.621.190

Financial position by segment as of
December 31, 2024

	Segments as of December 31, 2024		
	Generation	Distribution	Total
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 13.652.034.627	\$ 6.744.320.479	\$ 20.396.355.106
Intangible Assets	314.733.684	318.659.828	633.393.512
Accounts receivable	610.851.794	1.422.958.113	2.033.809.907
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	3.454.688.103	48.816.932	3.503.505.035
Other Assets	807.717.905	1.294.168.775	2.101.886.680
Total Operating Assets	18.840.026.113	9.828.924.127	28.668.950.240
Other financial liabilities	4.947.493.814	5.136.613.869	10.084.107.683
Accounts payable	1.312.947.146	838.995.078	2.151.942.224
Provisions	910.849.296	56.469.981	967.319.277
Other Liabilities	775.449.887	485.153.174	1.260.603.061
Total Operating Liabilities	\$ 7.946.740.143	\$ 6.517.232.102	\$ 14.463.972.245

Financial position by segment as of
December 31, 2023

	Segments as of December 31, 2023		
	Generation	Distribution	Total
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 11.018.012.961	\$ 7.531.680.709	\$ 18.549.693.670
Intangible Assets	340.179.413	446.870.619	787.050.032
Accounts receivable	560.804.447	1.902.348.933	2.463.153.380
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	2.969.341.774	65.994.422	3.035.336.196
Other Assets	1.542.558.728	1.158.407.292	2.700.966.020
Total Operating Assets	16.430.897.323	11.105.301.975	27.536.199.298
Other financial liabilities	3.978.550.159	5.406.615.493	9.385.165.652
Accounts payable	1.078.785.881	1.820.703.547	2.899.489.428
Provisions	371.764.278	49.321.035	421.085.313
Other Liabilities	953.929.196	747.472.277	1.701.401.473
Total Operating Liabilities	\$ 6.383.029.514	\$ 8.024.112.352	\$ 14.407.141.866

44. Relevant Topics

Authorization for construction and commissioning of the Guayepo III Solar Park.

On January 12, 2024, the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. authorized the construction and commissioning of the Guayepo III solar farm, as well as the subscription and execution of all the documents

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and acts necessary for such purpose, including the acquisition of one hundred percent (100%) of the shares of the company Guayepo Solar III S.A.S. E.S.P.

On August 5, 2024, Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. acquired 100% of the shares of the company Guayepo Solar III S.A.S. E.S.P.

Route 40 Voluntary Disposal Process

Within the framework of the voluntary alienation process agreed with ANI and the Ruta 40 concessionaire, in January 2024 the initial payment of \$7,878,073 was received in connection with the voluntary alienation of the strip of land owned by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., located parallel to the road under construction, and the granting of an easement.

By means of public deed No.3310 of November 6, 2024, the transfer of a partial area of 28,835.46 m² was formalized in favor of the National Infrastructure Agency - ANI, for a value of \$8,444,027. Additionally, through public deed No.3010 of November 6, 2024, a transit easement was granted over a land area of 5,906.25 m² in favor of the same third party, for a value of \$2,810,363; of these amounts, \$984,921 are pending payment by the National Infrastructure Agency - ANI, payment that is expected with the corresponding registration of the public deed.

La Loma Solar Farm begins commercial operation

On February 13, 2024, La Loma Solar Park was inaugurated, the largest solar power generation plant in the country connected to the National Interconnected System (SIN). As of this date, this plant will generate 420 GWh/year.

Reliability Charge Auction

The Company participated in the reliability charge auction for the 2027-2028 period, with the portfolio of existing plants and 6 new generation projects (Fundación, Guayepo III, Atlántico, Valledupar, Chinú and Sahagún). The result for the Company was the award of 12,157 GWh/year in firm energy obligations, for a term of up to 20 years, except in the case of the Fundación project which, being under construction, will be for 10 years.

Senior Management and Audit Committee News

On March 21, 2024 the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. appointed the following members of the Audit Committee:

Principal Alternate Principal

- Francesco Bertoli - Monica Cataldo.
- Juan Ricardo Ortega - Andres Baracaldo Sarmiento.
- Carolina Soto Losada - Rutty Paola Ortiz Jara.
- Astrid Martinez Ortiz - Mario Trujillo Hernandez.

News from directors and members of Senior Management

Additionally, on March 21, 2024, the Board of Directors: i) appointed Mr. Francesco Bertoli as Chief Executive Officer of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., effective April 1, 2024, and ii) accepted the resignation of Mr. Luciano Tommasi as Chief Executive Officer effective March 31, 2024.

Tranche of Ordinary Bonds

On April 4, 2024, Resolution No. 0393 of February 28, 2024, whereby the registration in the RNVE of the Eighth Tranche of Ordinary Bonds that was in charge of Codensa S.A. E.S.P., and that was transferred to

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the Company, by virtue of the completion of the process of merger by absorption, for the amount of 195,000 million pesos, was cancelled. The above does not represent a financial impact for the Company.

Approval of the solar project Atlántico

On May 2, 2024 at the Global Investment Committee, and on May 6 at the Board of Directors, the construction of the Atlántico project, with a capacity of 256 MWp, was approved. The investment in this project is for a total value of approximately US\$199.4 million (US\$0.78 million/MWp).

Governmental measures to mitigate the risk of rationing due to the El Niño phenomenon

Due to the fact that the El Niño phenomenon lasted longer than initially expected, the national government was forced to implement several transitory measures to mitigate the risk of rationing in case the dry period extended even further, such as the following:

- Resolution Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) 40116 (April 2, 2024): transitory measures for the supply of demand due to summer energy conditions 2023 - 2024 (Thermal Target).
- Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) Resolution 101-038 (April 15, 2024): transitory measures to defer payment obligations of marketers.
- Resolution CREG 101-041 (April 20, 2024): whereby it establishes transitory measures for the dispatch of hydraulic plants with available reservoir in the event of the El Niño 23-24 Phenomenon.
- Circular MME 40017 (April 20, 2024): by means of which this portfolio announces its decision to extend until May 31, 2024 the measures set forth in Resolution 40116 of 2024.
- Additionally, the CREG issued Resolution 701038 of 2024, which proposes the new commercialization methodology. According to the CREG's regulatory agenda for the year 2025, the new commercialization methodology is expected to be definitively issued in the first quarter of 2025.

These measures have had some negative impacts on operating income for the month of April, without representing losses or risks to the Company's financial viability. As the rainy season has started and these are temporary measures, no future impact is expected, so after overcoming the situation there is a sign of tranquility for the sector.

New regulatory and legal standards

On July 2, 2024, the Ministry of Mines and Energy published Resolution MME 40225 of 2024, which aims to reduce electricity tariffs in the country and establishes general guidelines for renegotiating energy contracts between agents; the CREG must issue application regulations and goals. There may be possible impacts in the future in case of deciding to renegotiate.

Dividend Payment

On July 29, 2024, the Company paid the first installment of the declared ordinary dividends corresponding to the 2023 result.

Dissolution and liquidation Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S.

On August 21, 2024, the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. approved the dissolution and voluntary liquidation of Enel X Way Colombia S.A.S., a company whose corporate purpose is to carry out any act related to the purchase, sale, acquisition, import and export, development, operation, management, administration and commercialization of the electric recharging infrastructure.

Investment European Bank (IEB) Credit Agreement

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., informs that on October 10, 2024 it signed a credit agreement with Investment European Bank (IEB) for an amount of up to USD 300 million equivalent in COP. The loan is partially backed

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by a guarantee from SACE (Italian Export Credit Agency) and may be disbursed over a period of 1 year from the date of execution of the agreement. The resources will be used to finance the construction of the Guayepo I and II Solar Park, as well as to strengthen and develop the distribution business through modernization, resilience and grid strengthening projects, in addition to the interconnection and expansion of the grid, also promoting the integration of new customers, renewable energies and electric mobility solutions. The agreement includes the standard events of default for this type of financing, which could result in the acceleration of the loan. In addition, the loan agreement does not include any recourse mechanisms against third parties.

National Shortage Statute

As of September 30, 2024, the Colombian electricity system was declared at risk, in accordance with the parameters established in Resolution CREG 026 of 2014, thus activating the statute of risk of shortage of supply for the first time since its creation in 2014, as a result of the fact that the country is going through the historical minimum in terms of hydrological contributions.

The purpose of the Statute is to guarantee the security of the electric system to face a future summer between January and April 2025, thus preserving the aggregate reservoir level, limiting the generation capacity of hydraulic plants under normal conditions and prioritizing thermoelectric dispatch. This situation will have an impact on the operation of all companies in the Colombian electricity sector, due to the intervention in actual generation and prices. In the case of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., this event impacted the results of the last quarter of the year. It is worth mentioning that the mechanism foresees the economic recovery of the impact in the following months after the end of the application of the statute of risk of shortage of supply. Subsequent to CREG Resolution 101-063 of November 2024, November 20, 2024 was the last day on which the reliability assurance mechanism provided for by the nationwide de-supply status was applied.

Nullity of the creation of Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S.

On October 23, 2024, the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca issued a second instance judgment within the accumulated process, confirming the first instance judgment that declared the nullity of Article 91 of Agreement 761 of 2020, which authorized the creation of Operadora Distrital de Transporte S.A.S. "La Rolita".

By virtue of the declaration of nullity of the act of creation of "La Rolita", Transmilenio S.A. and the Capital District must correct the defect of the act of creation before the Council of Bogotá, through the presentation of a draft District Agreement accompanied by the corresponding demonstrative studies and other requirements in accordance with the applicable regulations in force.

45. Approval of Financial Statements

The Company's general purpose financial statements as of December 31, 2024 were recommended by the Audit Committee according to Minute No. 85 of February 25, 2025 and approved for presentation to the General Shareholders' Meeting by the Board of Directors according to Minute No. 551 of February 27, 2025, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Commerce.

46. Subsequent Events

Incorporation of the company Wind Autogeneración S.A.S.

On January 15, 2025, Wind Autogeneración S.A.S. was incorporated, whose purpose is the use of non-conventional renewable energy sources (FNCER) for self-generation and/or marginal production of energy for its own consumption, either at the production site and/or sites other than those of production or to implement the consumption of its related parties at sites other than those of production, in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1403 of November 22, 2024, as well as the rules that complement, replace or modify it.

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