PERIODIC REPORT
FOR THE END OF FISCAL YEAR 2025

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Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. Annual Report

Current Securities Issues

Class of Security	Rating	Trading System	Stock Exchange	Tranche	Issue	Ticker	Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Placement rate	Amount placed*	Current amount of the issue*
Issues by Emgesa S.A. ESP – Now Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. [1]												
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Fourth	Seventh	BCHB1129B15	B-15	12/13/2012	12/13/2027	CPI + 3.64%	$500,000	$200,000
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Sixth	Ninth	BCHB06149B16	B-16	May 16, 2014	5/16/2030	CPI + 4.15%	$590,000	$162,500
Total												**$362,500**
Codensa S.A. ESP Issues – Now Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. [1]												
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Seventh	Tenth	BCOS7189B012	B-12	4/11/2018	4/11/2030	CPI + 3.59%	$360,000	$160,000
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Ninth	Twelfth	BCOS9199B10	B-10	3/7/2019	3/7/2029	CPI + 3.56%	$480,000	$200,000
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Tenth	Thirteenth	BCOS1209B7	B-7	8/25/2020	8/25/2027	CPI + 2.45%	$500,000	$250,000
Total												**$610,000**
Total Outstanding Securities												**$972,500**

*Figures in millions of Colombian pesos – COP$
MEC: Colombian Electronic Market
BVC: Colombian Stock Exchange

1. By means of Public Deed No. 562 dated March 1, 2022, issued by Notary Public No. 11 of Bogotá, the merger agreement was filed, thereby formalizing the merger by absorption between the companies Emgesa S.A. ESP (the acquiring company), Codensa S.A. ESP, Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. ESP, and ESSA2 SpA (the acquired companies) was formalized. As a result of this merger, the company Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. was established.

Contents

1 Glossary

POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT (PPA): A contract between a user or customer and an electricity producer for the sale of electricity at a predetermined price and for a predetermined period. The contract sets forth the commercial terms of the electricity sale: contract duration, delivery point, delivery dates and times, volume, price, and energy source.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY: Any economically organized activity carried out by a Company for the production, transformation, distribution, management, or custody of goods, or for the provision of services.

CONNECTION ASSETS: These are the assets required for a generator, a user, or another transmitter to physically connect to the national transmission system, a regional transmission system, or a local distribution system.

GENERATION ASSETS: Refers to the facilities and equipment used to produce electricity. This includes hydroelectric, thermal, wind, and solar power plants, among others.

ACQUISITION: Any purchase, lease, swap, merger, and generally any type of legal transaction involving the acquisition of an asset.

STORAGE: An electricity storage system that allows electricity to be stored and then released when needed; this technology is particularly well-suited for intermittent energy sources such as solar and wind power. The most commonly used storage systems are pumped-storage hydroelectric plants and battery storage systems.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT: Key management personnel who have the authority and responsibility to plan, direct, and control the entity's activities, directly or indirectly, including any director or officer (whether executive or non-executive) of the entity.

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT: Repayment is the act of paying part or all of the principal on a debt.

ASIC: The Administrator of the Commercial Exchange System, as defined in CREG Resolution 071 of 2006, as amended, supplemented, or replaced from time to time.

BESS - BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS: This refers to the installation of battery banks, along with their corresponding connection, disconnection, and protection equipment, used for the temporary storage of electrical energy and its subsequent delivery to the grid. It also includes the electronic interface and the required metering system(s). When coupled with a wind or solar power plant, it allows for overcoming their inherent limitations regarding flexibility and distribution.

ENERGY EXCHANGE: An information system managed by the Commercial Exchange System Administrator that allows generators and traders in the wholesale market to exchange energy supply and demand bids on an hourly basis, so that the Commercial Exchange System Administrator can execute the resulting contracts within this system and settle, collect, and distribute the corresponding monetary amounts to the parties and the transmission operators.

BONDS: These are securities representing a portion of a debt obligation issued by an

issuing entity. Their minimum maturity is one year, and in return for their investment, the holder will receive interest at a rate set by the issuer in accordance with market conditions at the time the securities are issued. Due to their characteristics, these securities are considered fixed-income instruments.

SECURITIES RATING: An independent and professional opinion issued by a credit rating agency regarding an issuer's ability to repay the principal and interest on its obligations in a timely manner.

CAM: Central America.

INSTALLED CAPACITY: Maximum authorized output power of the power plants.

RELIABILITY FEE: Remuneration paid to a generation agent for the availability of generation assets with the characteristics and parameters declared for the calculation of the ENFICC, which guarantees compliance with the Firm Energy Obligation (OEF) assigned to it in an Auction for the Allocation of Firm Energy Obligations or in the mechanism serving as its substitute. This energy is associated with the Backup Generation Capacity referred to in Article 23 of Law 143 of 1994 and is the energy that can be committed to guaranteeing users the reliability of the electric power service under critical conditions.

ONSHORE/OFFSHORE WIND POWER PLANT: A facility that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The term "onshore" refers to land-based plants, while the term "offshore" refers to wind farms built on water surfaces, generally seas or oceans.

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) POWER PLANT: A power plant consisting of a series of modules that convert solar radiation into electrical energy by utilizing the photovoltaic effect. Photovoltaic power plants are divided into two categories: "stand-alone," if they are not connected to a grid and use the energy produced on-site, and "grid-connected," if they are connected to an electrical distribution grid.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT: A hydroelectric power plant is a facility that uses hydraulic energy to generate electricity.

THERMAL POWER **PLANT:** A thermal power plant is a facility used to generate electricity from the energy released by fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas, coal, wood, and uranium nuclei.

DISTRIBUTION CENTER: Also known as a distribution substation, it refers to the set of switchgear and/or transformers located at a single geographic point within the medium-voltage (MV) distribution network, intended to supply power directly to MV customers or through low-voltage (LV) networks.

NATIONAL DISPATCH CENTER (CND): The agency responsible for the planning, supervision, and control of the integrated operation of the generation, interconnection, and transmission resources of the National Interconnected System.

UNREGULATED CUSTOMER: For all regulatory purposes, this is a natural or legal person with a maximum demand exceeding a specified value in MW or a minimum monthly energy consumption in MWh, as defined by the Commission, per legally registered facility, beyond which the customer does not use public electricity transmission networks and uses the energy on the same property or on adjacent properties. Their electricity purchases are

made at prices freely agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. The current limit is established in CREG Resolution 131 of 1998 and corresponds to 55 MWh/month or a maximum demand exceeding 0.1 MW of power.

REGULATED CUSTOMER: A customer whose electricity purchases are subject to rates established by the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG).

CO_2 FOOTPRINT: The average amount of CO_2 that power plants emit into the atmosphere when producing one unit of energy (1 kWh).

ENERGY TRADING OR TRADING: The activity consisting of purchasing electricity on the Wholesale Energy Market (MEM) and selling it to end users.

NATIONAL OPERATIONS COUNCIL (CNO): An entity whose primary function is to agree on the technical aspects to ensure that the integrated operation of the National Interconnected System is safe, reliable, and economical, as well as to act as the enforcement body for the Operating Regulations, in accordance with current regulations.

COP, PESOS, OR $: The legal currency of the Republic of Colombia, the Colombian peso.

CREG: Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission. A special administrative unit attached to the Ministry of Mines and Energy, legally mandated to regulate the provision of residential public services for electricity and fuel gas, as established in Laws 142 and 143 of 1994.

DANE: National Administrative Department of Statistics.

PLANT AVAILABILITY: An indicator representing the percentage of time during which a plant can generate electricity in the analyzed reference period.

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION: The activity of transmitting electricity through a grid at voltages below 220 kV.

DOLLAR: For the purposes of this report, the dollar refers to the legal currency of the United States of America.

DNP: National Planning Department.

ISSUER: A company that issues fixed-income or equity securities on the public securities market.

ENFICC: This is the firm power for the Reliability Charge, which refers to the maximum amount of electricity that a power plant is capable of delivering continuously under low-flow conditions over a one-year period, as defined in Resolution 071 of 2006 issued by the CREG ( ), or any regulation that modifies, replaces, or supplements it.

SHORTAGE STATUTE: A mechanism of last resort provided for by CREG Resolution 026 of 2014, designed to prevent high-impact situations not covered by the Reliability Charge. The Statute monitors energy and market variables to ensure assertiveness when intervening in the market with the mechanism for sustaining reliability, which triggers the Reliability Charge if this has not already occurred, and manages the situation to minimize its impact on the energy supply.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES: Energy sources that are continuously replenished. They include the sun, wind, water resources, geothermal resources, biomass, and the sea.

ENERGY GENERATION OR GENERATION: The activity of producing electrical energy. It is carried out using machines that harness the force of water, air, sunlight, or the energy from fuels, converting them into electrical energy in hydroelectric or thermal power plants, respectively. Energy obtained directly from nature is called primary energy, and that produced from fuels is called secondary energy.

GENERATOR: A natural or legal person who produces electrical energy.

GW: Gigawatt. A unit of electrical power equivalent to one million kW.

GWh: Gigawatt-hour. A unit of electrical energy equivalent to one million kWh.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Refers to the poles and conduits that are part of the electrical distribution networks.

KW: Kilowatt. A unit of electrical power equivalent to 1,000 watts.

kWh: Kilowatt-hour. A measure of electrical energy over time, corresponding to kW per hour.

LAW 142 OF 1994: Refers to the Special Law on Residential Public Utilities, which stipulates the rights and obligations of both customers and Residential Public Utility Companies regarding the provision of service.

LICENSE: Any authorization issued by a state authority to permit the performance of certain acts or activities, including, but not limited to, the granting of industrial property rights such as trademarks, patents, operating permits, or other developments; environmental licenses; construction licenses; and mining licenses, among others.

WHOLESALE ENERGY MARKET (MEM): A set of information exchange systems between generators and suppliers of large blocks of electricity within the National Interconnected System, used to enter into long-term energy contracts and exchange contracts on defined quantities and prices, subject to the Regulations on the Operation of the National Interconnected System ( ) and other applicable rules.

LONG-TERM MARKET: A market for energy contracts in which generators and suppliers freely agree on quantities and prices for the purchase and sale of electricity for terms exceeding one day.

UNREGULATED MARKET: Composed of unregulated users, that is, those consumers who, because they exceed a consumption threshold, can freely negotiate the electricity supply rate with the supplier of their choice. These types of users are called “unregulated” precisely because their rates are not regulated by the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG), but are agreed upon through a negotiation process between the consumer and the supplier.

REGULATED MARKET: A system in which customers participate for whom the rate for all charges is calculated and regulated by the CREG.

MME: The Ministry of Mines and Energy or the government entity acting in its stead.

MW: Megawatt, or the unit of electrical power equivalent to 1,000 kW or 1,000,000 watts.

IFRS: Refers to the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted in Colombia by Law 1314 of 2009, or any standards that modify or supplement it.

VOLTAGE LEVEL: For residential public electricity service, the following voltage levels are defined, to one of which metering equipment may be connected, directly or indirectly. Regional Transmission and/or Local Distribution systems are classified by levels based on the nominal operating voltage, according to the following definition:

Level 4: Systems with a nominal voltage greater than or equal to 57 kV
Level 3: Systems with a nominal voltage greater than or equal to 13.9 kV and less than 56.9 kV
Level 2: Systems with a nominal voltage greater than or equal to 1 kV and less than 13.8 kV
Level 1: Systems with a nominal voltage less than 1 kV

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS: These correspond to the subaccounts representing obligations arising from financing transactions entered into by the entity with financial institutions and other unrelated entities, and from the issuance of debt instruments. They also include accruals and financing costs associated with such financing and other obligations arising from financial derivatives.

OEF: These are Firm Energy Obligations that bind a generator in accordance with its offer to the system, based on its capacity to produce firm electricity when the Market Price exceeds the Shortage Price.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS: Any material transaction not disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

NON-TECHNICAL ENERGY LOSSES: Energy lost in a trading market for reasons other than the transmission and transformation of electricity.

TECHNICAL ENERGY LOSSES: Losses that occur in networks, service connections, lighting fixtures, meters, transformers, and other equipment installed in distribution networks.

SCARCITY PRICE: The value defined by the CREG and updated monthly that determines the level of the Exchange Price at which OEFs become enforceable and constitutes the maximum price at which this energy is compensated.

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK: A set of elements used for the transformation and transmission of electrical energy to the point of delivery to the customer.

CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING: A process through which one or more of the following scenarios occur: (i) a company transforms its business model, which may sometimes entail changes to the corporate structure or to entities

that make up the same business group; or (ii) when the entities that make up the company or the business group to which a Company belongs reorganize themselves, or are added or

eliminated, in a way that alters the corporate structure of which the company is a part.

RES: Acronym for Renewable Energy Sources.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY: IAS 37 (International Accounting Standard) defines contingent liabilities as the accounting recognition of a contingent obligation, and is therefore synonymous with it. In this sense, a contingent liability is:

a) A contingent liability arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the entity's control; or
b) A present liability arising from past events that has not been recognized in the financial statements because:
(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle it; or
(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

MARKET RISK: The possibility that a company will incur losses associated with a decrease in the value of its investments due to price fluctuations.

SAIDI: Energy Service Quality Indicator that measures the total duration in hours of power outage events experienced on average by each user during an analyzed time period.

SAIFI: Energy Service Quality Indicator that indicates the total number of events experienced on average by all users during an analyzed time period.

NATIONAL INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM (SIN): The system composed of the following interconnected elements: generation plants and equipment, the national interconnection grid, regional and interregional transmission grids, distribution grids, and users' electrical loads.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (SDL): An electric power transmission system consisting of the set of lines and substations, with their associated equipment, which operate at voltage levels 3, 2, and 1 and are used to provide service in a retail market.

NATIONAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (NTS): The interconnected electric power transmission system consisting of the set of lines, with their corresponding connection modules, operating at voltages equal to or greater than 220 kV.

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (STR): An electricity transmission system consisting of the Network Operator's (NO) connection assets to the STN and the set of lines, equipment, and substations, along with their associated equipment, operating at Voltage Level 4. STRs may consist of the assets of one or more network operators.

SITUATIONS IN WHICH A CHANGE OF CONTROL OF THE ISSUER IS DEEMED TO HAVE OCCURRED: Control of an issuer is deemed to have been lost when investors do not meet all of the following criteria:

a) Control over the investee;
b) Exposure to, or a right to, variable returns/dividends arising from their involvement in the investee; and
c) The ability to use their power over the investee to influence the amount of the investor's returns/dividends.

SECURITIES RATING AGENCY (SRA): An entity specializing in risk analysis that issues an independent opinion on the credit quality of a securities issue (securities rating).

SSPD: Superintendency of Residential Public Services.

AUCTIONS: A mechanism for allocating contracts or rights through a competitive process in which participants submit bids under certain pre-established conditions. In the context of the electricity market, auctions may be used for long-term energy contracting, the allocation of firm power obligations, or the allocation of transmission capacity in natural gas networks, among others.

AUCTIONS FOR THE ALLOCATION OF FIRM POWER OBLIGATIONS: A process for negotiating Firm Power Obligations, with defined rules for price formation and the allocation of quantities based on the bids submitted by participants.

CAPACITY AUCTIONS: A new market created to ensure long-term price indicators and conditions for the operation of the electricity system in line with decarbonization objectives. The mechanism introduces compensation for those electricity capacity providers who commit to maintaining or, if necessary, making available capacity to the electricity system.

LONG-TERM CONTRACTING AUCTIONS: This is the mechanism defined by the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Resolution 40590 of 2019 to promote long-term contracting for electricity generation projects, complementing existing mechanisms in the Wholesale Electricity Market, in compliance with the objectives established in Decree 0570 of 2018.

REGULATED AUCTIONS: Auctions intended for the long-term purchase and sale of electricity, typically conducted for distribution companies that purchase electricity on behalf of regulated users. In some cases, they may be extended to consumers or eligible customers.

RATE: The value resulting from applying the legally authorized subsidy or contribution factor to the Unit Cost of Service Provision.

REMOTE METERING: A set of components that enable remote interrogation of metering equipment via a wired, wireless, cellular, or other communications system.

ENERGY TRANSITION: The current energy transition is the shift from the use of non-renewable energy sources to renewable sources, and is part of a broader transition toward sustainable economies through the use of renewable energy, the adoption of energy-saving techniques, and sustainable development.

UPME: The Mining and Energy Planning Unit (Unidad de Planeación Minero-Energética) or the government entity acting in its stead.

Part One – General Aspects of the Operation

1.1 Description of the issuer's business purpose.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. is the result of the merger by absorption by Emgesa S.A. E.S.P. of the companies Codensa S.A. E.S.P., Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., and ESSA 2 SpA, owner of the Enel Green Power companies in Central America.

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. is a commercial corporation organized as a public utility company in accordance with the provisions of Laws 142 and 143 of 1994; as required by applicable regulations, its acts and contracts are governed by the rules of private law. Its primary activity is the generation, distribution, sale, and storage of electricity under the terms of Law 143 of 1994 and the regulations that govern, supplement, amend, or repeal it, and all types of activities directly, indirectly, complementarily, or ancillary to these, as well as carrying out all activities related to the provision of public services in general that are related, connected, complementary, and associated with the provision of public services in general.

Its framework of operation is governed by Laws 142 and 143 of 1994, the regulations issued by the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and other competent authorities.

• Main economic activity of the subsidiaries of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

ENEL X COLOMBIA S.A.S. ESP.—The Company's corporate purpose shall be the traditional and/or digital sale of electricity, and it may, among other things: a) Acquire and develop assets of any nature, whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, that are necessary for the conduct of the Company's business; b) Dispose of, lease, encumber, and manage the Company's assets; c) Issue, draw, accept, endorse, guarantee, discount, and generally trade in securities and any type of individual or collective credit; d) Enter into all types of public and private law contracts suitable for achieving the corporate purposes; e) Participate, subject to the laws and the bylaws, in other companies to facilitate, expand, or complement the corporate enterprise, whether by subscribing to or acquiring shares or stock in such companies with the intent of continuing operations or merging with them; f) Enter into partnership agreements, whether as an active or passive partner, consortia, temporary joint ventures, and any other lawful form of business collaboration; g) Participate as a partner or shareholder in other companies, including credit institutions; h) Enter into or execute, in general, all lawful acts or contracts necessary for the pursuit of the Company's corporate purpose.

ENEL FOUNDATION. —The Foundation's purpose shall be to strengthen ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. ESP.'s Corporate Social Responsibility toward the community, for which it shall promote and establish self-sustaining projects and carry out cultural, educational, and social programs that strengthen community social development. Its scope of action is limited to the entire Colombian territory, with an emphasis on the areas of influence of ENEL COLOMBIA's operations.

EGP FOTOVOLTAICA LA LOMA S.A.S.—The Company's purpose shall be to carry out the following activities: A) The promotion of solar photovoltaic generation facilities; B) All commercial or civil activities related to the installation, maintenance, and sale of such equipment or the energy produced by it; C) Acquire all types of infrastructure related to its

corporate purpose, whether existing or to be designed and constructed; Operate, maintain, and commercially exploit such infrastructure, as well as vehicles, machinery, or other assets necessary for the fulfillment of the corporate purpose. D) Acquire, grant, lease, and encumber in any manner the movable or immovable property of the company, when such transactions are necessary or convenient for the proper fulfillment of its corporate purpose. E) To carry out loan and discount transactions, granting and receiving security interests or personal guarantees; to open, operate, and close bank accounts or savings accounts; to draw, endorse, accept, and guarantee negotiable instruments; and, in general, to deal with all types of credit documents, whether civil or commercial; F) To apply for, register, acquire, or own in any form, use, enjoy, and exploit trademarks, designs, and brand names, patents, inventions, and processes; to use technologies and trademarks, whether owned by the company or third parties, in the pursuit of its corporate purpose G) To participate as a shareholder or partner in companies with an identical, similar, related, or complementary corporate purpose, H) In general, to enter into or execute, on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties, any or all acts or contracts—civil or commercial, principal or guarantee, or of any other nature—including public and private tenders or competitive bidding processes or direct contracting, directly related to the corporate purpose and deemed necessary or convenient to carry out within said purpose; I) The direct organization and execution of projects involving electronic and electrical systems, primary and secondary electrical distribution networks—both rural and urban—industrial networks, the construction of residential and commercial networks, lighting, high voltage, electrical regulation, power systems, electronic switching systems, electronic security, maintenance of substations, low-voltage cells, and related equipment and accessories, engineering of automatic and industrial control equipment, and industrial equipment; J) Enter into all types of contracts, civil, commercial, labor, industrial, or financial acts, whether typical or atypical, that are appropriate for its own purposes; enter into partnership agreements and acquire shares or interests in companies; split off from, merge with, or be absorbed by other companies having the same or similar corporate purpose; all to the extent that it is directly related to the corporate purpose and to promote its full development, including all matters determined by Laws 142 and 143 of 1994 and the corresponding CREG and CRA Resolutions.

GUAYEPO SOLAR S.A.S.—The Company may engage in any lawful commercial or civil activity in Colombia and abroad, including but not limited to the following activities: a) The development of new projects involving the use of non-conventional energy sources, including but not limited to research and technological development or formulation and preliminary research, technical, financial, economic, and environmental studies, the acquisition of equipment, components, and machinery, as well as their installation and commissioning; b) Research, investment, and development of clean technologies for energy production and projects utilizing such technologies for power generation; c) The planning, design, development, implementation, management, operation, and maintenance of all types of electrical infrastructure and/or electrical systems; d) Research and development, consulting, and assistance activities in the energy sector. To carry out its corporate purpose, the company may engage in the activities listed below and those that are related to or complementary to it and that have a means-to-end relationship with the latter: a) Investment in real estate businesses of any kind , b) The representation of foreign and domestic companies, the marketing, placement, and sale of machinery, equipment, plants, products, and goods, the promotion and establishment of industries, and other activities inherent to and characteristic of commercial representation; in carrying out the aforementioned activities, the company may (i) Participate in the acquisition and disposal of financial assets or real estate securities, (ii) Participate in any type of company,

regardless of its purpose, through the payment of capital contributions or through the subscription or payment of shares or equity interests, (iii) Sell, exchange, or encumber them, or accept pledges, (iv) Borrow money with or without interest or, for any purpose, pledge its movable or immovable property as collateral to support its own lending or borrowing operations, such as bank accounts or obtaining letters of credit, (v) To take out insurance policies that allow it to obtain the funds and other assets necessary for the development of the company; and (vi) Enter into or carry out other acts or related business transactions that are preparatory or ancillary to the foregoing, as well as any other contractual operations necessary to fulfill its corporate purpose, including all civil, commercial, and administrative acts that are means to an end in relation to its corporate purpose, and all acts intended to exercise its rights and fulfill its legal, judicial, or extrajudicial obligations arising from the activities carried out by the company; d) Enter into any type of transaction with insurance companies related to the protection of property owned by the company, by third parties, and that the company manages in the course of its corporate purpose; e) In general, perform all acts related to the existence and activities of the company; and f) Any lawful business in accordance with the law. The company may generally carry out all acts, contracts, business transactions, and operations of any nature related to the aforementioned corporate purpose, as well as any similar, related, or complementary activities, or those that facilitate or further the company's corporate purpose. Paragraph. The company may not commit itself in its own name or with its assets as a guarantor or surety for the obligations of third parties or of the shareholders themselves, unless it yields some benefit, which shall be decided by the general meeting of shareholders by unanimous vote.

LATAMSOLAR FOTOVOLTAICA FUNDACIÓN S.A.S.—The Company's purpose shall be the development of the following activities: a) The promotion of solar photovoltaic generation facilities; b) All commercial or civil activities; the installation, maintenance, and sale of such equipment or the energy produced by it; c) Acquiring all types of existing infrastructure related to its corporate purpose or designing, constructing, operating, maintaining, and commercially exploiting such infrastructure, as well as vehicles, machinery, or other assets necessary for the fulfillment of the corporate purpose d) Acquiring, granting, leasing, and encumbering in any manner the Company's movable or immovable property, when such transactions are necessary or convenient to properly carry out its corporate purpose. e) To carry out lending and discounting transactions, granting and receiving security interests or personal guarantees; to open, operate, and close bank accounts or savings accounts; to draw, endorse, accept, and guarantee negotiable instruments; and, in general, to deal with all types of credit instruments, whether civil or commercial; f) Apply for, register, acquire, or possess in any form, use, enjoy, and exploit trademarks, designs, and brand names, patents, inventions, and processes; use proprietary and third-party technologies and trademarks in the pursuit of its corporate purpose; g) Participate as a shareholder or partner in companies with an identical, similar, related, or complementary corporate purpose; h) In general, enter into or execute, on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties, any or all acts or contracts—civil or commercial, principal or guarantee, or of any other nature—including public and private tenders or merit-based competitions or direct contracting, directly related to

the corporate purpose and that are deemed necessary or convenient to carry out within said purpose; 1) The direct organization and execution of projects involving electronic and electrical systems, primary and secondary electrical distribution networks in both rural and urban areas, industrial networks, the construction of residential and commercial networks, lighting, high voltage, electrical regulation, power systems, electronic switching systems, electronic security, maintenance of substations, low-voltage switchgear, and related equipment and accessories; engineering of automatic and industrial control equipment, and industrial equipment; 1) Enter into all types of contracts, civil, commercial, labor, industrial, or financial acts, whether typical or atypical, that are appropriate for its own purposes; enter into partnership agreements and acquire shares or interests in companies; split off from, merge with, or be absorbed by other companies having the same or similar corporate purpose; all to the extent that it is directly related to the corporate purpose and to promote its full development, including all matters determined by Laws 142 and 143 of 1994 and the corresponding CREG and CRA resolutions.

ATLÁNTICO PHOTOVOLTAIC S.A.S. ESP.- The Company's primary purpose shall be the generation and sale of electricity in accordance with Law 143 of 1994 and the regulations that supplement, govern, amend, or repeal it, as well as all activities related to: a) The promotion, development, construction, operation, and maintenance of power plants using renewable energy technologies. The production of process management and control systems, as well as the provision of engineering services ranging from consulting to innovation, including the installation, development, integration, and maintenance of all types of industrial, technological, and service equipment, for any sector. b) The construction and operation of all types of works and installations, particularly civil works and facilities intended for the generation and distribution of energy, as well as the operation, management, upkeep, repair, and maintenance thereof, whether or not related to renewable energy; the performance of civil and commercial acts and the provision of services, directly or through third parties, related to engineering or construction. The company may engage in any lawful commercial or civil activity, as well as the design, structuring, and construction of engineering projects, environmental and social development initiatives, water supply systems, sewer systems, roads, renewable energy projects, sustainable environmental solutions, and the provision of public services. c) The importation, operation, purchase, sale, and leasing of equipment and machinery of all kinds. d) The provision of technical consulting services in the fields of engineering and architecture, the conduct of studies, research, and engineering work, particularly in civil engineering. e) The sale and acquisition of shares, interests, or equity stakes in commercial or civil corporations that are related to the company's corporate purpose. f) The acquisition, sale, and leasing of all types of movable or immovable property necessary for the fulfillment of the corporate purpose, provided that such acquisition does not constitute commercial speculation under any circumstances. g) The obtaining of loans or financing for any of the activities provided for in this corporate purpose, without limitations regarding amounts, and the company may subscribe to, guarantee, and endorse all types of credit instruments and other commercial documents. h) The granting of all types of guarantees for loans, exclusively for its own benefit or for the benefit of persons with whom the company has professional relationships. i) The company may provide, receive, and contract for all types of technical, administrative, operational, consulting, and supervisory services and assistance, including human resources services, and consulting in commercial, financial, tax, accounting, scientific research, and general management matters, to both individuals and legal entities, whether domestic or foreign. j) The company may receive and grant loans or credits with or without personal or real guarantees, and endorse or acquire all kinds of negotiable instruments or other debt instruments, including obligations in accordance with the law, as well as obtain insurance and sureties and grant

all kinds of personal or real guarantees to secure its own obligations or those of third parties. k) Import, export, act as an intermediary, exchange, contract, buy, sell, negotiate, distribute, market, deliver, prepare, manufacture, contract manufacture, produce, assemble, repair, process, finish, package, or prepare for the market goods, articles, merchandise, products, and materials of any origin. l) Acting as an agent, intermediary, or consignment agent, representative, or agent for natural or legal persons, whether domestic or foreign. m) The promotion, development, creation, acquisition, disposal, importation, and exportation of all types of software and information technology. n) To enter into all types of commercial service agreements, accept or grant commissions, as well as register, acquire, use, or dispose of, by any legal means, all patents, trademarks, trade names, options, and preferences, industrial property rights, and copyrights, both in Colombia and abroad. o) The Company may assume joint and several liability with third parties and guarantee all types of obligations of such third parties and its own obligations through surety, bond, pledge, mortgage, trust, or by any other legal means. p) To enter into, execute, and grant contracts of any nature with individuals or legal entities, associations, companies, municipalities, departments, the nation, or entities thereof, as well as the construction and development of all types of works and the provision of services and technological activities and administrative and related solutions. q) To participate in and pursue public or private procurement processes, including bids, invitations from state or private entities, direct contracts, and generally all types of procurement at the national or international level, utilizing the resources, assets, and professional and/or technical expertise of the parent companies, shareholders, or entities related to the Company. r) To acquire, transfer, and trade shares, stock, bonds, debentures, and participation certificates of all types of commercial, civil, and nonprofit entities, both domestic and foreign, as well as trusts, concessions, and franchises, related to the company's corporate purpose. s) To represent, in Colombia or abroad, as a commission agent, intermediary, representative, or agent, all types of companies, businesses, or individuals, whether domestic or foreign. t) To accept and grant concessions and franchises, as well as to carry out the registration, invention, use, transfer, assignment, and authorization of use, as applicable, of trademarks, patents, and any other intellectual property rights related to the corporate purpose or serving as a means or consequence for its fulfillment. u) The performance of all acts and the execution of contracts and agreements, whether in commercial, civil, labor, administrative, or any other matters, that are directly or indirectly related to the corporate purposes or that result from them. v) The acquisition, use, sale, assignment, exploitation, and registration in its own name or on behalf of others, and under any title, of all kinds of patents, permits, privileges, inventions, improvements, processes, franchises, trademarks, trade names, industrial designs, appellations of origin, trademarks, and copyrights related to its corporate purpose, as well as providing or receiving technical assistance of any kind, and obtaining or granting to third parties licenses for the exploitation of said patents, permits, privileges, inventions, invention certificates, improvements, processes, franchises, trademarks, trade names, industrial designs, designations of origin, and notices. The company may carry out, in general, all operations, of whatever nature they may be, related to the aforementioned corporate purpose, as well as any similar, related, or complementary activities or those that facilitate or develop the company's trade or industry.

LATAMSOLAR ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES S.A.S. – Corporate Purpose: The Company's primary purpose shall be any lawful activity. In particular, the Company may: i. Engage in the business of electricity generation. ii. Develop projects involving the use of non-conventional energy sources, including but not limited to research and technological development or formulation and preliminary research, technical, financial, economic, and environmental studies, the acquisition of equipment, components, and machinery, and the

installation and commissioning thereof. iii. Research, investment, and development of clean technologies for energy production and projects that utilize such technologies for power generation. iv. Planning, design, development, implementation, management, operation, and maintenance of all types of electrical infrastructure and/or electrical systems. v. Research and development activities, consulting, and assistance in the energy sector. To carry out its corporate purpose, the company may engage in the activities listed below and those that are related to or complementary to it and that have a means-to-end relationship with the latter: a) investment in real estate businesses of any kind. b) the representation of foreign and domestic companies, the marketing, placement, and sale of machinery, equipment, plants, products, and goods, the promotion and establishment of industries, and other activities inherent to and characteristic of commercial representation. In carrying out the aforementioned activities, the company may (i) engage in the acquisition and disposal of financial assets or real estate securities, (ii) participate in any type of company, regardless of its purpose, through the payment of capital contributions or through the subscription or payment of shares or interests, (iii) sell, exchange, and encumber or accept pledges, (iv) borrow money with or without interest or, in any capacity, pledge its movable or immovable property as collateral to support its own lending or borrowing operations, such as bank accounts or obtaining letters of credit, (v) take out insurance policies that allow it to obtain the funds and other assets necessary for the development of the company, and (vi) enter into or carry out other related acts or transactions, preparatory or ancillary to the foregoing, and all other contractual transactions necessary to carry out its corporate purpose, as well as all civil, commercial, and administrative acts that are means to an end in relation to its corporate purpose, and all those intended to exercise its rights and fulfill its legal, judicial, or extrajudicial obligations arising from the activities carried out by the company; d) enter into any type of transaction with insurance companies related to the protection of property owned by the company, by third parties, and that the company manages in the course of its corporate purpose; e) generally perform all acts related to the existence and activities of the company; and f) any lawful business in accordance with the law. The company may generally carry out all acts, contracts, business transactions, and operations of any nature related to the aforementioned corporate purpose, as well as any similar, related, or complementary activities, or those that facilitate or further the company's corporate purpose. Paragraph. The company may not commit itself in its own name or with its assets as a guarantor or surety for the obligations of third parties or of the partners themselves, unless this yields some benefit to the company, which shall be decided by the general meeting of shareholders by unanimous vote.

GUAYEPO SOLAR III S.A.S. E.S.P.—The company may enter into any lawful legal transaction of a civil and/or commercial nature, and in particular, its primary corporate purpose shall be the provision of public services for the generation, sale, and distribution of electricity, under the terms set forth in Laws 142 and 143 of 1994 and other regulations that supplement, amend, or govern them, including the execution and performance of Long-Term Power Contracts. Also forming part of the corporate purpose are all activities related to or complementary to the aforementioned service, carried out in accordance with the law.

1.1.1 Evolution of the business plan in the short, medium, and long term.

As part of our business plan, we are focused on continuing to address the challenges outlined in Enel Colombia's strategic vision and our commitment to the energy transition. The main challenges have been defined under the following key areas:

With regard to energy portfolio management, one of the company's strategic objectives is to ensure that its generation assets are contracted on a medium- and long-term basis; for this reason, for the years 2026, 2027, and 2028, the portfolio is contracted at 96%, 75%, and 67%, respectively, These commercial agreements have been established with customers in the Unregulated and Wholesale markets. To maintain these contracting levels over time, the company provides continuous and comprehensive support to its customers through strategies such as: training on renewable energy and the circular economy, site visits, seminars on business development and energy efficiency, among others, thereby creating added value and ensuring that customers view Enel Colombia as a strategic and reliable partner for managing their energy needs.

The growth and overall expansion of electricity generation through non-conventional renewable energy is a task that requires support from multiple sectors and the coordination of internal and external stakeholders to create conditions that enable the fulfillment of action plans. In this regard, significant efforts are made to ensure timely coordination and effective management among authorities, suppliers, and work teams.

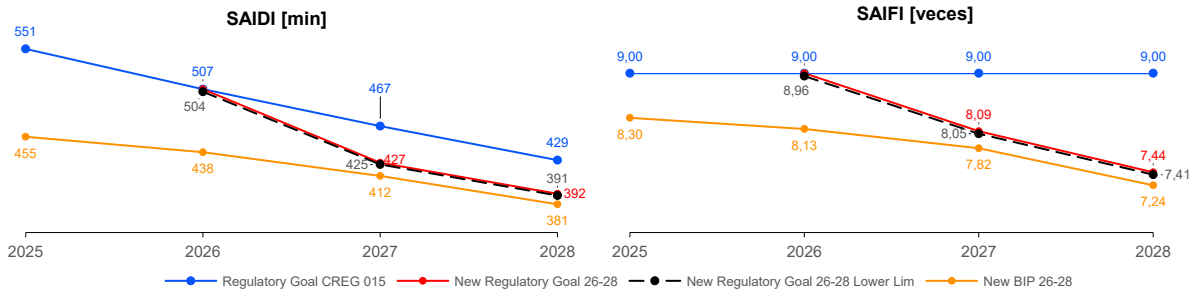
Energy networks drive socioeconomic development, and our customers' expectations are increasingly demanding in terms of service reliability, efficiency, and operational excellence. Locally, within an environment of economic and infrastructure development, our management of the power grids serves as the foundation and enabler of the Bogotá Region model, offering significant additional opportunities for growth, all of which shapes and guides the establishment of strategic priorities for network management, its initiatives, and deployment plans:

- Meeting the growing demand for energy
- Improve system reliability and quality
- Mitigate operational risks throughout the asset lifecycle
- Leveraging electric mobility projects

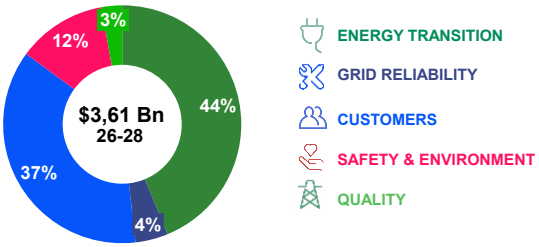
The above is supported by the implementation of:

- +4 new HV substations (2026: Intexzona; 2027: Guaymaral Norte; 2028: HUB; Start of Sopo and Corzo)
- + 2,966 km of MV network
- +1,260 new TLC units

As well as the implementation of projects focused on improving service quality, meeting the goals established by the regulator:



TOTAL CAPEX FOR NETWORK MANAGEMENT (3-YEAR AVERAGE)
3.6Bn COP



1.1.2 Revenue-generating activities, products, or services.

Enel Colombia has established itself as one of the most significant generation, distribution, and marketing companies in the sector.

In the generation segment, through processes managed by Energy and Commodity Management Col & CAM, the company manages the marketing of electricity and gas in Colombia and Central America, specifically in Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. It buys and sells bulk energy to other wholesale market participants by managing its generation assets and selling electricity to non-regulated customers in Guatemala and Panama. In the gas sector, it sells to customers in the Colombian non-regulated market, delivering the product at the wellhead or directly to the point of consumption; it also trades in the wholesale gas market.

Similarly, the company is committed to the use of non-conventional energy sources, which is why it offers its customers I-REC renewable energy certificates. Additionally, we participate in the energy derivatives market as part of our strategy to mitigate the risk associated with energy price volatility in the spot market.

Regarding energy distribution, revenue comes primarily from:

- Energy Distribution: The current rate methodology accounts for the return on existing electrical assets, as well as new assets added to the regulatory base through new investments, service provision expenses (AOM), and incentives (positive or negative) associated with the quality of service provided. Revenue received through component D of the electricity service tariff (CU) for Enel Colombia's regulated customers and for customers of other suppliers, via the "Tolls" component.
- Loss Management: Through the PR component (recognized losses), the company is compensated for managing energy losses, in accordance with an indicator defined by the regulator. The company's positive or negative margin will depend on the result of its own losses compared to the regulatory indicator.
- Connection fees: Revenue associated with connecting customers to exclusive assets to obtain electric power service.
- Infrastructure rental: Revenue associated with the rental of electrical infrastructure (poles and conduits) to telematic service companies, as well as the rental of poles and towers for the installation of telecommunications antennas.
- Other Businesses: Revenue associated with work for private individuals (electrical work requested by customers), new customer connections to utility assets, sale of

meters and service connections resulting from loss management and meter standardization, sale of obsolete materials, among others.

- Regulated Energy Sales: Activity involving the purchase of energy on the Colombian wholesale market and its sale to end users classified as part of the regulated market.
- Unregulated Energy Sales: The purchase and sale of electricity in the wholesale market and its sale for use in other operations within that market or to end users in the unregulated market.
- Other Retail Energy Revenues: Activity related to revenue generated by fees charged for reconnection and installation, which includes late payment interest charged on outstanding balances in accordance with the provisions of Law 40 of 1990.

1.1.3 Competitive market conditions, such as: participation in the domestic and international markets, demand conditions, among others.

Generation Segment: In 2025, Enel Colombia remained one of the country's leading generators, accounting for 19% of total energy generated and 19% of the country's installed capacity.

Share by Installed Capacity as of 12/31/2025		
Business Groups	**Installed Capacity [GW]**	**Share %**
MEDELLIN PUBLIC UTILITIES E.S.P.	**4.7**	23%
ENEL COLOMBIA SA ESP	**4.0**	19%
ISAGEN S.A. E.S.P.	**3.2**	15%
CELSIA COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	**1.5**	7%
AES COLOMBIA & CIA. S.C.A. E.S.P.	**1.0**	5%
TERMOBARRANQUILLA S.A. PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY	**0.9**	4%
CARIBBEAN ENERGY GENERATION AND MARKETING S.A. E.S.P.	**0.8**	4%
ENFRAGEN TERMOFLORES S.A.S. E.S.P.	**0.6**	3%
TERMOCANDELARIA S.A.S. - E.S.P.	**0.6**	3%
EMPRESA URRA S.A. E.S.P.	**0.3**	2%
OTHERS	**3.3**	16%
TOTAL	**21.1**	100%

Source: XM Portal

Distribution Segment: Enel Colombia maintains its leadership with a 21.5% market share, supplying energy to Bogotá and 116 municipalities in Cundinamarca, 1 in Caldas, 5 in Meta, 15 in Boyacá, and 8 in Tolima, covering a concession area of 26,093 km^2 through a distribution network of over 78,000 km.

Electricity Sales: Colombia's national electricity demand in 2025 was 84 TWh, representing a 2.6% increase over the previous year. In particular, demand in the Unregulated Market accounted for 33% of total electricity demand, or 26 TWh. On the other hand, demand in the Regulated Market accounted for 69%, or 58 TWh.

1.1.4 Development of new products or services, their improvements, demand conditions, and competitive conditions.

The development of new products or services in 2025 focused on four objectives:

1. Ensuring business sustainability through activities and opportunities that maximize profitability and reduce the risk profile, with efficient and effective processes.

2. Creating personalized and bundled energy-based offerings that generate value for the customer, increased consumption, and sales volumes of profitable products.

3. Deliver memorable experiences, leveraging customer insights, data-driven approaches, and agile solutions to their needs, thereby rebuilding customer relationships and fostering loyalty.

4. Strengthen care for people, commitment to life, and the environment.

The residential segment (B2C) focused on strengthening the current portfolio of value-added products and services through strategies aimed at improving the offering, customer experience, satisfaction, and retention, as well as strategic initiatives to reduce complaints and product cancellations.

In the business segment (B2B), management focused on identifying and consolidating commercial relationships with strategic clients, with an emphasis on those segments with the greatest growth potential and aligned with our energy solutions offering, to leverage the positioning of electrical and photovoltaic projects.

In the Government (B2G) segment, the main areas of focus were, on the one hand, strengthening relationships with the UAESP for the management of public lighting in Bogotá, the maintenance and operation of public lighting in Bogotá and municipalities of Cundinamarca, and Christmas lighting with efficient and sustainable designs; as well as projects involving interventions across various district entities that requested solutions for modernization, standardization, and electrical retrofitting.

Finally, the company continued to position itself in the electric mobility sector by offering Charging as a Service, public infrastructure, and the supply and installation of charging equipment.

1.1.5 List of patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, and other copyrights held by the entity that are material to the conduct of its economic activity, identifying the associated risks and corresponding controls.

Licenses

Reporting Area	Type of Asset	Reason for Materiality	Asset Value (Net) Figures in thousands of Colombian pesos	Associated Risks	Controls for Associated Risks
AF ENERGY MNGMNT COL	License	LUDYCOMMERCE: System responsible for gas nominations and monitoring existing gas balances for Enel Colombia's daily operations as a virtual gas trading agent.	$0	Inability to process gas nominations and issue invoices to customers in a timely manner	It operates in Software as a Service (SaaS) mode, ensuring high levels of availability and service level agreements (SLAs) with the provider, with local monitoring of the contract term for timely renewal.
AF ENERGY MNGMNT COL	License	SAP ISU ERP: System responsible for billing all E&CM customers. SAP ISU CRM: Customer relationship management system.	$376,674	SAP ISU ERP: Inability to issue invoices to customers in a timely manner. SAP ISU CRM: Lack of timely access to	Local and global tracking of contract renewals for license renewals, which are contracted through the global office (Italy)

				customer and contract information	
GDS	License	Scada Spectrum: these licenses are used to manage, monitor, and remotely control the entire ENEL CODENSA power grid	$0	The absence of this license directly impacts the entire high- and medium-voltage grid for power supply to the Bogotá and Cundinamarca areas	Maintain constant contact with the provider for all services related to remote control to ensure the procurement of annual licenses and guarantee service continuity.
RETAIL	License	TR_GO_Conecta Licensing: These are the licensing and development costs for the company's relationship and loyalty platform (Conecta). Among other features, it provides the following functionalities for the business: a. Customer registration portal with authentication and validation of personal data b. Points bank awarded to customers for engaging in behaviors the company wishes to encourage (digital culture: payments, billing, etc.) c. Repository of 19 socio-demographic variables for registered customers (Enel Colombia customer insights) d. Catalog of redemption products and business partners	$0	a. Risk of loss of customer personal data. b. Unavailability of the platform and/or its functionalities	Conecta has its own APM code, which means it is included in the systems that GDS and Colombia's Risk Manager constantly evaluate and monitor. The contract's SLAs stipulate the penalty that the provider would incur
Global ICT / Enel Grids Digital Enabler	Licenses	OSISOFT PI LICENSE (TELEMETRY)	$0	This value must be recorded in SAP Accounting	The lack of real-time monitoring of power grid equipment (high and medium voltage) poses a high risk to power grid operations and may result in fines from the CREG
Global ICT / Commodity & Energy Management Digital Enabler	Licenses	PRIME READ ENERGY SUITE ENTERP 13 P LICENSES	$0	This value must be recorded in SAP Accounting	Non-compliance with the measurement of own and represented boundaries. Non-compliance with the provisions of CREG Resolution 038 of 2014, and with the technical conditions necessary to comply with reporting to XM S.A. E.S.P.
GRIDS	Licenses	Scada Spectrum: These licenses are used to manage, monitor, and remotely control the entire ENEL CODENSA power grid	$0	The absence of the required license could critically affect the continuity and reliability of the power supply in Bogotá and Cundinamarca, potentially causing interruptions in power service, operational impacts, and risks to the stability of the high- and medium-voltage systems.	Maintain constant contact with the supplier to ensure proper service delivery, as well as timely management of license acquisition, renewal, and updates, ensuring compliance with legal and operational requirements.
REGULATED CUSTOMER OPERATION	Licenses	Adobe Experience Manager: Enterprise content management software, used for the publication and administration of	$11,322,429	Operational and service risk: unavailability of the customer web portal (inquiries, payments, procedures, PQRS), leading to massive diversion to assisted channels and contact center overload.	Operational contingency: implement diversion plans to alternative channels (IVR, contact center, proactive communication) and clear procedures for manual support when the digital channel is unavailable.
REGULATED CUSTOMER	Licenses	Salesforce CRM: Licenses for the CRM system, which enables the	$6,879,562	Financial and commercial risk:	Prevention and control: Implement continuous

OPERATION		management of Enel Colombia's customer relationships through in-person, remote, and self-service channels.		delays or errors in service processes, agreements, and commercial campaigns, impacting revenue and increasing manual reprocessing.	monitoring, periodic continuity testing, change control, and drills to reduce the recurrence and impact of Salesforce outages.
REGULATED CUSTOMER OPERATION	Licenses	SAP I-SU: Licenses for the SAP ISU billing system, which supports billing, collection, and customer service processes for Enel's 4 million customers in Colombia	$4,294,476	Critical financial risk: inability to issue invoices, record consumption, apply charges, and collect payments, directly impacting revenue, cash flow, and subsequent reprocessing.	Billing continuity: alternate environments (secondary site) that allow billing and consumption recording to resume within acceptable timeframes.
Enel Commercial & E&CM DE Col&CAM	Licenses	gas nominations and balance control	$0	Inability to process gas nominations and issue invoices to customers in a timely manner.	Provider of high levels of availability and service level agreements (SLAs), with local monitoring of contract validity for timely renewal.
Global ICT /	Licenses	PRIME READ ENERGY SUITE ENTERP 13 P LICENSES	$0	Inability to take meter readings from customers and own meters, impacting associated billing processes and regulatory reporting requirements.	Failure to measure own and represented boundaries, non-compliance with the provisions of CREG Resolution 038 of 2014, and failure to meet the technical requirements necessary to comply with reporting to XM S.A. E.S.P.
Global ICT / Enel Grids Digital Enabler	Licenses	PI OSISOFT LICENSE (TELEMETERING)	$0	Risk to operations, business continuity, regulatory compliance, and digital transformation, directly and indirectly impacting financial, operational, and strategic indicators	The operation of the real-time monitoring system for the high- and medium-voltage power grid enables the early identification of critical events, optimizes the operational response, and ensures service stability, reducing the risk of grid failures and regulatory non-compliance.

Patents

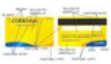
Area	Asset Type	Materiality Ratio	Asset Value (Net) Figures in thousands of Colombian pesos	Associated Risks	Controls for Associated Risks	Country	Term
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: winding connection for supplying three-phase power from a two-phase supply and distribution transformer.	Not applicable; the value of the patent has not been calculated	That someone markets or makes use of the asset covered by the intellectual property, for which the risk is low.	Maintain a list of media, licenses, and a contract with the law firm that manages our intellectual property in the event of a lawsuit for infringement of intellectual property rights	Colombia	Jan 29, 2029
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: winding connection for supplying three-phase power from a two-phase supply and distribution transformer.	Idem	Idem	idem	Mexico	Jan. 26, 2030
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: Hércules (temporary replacement pole that is easy to handle and transport).	Ibid.	Idem	Ibid	Colombia	May 12, 2035
Grids	Patent	Patent for an invention:	Idem	Idem	Ibid	Colombia	Apr 14,

		security system that detects and/or prevents unauthorized openings, and methods for assembling and installing the same.					1935
Grids 60%	Patent	Invention patent: security system that detects and/or prevents unauthorized openings.	Idem	Idem	same	Colombia	Sep 8, 1934
Grids 60%	Patent	Invention patent: device for the mitigation of electric fields (gymnoto).	Idem	idem	Ibid	Colombia	Sep 18, 1934
Grids	Patent	Utility model: lighting in Cartagena.	idem	idem	Idem	Colombia	Dec 12, 2028
Grids	Patent	Utility model: sycrophasorial - instrument for measuring, processing, and communicating voltages, frequency, and phase sequences upstream and downstream of reclosers in the medium-voltage grid.	idem	idem	idem	Colombia	Dec. 18, 2030
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: keatori: device for covering energized parts to prevent harm to wildlife and reduce bird-related failures.	Ibid.	Ibid	Ibid	Colombia	Aug 1, 1941
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: compact low-voltage distribution panel.	Idem	Ibid	same	Colombia	
Grids	Patent	"Invention patent: robot for safe inspections in confined spaces.	same	idem	same		May 9, 1942
Grids	Patent	Confinados: "Project Rhiino".	idem	idem	idem	Colombia	Apr 27, 2028
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: micro-injection and oxygen dosing system for discharge water from a hydroelectric plant.	Ibid.	Idem	Ibid	Colombia	03/19/2039
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: micro-injection and oxygen dosing system for discharge water from a hydroelectric plant.	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid	Chile	Mar 19, 1939
Grids	Patent	Invention patent: micro-injection and oxygen dosing system for discharge water from a hydroelectric plant.	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid	Peru	March 19, 1939

Distinctive Signs and Trademarks

Application No.	Name	Figurative Mark	Application Date	Validity	Status	Owner	Class	Registration Date
98036329	CODENSA	N/A	06/25/1998	N/A	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	39	06/23/1999
98036332	CODENSA	CODENSA	06/25/1998	03/27/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	39	03/27/2000
98037472	CODENSA	CODENSA	07/02/1998	03/27/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	42	03/27/2000

98053880	EMGESA		09/18/1998	N/A	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9	11/18/1998
98053886	EMGESA		09/18/1998	N/A	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9	11/18/1998
98053887	EMGESA		09/18/1998	N/A	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9	11/18/1998
98077128	BETANIA HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	N/A	12/29/1998	N/A	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	39	02/17/1999
00051414	MUCH MORE THAN JUST ENERGY	N.A.	07/10/2000	03/27/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	42	03/27/2000
01004286	CODENSA SERVICES		01/23/2001	09/27/2031	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	37	09/27/2001
01004288	CODENSA HOME		01/23/2001	09/27/2031	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	42	09/27/2001
01105682	EMGESA ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING COMPANY		12/11/2001	10/08/2032	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	38	10/08/2002
01105683	EMGESA (the phrase "ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING COMPANY" will be included for clarification).		12/12/2001	10/25/2032	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	41	10/25/2002
05130364	EMGESA		12/27/2005	08/30/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9	08/30/2006

05130365	EMGESA	emgesa	12/27/2005	08/30/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	11	08/30/2006
05130366	EMGESA	emgesa	12/27/2005	08/30/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	35	August 30, 2006
05130367	EMGESA	emgesa	12/27/2005	08/30/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	37	08/30/2006
05130369	EMGESA	emgesa	12/27/2005	08/30/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	38	08/30/2006
05130371	EMGESA	emgesa	12/27/2005	08/30/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	40	08/30/2006
09062960	CODENSA EASY CREDIT CODENSA		06/18/2009	12/29/2029	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	36	12/29/2009
09101658	CODENSA	N/A	09/18/2009	03/26/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	36	03/26/2010
09129157	CODENSA EASY CREDIT		11/12/2009	07/15/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	36	07/15/2010
09133040	CHRISTMAS ROUTE	N/A	11/23/2009	07/15/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	41	07/15/2010
09133044	CHRISTMAS ROUTE	N/A	11/23/2009	07/15/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	35	07/15/2010

12168661	CONNECTED TO THE PLANET	N/A	09/26/2012	03/27/2030	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	39	10/30/2013
13015429	QUIMBO	N.A.	01/28/2013	07/30/2033	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	37, 39, 40	07/30/2013
14076065	CODENSA	codensa	04/08/2014	09/24/2029	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	35, 36, 37, 39, 42	09/24/2019
15153266	EVA	EVA	July 3, 2015	04/29/2026	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	9, 37, 39	04/29/2016
15165711	IDEO	ideo	07/16/2015	02/08/2027	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	39	02/08/2017
15191249	BOSQUE RENACE Codensa Emgesa Nature Reserve	BOSQUE RENACE	08/14/2015	10/03/2026	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	41, 44	10/03/2016
15191308	Customer Ombudsman	Defensor del Cliente	08/14/2015	10/18/2026	Registered	CODENSA S.A. ESP	35, 45	10/18/2016
SD2016/0004612	EDUCATING WITH ENERGY	N.A.	08/01/2016	04/14/2028	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. ESP. ENEL COLOMBIA FOUNDATION	41	04/14/2018
SD2023/0005420	ENEL EASY CREDIT	crédito fácil enel	01/25/2023	05/21/2034	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9, 36, 42	05/21/2024
SD2024/0107726	#TalentsThat Shine	N.A.	11/28/2024	N.A	Under review	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9.35, 39, 40, 42	N.A

SD2024/0107736	Safe Energy for All #SafeEnergyforAll	N.A.	11/28/2024	N.A	Registered	ENEL COLOMBIA	9, 35, 39, 40, 42	12/04/2025
SD2025/0000826	Enel Heart #EnelHeart	N/A	01/29/2025	N/A	Under formal review	ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.	9.35, 39, 40, 42	N/A

1.1.6 If revenue from operations is received on a seasonal, cyclical, or occasional basis, the period in which such revenue is received must be indicated, and a brief explanation of the reasons why it is received on a seasonal, cyclical, or occasional basis must be included.

As for energy revenue, this is received on a monthly basis in accordance with the regulations and contracts applicable to the business; similarly, for our complementary products and other businesses, revenue is received mostly on a monthly basis, with the exception of construction projects or works that depend on specific agreements with customers and the achievement of project milestones.

1.1.7 The total number of employees, as well as the change in the number and percentage compared to the previous year.

Country	2024	2025	Change No.	% Change
Colombia	2,221	2,155	-66	-2.97%
Costa Rica	29	29	-	0%
Guatemala	87	78	-9	-10.34%
Panama	80	74	-6	-7.5%
Total Perimeter	2,417	2,336	-81	-3.35%

1.1.8 Litigation, judicial and administrative proceedings.

The following is a list of litigation, judicial, and administrative proceedings material to the Company:

a. Case involving Centro Médico de la Sabana PH and others.

Start date: 2014.

Claim: $337,626,840.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the case is awaiting a first-instance ruling.

b. Case involving the Antonio Nariño Urban Center Homeowners Association (ASOCUAN).

Start date: 2009.

Claim: $15,000,000.

Current status and procedural status: By order dated October 24, 2025, the Court confirmed the order to join the co-owners of the condominium as parties to the litigation; this determination was complied with by the plaintiff, who proceeded to join the parties comprising the condominium as parties to the proceedings. With the court's approval of the foregoing, the proceedings must continue to the initial hearing stage. As of December 31, 2025, there have been no further developments, and the case is pending verification.

c. Enforcement proceedings for public lighting with the Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP).

Start date: 2017.

Claim amount: $229,680,865.

Current status and legal proceedings:

1. Action for Annulment and Restitution of Rights:

Subject matter of the lawsuit: Action for nullity and restoration of rights against the Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (hereinafter "UAESP") regarding the recalculation of public lighting charges in Bogotá, D.C., for the years 1998 through 2004 and the corresponding enforcement collection.

On August 21, 2019, the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca ruled on the case, denying the claims in the complaint and dismissing the agreement reached in 2014 regarding this settlement, which resulted in a much lower amount than that contained in the Resolution on the recalculation of public lighting. The Group filed an appeal on the grounds that: i) the Court failed to recognize that the settlement entered into by the parties on June 26, 2014, is fully valid and, therefore, the UAESP was obligated to incorporate it into the partial and unilateral settlement of the inter-administrative agreement. (Law 80 of 1993, Article 60). ii) The Court disregarded the existence and validity of the settlement contained in the re-settlement agreement signed by the parties on June 26, 2014, and, consequently, its res judicata effect (Art. 2483 Civil Code). iii) The Court disregarded the principle of good faith (Art. 83 of the Constitution) and the prohibition against acting contrary to one's own acts (venire contra fatum propium non valet). iv) The Court disregarded the fact that the administration cannot derive any benefit from its own breach. The delay is not attributable to the Group, since the obligation to unilaterally recalculate (within 2 months) applied only to the UAESP, and this occurred after 24 months, meaning the delay is attributable to the UAESP.

The appeal was admitted by the Council of State, and given the current backlog in the administration of justice, the Group anticipates that a ruling will not be issued for at least five years.

Meanwhile, this resolution regarding the recalculation of public lighting charges is being collected by the UAESP through enforcement proceedings against the Group. As part of these enforcement proceedings, a surety bond was filed in accordance with

Article 837-1 of the Tax Code, for the purpose of preventing the execution of attachment orders against the Group.

The contingency is classified as possible or contingent, given that the Court's assertions are contestable in our favor before the Council of State, and in light of the ruling against the Group, the probability does not exceed 50%.

This litigation is classified as possible with a 49% probability, and for this reason, no provision is required.

2. Enforcement proceedings for Public Lighting with the UAESP.

Current status and procedural status: As of June 30, 2025, the lawsuit filed against Order No. 007 of September 4, 2024—which ruled on the objection to the settlement of the claim, which had in turn been carried out by Order No. 006 of June 3, 2024—was withdrawn, since that order was partially revoked via direct revocation by the UAESP through Resolution 173 of 2025.

By order dated July 24, 2025, the Court accepted the withdrawal and ordered the termination and closure of that case file; in turn, the Group filed a request for extrajudicial conciliation with the Office of the Attorney General as a prerequisite for proceeding against Resolution 173 of 2025, which was admitted, with the conciliation hearing set for October 6, 2025; however, a joint request was made with the UAESP, requesting a postponement of the hearing, and a new date was set for November 11 of the same year, on which the hearing was held with a favorable outcome, with the parties agreeing that the settlement of the obligation would be based on Resolution 730 of 2017. As of December 31, 2025, the agreement reached in this case is pending before the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca for judicial approval.

Additionally, through Resolution 463 of July 11, 2025, the UAESP ruled on the appeal filed against Resolution 237 of April 29, 2025, but, as the dispute regarding the ordered interest continued, the Group filed a request for direct revocation, which was denied by Resolution 684 of September 15, 2025.

On September 26, 2025, the Group filed a request for out-of-court settlement with the Office of the Attorney General as a prerequisite for proceeding against Resolutions 237 and 463 of 2025; the request was granted, and after jointly filing a motion for postponement, the hearing will take place on January 27, 2026.

d. Comepez Class Action - Preliminary injunction suspending the filling of the El Quimbo Reservoir.

Start date: 2015.

Claim: Undetermined.

Current status and procedural status: The first-instance ruling was unfavorable to the Group. As of December 31, 2025, we are still awaiting the transfer of the case to file an appeal in the second instance, but we estimate that the ruling will be issued in 2026.

e. Class action lawsuit filed by José Rodrigo Álvarez Alonso et al.

Start date: 2012.

Claim: $33,000,000.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the case is still in the evidentiary phase.

f. Action for nullity and reinstatement against the forest use fee assessed by the CAM in 2014.

Start date: 2014.

Claim: $28,605,000 (fee and interest).

Current status and procedural status: In 2024, an unfavorable judgment was rendered at the trial court level, against which an appeal was filed. As of June 30, 2025, the Council of State admitted the appeal, and the case was referred to the court for a second-instance ruling.

As of September 30, 2025, the litigation is pending a second-instance ruling before the Council of State.

g. Action for annulment and reinstatement against the forest use fee assessment issued by the CAM in 2019.

Start date: 2019.

Claim: $34,838,000 (fee and interest).

Current status and procedural status: As of September 30, 2025, the case is pending a first-instance ruling before the Administrative Court of Huila.

h. Action for annulment and reinstatement against water usage fee assessments for 2016, 2017, and 2018.

Start date: 2019.

Claim: $11,549,367 (fee and interest).

Current status and procedural status: The lawsuit challenging the 2018 tax assessment was dismissed after the court found the defense of improper complaint to be valid. As of September 30, 2025, the lawsuits challenging the two 2016 tax assessments and the lawsuit for the 2017 tax year remain pending a ruling in the appellate court, both having received unfavorable rulings in the trial court.

i. Nullity and reinstatement against VAT assessments for 2016.

Start date: 2020.

Claim: $4,609,201 (additional tax, penalty, and interest).

Current status and procedural status: As of September 30, 2025, the case was referred

to the appellate court for a ruling.

j. Alfonso Jimenez Cuesta et al.

Start date: 2010.

Claim: $1,150,000,000.

Current status and procedural status: In the evidentiary phase.

In an order dated October 28, 2025, the Court directed the Company to provide evidence of the steps taken to locate old documents, including records of document disposal and other evidence of a reasonable search. The response will be filed within the court-imposed deadline of January 13, 2026, providing evidence of compliance with archiving protocols, physical searches conducted, and requests submitted to administrative and judicial authorities. The Company reiterates that the information already provided is legally sufficient and that the burden of proof regarding damages and financial claims rests with the plaintiff. Once the foregoing is completed, the presentation of evidence is expected to take place for the subsequent ruling.

k. María Isabel Delgadillo et al.

Start date: 2012.

Claim: $2,222,742,172.

Current status and procedural status: In the evidentiary phase since January 18, 2022.

Within the procedural deadline, ENEL and the EAAB submitted their rebuttal reports; consequently, the Court scheduled a hearing for the presentation and rebuttal of the expert reports submitted by the Plaintiff Group, NORCO, the EAAB, and ENEL, which will take place on February 2, 2026.

l. Jesús Maria Fernandez and Olga Patricia Pérez Barrera (La Mina Property)

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $24,673,189.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the case remains pending before the court for a first-instance ruling.

m. Consalt International.

Start date: 2022.

Claim: $14,234,784.

Current status and legal proceedings: As of December 31, 2025, the proceedings have been concluded with a favorable outcome for the Company. The Company plans to seek recognition and enforcement of the judgment in Italy pursuant to Articles 839 and 840 of the Italian Code of Civil Procedure.

n. Direct action for damages brought by Aura Lucia Díaz García et al.

Start date: 2017

Claim: $20,349,602.

Current status and procedural status: Following a previous dismissal on grounds of lack of jurisdiction by the initial trial court— —where the case was in the evidentiary phase, by order dated November 13, 2025, Court 1 of the Garzón Judicial Circuit also dismissed the complaint and referred the jurisdictional conflict to the Constitutional Court.

As of December 31, 2025, the Constitutional Court is expected to resolve the conflict and definitively assign jurisdiction to the appropriate court.

o. Direct reparation action filed by Antonio Jesús Moreno Vargas and 98 others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $15,831,622.

Current status and procedural status: On October 30, 2025, the 7th Administrative Court of Neiva issued a first-instance ruling in favor of the company, against which the plaintiff filed an appeal. As of December 31, 2025, the case file is awaiting transfer to the Administrative Court of Huila for the appeal to be processed and a second-instance ruling to be issued.

p. Action for reparations filed by Tito Toledo and 111 others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $33,716,614.

Current status and procedural status: Following a previous dismissal on grounds of lack of jurisdiction by the initial trial court—where the case was pending a first-instance ruling—by order dated November 20, 2025, Court No. 2 of the Garzón Judicial Circuit also dismissed the complaint and referred the jurisdictional conflict to the Constitutional Court.

As of December 31, 2025, the Constitutional Court is expected to resolve the conflict and definitively assign jurisdiction to the appropriate court.

q. Direct reparation action filed by Yina Paola Amaya and 132 others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $20,706,897.

Current status and procedural status: Following a previous dismissal on grounds of lack of jurisdiction by the initial trial court—where the case was pending a first-instance ruling—by order dated August 26, 2025, Court 1 of the Garzón Judicial Circuit

also dismissed the complaint and referred the jurisdictional conflict to the Constitutional Court.

As of December 31, 2025, the Constitutional Court is expected to resolve the conflict and definitively assign jurisdiction to the appropriate court.

r. Direct reparation action filed by Rosa Helena Trujillo, Otoniel Adames Trujillo, and 43 others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $25,036,414.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, a ruling from the appellate court is expected.

Direct action for reparations filed by Gilberth Paredes and 112 others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $16,857,708.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the proceedings have been fully concluded with a favorable outcome in both instances.

Case: Direct Remedy Appeal by Ruber Cufiño Hernandez and 252 Others.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $38,117,538.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the court has yet to rule on the plaintiff's request to transfer the case (which was already pending a first-instance judgment) to civil jurisdiction on grounds of jurisdiction, regarding which the Group filed the corresponding reply.

u. Remedial proceeding: Class action by Policarpo Agudelo et al. (Pasopelcolegio Bridge).

Start date: 2014.

Claim: $50,000,000.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the proceedings have been fully concluded with a favorable outcome in both instances.

v. Action for annulment and restoration of rights brought by Jesús Hernán Ramirez Almario et al.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $23,979,939.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the court has yet to rule on the plaintiff's motion to transfer the case (which was already pending a first-instance judgment) to civil jurisdiction on grounds of lack of jurisdiction, regarding which the Group filed the corresponding reply.

w. Action for annulment and restoration of rights brought by Lorena Amaya Betancorth et al.

Start date: 2021.

Claim: $20,706,897.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the First Civil Court of the Garzón Circuit has yet to rule on its jurisdiction to hear the case, following its referral by the 8th Administrative Court of Neiva.

x. Declaratory action by Inversiones Los Almendros Del Norte Ltda.

Start date: 2023.

Claim: $132,191,499.

Current status and procedural status: In the initial phase.

Between October and December 2025, relevant procedural actions were filed regarding jurisdiction. On October 15, 2025, Enel filed a response to the motion for reconsideration filed by the plaintiff, requesting that the order rejecting the loss of jurisdiction be upheld and the proposed nullity be denied, or, alternatively, that the loss of jurisdiction and nullity be declared effective as of September 9, 2025. Subsequently, on November 7, 2025, the parties jointly requested a stay of the proceedings until December 18, 2025. However, by order dated November 12, 2025, the Court reinstated its previous decision and ruled that it lacked jurisdiction, ordering the case file to be transferred to the 48th Civil Circuit Court of Bogotá, D.C., which, by order dated December 15, 2025, declined to assume jurisdiction, considering that jurisdiction remained with the 47th Civil Court of the Circuit of Bogotá, D.C., for which reason it filed a negative conflict of jurisdiction before the Superior Court of Bogotá, D.C.

As of December 31, 2025, the case file is pending referral to said Court for a final ruling on which court has jurisdiction to hear the case and thus proceed with the proceedings.

and. Class Action by José Edgar Bejarano.

Start date: 2004

Claim: $32,000,000.

Current status and procedural status: As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a ruling by the appellate court.

z. Counterclaim filed with the Arbitration Court: Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. v. 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.

Current status and legal proceedings: In March 2025, the Group paid the judgment to Mapfre Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A., Mapfre Colombia Vida Seguros S.A., and Mapfre Servicios Exequiales S.A.S.

As of December 31, 2025, this process has been completed.

aa. Contempt of court proceedings related to the Bogotá River Ruling, involving the Termozipa Power Plant.

Start date: 2022.

Claim: Undetermined.

Current status and procedural situation: As part of the contempt proceedings against the municipalities of Tocancipá and Cajicá, which are being pursued in compliance with the Bogotá River Ruling, the Group was implicated in connection with possible contamination of water sources and soil in the area, due to alleged ash emissions attributed to the operation of the Termozipa Power Plant and another company in the area. If the Court finds that there is environmental damage attributable to the Group, it may order the suspension of operations at the plant or impose conditions for the conduct of new activities to mitigate the risk of contamination; it will also proceed to determine who is liable and impose sanctions on the Group. Otherwise, it will proceed to close the contempt proceeding.

As of December 31, 2025, the proceedings remain pending the Court's decision on the Group's request to extend the deadline for filing a response to the ruling issued by the Court in September 2022.

ab. Class-action lawsuit filed by the Comptroller's Office of Cundinamarca regarding public lighting.

Start date: 2017.

Claim: $175,950,000.

(Amount estimated by the business line, comprising total projected revenue from the leasing of public lighting assets in all municipalities until the expiration of the contracts; the book value of the assets as of July 31, 2025; and the rental of infrastructure and other services).

Current status and legal proceedings: The Comptroller's Office of Cundinamarca filed a class-action lawsuit against the Group for alleged violations of collective rights in the provision of public lighting services in several municipalities. The lawsuit challenged the use of lease agreements instead of concession agreements, which prevented the

reversion of public infrastructure, and alleged a dominant market position involving improper charges.

On July 23, 2025, Bogotá's 47th Administrative Court issued a ruling stating that ownership of the networks was not proven due to a lack of clear inventories, which casts doubt on the charges levied. The court found that rights to administrative integrity, public assets, and the proper use of public space had been violated.

The ruling ordered the Group to provide detailed inventories, cease unproven charges, allow municipalities to contract freely, and refrain from obstructing judicial decisions.

It also established quarterly judicial monitoring for one year, without a specific financial penalty.

On July 30, 2025, the Group requested clarification of the ruling, which was resolved on August 15, 2025. On August 21, 2025, the Group filed an appeal, which was granted suspensive effect by the Administrative Court of Cundinamarca and admitted for processing by this Court by order dated October 1, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the case file is with the Court for the second-instance ruling.

Class Action Orlando Beltran Cuellar.

Start date: 2010.

Claim: undetermined.

Current status and procedural status: class action seeking the suspension of the Quimbo environmental permit, requesting that the Group be ordered to cover the costs of constructing and operating wastewater treatment plants in the municipalities affected by the project. The first-instance ruling was partially unfavorable to the Group. As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending before the Council of State for a second-instance ruling.

ad. Action for annulment on grounds of unconstitutionality of the environmental license for the El Quimbo Hydrological Project, Diana Marcela Morelo Lozada et al.

Start date: 2013.

Claim: undetermined.

Current status and procedural status: The Council of State admitted a petition for annulment against several resolutions granting the Environmental License to the El Quimbo hydroelectric project, on the grounds of alleged violations of constitutional and legal provisions and international treaties on environmental protection, alleging irreversible environmental damage. As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending before the Court for a first-instance ruling.

ae. Class action lawsuit filed by Miguel Ángel Chávez et al.

Start date: 2011.

Claim: $112,320,000

Current status and procedural status: In 2011, residents of Sibaté filed a class-action lawsuit against public and private entities, including Emgesa, for damages caused by contamination of the El Muña reservoir due to the pumping of water from the Bogotá River. The Group denies liability, arguing that it receives the water already contaminated. The case was referred to the Bogotá Courts and is still in the preliminary stage, pending resolution of motions and appeals against decisions such as the exclusion of certain defendants.

Thus, on May 21, 2025, the exceptions to the trustees' answer were placed on the docket, and on August 25, 2025, the legal representative of DIACO S.A. filed a motion to vacate all procedural actions taken after the complaint was admitted.

As of December 31, 2025, the case is before the Court for a ruling and to proceed with the case.

Case: Class Action regarding environmental impacts of the Cundinamarca power generation plants—Diego Andrés López Suárez and Laurean Mora Beltrán.

Start date: 2023.

Claim: undetermined.

Current status and legal proceedings: a class-action lawsuit alleging environmental, social, and health impacts in El Colegio and San Antonio del Tequendama resulting from the operation of several power plants. The plaintiffs allege water, noise, and odor pollution; lack of maintenance; power outages; damage to roads; failure to conduct prior consultation; and inadequate compensation for the community.

On October 24, 2025, the Court accepted the intervention of a citizen oversight group on behalf of the plaintiffs and joined the municipalities of San Antonio del Tequendama and Mesitas del Colegio, as well as the Department of Cundinamarca, as interested third parties. The proceedings moved forward with the Department of Cundinamarca's response to the complaint, and on November 25, the proposed defenses on the merits were served.

As of December 31, 2025, the case file is with the Clerk's Office for the scheduling of the compliance agreement hearing.

Central America.

Case No. 22-2412-1027-CA (Costa Rica).

Start date**:** 2022.

Plaintiff: Public Services Regulatory Authority.

Defendant: P.H. Don Pedro S.A.

Claim: A declaration of nullity of certain administrative acts setting rates for existing power generation plants and the reimbursement of the alleged excess amounts paid

by the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) to P.H. Don Pedro S.A., an amount to be calculated upon enforcement of the judgment.

Current status and procedural situation: As of September 30, 2025, not all parties have been notified; therefore, no further action has been ordered, nor has a recent ruling been issued in this proceeding.

ah. Ordinary agrarian proceeding, case file 18-000036-0815-AG (Costa Rica).

Plaintiff: Jafet Rojas Picado.

Defendants: P.H. Chucás, S.A. (hereinafter "Chucás") and Mario González Porras.

Current status and procedural status: As of September 30, 2025, there have been no further proceedings.

ai. Enforcement of Arbitral Award—Award of Costs—(Costa Rica)
Plaintiff: PH Chucas, S.A.

Defendant: Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE).

Current status and procedural situation:

In June 2025, notice was served of the ruling issued by the Administrative and Civil Court of Finance, Second Judicial Circuit, San José, Goicoechea, dismissing the claim for costs in the arbitration proceedings brought by PH Chucas, S.A. against ICE.

On July 1, 2025, a motion for amendment and clarification was filed with the Administrative Court (Enforcement Division), which was denied. Additionally, an appeal was filed and argued before the Court of Appeals of the Administrative and Civil Court of Finance, Second Judicial Circuit, San José, Goicoechea.

On July 11, 2025, ICE filed a brief opposing the appeal, reiterating the arguments already presented to the enforcement judge.

As of September 30, 2025, the Court of Appeals is expected to rule on the appeal filed.

aj. Labor lawsuit filed by Marcelo Juarez (Guatemala).

Start date: 2022.

Claim: US$100,000 (Compensation, financial benefits, annual bonus granted by Enel Guatemala S.A., overtime, and damages).

Current status and procedural situation: The Multi-Judge Court of First Instance for Labor and Social Security of the Municipality of Santa María de Nebaj, in the department of Quiché, issued an enforcement order and a demand for payment to Enel Guatemala S.A., whereupon Enel Guatemala, S.A. proceeded to pay US$25,174, in exchange for the plaintiff's signed withdrawal of the complaint to be submitted to the Court so that the case may be officially closed ( ).

As of September 30, 2025, this proceeding has been concluded.

ak. Administrative lawsuit seeking full jurisdiction, filed with the Third Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, challenging Resolution AN No. 18183-CS of January 26, 2023, issued by the National Public Services Authority (Panama)

Plaintiff: Enel Fortuna S.A.

Current Status and Procedural Status: As of September 30, 2025, the review of the Order on Evidence is in the drafting stage (for a ruling) deciding on the appeals filed by ETESA and the Attorney General's Office against Order on Evidence No. 278 of August 6, 2024, since September 2, 2025.

Ordinary Civil Proceedings for Larger Claims before the Thirteenth Civil Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of Panama - Request for Supplementary Enforcement.

Plaintiff: Roberto Linares Tribaldos

Claim: Collection of legal costs in the amount of US$544,422.71

By Judgment No. 20 of April 21, 2016, issued by the Thirteenth Circuit Court, Civil Division, of the Province of Panama, Mr. Linares' claim for US$11 million in compensation from Enel Fortuna, S.A., which occupied the land where the Fortuna hydroelectric plant's reservoir is located, was dismissed as unproven, since the flooded land is registered under his ownership. The judgment was appealed and upheld against him. Similarly, the case proceeded to civil cassation, where the original judgment against him was also upheld.

As a result of Mr. Linares's litigation, the same judgment ordered Mr. Roberto Jose Linares Tribaldos to pay the Group the sum of four hundred seventy-six thousand eight hundred fifty-seven balboas (B/.476,857.14), as costs of the first instance, plus the expenses of the proceedings, which would be settled by the clerk's office of the court of origin.

Due to the appeal, the plaintiff is ordered to pay the costs of the second instance, which are set at the sum of two hundred balboas (B/.200.00). Likewise, the court resolved to approve in its entirety the settlement made by the Clerk of the Court in favor of the plaintiff.

Current status and procedural situation:

The Thirteenth Civil Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of Panama, by Order No. 2061/73697-11 dated August 14, 2023, ordered an attachment against Roberto José Linares Tribaldos in the amount of US$544,422.71, broken down as follows: Principal: US$476,857.14; Appeal costs: US$300.00; Corporate certifications: US$80.00; Enforcement costs: US$67,185.57.

As of September 30, 2025, the Group is taking steps and filing requests with the Court to enforce the settlement issued by the Court Clerk, and is awaiting the Court's response to the request for auction of the seized assets and the third-party claim filed by Enel Fortuna, S.A.

Likewise, the details of the Company's principal legal proceedings as of December 31, 2025, classified as probable, are reported below:

Name Defendant - Plaintiff	Year Filed	Subject Matter of the Lawsuit	Claim Amount (According to Complaint)	Current Status
Inversiones Los Almendros Del Norte, LLC	2023	The plaintiff requests a declaration that it constructed three electrical circuits in 1998 located at Carrera 118 No. 128-34, to be delivered to Enel for the provision of public energy services; requests a declaration of non-compliance with CREG 070 regarding usage fees; and seeks payment for actual damages and lost profits.	$132,191,499,949	Pending referral to the 48th Civil Circuit Court, after the Court resolved the conflict of jurisdiction
Leonardo Andrés Alzate Restrepo et al.	2019	The plaintiffs seek reinstatement and payment of wages based on an invalid dismissal resulting from their protection under the circumstantial immunity arising from the collective dispute with the Redes labor union.	$7,179,288,566	As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a second-instance ruling
COMEPEZ S.A. et al.	2014	Class-action lawsuit filed by fish farmers (COMEPEZ S.A. and others) seeking protection of collective rights (a healthy environment, public health, and food safety) following the death of fish in the reservoir.	Undetermined	As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a ruling in the appellate court
Center for Studies on Social Justice "Tierra Digna"	2014	Declaration of the nullity of the environmental license granted for the El Quimbo hydroelectric project	Undetermined	As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a ruling in the first instance
Uber Roldan Cortes et al.	2016	The plaintiffs seek protection of collective rights and interests due to the reduction in water flow caused by biomass production resulting from decomposition and environmental damage occurring during the filling and operation phases of the El Quimbo hydroelectric plant, as well as due to water quality issues downstream of the Magdalena River.	$5,377,741,200	As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a second-instance ruling
Orlando Beltran Cuellar et al.	2010	Class-action lawsuit seeking the suspension of the environmental license, given the serious economic, social, and ecological impacts of the El Quimbo project, which cannot be adequately mitigated by the measures provided for in the environmental license.	Undetermined	As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a ruling in the appellate court
MSI Maintenance and Comprehensive Services Consortium	2022	A declaration that Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. breached service contract no. 8400121272 entered into between the MSI Consortium and Emgesa S.A. E.S.P.	$4,500,000,000	As of December 31, 2025, the case is pending a first-instance ruling

Municipal Ombudsman's Office of Tena	2014	The subject matter of the lawsuit concerns the intervention and restoration of the distribution infrastructure located in the municipality of Tena.	Undetermined	In the process of complying with the ruling
ASOCUAN	2011	Lawsuit seeking the revocation of the construction permit and the non-execution of the ASOCUAN project	$1,134,215,534	As of December 31, 2025, there has been no progress in the case
Enrique Garrido Monasor	2025	The Plaintiff seeks a judgment against Enel for breach of the Share Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") entered into on March 16, 2023, between Enel and the sellers.	$2,680,268,800	Pending the Court's ruling on the appeal filed by Enel against the order issuing a payment decree
Carlos Baró-Shakery	2025	The Plaintiff requests that Enel be held liable for breach of the Share Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") entered into on March 16, 2023, between Enel and the sellers.	$3,982,219,500	Enel Colombia has yet to file its response

1.2 Significant risks to which the issuer is exposed and the mechanisms implemented to mitigate them .

Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., in its capacity as an issuer registered in the National Registry of Securities and Issuers (RNVE), in compliance with the instructions set forth in Decree 151 of 2020 and Section 7.4.2.1.3 of Annex I of External Circular 012 of 2022, hereby details the risks to which the company is exposed, including a description of their nature and the mechanisms for their management, monitoring, and mitigation.

For Enel Colombia, risk management is one of the primary tools for defining its business strategy and integrating sustainability throughout the entire value chain.

In carrying out its industrial and commercial activities, Enel Colombia is exposed to risks that could affect its performance and financial position if they are not effectively monitored, managed, and mitigated. Therefore, understanding the context is crucial for identifying the factors—whether external or internal—that may become potential risks at the level of each company and business line within the Group.

In this regard, the Enel Group has adopted a risk governance model based on a series of "pillars," as well as a uniform risk taxonomy (the "risk catalog") that facilitates risk management and organizational mapping.

Risk Management

The Enel Group's risk governance model is aligned with national and international best practices in risk management and is based on the following pillars:

The company follows the guidelines of the Internal Control and Risk Management System (SCIGR) defined by the Enel Group, which establishes the guidelines, standards, procedures, systems, and other measures applied at the various levels of the Company for the identification, analysis, assessment, treatment, and communication of the risks the business continuously faces, including risks associated with environmental, social, and governance issues.

As part of the Enel Group, Enel Colombia has adopted a risk governance framework that is implemented through the establishment of specific management, monitoring, control, and reporting controls for each of the identified risk categories.

Risk Management

The Enel Group's organizational risk management and control structure consists of a Global Risk Control Committee and a Local Risk Control Committee for Colombia. For each Group company, the risk management and control process is decentralized. Each manager responsible for the operational process in which the risk arises is also responsible for addressing the risk and implementing control and mitigation measures. To monitor compliance with internal policies, including those related to risks, the Companies rely on the Internal Audit team, which is responsible for periodically auditing and verifying that established policies and controls are in place and functioning.

Risk Control, in conjunction with the Administration, Finance, and Control Department (AFC), holds periodic meetings with the managers of each business line and staff (front-line staff and Risk Owners) to (i) review the probability classification and impact estimates, (ii) identify mitigation actions or assess materialized risks, and (iii) evaluate new events that can be identified and incorporated into the Risk Matrix. In addition, each year the Company conducts a self-assessment of risk management and control, in which senior managers evaluate the process of identifying, measuring, controlling, and monitoring risks to ensure the timeliness and quality of the process.

The methodology applied aligns with corporate best practices and is based on the guidelines of the ISO 31000:2018 standard, which encompasses the following stages: identification, analysis, assessment, treatment, monitoring, and communication of risks to senior management.

Risk Control and Management Policy

Enel Colombia's Risk Control and Management Policy establishes the basic principles and general framework for controlling and managing risks that could affect the achievement of business objectives, ensuring that they are identified, analyzed, assessed, managed,

communicated, and controlled systematically and within established risk levels. This policy, reviewed and approved by Enel Colombia's Risk and Audit Committee, represents the set of decisions that determine the acceptable framework for the risk levels inherent in the business segments in which the Company operates.

The objectives of the policy are to establish a model that enables the control and management of risks, defining the mission and functions of the bodies involved, and to regulate the control and management model for such risks. It applies to and involves all Company employees, regardless of the nature of their respective job functions. It also includes companies in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the equity, where it is applied directly as the organization's own policy.

Taxonomy

Enel SpA has approved a risk taxonomy that includes six (6) macro-categories (Strategic, Governance and Culture, Compliance, Financial, Operational, and Digital Technology) and thirty-seven (37) subcategories. Its management covers the entire risk assessment process (identification, analysis, and evaluation) in accordance with ISO 31000:2018, clearly reflecting the assessed risks, as well as their probabilities and impacts.

Below is a brief description of each macro category:

Strategic: These are all risks that could significantly affect the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives, both in the short and long term.

Governance and Culture: Risk of incurring legal or administrative sanctions, economic or financial losses, and reputational damage as a result of the inability to meet stakeholder expectations, ineffective exercise of oversight functions, and/or a lack of integrity and transparency in decision-making processes, resulting from unauthorized attitudes and conduct by employees and senior management in violation of the Company's ethical values.

Digital Technology: These are risks that are inherently vulnerable to cyberattacks, which can take many forms, ranging from data theft to system breaches with potentially large-scale harmful consequences and service disruptions.

Financial: These refer to the probability of an event occurring that would have negative financial consequences for the Company, in relation to: (i) financial market-specific risks ( ), due to the volatility of interest rates and exchange rates; (ii) Risks arising from potential restrictions on accessing the financial market or on meeting obligations or cash flow needs required in the ordinary course of business, such as liquidity and credit risks

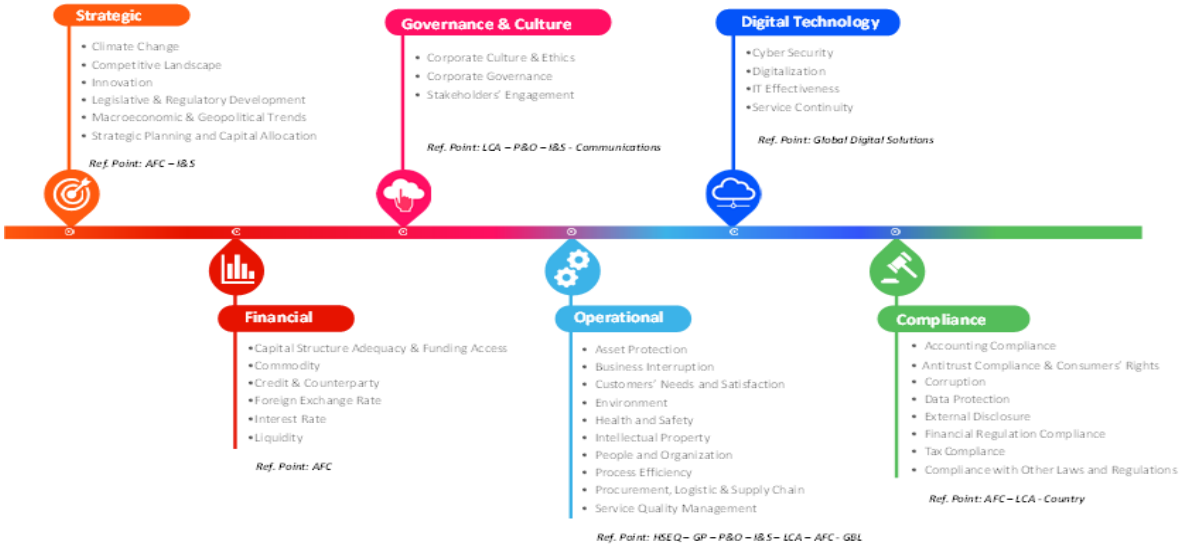
Operational: These are risks arising from operations, resulting from inadequate internal processes, systemic network failures, and other events of external origin that may affect the quality of energy supply and performance indicators.

Compliance: These are risks related to non-compliance with a rule or regulation. Therefore, a clear understanding and definition of the laws and regulations governing the Company are required.

Each responsible area, in conjunction with the risk management area, carries out ongoing

risk mitigation efforts to reduce exposure levels through preventive management. These actions aim to reduce the probability and impact of each risk and are periodically presented to the Board of Directors and senior management for decision-making.

Macrocategories and Subcategories



Risks Identified as of December 31 – Monitoring

Strategic risk due to the implementation of the Tax Reform

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation Actions
Competitive landscape	Medium-Low	Ongoing review of the implementation of the Tax Reform approved in December 2022 to determine its impact on the income statement.	Projection of tax costs resulting from the implementation of the defined Reform.	Continuously monitor decrees and circulars published or issued to ensure the proper implementation of the changes defined in the Tax Reform, as well as their potential impact on the Company.

Financial risk due to uncollectibility of past-due debt

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation actions
Credit and Counterparty	Medium - Low	Refers to the probability of non-payment by customers who have used Enel's distribution services. Impact due to higher costs from potential portfolio write-offs that reduce earnings.	An impact analysis is conducted that considers the past-due debt from the month prior to the analysis, and it is reclassified by the length of delinquency for each amount for the study	1. Encourage electronic payment: Promote electronic payment until coverage exceeds 85%, which will help ensure funds are available in real time and reduce process inefficiencies, thereby reducing debt. 2. Control of streetlight debt: Encourage payments and agreements based on improved relations with public administrations. Promptly address inquiries regarding billed items to prevent late payments.

Strategic risk due to political and fiscal factors

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation actions

Legislative and Regulatory Development	Medium	The Company is subject to the country's economic and political conditions, political and legal stability, fiscal, monetary, security, and international relations policies, and the regulatory framework, among other factors, which may affect and diminish the Company's results.	Ongoing and periodic analysis of the country's political and economic environment, as well as government plans	The Company continuously monitors government plans to identify risks and opportunities for the country in general and for the energy sector in particular. It also maintains ongoing monitoring of the political and socioeconomic environment to make any necessary adjustments in the definition and implementation of its strategies. Hiring external consultants to conduct an analysis from a tax and regulatory perspective, in order to ensure decision-making that is most favorable to the company.

Financial risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation actions
Commodities and exchange rates	Low	The risk of fluctuations in commodity prices affects energy prices in the spot market. In a scenario of low hydrological conditions, prices and the System's generation capacity may be affected; to comply with PPAs (power purchase agreements), it is necessary to make purchases in the spot market, which could have negative effects on the company's variable margin.	Stochastic analysis of risk variables: generation, spot price, TRM value, and coal. The result is the 95th percentile worst-case scenario based on the sum of all scenarios for the 2024–2026 period.	To mitigate exchange rate and commodity risks, the company has a commercial policy based on optimal contracting that minimizes exposure to the spot market in the event of extreme drought or heavy rainfall. Likewise, the company has a diverse and competitive portfolio of plants located in basins with different cycles that are even complementary in the event of extreme phenomena. In the future, it will also have Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Sources (FNCER) that have demonstrated their complementarity with existing hydropower resources.

Strategic Risk Due to Regulatory Changes in the Current Energy Market

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement Procedures	Mitigation Actions
Competitive landscape	Low	Changes to current wholesale energy market rules	Consider scenarios involving potential changes to the rules governing the wholesale market	Proactive regulatory management in collaboration with industry associations to

Financial risk due to changes in the parameters and variables affecting financial debt

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation actions
Interest Rate and Other Indicators	Medium-Low	The volatility of variable rates, projections of new debt, and foreign exchange differences are subject to the inherent volatility of financial markets and have an adverse effect on the company's results (and liquidity), depending on how these variables behave.	Consider scenarios involving changes in parameters and variables and measure the impacts for decision-making.	Implement interest rate, exchange rate, or other hedges to minimize risk and volatility Develop a detailed financial plan to minimize the impact of volatility on key indicators.

Compliance Risk Due to Failure to Address Legal and Litigation Processes

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation Actions
Compliance - Legal	Low	The risk of failing to address the Company's pending legal proceedings and litigation in a timely manner	Monitoring the progress of legal and litigation proceedings to mitigate the impacts of a potential conviction or risk of a court ruling in favor of the third-party plaintiff.	Legal management to address proceedings and continuously monitor their progress and status.

Risk due to delays in the execution of projects and other activities

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement procedures	Mitigation actions
Operational	Low	The risk resulting from the impact on results due to delays in the execution of projects or scheduled activities	Monitoring of schedules and progress of activities or projects defined for each specific topic	Definition of activities to ensure compliance with activity schedules and minimize the impacts caused by delays

Digital Technology Risk of economic/financial losses resulting from cyberattacks

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement Procedures	Mitigation Actions
Digital Technology	Low	Risk of economic/financial losses resulting from cyberattacks. The risk is estimated using the Cyber V@R metric within the Generation and Distribution sectors.	Cyber V@R estimates the maximum expected loss over one year with a 99.9% confidence level, considering the Control Center for Distribution and the power plants for Generation.	Ad-hoc investments in processes and technologies with the highest expected Cyber V@R

2 Part Two – Stock Market and Financial Performance

2.1 Behavior and performance of the securities in the trading systems where they are listed.

As of December 31, 2025, the BCHB01139B12 mnemonic had the highest trading volume, accounting for 0.0756% of the market volume excluding TES; conversely, the BCOS9199B010 instrument had the lowest volume, accounting for 0.0008% of the total market volume excluding TES.

Ticker	Number of trades	Maximum rate	Minimum Rate	Closing Rate	Maximum price	Minimum price	Closing price	Volume	Market volume	Market volume excluding TES	% Share
BCHB01139B12	4	10.45%	9.05%	9.05%	102,424	100,901	100,901	3,408	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0014%
BCHB1129B15	8	11.48%	10.47%	11.48%	99,705	96,217	96,217	181,657	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0042%
BCOS1209B007	5	11.50%	10.60%	11.19%	95.975	93,411	95,555	10,129	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0010%
BCOS1209B007	13	11.79%	10.50%	10.51%	97,069	94,129	97,069	2,346	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0034%
BCOS7189B012	2	11.79%	11.76%	11.79%	91,696	91,628	91,628	8,081	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0023%
BCOS718SE007	1	9.90%	9.90%	9.90%	99,798	99,798	99,798	5,500	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0033%
BCOS9199B010	3	11.59%	10.71%	10.71%	96.32	93.91	96.32	99,558	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0008%
BCHB01139B12	30	11.00%	8.00%	8.00%	102,197	100,693	102.12	1,903	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0756%
BCOS718SE007	14	10.00%	8.50%	8.50%	101,258	99.78	101,258	99,558	897,692,122	240,429,839	0.0414%

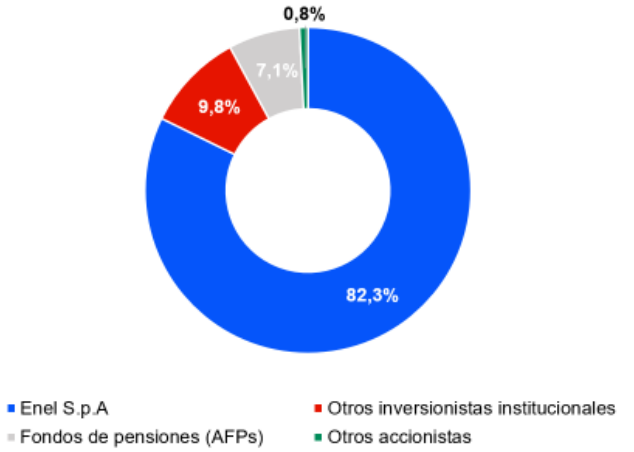
2.2 Information on ownership interests in the issuer's capital and other material matters relating to its capital ownership structure.

- **Shareholder Composition of ENEL COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P.**

Shareholder	Type of shares	No. of Shares	% Ownership
ENEL AMERICAS S.A. Tax ID No. 900.283.352-6	Common	85,394,808	57.345%
GRUPO ENERGÍA BOGOTÁ S.A. E.S.P. Tax ID 899.999.082-3	Common	63,311,437	42.515%
OTHER MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS	Common	207,917	0.140%
TOTAL		**148,914,162**	**100%**

Information on beneficial owners holding 10% or more of the share capital of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

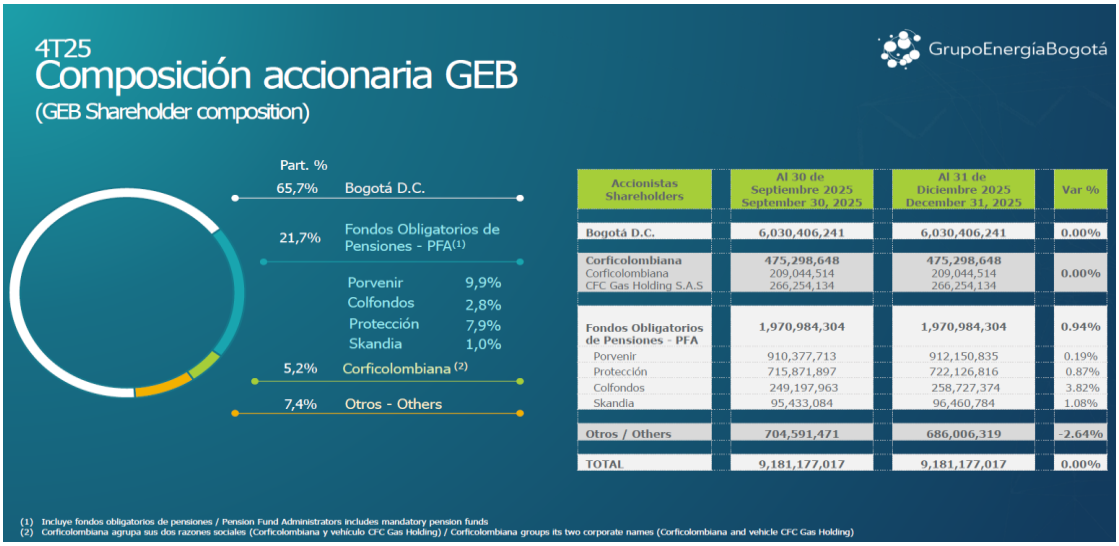
- **Shareholder structure of ENEL AMÉRICAS S.A.**



Participación accionaria	Al 31 de diciembre 2024
Enel S.p.A	82,3%
Otros inversionistas institucionales	9,8%
Fondos de Pensiones (A.F.P.)	7,1%
Otros accionistas	0,8%
Total	100%

Source: https://www.enelamericas.com/es/inversionistas/a201811-participacin-accionaria.html

- **Shareholder structure of GRUPO DE ENERGÍA DE BOGOTÁ.**



Accionistas Shareholders	Al 30 de Septiembre 2025 September 30, 2025	Al 31 de Diciembre 2025 December 31, 2025	Var %
Bogotá D.C.	6,030,406,241	6,030,406,241	0.00%
Corficolombiana	475,298,648	475,298,648	0.00%
Corficolombiana	209,044,514	209,044,514	
CFC Gas Holding S.A.S	266,254,134	266,254,134	
Fondos Obligatorios de Pensiones - PFA	1,970,984,304	1,970,984,304	0.94%
Porvenir	910,377,713	912,150,835	0.19%
Protección	715,871,897	722,126,816	0.87%
Colfondos	249,197,963	258,727,374	3.82%
Skandia	95,433,084	96,460,784	1.08%
Otros / Others	704,591,471	686,006,319	-2.64%
TOTAL	9,181,177,017	9,181,177,017	0.00%

Source: https://www.grupoenergiabogota.com/inversionistas/emisiones

Dividends

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 27, 2025, approved the distribution of

profits and payment of dividends from the 2024 net income in the amount of COP 2,062,548,188,853. Of this amount, $888,510,539,544 was paid in July and $1,174,012,921,268 in December 2025.

2.3 Financial information for the reporting period compared to the immediately preceding period.

As part of the appendices, the separate and consolidated financial statements, approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on April 1, 2026, are attached to this report. The financial statements are signed by the Legal Representative, the Accountant, and the Statutory Auditor and include the latter's opinion.

2.4 Management's comments and analysis of the issuer's operating results and financial position on an individual, separate, and/or consolidated basis.

2.4.1 Material changes in operating results.

The results correspond to the consolidated figures for Colombia, Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica for the period January–December 2025.

At year-end, Enel Colombia and its subsidiaries achieved a contribution margin of 8.8 trillion pesos, representing a 20.2% increase compared to 2024. This performance was driven by a more favorable operating environment, marked by a significant hydrological recovery in the country, which increased hydroelectric generation, reduced the need for energy purchases—especially in the spot market—and decreased the use of ther . In a context of lower exchange prices, the company strengthened its profitability thanks to efficient portfolio management and greater operational flexibility.

	2025	2024	% CHANGE
Millions of pesos (COP)			
OPERATING REVENUE	16,055,769	17,055,600	-5.9%
CONTRIBUTION MARGIN	8,822,954	7,340,116	+20.2%
EBITDA	7,308,714	6,056,438	+20.7%
EBIT	6,085,421	4,625,899	+31.6%
NET INCOME (1)	3,183,831	2,360,344	+34.9%
NET FINANCIAL DEBT (2)	8,276,380	8,576,274	-3.5%
INVESTMENTS	2,937,141	2,107,718	+39.4%

(1) Net income includes subsidiaries in Colombia and Central America, as well as companies in which Enel holds investments as associates; this result incorporates Enel Colombia's controlled and non-controlled interests as a group. The profit attributable to non-controlling interests at the end of 2025 amounts to 153,823 million.

(2) Short-term financial debt + Long-term financial debt – Cash and other financial assets (consolidated).

The generation business in Colombia contributed 3.78 trillion pesos to the contribution margin, representing a 40.4% increase compared to 2024. This result is primarily explained by:

- Improved margin due to increased self-generation—primarily hydroelectric, with an additional contribution from solar—which reduced the need to purchase energy under contracts and on the spot market, in a context of lower exchange prices. In this environment, although generation and sales volumes increased, revenues were pressured by lower prices, especially for energy traded on the exchange.

- Lower thermal generation compared to 2024, which contributed to lower fuel costs.
- Increase in revenue from ancillary services (AGC), supported by higher generation.

The energy distribution and retail business contributed 4.07 trillion pesos to the contribution margin, representing a 7.3% increase compared to 2024. This increase is primarily attributed to:

- Higher regulated remuneration in distribution, associated with the commissioning and recognition of new electrical infrastructure, which increased the regulatory asset base (RAB).
- An update to distribution and marketing charges, in accordance with the current rate methodology and the established indexation mechanisms, keeping Enel Colombia among the lowest and most competitive energy rates in the country.
- Contribution from complementary businesses, supported by higher margins on value-added products and services, lower provisioning requirements at Crédito Fácil Codensa, and revenue diversification through strategic partnerships in the insurance portfolio.

In 2025, Enel's subsidiaries in Central America (Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica) contributed 972.42 billion pesos to the contribution margin, 13.7% more than in 2024. This result was driven by greater coverage of energy sales through self-generat , which remained stable compared to the previous year (2,597 GWh), and by the purchase of supplemental energy under more favorable terms, with a higher share of the spot market amid lower exchange prices. This scenario occurred against a backdrop of lower system demand and better hydrological conditions compared to the previous year.

Fixed costs totaled 1.51 trillion pesos, an 18% year-over-year increase, primarily due to higher personnel and operational contract expenses associated with the minimum wage, inflation (CPI), and the 2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement. This result includes a non-recurring effect of 91.367 billion pesos, due to the recalculation of Bogotá's public lighting costs for the 1998–2004 period, recognized in favor of the Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP).

At the end of 2025, consolidated EBITDA reached 7.30 trillion pesos, representing a 20.7% increase compared to 2024, in line with the operating performance described above.

EBIT reached 6.08 trillion pesos, 31.6% higher than the previous year, primarily due to the higher EBITDA and a base-effect associated with the impairment recorded in 2024 for the Windpeshi project, amounting to 202.207 billion pesos.

Enel Colombia's consolidated net income reached 3.18[1] trillion pesos, reflecting the company's solid performance. This result incorporates certain non-recurring effects:

- Higher financial expenses, due to the recognition of interest and other costs associated with the debt to UAESP amounting to 222.343 billion pesos, and the restatement of the provision for environmental obligations of the power plants, amounting to 56.350 billion pesos. These effects were partially offset by lower interest expenses, resulting from the reduction in the IBR (Bank Reference Rate)—the index to which 71% of the debt is referenced—and from various debt

[1] *The result includes Enel Colombia's controlling and non-controlling interests as a group*

management operations carried out during the year, which contributed to greater financial efficiency.

- Higher tax expense, in line with the increase in profits compared to 2024.

In Central America, Enel Colombia's subsidiaries reported net income of 382.596 billion pesos, a 25% increase compared to 2024. This growth reflected greater operational efficiency and more effective management of the energy portfolio, which allowed the company to capitalize on better market conditions and strengthen business results compared to the same period the previous year.

During 2025, Enel Colombia executed investments totaling 2.94 trillion pesos, representing a 39.4% increase compared to 2024, aimed at strengthening the electrical infrastructure and advancing the country's energy transition.

In Generation, investment focused on developing new solar capacity, with significant progress on the Guayepo III and Atlántico projects, which continue on track to begin operations. At the same time, plann y maintenance was performed on hydroelectric, thermal, and solar assets in Colombia and Central America to maintain plant availability and reinforce system reliability.

In the Distribution sector, Enel Colombia allocated 1.29 trillion pesos to investments aimed at strengthening the reliability and capacity of the power grid in Bogotá and Cundinamarca, as part of the Bogotá–Region 2030 Expansion Plan. The funds were focused on expanding and modernizing strategic infrastructure, including new substations, associated lines, and technological upgrades to assets, to support growing demand, enable electric mobility projects, and maintain service continuity and quality for users. In terms of quality, the Enel Corazón project stands out, aimed at implementing a comprehensive maintenance plan in 19 municipalities within the service area. Together, these investments drive a more modern, digital, and resilient grid.

As of December 2025, Enel Colombia has contributed $2.13 trillion pesos in tax payments. Of this amount, $1.72 trillion corresponds to taxes payable by the Company and includes $903.912 billion in self-withheld income tax. The remaining $403.666 billion corresponds to taxes collected from third parties.

As of December 31, 2025, consolidated net financial debt stood at 8.28 trillion pesos, a reduction of 299.894 billion, equivalent to 3.5% compared to December 2024. This level of indebtedness is consistent with the financing needs associated with the execution of the Company's investment plan.

As part of its debt management, in November 2025 Enel Colombia disbursed 775 billion pesos under a sustainable financing facility with Bancolombia, intended to partially finance the Guayepo III and Atlántico solar parks. In the same month, the Company entered into long-term loan agreements for 300 billion pesos with Banco Popular and 125 billion pesos with Davivienda, intended for general corporate purposes. Subsequently, in December, it received a disbursement of 660 billion pesos, intended for the full prepayment of two financial transactions of equal amount, with the aim of optimizing the maturity profile and debt structure. In total, during 2025, Enel Colombia raised 2.6 trillion pesos in new debt from local and international financial institutions.

Dividends

During 2025, Enel Colombia distributed 2.06 trillion pesos in ordinary dividends, with payments made in July for 888.511 billion and in December for 1.17 trillion, charged to 2024 earnings.

At the same time, the Company received dividends from its operations in Guatemala totaling 131.95 billion pesos, confirming the strength of the cash flows generated by its operations in Central America.

2025 Operating Results – Generación Colombia

	2025	2024	% CHANGE
GWh(*)			
ENEL COLOMBIA GENERATION	16,260	14,030	+15.9%
CONTRACT SALES	17,402	17,505	-0.6%
SHORT-TERM (SPOT) MARKET SALES	4,504	3,766	+19.6%
PLANT AVAILABILITY	90.0%	87.7%	+2.3%

(*) Estimated figures

As of December 31, 2025, Enel Colombia established itself as the country's second-largest power generator by net installed capacity, with a 19.3% share of the National Interconnected System (SIN), equivalent to 4,009 MW. This portfolio consists of 3,097 MW of hydroelectric generation, 224 MW of thermal generation, and 688 MW of solar energ[2] . The slight change in thermal capacity compared to December 2024 (-2 MW) is due to the update of the operating parameters for Unit 2 of Termozipa, based on periodic efficiency and load curve tests, in accordance with current regulatory methodology.

In terms of energy delivered to the National Interconnected System, Enel Colombia contributed 19.3% of national generation in 2025, ranking as the third-largest generator by market share. In the open market, it maintained its position as the second-largest energy marketer, with a 17.2% market share, supplying an average of 381 GWh/month to 388 high-consumption customers nationwide.

Between January and December 2025, total generation amounted to 16,260 GWh, 15.9% more than in 2024. This performance was driven by more favorable hydrological conditions, which supported the operation of the hydroelectric plants, and a greater contribution from solar energy. In particular, solar generation added an additional 444 GWh (up 39% year-over-year), driven by the full-capacity operation of Guayepo I&II and the gradual integration of Guayepo III throughout the year, from its testing phase to its full contribution by the end of 2025.

Enel Colombia's total generation was distributed as follows:

- **89%** hydroelectric: Hydrological contributions to the National Interconnected System were above the historical average (H.A.), reaching 114%, while in the basins associated with Enel Colombia the level was higher, averaging 129%. Notable contributions came from the Bogotá River (154%), Quimbo (130%), Betania (128%), and Guavio (114%), reflecting a favorable hydrological environment throughout the year.

[2] This corresponds to Installed Capacity in AC (alternating current)

- **10%** solar: The energy came from the El Paso, La Loma, Fundación, and Guayepo I&II plants (in commercial operation since 2024), and from the initial contribution of Guayepo III during its testing phase in 2025, gradually increasing its share in the portfolio.

- **1%** thermal: It played a marginal role, with lower dispatch from Termozipa compared to 2024, in line with a scenario of higher hydrology and lower thermal backup requirements.

At the end of 2025, Enel Colombia's generation fleet recorded a 90% availability rate, supported by comprehensive management of scheduled maintenance on key assets such as Guavio, Paraíso, Guaca, and Termozipa. These interventions helped maintain high reliability standards and consistent operational performance throughout the year.

Central America 2025 Operating Results – Generation

	2025	2024	% CHANGE
GENERATION *GWh (*)*	2,597	2,604	-0.3%
INSTALLED CAPACITY *MW(*)*	705	705	0.0%

(*) Estimated figures

In 2025, Enel's subsidiaries in Central America reported stable generation compared to 2024, totaling 2,597 GWh. Panama accounted for the majority of production with 1,788 GWh, followed by Guatemala with 539 GWh and Costa Rica with 271 GWh. Of the total generated, 2,390 GWh came from hydroelectric sources and 207 GWh from solar energy, reaffirming the Company's contribution to a predominantly renewable generation mix in the region.

Net installed capacity remained at 705 MW, consisting of 543 MW of hydroelectric generation and 162 MW of solar power.

Operating Results for 2025 – Power Distribution in Colombia

	2025	2024	% CHANGE
NATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND (GWh)	84,058	82,134	+2.3%
ENEL COLOMBIA ENERGY DEMAND(1) (GWh)	16,319	16,075	+1.5%
ENEL COLOMBIA'S SHARE OF THE REGULATED MARKET	19.41%	19.57%	-0.16%
AVERAGE ENERGY LOSS RATE	7.62%	7.51%	+0.11%
TOTAL REGULATED CUSTOMERS OF ENEL COLOMBIA	4,051,113	3,966,827	+2.12%
SAIDI(2)	444	487	-8.8%
SAIFI(3)	7.38	8.51	-13.3%

(1) Energy demand within the Enel Colombia network, excluding losses from the National Interconnected System.
(2) Indicator measuring the average duration in minutes of perceived service interruptions over the past 12 months
(3) Indicator measuring the average number of times a service interruption occurred over the past 12 months

In 2025, energy demand in Colombia grew by 2.3% compared to the previous year, driven by a marked acceleration in the second half of the year, when average monthly growth reached 4.18%. This trend was mainly driven by the dynamism of the regulated market—fueled by household consumption—and by the recovery of the unregulated market, where manufacturing industries and mining and quarrying operations emerged as the primary drivers of energy demand in the industrial segment.

In Enel Colombia's distribution area, demand showed a positive change (+1.5%), supported by the performance of the regulated market, particularly the residential segment (2.93%), in line with the favorable trend in household consumption during 2025.

The energy loss rate stood at 7.62%, marking a slight increase compared to 2024. During this period, initiatives aimed at energy recovery maintained a positive trend, reaching 196 GWh in 2025, representing a 20% improvement over the previous year. These results reflect the progress of targeted, operational, and legal actions aimed at reducing losses associated with fraud and contributing to the efficiency of the distribution system. On the other hand, the increase in technical losses is due to a specific situation linked to higher demand levels in the northern region, which resulted in a 3.8% variation.

In 2025, Enel Colombia surpassed the four-million-customer threshold, consolidating its position as the country's leading electricity distribution operator. This milestone was supported by a net growth of 84,286 users, equivalent to 2.12% of its customer base, reflecting the sustained growth of operations in its service areas.

At year-end, regulatory service quality indicators showed significant improvements. The SAIDI (average duration of outages experienced by a customer) decreased by 8.8% compared to 2024, standing at 444 minutes, and the SAIFI (average number of outages per customer) decreased by 13.3%, reaching 7.38 times as a result of the impact of the investment plan, network maintenance, and operational management implemented during 2025.

2.4.2 Material changes regarding the issuer's liquidity and solvency.

For the reporting period, there were no events or situations that affected liquidity and solvency.

2.4.3 Trends, events, or uncertainties that have the potential to materially impact the issuer's operations, its financial position, or changes in its financial position; as well as the assumptions used to prepare these analyses.

The Company has assessed potential events or uncertainties through the analysis of the risk matrix implemented as a continuous monitoring tool. The risks are described in section 2.2 of this report and include risks identified from strategic, market, financial, political, regulatory, and tax perspectives, among others, as of December 31, 2025.

2.4.4 Off-balance-sheet transactions that could materially impact the issuer's operations, its financial position, or changes in its financial position.

At year-end, there were no off-balance-sheet transactions that materially impacted the Company's financial statements as of the reporting date.

2.4.5 Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the market risk to which the issuer is exposed as a result of its investments and activities sensitive to market fluctuations.

2.4.6 Quantitative analysis of market risk.

Debt Portfolio
The company's debt portfolio consists of instruments tied to variable interest rates (CPI and IBR).

Interest Rate Exposure

As of December 31, 2025, the instruments with CPI exposure are:

Type of Transaction	Amount Disbursed (COP Million)	Current Value (COP Million)	Index	Spread	Start Date	Maturity Date
Bond	200.000	200.000	CPI	3,64%	13/12/2012	13/12/2027
Bond	162.500	162.500	CPI	4,15%	16/05/2014	16/05/2030
Bond	160.000	160.000	CPI	3,59%	11/04/2018	11/04/2030
Bond	200.000	200.000	CPI	3,56%	7/03/2019	7/03/2029
Bond	250.000	250.000	CPI	2,45%	25/08/2020	25/08/2027
Total	**972.500**	**972.500**				

As of December 31, 2025, the instruments with exposure to IBR are:

Type of Transaction	Disbursed Amount (COP Million)	Current Value (COP Million)	Index	Spread	Start Date	Maturity Date
Bank Loan	101,500	78,073	1-Month IBR	1.56%	08/31/2021	02/28/2032
Bank Loan	17,043	1,136	1-Month IBR	1.25%	April 5, 2019	April 5, 2026
Bank Loan	400,000	400,000	3-Month IBR	0.75%	May 14, 2021	05/14/2026
Bank Loan	300,000	60,000	IBR NASV	0.50%	07/15/2021	07/15/2026
Bank Loan	100,000	100,000	3-Month IBR	0.95%	10/19/2021	10/19/2027
Bank Loan	150,000	150,000	3-Month IBR	0.95%	11/30/2021	11/30/2027
Bank Loan	260,000	260,000	3-Month IBR	0.85%	11/30/2021	11/30/2026
Bank Loan	200,000	200,000	3-Month IBR	0.95%	12/23/2021	12/23/2027
Bank Loan	480,000	480,000	3-Month IBR	2.05%	April 5, 2022	April 5, 2028
Bank Loan	250,000	200,000	3-Month IBR	0.90%	04/28/2022	04/28/2029
Bank Loan	60,000	15,000	3-Month IBR	1.45%	07/15/2022	07/15/2026
Bank Loan	411,000	411,000	3-Month IBR	1.60%	07/28/2022	07/28/2028
Bank Loan	89,000	89,000	3-Month IBR	1.60%	11/30/2022	11/30/2028
Bank Loan	683,625	569,688	IBR O/N	3.70%	April 12, 2023	04/12/2028
Bank Loan	1,211,157	1,211,157	Overnight IBR	3.10%	11/30/2023	10/30/2031
Bank Loan	400,000	207,667	3-Month IBR	1.80%	02/19/2024	03/19/2031
Bank Loan	35,000	35,000	1-Month IBR	1.85%	02/26/2024	02/26/2031
Bank Loan	25,000	16,250	1M IBR	1.50%	03/13/2024	03/13/2029
Bank Loan	20,000	20,000	1-Month IBR	1.80%	08/15/2024	08/15/2034
Bank Loan	1,325,574	1,325,574	Overnight IBR	1.91%	11/27/2024	11/28/2033
Bank Loan	70,000	70,000	1-Month IBR	-1.00%	02/19/2025	02/19/2035

Bank Loan	159,000	159,000	3-Month IBR	2.25%	06/19/2025	06/19/2029
Bank Loan	401,644	401,644	Overnight IBR	2.02%	July 22, 2025	July 22, 2035
Bank Loan	130,000	130,000	3-Month IBR	1.71%	09/11/2025	09/11/2030
Bank Loan	775,000	775,000	3-Month IBR	1.69%	11/26/2025	11/26/2032
Bank Loan	300,000	300,000	3-Month IBR	1.70%	11/26/2025	11/26/2029
Bank Loan	125,000	125,000	3-Month IBR	1.82%	11/26/2025	11/26/2031
Bank Loan	660,000	660,000	3-Month IBR	1.75%	12/22/2025	12/22/2030
Total	**9,139,543**	**8,450,189**				

Derivatives Portfolio

Exchange Rate

As of December 31, 2025, the company had entered into foreign exchange hedges in USD and EUR with the following notional amounts in the base currency.

- Buy Forwards

USD

Type of Transaction	Notional Amount in Source Currency	Forward Rate COP	Start Date	Maturity Date
FX Forward	2,910,000	4,469	03/31/2025	05/28/2026
FX Forward	2,350,000	4,643	03/31/2025	01/28/2027
FX Forward	2,163,769	3,822	11/21/2025	01/30/2026
FX Forward	4,446,401	3,784	12/22/2025	01/29/2026
FX Forward	5,674,520	3,796	12/22/2025	02/19/2026
FX Forward	1,830,933	3,813	12/22/2025	03/19/2026
FX Forward	877,207	3,784	12/22/2025	01/29/2026
FX Forward	4,463,159	3,813	12/22/2025	03/19/2026
FX Forward	5,370,805	3,784	12/22/2025	01/29/2026
FX Forward	2,642,510	3,780	12/22/2025	01/22/2026
FX Forward	3,394,071	3,796	12/22/2025	02/19/2026
FX Forward	1,601,295	3,784	12/22/2025	01/29/2026
FX Forward	1,647,087	3,796	12/22/2025	02/19/2026
FX Forward	1,500,000	3,859	12/22/2025	05/28/2026
FX Forward	744,605	3,784	12/22/2025	01/29/2026
FX Forward	14,212,841	3,780	11/18/2025	02/11/2026
FX Forward	2,213,213	3,780	11/18/2025	02/11/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	3,925	10/30/2025	02/02/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	3,940	10/30/2025	02/27/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	3,958	10/30/2025	03/31/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	3,977	10/30/2025	04/30/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	3,995	10/30/2025	06/01/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	4,013	10/30/2025	06/30/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	4,035	10/30/2025	07/31/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	4,054	10/30/2025	08/31/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	4,075	10/30/2025	09/30/2026

FX Forward	1,000,000	4,096	10/30/2025	11/3/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	4,115	10/30/2025	11/30/2026
FX Forward	1,000,000	4,137	10/30/2025	01/04/2027
FX Forward	7,000,000	3,995	10/30/2025	6/1/2026
FX Forward	7,000,000	4,013	10/30/2025	06/30/2026
FX Forward	7,000,000	4,035	10/30/2025	07/31/2026
FX Forward	7,000,000	4,054	10/30/2025	08/31/2026
Total	**98,042,416**			

EUR

Type of Transaction	Notional Amount Source Currency	COP Forward Rate	Start Date	Maturity Date
FX Forward	240,734	4,462	12/22/2025	01/29/2026
Total	**240,734**			

Interest rate

As of the end of December 2025, the company had interest rate hedges in place. The first was entered into on May 14, 2021, for 400,000 million pesos, maturing on May 14, 2026, fixing the rate on a loan that was tied to the 3-month IBR. The second was contracted on October 10, 2025, for 1,211,157 million pesos, maturing on October 10, 2026, fixing the interest rate on a loan that was tied to the overnight IBR

Type of Transaction	Notional Amount Source Currency	Variable Leg	Start Date	Maturity Date
IR Swap	400,000,000,000	3M IBR	05/14/2021	05/14/2026
IR Swap	1,211,157,000,000	Overnight IBR	10/10/2025	10/10/2026
Total	1,611,157,000,000			

2.4.7 Qualitative analysis of market risk.

Interest rate risk

The objective of interest rate risk management is to reduce the volatility of financial expenses reflected in the consolidated income statement.

Depending on the Company's estimates and debt structure objectives, hedging transactions are carried out by entering into derivatives that mitigate these risks. The instruments that may be used are interest rate swaps, which convert variable rates to fixed rates.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risks arise primarily from the following transactions:

(a) Debt incurred by the Company denominated in a currency other than that to which its cash flows are indexed.

(b) Payments to be made for the purchase of materials associated with projects in a currency different from that to which their cash flows are indexed.

(c) Revenues that are directly linked to the performance of currencies other than that of its cash flows.

Given that the Company's functional currency is the Colombian peso, it is necessary to mitigate exchange rate risk by minimizing the exposure of cash flows to exchange rate fluctuations.

The instruments used are foreign exchange forwards. Currently, the Company enters into foreign exchange hedges to cover the payment of invoices in dollars and euros for the purchase of assets in foreign currency (maintenance and new project CapEx) and to reduce the CERE (Real Equivalent Cost of Energy for the Reliability Charge).

2.5 Material transactions with parties related to the issuer.

Details of transactions with related parties during 2025 are provided in Note 8, Balances and Transactions with Related Parties, of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements

2.6 Description and evaluation of the controls and procedures used by the issuer for the recording, processing, and analysis of information.

The corresponding certifications are attached as part of the appendices to this report, as follows:

a. Certification issued by the issuer's legal representative certifying that the information covers all material aspects of the business.

b. Report signed by the issuer's legal representative on the results of the assessment of internal control systems and procedures for the control and disclosure of financial information, in compliance with Article 47 of Law 964 of 2005, and taking into account the exceptions provided for in Article 48 of said Law; and

c. A certification issued by the statutory auditor confirming the effectiveness of controls over the reporting of financial information.

3 Part Three – The Issuer's Sustainability and Responsible Investment Practices

3.1 Analysis of Corporate Governance.

Compensation Schemes and Incentives Provided to Members of the Board of Directors:

By Resolution No. 111 of March 27, 2025, of the General Shareholders' Meeting of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P., a compensation plan was established under which the fees for both regular and alternate members of the Board are set at USD 2,000, after taxes, per meeting attended.

Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

The Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. has the structure detailed below:

CATEGORY	MAIN	ALTERNATE
FIRST	FRANCESCO BERTOLI	MONICA CATALDO
SECOND	JOSÉ ANTONIO VARGAS LLERAS	ANTONIO CRISOL PUERTAS
THIRD	RAFFAELE ENRICO GRANDI	GINA CONSTANZA PASTRANA SILVA
FOURTH (Independent)	CAROLINA SOTO LOSADA	RUTTY ORTIZ JARA
FIFTH	JUAN RICARDO ORTEGA LÓPEZ	ANDRÉS BARACALDO SARMIENTO
SIXTH	JORGE ANDRÉS TABARES ÁNGEL	NÉSTOR FAGUA GUAUQUE
SEVENTH (Independent)	ASTRID MARTÍNEZ ORTIZ	MARIO TRUJILLO HERNÁNDEZ

*Ms. Gina Constanza Pastrana was appointed as an alternate member of the third category of the Board of Directors by Resolution No. 111 of March 27, 2025, of the Shareholders' Meeting, registered with the Chamber of Commerce on June 3, 2025.

The duties of the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. are detailed in Article 51 of the company's Bylaws. However, these include, without prejudice to the duties detailed in the Bylaws, (i) Making decisions related to the ordinary course of the company's business (such as approving the company's industrial plan or business plan, electing the company's manager and their alternates, authorizing the General Manager to enter into acts and contracts whose value exceeds the peso equivalent of twenty million euros (EUR 20,000,000) and determining the amount of contracts, legal acts, and transactions that the General Manager may delegate to executive-level officers, as well as approving the issuance of securities, including the regulations and the corresponding offering and placement prospectus, approving the establishment of branches, agencies, and offices anywhere within the national territory or abroad, appointing those who are to manage them and establishing their powers, among other matters); and (ii) issue provisions regarding corporate governance (for the purpose of issuing the company's Code of Good Governance, code of ethics or conduct, and establishing the company's internal regulations, as well as self-assessing its management before the General Shareholders' Meeting, evaluating and monitoring the activities of the company's administrators and principal executives, ensuring compliance with the law, the bylaws, the resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and the commitments undertaken by the company in pursuit of its corporate purpose; order appropriate actions against the directors, executive officers, and other company personnel for omissions or acts detrimental to the company; ensure equitable treatment for all shareholders and investors, and guarantee shareholders and investors timely access to company information through established information disclosure mechanisms.

The regulations of the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia can be found at the following web address: https://n9.cl/i10wr

Supporting Bodies of the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

Enel Colombia has two committees supporting the Board of Directors: (i) the Audit Committee, which approves and oversees compliance with the internal audit program (including activities outlined in the company's compliance programs, such as the Criminal Risk Prevention Model, Code of Ethics, Zero Tolerance for Corruption Plan), establishes the policies and practices the company will use in the preparation, disclosure, and publication of its financial information, as well as the supervision of the company's Statutory Auditor; and (ii) the Corporate Governance and Evaluation Committee, which is responsible for

reviewing and evaluating whether the Board of Directors fulfills its duties during its term (reviewing members' attendance at meetings, their active participation in decisions, and their follow-up on the company's key issues), overseeing compliance with the compensation policy for members of the Board of Directors, and ensuring that shareholders, investors, other stakeholders, and the market in general have full, accurate, and timely access to the company's relevant information.

Composition of the Audit Committee.

PRINCIPAL	ALTERNATE
JOSÉ ANTONIO VARGAS LLERAS	ANTONIO CRISOL PUERTAS
Juan Ricardo Ortega López	ANDRÉS BARACALDO SARMIENTO
CAROLINA SOTO LOSADA	RUTTY PAOLA ORTIZ JARA
ASTRID MARTÍNEZ ORTIZ	Mario Trujillo Hernández

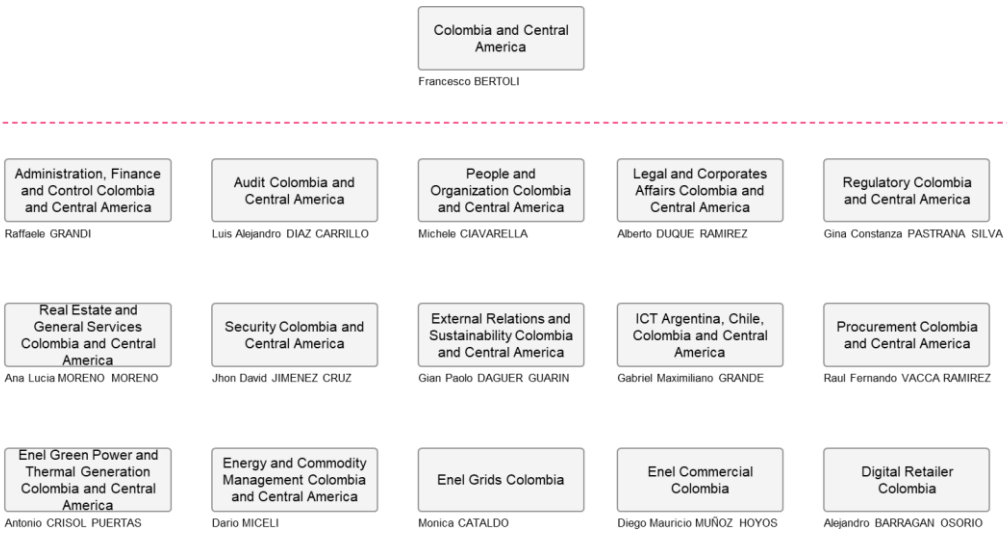
*Mr. Jose Antonio Vargas Lleras and his alternate, Antonio Crisol Puertas, were appointed members of the Audit Committee to replace Mr. Francesco Bertoli and his alternate, Monica Cataldo, by virtue of Board of Directors meeting No. 562 held on November 26, 2025.

Composition of the Good Governance and Evaluation Committee.

PRINCIPAL	ALTERNATE
FRANCESCO BERTOLI	MONICA CATALDO
JOSÉ ANTONIO VARGAS LLERAS	RAFFAELE ENRICO GRANDI
JUAN RICARDO ORTEGA LÓPEZ	ANDRÉS BARACALDO SARMIENTO
Jorge Andrés Tabares Ángel	NÉSTOR FAGUA GUAUQUE

Composition and Functioning of the Senior Management of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

The managers of each business line make up the senior management of Enel Colombia; as such, their responsibilities involve decision-making regarding the day-to-day operations of their unit and strategic planning. The composition and identities of the members of senior management are as follows:



Professional profiles of the members of the board of directors of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

Principal members:

Francesco Bertoli.—He is a Mechanical Engineer with a specialization in energy, having graduated with highest honors ("Cum Laude") from the University of Brescia in Brescia, Italy. He holds an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA) from the LUISS Business School in Rome, Italy. He began his career as a Quality and Lean Manufacturing Project Manager in Thermal and Renewable Generation; He went on to serve as Head of Wind, Hydraulic, Thermal, and Performance Management at Enel Produzione, the Generation Business Unit. Within this business unit, he held various positions across different gas- and coal-fired power plants. Notably, he was responsible for managing CCGT/Oil & Gas power plants in Italy and Belgium, (11 generation units, approximately 18 GW of net installed capacity, and 950 employees).

He served as Global Head of Human Resources and Organization for Thermal Generation, a role in which he was responsible for global human resources management across 101 power generation facilities in 12 countries (9,200 employees) in Europe and South America; later serving as Global Head of Network Development, overseeing the allocation and management of investment capital for the development and operations of the power grid within the Infrastructure and Networks Business Line (8 countries in Europe and South America). He currently serves as Head of Infrastructure and Networks for Colombia, overseeing all electricity distribution activities for the Enel Group in Colombia, specifically in the Bogotá region.

José Antonio Vargas Lleras.—He is an attorney specializing in commercial law and public utility law. He has been involved in the electricity sector for several years and currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Enel Colombia; he held the position of Manager of the Bogotá Energy Company for 7 years, and has also served as President of the National Association of Residential Public Utility Companies and Complementary and Inherent Activities – ANDESCO, the Colombian Committee of the World Energy Council, the Regional Energy Integration Commission – CIER, and the Colombian Committee of the CIER. He served as Colombia's Ambassador to the European Union in Brussels and as Secretary General of the Office of the President of the Republic of Colombia.

Raffaele Enrico Grandi.- He holds a degree in Economics from the University of Genoa and has worked for the Enel Group since 2006. During this time, he has served as Chief Financial Officer of Enel Green Power in Brazil, Director of Structured and Subsidized Financing at EGP in Rome, Director of Economics and Finance at Enel Peru, and Chief Financial Officer of Enel Chile.

Before joining Enel, he was a consultant at the telecommunications company Metis SpA, Head of Investor Relations at Manuli Rubber Industries, and CFO in Honduras for the Italian group Acea SpA.

He is currently the CFO and Head of Administration, Finance, and Control for Enel Colombia and Central America.

Carolina Soto Losada.—An economist from the Universidad de los Andes, she holds a master's degree in economics with a specialization in project evaluation from the same university, as well as a master's degree in public administration and public policy with a specialization in economic development from Columbia University. She has served as a researcher at Fedesarrollo on taxation issues, including tax structure, progressivity, and

evasion, as well as education, the labor market for teachers, and higher education regulation; Advisor to the Ministry of Transportation; External Advisor to the Directorate of Economic Studies; Director of Investments and Public Finance at the National Planning Department (2005–2006); Director General of the National Public Budget at the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (2006–2009); Executive Vice President of the Federation of Colombian Insurers (2010–2012); Deputy Minister General of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (2013–2015); Senior Advisor for the Private Sector and Competitiveness at the Office of the President of the Republic of Colombia (2015–2018); Co-Director of the Central Bank (July 2018–September 2021).

Juan Ricardo Ortega.—Economist from the University of the Andes, with a master's degree in economics and development from Yale University and a master's degree in mathematical and financial economics from the same university. He has served as Director of Economic Studies at the National Planning Department, Economic Advisor to the Presidency of the Republic, Deputy Minister of Finance and Trade, Director of the National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN), and General Coordinator of the Alliance for the Prosperity of the Northern Triangle Countries of Central America at the Inter-American Development Bank; he currently serves as President of the Bogotá Energy Group.

Jorge Andrés Tabares Ángel.—Civil engineer from the Antioquia School of Engineering, with a specialization in Finance from EAFIT University and a Master of Science in Management from Stanford University. He currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of the Bogotá Energy Group. An executive with extensive managerial experience both internationally and in Colombia. He served as Chief Financial Officer of E.P.M. since 2015.

Astrid Martínez Ortiz.—Economist from the National University of Colombia with a specialization in Banking from the University of the Andes, a Master's in Economics from the University of the Andes, and a Ph.D. in Economics from the State University of Campinas, Brazil. She has extensive management experience in national companies such as Empresa de Transporte del Tercer Milenio TRANSMILENIO S.A. (2004–2006); President of the Bogotá Energy Company (2006–2009) where the main challenge was the acquisition of the assets, rights, and contracts of the gas transmission company ECOGAS for $3.25 trillion; with these assets, Transportadora de Gas del Interior, TGI SA ESP, the country's largest gas transmission company, was established in February 2007; and as General Manager of Consultoría Colombiana S.A. (2009–2010), where her work involved managing the termination of road contracts in Panama and conducting commercial promotion with various potential clients in the energy and road sectors in Colombia and Peru; and as an Associate Researcher at Fedesarrollo (2011 to present), which is the country's first private economic research center. In the mining and energy sector, she has worked on issues related to the hydrocarbons and mining sectors; the electricity and natural gas sectors; fuel refining and distribution; and the regional impacts of oil, mining, and refining.

Alternate Members.

Mónica Cataldo—Master's degree in Electrical Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Bari. Her skills include power grid management and planning, customer management, quality systems, human resources management, and health and safety.

She joined the Enel Group in 2002 as an intern in the Technical Support Department in Italy. She gained extensive experience in distribution across various operational and coordination roles (network development and technical-commercial operations) in

different regions of Italy (north, central, and south) and in Romania, where Enel manages three distribution networks in different parts of the country. He served as Head of Infrastructure & Networks at Enel Peru since June 2021 and, as of January 2024, assumed the role of General Manager of Enel Grids Colombia.

Antonio Crisol Puertas.—He holds a degree in Industrial Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid, has an MBA from IE Business School, and has worked for the Enel Group since 2001.

During this time, he has served as Head of Operations Management, Head of Planning and Operational Analysis at Endesa, Head of Operations and Maintenance at Enel Green Power Spain, and currently leads the management of Enel Green Power and Thermal Generation at Enel Colombia.

Antonio is an expert in analyzing and improving the performance of production facilities, as well as in optimizing resources to better manage the company's asset portfolio.

Gina Constanza Pastrana Silva.—She holds a degree in Electrical Engineering from the National University of Colombia, with specializations in Finance and Capital Markets from the University of Rosario. She has over two decades of experience in the electricity sector, with a strong focus on regulation, energy policy, wholesale market analysis, and the management of industry associations.

Since July 2024, she has served as Head of Regulation for Colombia and Central America at Enel Colombia, leading regulatory and environmental strategies for Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. Throughout his career at the Enel Group, he has been responsible for managing the regulatory strategy for the distribution and retail businesses, as well as ensuring regulated revenues and representing the company before government agencies, trade associations, and sectoral committees.

Prior to assuming these roles, she held key positions at Codensa and Ecopetrol, where she led processes involving analysis of the Wholesale Energy Market, risk management, structuring of energy contracts, regulatory monitoring, and financial planning for energy portfolios exceeding $100 million.

Gina is recognized for her analytical skills, strategic thinking, and extensive experience in formulating and implementing regulatory proposals aimed at sustainability and business growth. She has represented the sector in major trade associations and committees and served as Chair of the Distribution Committee of the National Operations Council (CNO) from 2016 to 2017.

Rutty Paola Ortiz Jara—Economist and lawyer from the Universidad de los Andes, specializing in Public Management and Administrative Institutions. She served as Superintendent of Residential Public Services, where she led the launch of , oversaw the prudential supervision of companies, and promoted regulation based on behavioral rules. As Deputy Minister of Energy, she was responsible for access and coverage programs, the development of incentives for the integration of renewable energy sources, and the formulation of hydrocarbons policy, and participated in energy and gas regulation.

She worked as Deputy Director of the National Budget at the National Planning Department and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit; and as Deputy Manager of Structuring and Projects at the Adaptation Fund. As a consultant, she has worked at Castelar SAS and in

private practice on the formulation and evaluation of public policies, regulatory proposals, and standards in the energy and public finance sectors, as well as the management of cooperation resources for sustainable finance.

She has served as a consultant for the IDB, the World Bank, and GGGI, and currently works with the European Union on issues related to climate finance, sustainable business environments, and financial inclusion.

Andrés Baracaldo Sarmiento.—An economist from the Universidad de los Andes with an MBA and a specialization in finance from the London Business School. He began his career as an Analyst at Corporación Financiera del Valle and later at Investment Banking Services S.A., where his responsibilities included originating M&A transactions, preparing presentations, and providing strategic advice on potential transactions in the telecommunications, financial, and electricity sectors. In London, he worked at European Utilities M&A as an Associate and served at the Royal Bank of Scotland as Associate Director of the Energy and Electricity Corporate Finance Division. Subsequently, at Corporación Financiera Colombiana, he served as Executive Director of Investment Banking and as Director of In 2016, he joined Interconexión Eléctrica S.A., ISA, as Vice President of Growth and Business Development. He is currently the Vice President of Growth at GRUPO ENERGÍA BOGOTÁ, where he is responsible for the strategy and execution of growth projects for the group and its subsidiaries across the various sectors in which it operates (electricity transmission and distribution, gas transportation and distribution, and electricity generation), including entry into new markets.

Nestor Fagua Guauque.—A lawyer from the Externado University of Colombia, specializing in banking and commercial law. He has over thirty years of experience in the public and private sectors, with extensive expertise in the financing and structuring of infrastructure projects and public-private partnerships, as well as in the areas of corporate, financial, and securities law. He is currently the Vice President of Legal and Compliance at Grupo Energía Bogotá. He served as Legal Vice President of Financiera de Desarrollo Nacional, advisor to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the National Planning Department, and Invias, legal advisor to the Superintendent of Securities, head of the Legal Office of the Superintendency of Securities, and head of the Banking Legal Division of the Superintendency of Banking, among other roles. He is also on List A of arbitrators at the Arbitration and Conciliation Center of the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce. He has taught in the securities market at the University of the Andes, Externado University, and Javeriana University. He serves on various boards of directors.

Mario Trujillo Hernández. - Attorney specializing in labor law and industrial relations; public administration and administrative institutions. He served as General Secretary of the Bogotá Energy Company for over 20 years. He has participated in various acquisitions carried out by the Bogotá Energy Group in the electricity and gas sectors . General Manager of Calidda - Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S.A. during its initial phase. President of Transportadora de Gas al Interior (TGI) during its initial phase. Experience in corporate transformations and capitalizations spanning nearly 20 years, during which he has worked in the management and development of residential utility companies.

Independence criteria adopted by Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. for the appointment of directors and members of support committees.

Article 85 of Enel Colombia's bylaws, as well as Chapter VI of the Code of Good

Governance, have established rules for the identification, disclosure, and/or resolution of conflicts of interest in situations where any director, manager, the Internal Auditor, the Statutory Auditor, or their employees, or any other person who may make decisions on behalf of the company, including the company's employees, has, on their own behalf or on behalf of a third party, an interest that cannot be pursued without harming the company's interests.

Consequently, those persons who find themselves in a conflict of interest have a duty to disclose and report, in the first instance to the Audit Committee, the existence of a potential conflict of interest, specifying the nature, terms, origin, and scope of said conflict. The Audit Committee shall submit a report to the Shareholders' Meeting for the purposes provided for in applicable law. Likewise, the company's Board of Directors has the authority to initiate the procedures provided for on its own initiative, at any time, when it becomes aware of any circumstance that so requires and that affects the criteria of independence and gives rise to a conflict of interest.

Attendance at Meetings by Members of the Board of Directors

The company's Board of Directors held fourteen (14) meetings during 2025, of which twelve (12) were regular sessions and two (2) were extraordinary sessions conducted via written ballot.

The members of the Board participated in these regular sessions as indicated below:

CATEGORY	No. of sessions attended Principal Member	No. of sessions attended Alternate Member*
FIRST	11	1
SECOND	11	1
THIRD	11	1
FOURTH (Independent)	11	1
FIFTH	12	0
SIXTH	12	0
SEVENTH (Independent)	12	0

*Alternate members had to replace the principal member of the Board of Directors in the aforementioned instance.
*Remote meetings involving written ballots were not counted toward attendance.

From the foregoing, it follows that there was a sufficient quorum at all meetings to conduct business and make valid decisions.

Attendance at meetings by members of the Audit Committee.

The company's Audit Committee met on five (5) occasions, of which four (4) were regular meetings and one (1) was an extraordinary meeting conducted via written ballot.

The members of the Committee participated in these sessions as indicated below:

CATEGORY	Sessions attended Principal Member	No sessions attended Alternate Member*
FIRST	4	0
SECOND	4	0
THIRD	4	0
FOURTH	4	0

*Alternate members listed as zero did not have to replace the primary Committee member, as there were no permanent or temporary absences on the part of the primary member.
*Remote meetings involving written ballots were not included in the attendance figures.

From the above, it can be inferred that there was a sufficient quorum at the meeting to convene and make valid decisions.

Attendance at meetings by members of the Good Governance and Evaluation Committee.

The company's Good Governance and Evaluation Committee met on three (3) occasions, of which two (2) were regular sessions and one (1) was an extraordinary session conducted via written ballot.

The members of the Committee participated in these sessions as indicated below:

COLUMN	Sessions attended Principal Member	No sessions attended Alternate Member*
FIRST	2	0
SECOND	2	0
THIRD	2	0
FOURTH	2	0

*The alternate members listed in blank did not have to replace the regular member of the Committee, as there were no permanent or temporary absences on the part of the regular member.

From the foregoing, it follows that there was a quorum at the meeting to convene and make valid decisions.

Description of the evaluation processes for the board of directors, its support bodies, and senior management.

External Circular No. 28 of 2014 from the Financial Superintendency, through which the new "Country Code" was adopted, set forth 33 measures regarding corporate governance. Measures 19.9 and 19.10 of the aforementioned Circular stipulate that the board of directors must annually evaluate the effectiveness of its work as a collegiate body, as well as that of its committees and individual members. This mechanism is also provided for in paragraph eight of Section I of Chapter II of the Code of Good Governance of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.
The objective of the self-assessment process is to evaluate the effectiveness of the work and performance of the company's Board of Directors, its committees, and individual directors, as well as to propose the implementation of improvement plans that include recommendations for good corporate governance practices, to comply with internal good governance regulations, and to propose any modifications deemed appropriate.

The methodology implemented by Enel Colombia is based on the preparation and distribution of a self-assessment questionnaire, which allows for the evaluation of the following aspects of the Board of Directors:

- Review of the structure and composition of the Board of Directors.
- Composition and training of directors (members of the Board of Directors)
- Compliance with the principles, duties, and rules of conduct for directors.
- Attendance at meetings, decision-making processes, participation, and follow-up.
- Role of the Chair of the Board of Directors.

- Relationships between the Board of Directors, the General Manager, and senior management
- Information flow to the Board of Directors.
- Knowledge of the company, its strategy, and objectives.
- Risks and related checks.
- Understanding of the organizational structure.
- Relevance of the committees, the issues they address, and their members.
- Sustainability issues.

Once the final version of the questionnaire has been established, the Chairman of the Board of Directors must submit it to the Good Governance Committee for its recommendations. After the Good Governance Committee has reviewed the recommendations, the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall forward the questionnaire to the directors for completion at a meeting to be held during the current year; each director must submit the completed questionnaire to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, who shall subsequently forward the results to the independent firm engaged for this purpose.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, with the support of the Good Governance Committee, will present the results and recommendations of the independent firm to the Board of Directors at the regular meeting of the current year.

Description of the mechanisms implemented by the issuer for the management, identification, and administration of conflicts of interest

Enel Colombia has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines ("CGG"), which include the duty of loyalty and mechanisms for identifying, preventing, and appropriately resolving conflicts of interest between companies within the Enel Group, as well as between companies within the Enel Group and their respective directors, officers, executives, and other related persons and entities.

Additionally, Article 85 of Enel Colombia's bylaws, as well as Chapter VI of the Code of Good Governance, have established rules for the classification, disclosure, and/or resolution of conflicts of interest in situations where any director, officer, the Internal Auditor, the Statutory Auditor, or their employees, or any other person who may make decisions on behalf of the company, including the company's employees, has, on their own behalf or on behalf of a third party, an interest that cannot be pursued without harming the company's interests.

As provided in Article 10 of the General Corporate Bylaws, once detected, the procedure set forth in this document must be followed to determine the existence of a conflict of interest and how to proceed if its existence is confirmed. Consequently, once a conflict of interest is detected, an assessment must be conducted by (i) an advisory body composed of the heads of the Administration, Finance and Control, Legal Affairs, and Audit functions of the relevant Enel Group company or (ii) the competent committee under the Applicable Regulations, if applicable, established within the board of directors of the relevant Enel Group company.

- The protocol requires, among other things, that the investigation be conducted in accordance with the following procedure:

- Directors involved in the investigations must provide any useful documents or information requested by the advisory body or the board committee.

- Based on the information received, the advisory body or the board committee shall issue a report to the board of directors expressing its non-binding opinion on the actual existence of a Conflict of Interest.

- The board of directors of the relevant Enel Group company, taking into account the report of the advisory body or the board committee, shall determine whether or not a conflict of interest actually exists.

- If the board of directors of the relevant Enel Group company determines that a Conflict of Interest exists, the board itself will decide on the appropriateness of proceeding with the transaction or not, with the abstention of the director concerned, except in cases where Applicable Regulations require their participation in the board's discussion and vote.

- In order to improve the other directors' understanding of the Conflict of Interest and the content and implications of the transaction in question, the director concerned may submit to the board of directors their own assessments regarding their interests in the transaction and the Corporate Interest of the relevant Enel Group company.

Description of the mechanisms implemented by the issuer for conducting transactions with related parties

Enel Colombia adopted the Corporate Governance Guidelines ("CGG"), which include a chapter setting forth the principles that both Enel and its Listed Subsidiaries undertake to respect in order to ensure the transparency and fairness, in both substance and form, of any Related-Party Transaction ("RPT") in which they participate, either directly or through subsidiaries.

Additionally, Article 88 of Enel Colombia's bylaws and Section IV of the Code of Good Governance establish special procedures to ensure that in any RTO in which the company participates, whether directly or through subsidiaries, transparency, good faith, and fairness—both substantive and procedural—are guaranteed. This includes the allocation of costs and benefits arising for the company from its membership in the business group to which it belongs, as well as compliance with applicable law regarding TLTs.

As provided in Article 13 of the CGG and Article 89 of the company's bylaws, the procedure for approving IPOs is established such that all IPOs must be reported by the General Manager to the Board of Directors prior to their execution, and those IPOs constituting a Special Event of the Board of Directors must be submitted to the Board for consideration in advance.

Fees Agreed Upon with the Statutory Auditor

The fees approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. for the year 2025 with KPMG S.A.S. are as follows:

(Figures in thousands of Colombian pesos)

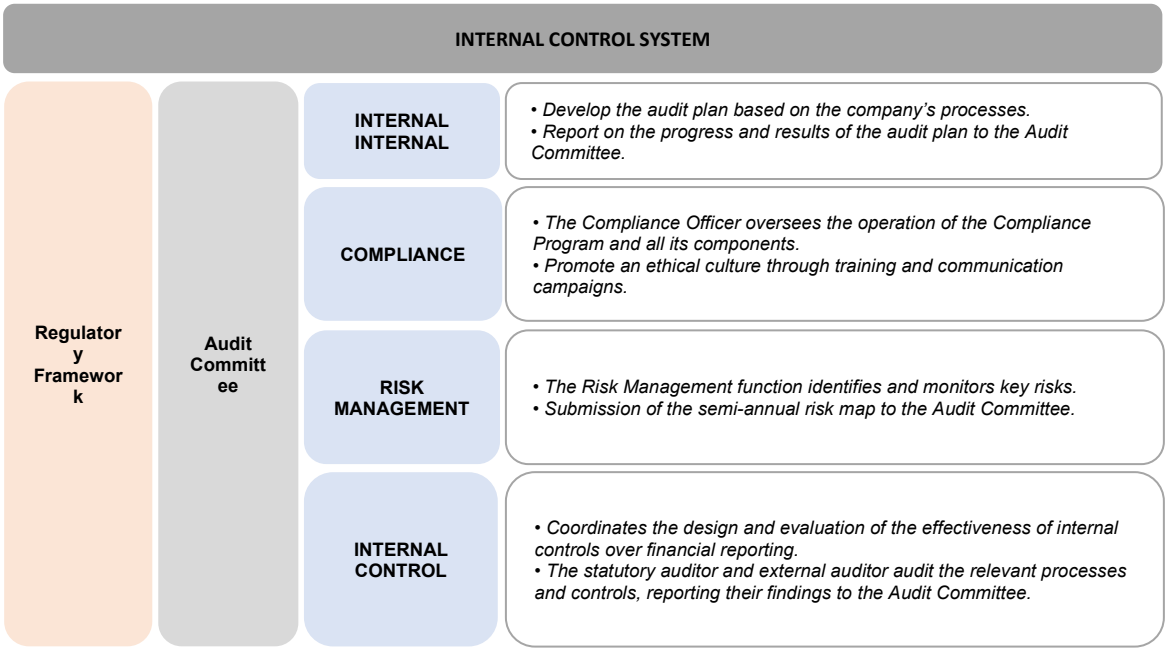
Item	Amount before VAT
Statutory Audit	$ 859,104
Group Audit	385,940
Internal Control Assessment	575,553
Review of Interim Information	29,403
Total	**$1,850,000**

Internal Control System

Enel Colombia's internal control and risk management systems are aligned with the business model, and their operation has been one of the outstanding achievements of corporate management. The Company carries out its processes by applying an Internal Control System based on international practices such as COSO and the principles of the Three Lines Model defined by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA):

1. First Line: Business Units/Front Office, responsible for managing risks within their operational activities.
2. Second Line: Risk Control and Monitoring Functions, which provide specialized support, oversight, and scrutiny on issues related to risk management.
3. Third Line: Internal Audit, responsible for providing independent and objective assurance regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal control.

The main elements and functions that ensure the effectiveness of the Internal Control System are:



Audit Committee

This committee consists of four members of the Board of Directors (two of whom are independent) and has the following primary functions:

- Approve and oversee compliance with the internal audit program.
- Ensure that the preparation, presentation, and disclosure of financial information comply with legal requirements.
- Overseeing the statutory audit services, which includes evaluating their quality and effectiveness.
- Oversee the planning and execution of control activities outlined in the company's compliance programs (Criminal Risk Prevention Model, Code of Ethics, Zero Tolerance for Corruption Plan) and carried out by the Audit Department.
- Understand and evaluate the company's internal control system.
- Present the matrix of the company's main risks to the Board of Directors and monitor them.
- Ensure that the conclusions and recommendations of internal audit reports are properly addressed.
- Ensure the independence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Internal Audit function.
- Periodically monitor compliance with the Code of Ethics and the effectiveness of the anonymous reporting system by evaluating unethical conduct and making relevant recommendations to the Board of Directors.

Due to its nature, the Audit Department operates outside the business lines, reporting directly to the Board of Directors' Audit Committee.

Audit Department

Among the Audit Department's priority functions is the responsibility to ensure that these systems comply with the principles of efficiency and effectiveness; therefore, has review and monitoring mechanisms in place that enable the strengthening of processes and the mitigation of risks within the business context.

The audit processes allow for the periodic evaluation, from a risk-based perspective, of the Company's operations, the identification of areas for improvement, and the development—in collaboration with process owners—of action plans to strengthen the Internal Control System.

Regarding risk management, the Audit Department conducts a risk assessment at both the inherent and residual levels. The risk assessment is continuously updated based on changes in the organization, processes, external regulations, and the results of audit activities. The risk assessment tools defined and used consider both inherent and residual risks. These are:

- **Fraud Risk Assessment:** Includes the assessment of fraud risk and its types for all of the Group's units and processes.
- **Risk Assessment**: Assesses the different types of risks for all processes.
- **Risk and Control Matrix of the Criminal Risk Prevention Model (MPRP):** Assesses the risks and controls for the prevention of crimes covered by the Global and Local Compliance Program.

Audit Management 2025:

The audit function remained aligned with international best practices for internal auditing,

understood as compliance with the Standards issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), which establish the global principles and requirements that ensure an effective, ethical, and quality-oriented internal audit. This compliance was confirmed by the external evaluation, which recertified the function for another five years with a finding of general compliance with the international standards for the professional practice of internal auditing issued by the IIA.

The annual audit plan, which included 17 engagements in Colombia and Central America, was successfully completed. As in previous periods, the results of the engagements did not reveal any weaknesses that significantly compromise the achievement of the Company's objectives, according to the applied assessment methodology.

The assessment of process risks and fraud scenarios was updated, taking into account new work and operational contexts. In this context, all business units were evaluated, considering each of the activities they perform, as well as those that could generate or expose the Company to any type of crime.

Progress and compliance with action plans resulting from previous audits were monitored to address weaknesses and improve internal processes. As of December 31, 2025, a 96% compliance rate was achieved in the cumulative closure of all action plans verified during the year, and no actions were reported with delays exceeding 6 months. The implementation of the actions defined during the audit yielded satisfactory results across all business lines, contributing to the strengthening of the internal control system to mitigate risks in the reviewed processes

Description of the governance structure adopted by the issuer to ensure equitable treatment of investors and promote their participation.

Code of Good Governance

- Chapter I, Section 2, Subsection o). Investors' rights: To receive fair treatment from the Company's directors and senior executives. All shareholders of the same class have the same rights and duties.
- Chapter I, Section 2, Subsection q). Investors' right: To submit requests and complaints to the Company regarding the good governance standards contained in this Code, through the Virtual Office for Shareholder and Investor Services created for this purpose.
- Chapter I, Section 4. Equality of Shareholders and Other Investors.—The directors, legal representatives, statutory auditor, employees, officers, and collaborators of the Company must provide and ensure fair treatment to all shareholders, investors, and creditors, who in turn shall have the rights and duties established in the respective debt agreements and by law.
- Chapter II, Section 8(4), Mechanisms for Evaluating and Overseeing the Activities of the Company's Directors.—Shareholders and investors may conduct specialized audits of the Company under the terms and conditions set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, which will enable them to verify the directors' management.
- Chapter II, Section III, Paragraph 3.—The Company shall make available on its website,

for the benefit of shareholders and investors, complete, sufficient, and periodically updated information regarding the economic relationships between the Company, its parent company, and its management.

Chapter III, Paragraph 6, Information Provided to Shareholders and Investors in Connection with Specialized Audits.- Any shareholder representing at least 10% of the subscribed common shares, or a number of investors representing at least ten percent (10%) of the Company's outstanding bonds, or their representatives, may require the General Manager to conduct specialized audits, the cost and responsibility for which shall be borne by the shareholders and investors who requested the audit. The Chief Executive Officer must convene the Audit Committee within ten (10) Business Days to initiate the process for the respective specialized audit in accordance with the provisions of Article 82 of the Bylaws.

- Chapter III, Section 7, Information Provided Through the Virtual Office for Shareholder and Investor Services.—The Company maintains a Virtual Office for Shareholder and Investor Services on its website, which serves as a communication channel between them and the Company, and generally addresses their concerns and requests, forwarding them to General Management or to the Board of Directors' Corporate Governance Committee, in the latter case when the matters concern the administrators' compliance with the Company's corporate governance standards. When, in the Company's judgment, the response provided to an investor may place that investor at an advantage, access to said response shall be granted to the other investors immediately and under the same economic conditions, through the Company's website.

- Chapter IV, Section 1.3, Independence of the Statutory Auditor.—The statutory auditor shall ensure the protection of the rights of shareholders and investors, act in good faith in the performance of their duties, and maintain absolute independence from the directors and other officers of the Company.

- Chapter IV, Section 1.4, Duties of the Statutory Auditor.—The statutory auditor shall perform the duties set forth in the Bylaws and in the law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the statutory auditor shall include in its reports any relevant findings discovered during the course of its work, so that shareholders and other investors have the information necessary for decision-making.

- Chapter IV, Section II, Paragraph 1.3, Monitoring of Results.—The Internal Audit Department prepares quarterly reports in which it verifies and evaluates compliance with and the proper implementation of approved recommendations. These reports shall include any relevant findings. These reports are submitted to the Company's Audit Committee for review, and the relevant findings shall be published on the Company's website so that shareholders and other investors may access them.

- Chapter V, The Company's Relations with Stakeholders.—The Company shall have the following objectives in its relations with stakeholders (shareholders, investors, customers, suppliers, employees and their families, communities, competitors, trade associations, regulatory bodies, oversight and monitoring bodies, and the State, among others): a) Recognize and respect their rights. b) Provide the necessary information regarding the matters they handle. c) To encourage active participation and cooperation. d) To achieve mutual benefit for the parties.

- Chapter V, Section 2, Relations with Customers, Shareholders, Investors, and the Public.—The Company is committed to providing comprehensive service to its shareholders, customers, investors, and the general public in order to meet their needs and expectations, address their requests of particular and general interest, requests for information, complaints, and claims in accordance with the law. In this regard, the Company will provide personalized service to its customers, shareholders, and investors and will maintain adequate and ongoing communication with them.

- Chapter VIII, Claims Related to the Code of Good Governance.—When any person belonging to the stakeholder groups (...), considers that the provisions of this Code have been breached, they may submit a request or complaint to that effect to the Virtual Office for Shareholder and Investor Services. The Office will forward the request or complaint to the Corporate Governance Committee, which will review the situation and propose appropriate measures to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for adopting such measures. Once this has been done, the Virtual Office for Shareholder and Investor Relations will provide a clear and sufficient response to the requester, with the greatest possible diligence and in a timely manner.

Channels of communication with investors:

Enel Colombia maintains an ongoing commitment to transparency and timely access to information for its investors and other stakeholders. To this end, the Company has established various communication channels that facilitate dialogue with the market and promote informed investor participation.

The management of these channels is led by the Investor Relations department, which is responsible for coordinating communication with investors, analysts, and other capital market participants, ensuring that the disclosure of information is carried out in compliance with applicable regulations and best corporate governance practices.

- **Direct Contact Channels**

The Company has specialized service channels for investors, through which inquiries and requests for information are handled:

  - Email: ir.colombia@enel.com
  - Phone: +57 318 366 9516

This contact information is publicly available in the investor section of the corporate website.

Through these channels, Enel Colombia seeks to address investor inquiries in a timely, transparent, and efficient manner, strengthening a relationship based on trust and equitable access to information.

- **Market Engagement**

The Company maintains channels of interaction with investors and analysts, primarily in the context of financing processes or potential capital market offerings, scenarios in which

it is necessary to present general information to the market about the Company, its financial and operational performance, as well as its business strategy.

In carrying out these processes, Enel Colombia may participate in roadshows, meetings with investors and analysts, and other market presentation forums, in accordance with applicable regulations. The presentations used in these events are subsequently published in the Investors section of the corporate website, with the aim of promoting broad and equitable access to the disclosed information.

Outside of these scenarios, such meetings do not constitute a mechanism for frequent interaction with the market. However, the Company may respond to specific requests from institutional investors or analysts, always within applicable regulatory limits and without disclosing material or inside information.

- **Periodic Disclosure of Information**

Enel Colombia periodically discloses its financial and operational results through quarterly and annual press releases, which are available on the corporate website.

Additionally, the Company immediately publishes Material Information that may affect investment decisions through the channels established by the Colombian Financial Superintendency and on its website.

Relevant Information is defined as the events set forth in Title 4, Chapter 3 of Decree 2555 of 2010.

- **Corporate Website**

Enel Colombia's website serves as a central channel for disseminating information to investors. The Investors section provides relevant corporate information, including:

• Quarterly and annual financial statements
• Earnings presentations
• Management reports
• Press releases and other information of interest to the market

This portal is publicly accessible and available at all times, allowing any investor to access up-to-date information about the Company.

- **Annual Earnings Conference Call**

The Company holds an annual conference call to present the most significant financial and operating results from the immediately preceding fiscal year.

During this session, investors, analysts, and other participants have the opportunity to ask questions and receive clarifications from the Company's senior management regarding business performance, the industry environment, and other relevant aspects.

3.2 Practices, policies, processes, and indicators related to the environmental and social criteria implemented by the issuer.

Social Issues

Commitment to Sustainable Development

The Enel Group creates shared value by driving the economic and social growth of the communities in which it operates, through actions aimed at specifically contributing to the following Sustainable Development Goals that are part of the core of the business:

Responsible relationships with communities are a pillar of the Company's strategy. The constant and proactive identification of stakeholders' needs and priorities makes it possible to take on new challenges and redefine an increasingly competitive world, which we address through shared value creation strategies and scalable innovative process solutions.

By 2025, the Company made a significant contribution to the social and economic development and growth of the regions through programs aimed at improving road and civic infrastructure, expanding and enhancing the quality of education, generating income through agricultural and livestock production projects, creating jobs, promoting social inclusion, and ensuring access to energy and drinking water.

Enel Colombia 2025 Results:

628.866 beneficiarios

163 proyectos

63 alianzas

Description	Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	Costa Rica	Total
Beneficiaries 2025	614,025	9,234	1,488	4,119	**628,866**
Projects	123	12	14	14	**163**
Partnerships	28	16	19	0	**63**

This initiative includes projects carried out through the Enel Colombia Foundation, which in 2025 invested more than 3.3 billion pesos in four departments of Colombia through more than 30 initiatives.

1. Shared Value Creation Model

Creating Shared Value (CSV) is one of the approaches through which Enel implements its sustainability strategy, in accordance with the **Integrated Sustainability Model defined in Policy 1351 of 2025**. Through this model, sustainability is integrated into business processes and relationships with local communities, using an inclusive approach that seeks to generate sustainable value for the company and its stakeholders, while systematically managing environmental, social, and governance impacts, risks, and opportunities.

GRI 413-1

The Company has programs for local community participation in 100% of its generation and distribution operations in Colombia, Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

Total operations by country

Colombia	• 12 hydroelectric power plants • 4 solar farms • 1 thermal power plant • 1 project under construction • 1 project in testing	• 73 power substations • 120 medium-voltage substations • 146 municipalities served
Panama	• 11 solar farms • 1 hydroelectric power plant	• N/A
Guatemala	• 5 hydroelectric power plants	• N/A
Costa Rica	• 3 hydroelectric power plants	• N/A

*Detailed information on operations can be found in the chapter *"About Us and Key Results"*

All initiatives undertaken that include a sustainability component are centralized on the internal *Project Portfolio Management* (PPM) platform, where key information for each project is recorded and the number of beneficiaries is tracked by year, investment, and the areas or municipalities the project benefits, among other metrics. This allows for traceability of the actions taken and the contributions made toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Channels for Community Engagement and Support

In 2025, the Companies maintained open channels of dialogue with representatives of the communities in the areas of influence of their operations, which allowed them to identify the communities' needs and expectations, priorities, and potential risks associated with the operations, taking into account the specific characteristics of each community.

This engagement process was supported by formal mechanisms for receiving and addressing requests, complaints, and grievances at each operation.

Fundación, La Loma, El Paso, and Guayepo I and II, Guayepo 3, and Atlántico Solar Parks (Colombia)

For each solar park and in accordance with the provisions of the environmental licenses, various mechanisms were established for the communities, such as suggestion boxes, bulletin boards, socio-environmental newsletters, email, a telephone hotline, a PQRS office, and a website.

Service channels

- **Website:** www.enel.com.co

- **Citizen Service Office:** located at Carrera 5 # 4-46, Santa Rita District, Ponedera Municipality. Office hours: Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- **Email addresses:**
    - Fundación, El Paso, and La Loma Solar Parks: analistasocialfulopa@presencia.org.co
    - Guayepo I and II Solar Parks: guayeposolar@gmail.com
    - Guayepo III Solar Park: sguayepo3@presencia.org.co
    - Atlántico Solar Park:psatlantico@presencia.org.co
- **16 PQRS drop boxes located at strategic sites:** municipal city halls and one drop box in each of the territorial units within the areas of influence of the Guayepo 3, Guayepo 1 and 2, and Atlántico solar parks.

All PQRS submissions are treated as petitions and processed within the timeframes established by law. The handling procedure includes the following steps:

- **Receipt and registration of the PQRS:** through various channels, registration, and documentation of information for follow-up.

- **Processing and follow-up of the PQRS:** including the contractors involved in the complaint. The entire process, including calls, visits, and agreements, is documented in the established follow-up forms.

- **Closure of the PQRS:** In all cases, a formal response is provided to the users who submitted the PQRS.

The established timeframe for responding to requests, complaints, or claims is 15 business days, in accordance with the provisions of Law 1437 of 2011.

El Quimbo Hydroelectric Power Plant

Currently, there are seven channels available to provide assistance and information related to specific matters within the Company's purview regarding the operation of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant to the communities, authorities, institutions, organizations, and other stakeholders of the Plant:

Tres oficinas de atención a la comunidad (OAC)

- En el municipio de Garzón – Huila ubicada sobre la Cr. 9 # 8-13
- Municipio de Gigante – Huila, en la Calle 4B # 10-31,
- Oficina principal de Enel Colombia, ubicada en la Calle 93 # 13 – 45 Bogotá D. C.

Correo electrónico

- oficinacomunidad@socya.org.co

WhatsApp

- 317 673 0609
- 317 673 5629

Línea telefónica gratuita

- 01 8000 930 998

In accordance with the provisions of the project's Environmental License (Resolution No. 0899 , 2009), all requests from communities must be answered within ten business days.

EGP - Guavio and Bogotá River

The PQRS is received via email from the sustainability officer, as established by the Environmental Management Plan:

- If the complaint is of an environmental nature, it is forwarded to the Environment Division for processing in accordance with its Operating Instructions.
- If the complaint is of another nature—such as a sustainability project or a civil matter—it is forwarded to the department with the necessary information to respond.

- If a site visit or technical review is necessary, the responsible department, the Sustainability Management Office, and the Legal Department are involved. Only if all departments agree is the response issued via certified mail.

The established timeframe for responding to requests, complaints, or claims is 15 business days, in accordance with the provisions of Law 1437 of 2011.

The established channels are:

- Emails: carlos.rincon@enel.com,john.rubiano@enel.com , juan.ramirezv@enel.com
- Phone numbers: 315 517 9459 - 315 346 2780 – 317 4369649

Windpeshi Project

Following the suspension of the project and throughout 2025, the following service channels remained available:

- Citizen Service Office, located at Cra 9 No. 15-56, 2nd floor, Barrio Colombia Uribia, La Guajira. Available through October 2025.

- Email:proyectowindpeshi@enel.com .

- Mobile Phone and WhatsApp: 3115988137. The community service line operated Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. to provide immediate assistance. This communication channel remained active until October 2025.

- PQRS Mailboxes: located at municipal offices (Mayors' Offices and Municipal Ombudsman's Offices) in the municipalities of Uribia; Maicao Mayor's Office and Municipal Ombudsman's Office, available as of now.

The established timeframe for responding to requests, complaints, or claims is 15 business days, in accordance with Law 1437 of 2011. For suggestions, the timeframe is 10 business days. Services are provided in two languages: Spanish and Wayuunaiki.

Enel X – Grids

In accordance with Internal Policy PL1183GCO CLAIMS, PQRS are handled through via first- or second-level channels depending on the complexity of the case and in accordance with statutory deadlines (15 business days, with the possibility of extending to 45 days in specific cases).

The defined service channels are:

- Phone Support
- In-person service
- Assisted digital support. WhatsApp (Elena) 316 890 60 03
- Email clientescolombia@enel.com

Social investment

GRI 203-1

In 2025, Enel Colombia made social investments broken down as follows:

	Colombia	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Panama
Donations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Community investment	$40,530,237,436	$ 182,309,158	$508,104,952	$339,857,332
Business initiatives with social impact	$17,760,527,710	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cash contributions	$	$ -	$ -	$ -
Time: Employee volunteering during paid work hours	$ 94,308,593	$ 30,831,993	$20,357,519	$25,159,525
General Administrative Expenses	$6,497,313,411	$214,621,493	$400,623,283	$321,442,813
Total	**$64,882,387,150**	**$427,762,644**	**$929,085,754**	**$686,459,670**

*Amounts in Colombian pesos.

Contribution to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Plan Padrino Rehabilitation Agreement

In Colombia, a partnership was formed between the Enel Colombia Foundation - FEC and the Betty Palomino Foundation to support the rehabilitation process of people affected by electrical burns in areas where the Company operates and who lack the financial resources to cover the cost of recovery. The program has benefited individuals who, while working as independent contractors, came into contact with the electrical grid, resulting in burns to various parts of their bodies and the loss of one or both upper limbs. The rehabilitation process includes the provision of compression garments, psychological therapy, physical therapy, and even the provision of prosthetics if the patient meets the requirements for fitting.

Initiatives in Costa Rica

Support for the Costa Rican Red Cross

In Costa Rica, a contribution was made to the Costa Rican Red Cross to help cover fuel costs for emergency response units in the San Miguel de Sarapiquí area and surrounding communities, ensuring that ambulances are available to respond to emergencies. This contribution benefited 6 communities. Additionally, the Red Cross conducted a first-aid training course—with support from Enel volunteers—for teaching and administrative staff at 30 schools in the area, and a complete emergency response kit was delivered to one school.

Initiatives in Panama

Delivery of first-aid kits to schools in our areas of impact

As part of our commitment to school safety, we delivered 15 first-aid kits to various schools in our area of influence. This initiative aims to provide basic tools for immediate emergency response, promoting a safe and secure educational environment.

First aid training for the Agro-Environmental Nursery Network (Panama)

During the Capacity Building Workshop on Restoration and Sustainability of the Planet, a practical first-aid training session was conducted by the Autonomous University of Chiriquí (UNACHI) Brigade, strengthening safety and emergency response capabilities in the field. Prior to this, these groups received theoretical training to strengthen their knowledge and improve their planning in the event of injuries, victim transport, and basic first-aid kit contents.

Health Program – Caldera Community

We supported the Health Day organized by the UNACHI School of Nutrition in Caldera, as part of the Ministry of Health's Healthy Communities project. The activity included health surveys for community diagnosis and preventive actions, with the participation of Nutrition and Dietetics students, healthcare personnel, and community members. This program promotes prevention and improves community health while strengthening the academic training of future healthcare professionals.

Contribution to SDG 4: Quality Education

Enel Colombia continued its commitment to improving education in local communities through training programs that strengthen skills at different stages of learning, enhance educational quality, and offer greater employment opportunities.

Good Energy for Your School

The program's objective is to contribute to improving the quality of education by reducing electrical risks in the infrastructure of public Educational Institutions (EI) and Departmental Educational Institutions (DEI), as well as to their overall improvement. Accordingly, by 2025, improvements will be made in the quality of health and food services, the provision of sports and recreational spaces, facility maintenance, and the modernization of electrical systems, as well as the provision of student cafeterias.

Municipality	Educational Institution	Municipality	Educational Institution
Anapoima	IED Patio Bonito – Calichana Campus	**Gachalá**	IED Baldomero Sanín Cano Santa Helena Campus.
La Vega	Ricardo Hinestrosa IED	**Gachalá**	IE Boca de Monte at its La Vega de San Juan campus.
San Francisco	Mis Pequitas Preschool	**Ubalá**	IED Ubalá, San Roque campus
Suesca	IE Cacicazgo	**Gama**	IE Martín Romero at the San Roque Inspection Campus
Facatativá	Manablanca Elementary School	**Gachancipá**	IE Rev. Carlos Garavito, La Aurora Campus
Nocaima	IED Nocaima	**Bosa Porvenir, Bogotá**	Porvenir District Educational Institution, B Campus
Soacha	IED Luis Carlos Galán	**Yaguará**	Ana Elisa Cuenca Lara Educational Institution, Bajo Mirador Campus Yaguará Preschool Yaguará Sports Schools
Zipacón	IED Cartagena IED Cartagena Branch El Chircal Elementary School IE La Capilla	**Garzón**	Tulio Arbelaez School I.E. Jenaro Díaz Jordán
Utica	Manuel Murillo Toro Departmental School, Furatena Campus	**Hobo**	Roberto Suaza Marquinez School, La Esperanza Campus
Guayabetal	Limoncitos Special Education School	**Campoalegre**	María Triana De Ferro School Jorge Eliecer Gaitán School
Paratebueno	Buenavista Maya School	**Ubalá**	IED Ubalá, El Carmelo Campus
Granada	IED Gustavo Uribe Ramírez – Andrés Bello Campus	**Ubalá**	IE Marco Fidel Suarez, Betania Campus
Granada	IED Gustavo Uribe Ramírez – Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada Campus	**Gama**	IE Martin Romero Casco Urbano School Campus.
San Antonio del Tequendama	IED Mariano Santamaria – Santivar Campus	**San Antonio del Tequendama**	IED Mariano Santamaria – La Rápida Campus

Additionally, the program has expanded to Central America, benefiting more children and the educational community through initiatives in **Costa Rica,** where work was carried out at two schools:

- Luis Demetrio Tinoco School: Improvement work was carried out in the school's common areas, including cleaning, painting hallways and railings, and repairing structures.
- Virgen del Socorro School: Computer equipment and accessories were delivered.

Restoration of power service in educational institutions

In 2025, we standardized the electricity service for 24 educational institutions in Cundinamarca that were previously connected directly to the grid and posed an electrical hazard to students and teachers. This was achieved through the installation of internal and external connections, meters, and connection points by Enel Colombia and its Foundation.

At Enel Colombia, we work to improve the quality of the educational infrastructure in our area of influence— —to support the region's educational development and reduce energy losses.

The following is a list of the beneficiary educational institutions:

Municipality	Educational Institution	Location
Guayabal De Siquima	Marco Fidel Suarez Departmental Educational Institution	Torres Rural School
Junín	Nuestra Señora Del Carmen Departmental Educational Institution	San Francisco Departmental Educational Institution
Paime	Tudela Nationalized Departmental Rural Educational Institution Paime	Tau-Tao Rural School
Paime	Tudela Paime Nationalized Departmental Rural Educational Institution	La Aguita Rural School
Paime	Tudela Paime Nationalized Departmental Rural Educational Institution	La Irlanda Rural School
Paime	Tudela Paime Nationalized Departmental Rural Educational Institution	La Piedra Rural School
Paime	Tudela Paime Nationalized Departmental Rural Educational Institution	Tonuncha Rural School
San Juan de Rioseco	Diego Uribe Vargas Departmental Rural Educational Institution	Dos Rios Rural School
Yacopí	Departmental Rural Agricultural Technical School	Moray Rural School
Yacopí	Departmental Rural Agricultural Technical School	Palo Gordo Rural School
Yacopí	Departmental Rural Agricultural Technical School	Chapa Rural School
Viotá	La Bella Rural School	La Bella Rural School
Viotá	Laguna Larga Rural School	Laguna Larga Rural School
Viotá	Bajo Palmar I.E.D. - Main Campus	I.E.D. Bajo Palmar - Main Campus
Tibacuy	Buenavista School	Buenavista School
Tibacuy	Manuel Aya Rural School Caicedo	Manuel Aya Rural School Caicedo
Cabrera	Alto Ariari Rural School No. 1	Alto Ariari No. 1 Rural School
Paratebueno	Buenavista Rural School Maya	Buenavista Rural School Maya
Paratebueno	Antonio Nariño Educational Institution	Antonio Nariño Educational Institution
Ubalá	Kennedy Departmental Educational Institution	Gazajujo Educational Center
Vergara	Guacamayas Educational Institution	Guacamayas Educational Institution
San Cayetano	La Floresta Independent Educational Institution	La Floresta Educational Institution

San Cayetano	Los Rios Independent Educational Institution	IED Los Rios
Utica	IED Manuel Murillo Toro	Furatena School

Educational Interventions in the area surrounding the Porvenir Electrical Substation (SE), town of Bosa

The Explora Lab classroom was renovated at the Community Action Board in the El Recuerdo neighborhood, primarily intended for reading and artistic expression activities for children and youth in the area.

Similarly, two community libraries were renovated, providing educational and recreational services to children, youth, adults, and seniors in the Bosa Porvenir sector.

Meanwhile, at IE Porvenir Campus B, a comprehensive initiative was implemented to improve the school environment and promote student well-being.

Educational intervention in the area surrounding the Bochica Electrical Substation.

During the construction of the Bochica Substation in the municipality of Gachancipá, the Mundo Mágico Early Childhood Development Center—a space for early childhood care and education in the municipality—was renovated and beautified, benefiting both girls and boys. The renovation of this space incorporated sensory, recreational, and functional elements that foster exploration, creativity, and holistic development during the early years of life.

Provision of supplies for community homes in the village of Martillo

As part of the construction of the Guayepo III solar park, this initiative benefited children between the ages of 2 and 5 through the delivery and installation of essential equipment in eight community homes in the village of Martillo, Ponedera municipality. The spaces were equipped with air conditioners, furniture, household goods, mats, kitchen supplies, safety equipment, educational materials, and technological equipment, ensuring suitable, safe, and hygienic environments for the children's holistic development.

Plan Semilla

An initiative that seeks to generate opportunities for growth and development for young people from vulnerable populations, enhancing their employability skills through comprehensive training for the electricity sector and internships within that same business sector. In 2025, **young people from Chía and La Calera** completed their technical training in the program for the installation and maintenance of electrical power distribution networks, and a new training group was launched in Bogotá with young participants. Similarly, young graduates of Plan Semilla began their training at the technologist level in the Energy Network Supervisor program.

Furthermore, in partnership with SENA, training programs were developed in forestry operations using chainsaws, scythe handling, and the installation of basic photovoltaic systems, enabling participants to acquire new technical skills that enhance their employment opportunities and promote safe and sustainable practices.

InnovaPlay

Country	Management and Results 2025
Colombia	In 2025, the initiative was implemented in educational institutions located within the catchment area of the power plants. In Cundinamarca, in the Guavio region, the Mámbita school stood out with its "FERTIPIL" project, innovative fertilizer tablets that boost local agriculture. At the IE Promoción Social in Ubalá, 4th and 5th-grade students won for their proposal "Implementation of the Three Rs: Reduce, Recycle, and Reuse Paper through the Circular Economy," which turns waste into opportunities. The Martín Romero de Gama Departmental Agricultural School stood out with its "Hidrosensia–Bioetic" project, designed to strengthen vegetable cultivation and apply bioengineering solutions to local agriculture. Meanwhile, in the municipalities of El Colegio, San Antonio del Tequendama, Sibaté, Granada, and Soacha (Charquito sector), which are part of the direct catchment area of the Bogotá River hydroelectric plants, The program was implemented in coordination with the Municipal Education and Social Development Secretariats, which, together with Enel, led the process of identifying participating educational institutions._Participating schools included the Luis Carlos Galán Public School and the Tequendama Public School in the municipality of El Colegio; the Arracachal campus of the Mariano Santamaría Public School in San Antonio del Tequendama; the San Miguel Public School in Sibaté; the Gustavo Uribe Ramírez Public School in the municipality of Granada; and the Eugenio Díaz Castro Public School – Hungría campus, located in the Charquito sector of the municipality of Soacha. Through these institutions, educational processes focused on innovation, sustainability, and energy transition were strengthened, promoting active learning, environmental stewardship, and the responsible use of resources. As a milestone, InnovaFest was held, a space for gathering, exchange, and showcasing projects, in which the winning project was from the IED Tequendama in the municipality of El Colegio. This project involves the construction of an eco-collector for recycling plastic bottles, aimed at strengthening the school garden and promoting circular economy practices within the educational community. Similarly, progress was monitored on the implementation of the solar-powered hydroponic farming project, winner of Innova Play 2024, developed by the IED Mariano Santamaría in San Antonio del Tequendama, which demonstrated significant advances in environmental education, the use of clean energy, and hands-on learning. In the area surrounding the Guayepo I & II, Guayepo III, and Atlántico solar parks, the InnovaPlay program carried out a total of 81 activities, benefiting students, teachers, and parents. The training sessions addressed topics such as the circular economy, environmental education, communications, archaeology, conflict resolution, road safety, and the energy transition, complemented by specialized workshops with local partners. Educational visits were conducted to the solar parks, strengthening practical understanding of the energy transition and its social, environmental, and economic impact on the region. During InnovaFest, the Martillo School District won with the "RECIPLANET" project, focused on waste management and strengthening the circular economy in the Martillo community, while, for Atlántico, the José Consuegra Higgins stood out with "HILOS PET," an initiative that transforms PET plastic into yarn for handicrafts that preserve local cultural knowledge. Additionally, follow-up was conducted on previous winning projects, such as Solar IETAGRO, ensuring their sustainability and impact in Puerto Giraldo. Furthermore, the winning projects for the 2024 edition were unveiled at the solar photovoltaic parks in El Paso and Fundación. In this context, the School Garden was inaugurated at the Octavio Mendoza Durán Educational Institution, *Semillas de Esperanza*, in the municipality of El Paso, and a water purification system was delivered to the Nuestra Señora de Las Mercedes Educational Institution in the village of Caraballo, municipality of Pivijay.
Panama	In 2025, the program focused on the importance of birds as indicators of environmental well-being and their link to sustainable food production, in partnership with the Autonomous University of Chiriquí (UNACHI), the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Sustainable Development (ICADES), UNACHI VIP, i4, the Laboratory of Water and Physicochemical Services (LASEF), and the Center for Research on Natural Resources (CIRN). During the first phase, we conducted an academic tour to UNACHI, where students and teachers from schools in Fortuna, Entre Ríos, Valle de la Mina, Higuerón de Gualaca, Rincón de Gualaca, Soledad, Colorado, Paja de Sombrero, Caldera, La Esperanza, Coclé, Progreso, and San Juan participated in scientific and environmental activities at various laboratories and research centers.
Costa Rica	The Innova Play program educates students on sustainable energy, the environment, technology, and the circular economy, while also fostering and strengthening their critical thinking, analytical skills, and project development abilities to find solutions to school-related challenges. In 2025, the third edition of Innova Play was held, reaching students from seven schools. The three projects recognized in this edition focused on water conservation, climate resilience, natural disaster preparedness, and the circular economy, demonstrating not only the students' talent and capabilities but also the commitment and environmental awareness they have gained through their participation in the program.

Guatemala	Through the workshops, students are provided with the theoretical knowledge necessary for the formulation and management of projects that contribute to sustainable development. In 2025, the partnership with the Ministry of Education was expanded to include two new partners, the Profuturo Foundation and the DECA Foundation, with whom this program was promoted. The beneficiaries included students, recent graduates, and officials from the country's Ministry of Education.

Other educational programs in Central America

Costa Rica

Support for groups and training sessions

In 2025, initiatives were launched to strengthen the skills and knowledge of various populations:

- **Excel course for high school students**: As part of the goal of building employability skills, Enel employees taught virtual Excel classes to students in areas of influence. Two virtual courses were conducted, covering basic, intermediate, and advanced modules on using the tool. The training program was designed by partner company Accenture and endorsed by the Costa Rican Ministry of Public Education.

- **Storytelling workshop for educators:** A storytelling workshop was conducted for the Dual Education Commission, which is composed of teaching staff and advisors from the Ministry of Public Education and the National Institute of Learning. Through this workshop, participants were trained in the art of storytelling, with the aim of promoting the dual education model in the country. This knowledge has national reach, as the group was composed of officials from across Costa Rica.

- **Student Group Programs:** We provide direct support to student groups during visits to our facilities and headquarters, offering opportunities for dialogue and guidance that foster a culture of sustainability, innovation, and the use of renewable energy. Through this close interaction, we aim to strengthen their well-rounded education, inspire environmental awareness, and promote values that will empower them to become leaders in a more responsible and sustainable future.

Panama

Participation in Educational Panels:

We participated in educational panels and workshops in Panama with strategic partners and clients. Among the key events was the National Meeting of Sustainable Development s (ENADES 2025). Additionally, we participated in Energy Fest, which featured the Entre Ríos School, winner of Innova Play 2024.

Contribution to SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation School Hydration Stations

In Colombia, four school hydration stations were installed and inaugurated in educational institutions within the area of influence of the Guayepo I & II solar park. This initiative benefited students at the Santa Rita, La Retirada, Cascajal, and Martillo schools, ensuring access to safe water and promoting sustainable habits. The project included educational activities on responsible water consumption and the distribution of reusable water bottles to reduce the use of single-use plastics. The schools committed to maintaining and cleaning the equipment to ensure its longevity.

In Costa Rica, two projects were carried out to improve the community water systems in the communities of Balsa de Atenas and Colonia Carvajal, with the aim of ensuring a clean and sufficient supply for the populations. The improvement work included replacing sections of piping, making infrastructure improvements to the collection tanks, installing a chlorination system, and enhancing the perimeter security of the tanks.

Meanwhile, in Guatemala, a safe water project was delivered to the school in the village of Calahuaché, near the El Canadá and Montecristo power plants. A safe water system was built to guarantee water quality for human consumption, benefiting students in both primary and secondary school.

Contribution to SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The Company carries out initiatives that promote access to energy in areas without this service and in vulnerable conditions. Additionally, it implements training programs for various stakeholders to facilitate their entry into the workforce within the energy cluster.

Energy Communities

In 2025, progress was made in formalizing and complying with the new technical and regulatory requirements issued by the CREG, ensuring the proper injection and sale of energy, as well as the consolidation of benefits for members of the energy community.

Additionally, a collective training program on solar photovoltaic systems was launched in partnership with the Instituto Técnico Central Technical School. Classes will begin in February 2026 and aim to strengthen community members' capabilities so they can operate the system independently in the future.

Much More Than Energy

As part of the company's rural electrification programs—such as "Cundinamarca al 100%" ( ) and agreements with various institutions like the Cundinamarca Governor's Office—electricity grids are being built in rural areas, extending to the user's connection point. Users are responsible for covering the costs of electrical connections and the meter, but in some cases, families' socioeconomic conditions and vulnerability prevent them from covering these costs, leaving them without service despite the electrical infrastructure being in place to supply power—thereby increasing risks of illegal connections and

accidents involving third parties, among other issues.

Based on the above, throughout 2025, Enel Colombia continues to support the most vulnerable families by covering connection costs such as metering, service connection, and internal installations. Additionally, we include within this benefit the assumption of 100% of connection costs, with the aim of preventing dropouts, illegal connections, and energy losses, as well as accidents, and of course to promote the economic and social development of our area of influence and its residents.

By 2025, we will benefit families through this program in municipalities such as San Cayetano, Cabrera, Fomeque, Medina, Paratebueno, El Calvario, and others.

Safe Energy for All

As part of the standardization process, we create safe environments, mitigate electrical risks, improve service quality, and contribute to communities through social projects that enhance the quality of life in their surroundings. In 2025, we supported the renovation of a community hall in the República de Canadá neighborhood, in the Ciudad Bolívar district of Bogotá

This initiative is carried out in partnership with the Catalina Muñoz Foundation with the goal of strengthening the local community not only through the renovation of the community hall but also through a training program in jewelry making and entrepreneurship aimed at women.

Additionally, people are trained in the efficient, conscious, legal, and safe use of electricity, as they transition from being users to customers of the company.

Support for photovoltaic lighting on roads

In 2025, 18 recycled light poles were delivered to the Community Action Board of Antioqueñita, a village that falls within the direct area of influence of the Rio Bogotá hydroelectric plants. This initiative aimed to support the installation of photovoltaic streetlights along the village's roads, promoting clean energy solutions and the reuse of materials in accordance with circular economy principles.

Strengthening street lighting in the village of La Estación

At the El Paso Solar Park, an Innovation Workshop was held, a space in which the community, through a participatory and democratic process, defined and prioritized the social investment initiative for the year 2025. During this workshop, the need to strengthen public lighting in the village of La Estación in the municipality of El Paso was identified. Accordingly, 30 solar lights, 25 solar poles, 4 security cameras, Christmas lighting, and the necessary installation accessories were delivered. The community installed the materials as their contribution to the project. To date, the community has reported that their sense of sa s improved and that they can now make use of public spaces at night.

Contribution to SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The goal of working with and for communities is to contribute to their development without altering their identity, traditions, and cultural roots. In this regard, programs have been implemented that respond to the characteristics of the territories, aimed at preserving and maintaining the social fabric and cohesion, as well as promoting local growth while maintaining their economic focus.

Hiring Local Labor

In 2025, local jobs were created in solar projects under construction, of which 73% of workers came from municipalities within the area of influence and 79% from the department of Atlántico, reaffirming the commitment to local hiring. This process was strengthened by the posting of 557 job openings, the holding of 24 employment committee meetings, and four employability workshops.

At operational solar parks, jobs were created through contractors who prioritized hiring workers from the surrounding area; that is, 73% of workers come from municipalities within the area of influence and 79% from the departments where the solar park is located.

In addition, the employment committees for the Guayepo I and II, Guayepo 3, and Atlántico Fotovoltaico solar parks continued their work, disseminating job opportunities for projects under construction and in operation. Thanks to the work of these employment committees, individuals from the projects' areas of influence have been hired for the construction and operation phases.

In Huila, contractors offered more than 50 job openings during the year. Job opportunities focused on hiring unskilled local labor in the direct area of influence of the Betania Power Plant, which covered the municipalities of Yaguará, Campoalegre, El Hobo, and Gigante; and in the direct area of influence of the El Quimbo Power Plant, which included the municipalities of Paicol, Agrado, and Altamira.

To publicize the job openings, a collaboration was carried out with the SENA Public Employment Agency, the Comfamilia Huila employment agency, as well as with the various municipal governments and local ombudsman offices in the area of influence.

In Cundinamarca, during the major maintenance of the PAGUA hydroelectric chain, carried out in 2025, a socioeconomic management strategy was implemented aimed at engaging local labor and revitalizing the economy in the municipalities within the direct area of influence. Contractors, Enel's direct staff, and HSEQ teams participated in this process, with a particular focus on hiring local workers from Soacha, Sibaté, San Antonio del Tequendama, and, primarily, the municipality of El Colegio. This strategy enabled the creation of temporary jobs and the strengthening of technical skills and work experience for men and women in the region.

In the Guavio region, local workers were hired for positions related to operational tasks and community support. This process was communicated transparently to communities, mayors' offices, and municipal councils, ensuring participation, trust, and shared responsibility. Local hiring not only drives economic opportunities in the region but also

strengthens local capabilities and contributes to a closer and more sustainable relationship with communities in the area of influence.

Socioeconomic Impact Associated with PAGUA Maintenance

In addition, contractors prioritized the procurement of local services in areas such as lodging, food, transportation, hardware, small supplies, cleaning, and stationery, thereby expanding the positive economic impact in the region. These actions contributed not only to ensuring the operational reliability of the electrical system but also to strengthening the local economy, promoting labor inclusion, and consolidating value-sharing relationships with neighboring communities.

Strengthening and Equipping Banana Producers' Associations Located in the Rural Sector of the Municipality of Gigante

Under the agreement signed with the Municipal Government of Gigante**,** which was completed and duly settled in 2025, producer families belonging to the Municipality's Banana Growers Association were supported. During its implementation, equipment, tools, and agricultural supplies were provided**,** along with technical assistance and training programs aimed at strengthening production. As a result, there was a noticeable improvement in the conditions of the banana crops**,** as well as a positive impact on income generation and the quality of life for the beneficiary families.

Support for Strengthening Artisanal Fishermen's Associations in the Veracruz Village and the Rioloro Fishermen's Association, Municipality of Gigante - Huila

In 2025, the FEC signed an agreement with the Municipality of Gigante to implement actions aimed at strengthening the production and commercial activities of **fishermen** affiliated with artisanal fishing associations, through the acquisition of equipment and supplies, as well as the comprehensive renovation of two facilities, which included improvements to physical infrastructure. The spaces will be used for fish marketing activities, thereby contributing to the economic and organizational sustainability of the associations.

Strengthening the Isabella grape production system in the "Llano de la Virgen" village of the Municipality of Altamira – Huila.

The FEC, the Association of Women Winegrowers of Altamira, the company ISDAT S.A.S., and the Altamira Municipal Government signed an agreement to strengthen the productive capacities of women winegrowers**.** The actions included the development of a plan for technological assistance and training, the organization of training sessions on agronomic management, post-harvest handling, and marketing, the delivery of agricultural inputs, and technical assistance in the field.

Strengthening Production and Post-Harvest Practices for Cacao Cultivation in the Municipality of Paicol, Huila

Enel Colombia, the FEC, ASOMSURCA, and the Paicol Mayor's Office launched an initiative to support cocoa farmers in the Municipality of Paicol by providing specialized fertilizers**,** pruning tools, and training in good agricultural practices**—**with a focus on fertilization and agronomic management—thereby promoting more efficient and sustainable production.

Biosaludable Park, La Cañada Village, Municipality of El Agrado

As part of the Shared Value policy, Enel Colombia, the FEC, and the Community Action Committee (JAC) of the village of La Cañada, in the municipality of El Agrado, joined forces to build a health and fitness park. This initiative benefits both children and adults and aims to encourage physical activity, promote social integration, and contribute to the development of a healthy and participatory environment within the community.

Efficient recycling management and handling, using treatment methods to reduce waste generation in the village of La Cañada, municipality of El Agrado.

Under the agreement signed between the FEC, INGEASEO, the Socya Foundation, the Municipality of El Agrado, and the Community Action Board of the village of La Cañada, an environmental initiative was implemented. Its actions include the delivery of an eco-tricycle for transporting recyclables, the construction of a community compost bin, the hiring of an environmental technologist, and training on source separation and the circular economy, thereby strengthening local capacities for sustainable waste management.

Strengthening Emergency Response Groups - Fishermen in Northern Huila

Under the agreement signed between the FEC, Enel Colombia, the Neiva–Huila Fishermen's Association, and the Puerto Las Damas River Transport Association (ASOFLUVIAL Ltda.), an initiative was implemented to strengthen artisanal fishing in the Neiva–Villa Vieja corridor, benefiting fishermen affected by climate and water-related events. The initiative included the artisanal construction and delivery of 47 canoes as a measure to revive production.

Productive Strengthening for Women Coffee Growers in the Municipality of El Hobo

The FEC and the Municipality of El Hobo signed an agreement aimed at strengthening the productive capacity of women coffee farmers in the municipality. The initiative included the delivery of fertilizers and agricultural tools, with the goal of improving growing conditions, optimizing agricultural practices, and contributing to increased productivity and sustainability of their farms.

Strengthening the cocoa-chocolate supply chain through the provision of equipment and supplies for the ASOPROCAYA processing plant in Yaguará, Huila

The FEC, the Yaguará Cacao Producers Association (ASOPROCAYA), and the Municipality of Yaguará developed a project that benefited cacao farmers in the municipality. The initiative included the delivery of equipment, tools, and supplies to improve the operation of the processing plant and the transformation unit, as well as infrastructure upgrades to optimize workspaces. Improvements were also implemented in the crops, and training was provided on good agricultural practices and product quality, with the aim of strengthening local cocoa production and opening new opportunities for its marketing.

Bird surveys in cocoa agroforestry systems in the municipalities of Garzón, Agrado, and Tesalia

With support from the Socya Foundation and Casa Luker, a bird inventory project was carried out in cocoa agroforestry systems in the municipalities of Garzón, Agrado, and Tesalia (Huila). The initiative was conducted on 26 cocoa-growing family farms to identify the bird species most relevant to local ecosystems and promote their conservation. These birds perform key functions such as seed dispersal, pest control, and pollination, providing

benefits to both biodiversity and cocoa production. The project included technical support, training sessions, and the distribution of informational materials, promoting more sustainable agricultural practices that respect the natural environment.

Guardians of the Tropical Dry Forest Phase II – Campoalegre, Tesalia, and Yaguará Municipalities (Huila)

Enel Colombia, Fundación Socya, Luker Chocolate, Portafolio Verde, and Fedecacao are moving forward with the implementation of the "Guardians of the Tropical Dry Forest – Phase II" agreement, which aims to promote the conservation and restoration of the tropical dry forest in areas dedicated to sustainable cocoa production. The project, which is in its final phase of implementation, benefits cocoa producers by strengthening their technical capacities and fostering greater environmental awareness regarding the care of the natural environment. The activities carried out have been aimed at integrating sustainable production practices with ecosystem protection measures.

Road Improvements in the Municipality of El Colegio

In 2024, Enel Colombia signed an agreement with the Cundinamarca Institute of Infrastructure and Concessions (ICCU) and the Municipal Government of El Colegio, aimed at improving road infrastructure in the area surrounding its power plants in the municipality. This agreement covers the improvement of 2.1 kilometers of rural roads, distributed across seven road sections, directly benefiting the villages of Paraíso, Paraíso Peñas Blancas, Brasil, and Trujillo.

As a result, construction began in 2025, marking a key step forward in strengthening rural infrastructure and fulfilling the commitments made to the communities. This project contributes to regional development and facilitates the movement of people and goods.

Road Agreements with the Community Action Boards in the Municipality of El Colegio

In 2025, various road improvement agreements were developed in coordination with the Community Action Boards of the villages of Paraíso and La Junca, in the municipality of El Colegio, as part of shared-value commitments and efforts to strengthen community relations in the area directly influenced by the Bogotá River hydroelectric plants.

In the first phase, using FEC funds, 150 meters of concrete slab road ( ) were constructed in the village of La Junca and 380 meters in the village of Paraíso. These projects have had positive impacts on rural mobility, safe access to homes, and the strengthening of community cohesion. In each of these agreements, the Community Action Boards provided matching contributions equivalent to the value of the main contribution, which were primarily realized through local labor.

In addition, during the same year, a second phase of implementation was launched—currently underway—which includes the construction of an additional 190 meters of concrete slabs in the village of Paraíso and 170 meters in the village of La Junca, the latter with direct contributions from Enel Colombia. Completion and inauguration are projected for 2026. The hiring of local labor has been actively promoted.

Also, as part of the implementation of the La Guaca Colegio 115 kV Double-Circuit Line project, six (6) cooperation agreements were signed with the Community Action Boards of

the villages in the project's area of influence for the construction of foundation slabs: Lagunas, El Palmar (San Antonio sector), and San Andrés in the municipality of La Mesa; Trujillo, Puerto Alegre, and Zadén in the municipality of El Colegio; and Escalante in the municipality of Tena. Approximately 600 meters of concrete slabs were constructed.

Road Improvement, Municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama

In 2025, an interagency agreement was signed to improve rural roads in the municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama, with a focus on upgrading strategic sections in the villages of Chicaque, Arracachal, and Cusio—areas directly affected by the hydroelectric power plants on the Bogotá River. During this period, the technical, administrative, and legal framework of the agreement was developed, with construction scheduled to begin in 2026.

Road Improvements in the Municipality of Ubalá

In 2025, to benefit the communities of Guavio, a robust support program was implemented using heavy equipment to maintain public roads. Throughout the year, more than 100 interventions were carried out on tertiary and departmental road corridors in Zone B, using equipment such as crawler backhoes, butterfly backhoes, motor graders, vibratory compactors, and dump trucks. This effort improved road conditions, ensured rural connectivity, and facilitated the transport of essential goods and services. Enel fully covered the operational costs, including fuel, preventive and corrective maintenance, and specialized personnel.

Additionally, two agreements were signed that clearly reflect the commitment to invest in improving the road network, recognized as a pressing and priority need for the collective well-being of Ubalá. The first agreement concerns the contribution toward the acquisition of three pieces of heavy equipment—a vibratory compactor, a backhoe loader, and a double-axle dump truck—intended for the ongoing improvement of tertiary roads, which are essential for rural mobility and the transport of goods and services.

The second agreement is aimed at improving critical sections of the road from the El Puerto sector to La Presa, a key intervention to ensure connectivity, safety, and the continuity of productive and community activities. These actions reaffirm the institutional commitment to territorial development and to effectively addressing the needs expressed by the community.

Improvement of tertiary roads in the Guavio region through the installation of concrete slabs

The initiative to construct concrete slabs in the Guavio region represents a joint effort between the FEC and the Community Action Boards (JACs), aimed at improving rural mobility and strengthening local development. Through this shared-value model, the FEC provides the financial resources necessary for the execution of the works, while the JACs contribute their labor and knowledge of the territory, ensuring community ownership and sustainability.

These projects improve access to villages, facilitate the transport of agricultural products, and reduce travel times, positively impacting families' quality of life. Additionally, they promote social cohesion, strengthen communities' organizational capacities, and foster a sense of shared responsibility for the region's development. These projects improved tertiary roads for communities neighboring the Guavio Power Plant:

Location	Type	Contribution	Meters built (m)
Mámbita Centro Village – Mámbita	Agreement with the Mambita Centro Community Action Board	Daily wages for master builders and assistants	72
Naranjos de Gama Village	Agreement with the Naranjos Community Action Board	Labor	80
San Juan San Luis de Gama Village	Agreement with the San Juan San Luis Community Action Board	Labor	80
San Roque de Ubalá Village	Agreement with the San Roque Community Action Board (construction of ditches)	Labor	300

Contributions to sustainability and community strengthening

As part of the major maintenance efforts and through contractors, voluntary contributions aimed at community strengthening were made. Among these, the delivery of 100 chairs to the Community Action Board of the Paraíso village, in the municipality of El Colegio, stands out, to support the development of community activities. Likewise, a contribution was made to the El Rebosadero aqueduct to help expand drinking water service coverage, with the community organization committing to directly carry out the necessary upgrades.

Additionally, 100 trips to deliver gravel were carried out through contractors in coordination with the Central Office, and another 50 trips were arranged through a reimbursement mechanism with the social operator Presencia Colombo Suiza. These actions were carried out in coordination with the Municipal Administration's shared-effort strategy, aimed at improving rural road infrastructure, reinforcing the social impact of maintenance and the joint work between Enel, the communities, and local authorities

Infrastructure Improvement

The following projects contributed to infrastructure improvements in the Company's operating areas:

Project	Type	Purpose	Notes
Improvement of the San Pedro de Jagua Community Center, Municipality of Ubalá	Agreement between the FEC and the JAC of San Pedro de Jagua	Construction of the roof for the community center	Construction and foundations for 346.5 square meters of roofing
Improvements to the La Floresta Community Hall – Municipality of Ubalá	Agreement between FEC Colombia and the La Floresta Community Action Committee	Improvement of the community hall and acoustic shell in the village of La Floresta, Mámbita District	The entire community of La Floresta and neighboring villages benefits
Improvements to the community hall in the village of Majo – Municipality of Garzón	Agreement between Enel Colombia and the Community Action Board of the Majo hamlet	Completion of pending work for the construction of the community hall in the village of Majo	The project was 100% completed and properly settled, fulfilling its objective of contributing to the completion of works related to the community hall.
Renovations to the community hall in the village of Marsella, Municipality of El Colegio	Compliance with agreements established with the communities	Improve the infrastructure of the community hall	Adaptations aimed at improving the functionality and safety of the spaces, such as structural repairs, roof improvements, floor and wall repairs, adjustments to electrical and lighting systems, bathroom renovations, as well as painting and general beautification work.

Improvements to the community hall in the village of Antioquia, municipality of El Colegio	Compliance with agreements established with the communities	Improving the infrastructure of the community hall	Renovations aimed at improving the functionality and safety of the spaces, such as structural repairs, roof improvements, floor and wall repairs, upgrades to electrical and lighting systems, bathroom renovations, as well as painting and general beautification work.
Renovation of the soccer field in the Las Casitas neighborhood – municipality of Valledupar	Compliance with agreements established with the communities	Improving community infrastructure	Renovation of the soccer field in the village of Las Casitas, municipality of Valledupar, and delivery of sports equipment.
Adaptation of space for people with disabilities – Bochica Electrical Substation Project	Bogotá Region 2030 Shared Value Project	Improving community infrastructure	Renovation of a space called VITA, designed for people with disabilities. The space combines a sensory gym with a wellness area, integrating visual, tactile, and auditory stimuli to promote multisensory stimulation, physical and emotional development, and an improved quality of life for users.
Adaptation of the green corridor on Calle 22 – Montevideo Electrical Substation	Bogotá Region 2030 Shared Value Project	Community Infrastructure Improvement	Collaborative work with the Salitre Oriental community that enabled the restoration of this road section through the installation of planters and signage, contributing to the improvement of the environment, fostering a sense of belonging, environmental stewardship, and community well-being.

Strengthening sugarcane projects in Gachalá

Under the cooperation agreement between the FEC and the Sinaí Agroecological Association (ASOSINAI), a project was launched to plant 15 hectares of sugarcane, with the aim of strengthening the local economy through sustainable agroecological and e l practices in the municipality of Gachalá. The project benefits rural families, who received inputs, technical assistance, and support for the implementation of the crop. The initiative promotes local employment, food security, and income generation, contributing to the region's economic recovery and the preservation of the ecosystem through good agricultural practices.

Construction of a soil conditioner plant

In 2025, Enel Colombia and the Municipal Government of Gigante completed the implementation of an agreement aimed at constructing a composting and organic resource processing plant; Once operational, it represents a significant step forward for the development of the local agricultural sector by facilitating the implementation of circular economy processes and promoting the use of urban organic waste through coordinated efforts with the community.

Agreements for Environmental Protection and the Empowerment of Artisanal Fishermen in Huila

Three key agreements were implemented, focused on the protection and conservation of

the micro-watersheds associated with the Magdalena River and on generating income for artisanal fishermen in the municipalities of Yaguará, Hobo, and Campoalegre, in the department of Huila. These initiatives largely strengthened fishermen's associations and other local community groups, promoting decent employment and economic growth driven by the implementation of activities related to the environmental sustainability of the target areas

Members of artisanal fishing associations and other local community groups in the municipalities of Yaguará, Hobo, and Campoalegre benefited from the hiring of local labor to carry out rehabilitation, maintenance, conservation, and protection activities in green areas and watersheds. These actions consolidate a comprehensive strategy for environmental protection and the socioeconomic empowerment of artisanal fishermen in the region, ensuring a positive impact on the conservation of natural resources and the quality of life of the beneficiary communities.

Resettlements – El Quimbo

Of the total 150 compensation measures agreed upon with the resettled communities, by the end of 2025:

- 70 have completed the management measure
- 19 have completed both the technical and monitoring phases of the economic development project and are awaiting the completion of the measure
- the remaining 61 have not yet begun implementation of the Agricultural Production Plan (PPA), given that Enel is currently constructing the Irrigation District that will supply water to these plots

In the **Llanos de la Virgen resettlement**, families participated in a participatory exercise called the "socioeconomic reactivation strategy," which encouraged family participation in shared activities with the aim of creating spaces for interaction that strengthen community bonds. Additionally, individual and collective growth skills were promoted. In the case of the San José de Belén and Nuevo Veracruz resettlements, various community activities were developed to foster positive community relations and strengthen bonds among residents.

Nueva Escalereta Resettlement (Altamira)

Visits were conducted to develop the "Life Project" guide, which strengthened families' skills for implementing their productive projects and identified areas for improvement. At the same time, demonstrations of methods for grape and pineapple cultivation and Sabanera grass pastures continue to show that regular technical support facilitates the adoption of best practices. The favorable growth of crops and timely decisions regarding grazing management confirm the effectiveness of these strategies.

Regarding the construction of the irrigation district, Phase 1 of the on-farm irrigation system assessment was carried out by the Civil Works Consortium. Additionally, a meeting was held with the Board of Directors of the ASOPESCADA Association, representatives of the contractor, and Enel delegates to share the results of this phase.

Finally, support and advisory activities were carried out for the ASOPESCADA and ASOFUNDADORES associations, aimed at strengthening their accounting and tax

competencies, in order to ensure compliance with current regulations and prevent potential penalties.

Nuevo Veracruz (Gigante) Resettlement

In this resettlement area, community activities were carried out to strengthen community relations and participation.

Regarding the Nuevo Veracruz irrigation district (Asonuevoveracruz), the Organizational Capacity Index was applied, and progress was made on the process of transferring the surface water concession permit (Resolution 2203 of 2014) to the Alto Magdalena Autonomous Corporation (CAM). This process concluded with the issuance of Resolution 1067 of April 23, 2025, authorizing the transfer of the concession permit to the Asonuevoveracruz Association.

Likewise, Enel continues to monitor the maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure operated by users, in order to ensure its proper functioning and sustainability.

San José de Belén Resettlement (El Agrado)

Community activities were carried out to strengthen relationships and participation among the residents of the resettlement, promoting individual and collective values that fostered bonds of support, solidarity, and a more cohesive community life.

Regarding structural reinforcement work on the homes in the San José de Belén resettlement, once construction was completed on 13 of the 14 planned homes, the company began processing warranty claims. This is because, following the handover of the last home on October 13, 2023, the warranty policy with was activated, effective for three years.

Regarding the Asosanjosé Irrigation District, the company carried out initiatives with the ASOSANJOSE association aimed at strengthening its accounting and tax competencies, with the goal of ensuring compliance with current regulations and preventing potential penalties. The support and advisory activities provided to the association were concluded; this process, carried out between 2018 and 2025, strengthened the association's capacity to manage and operate the Irrigation District transferred by Enel Colombia in 2022.

Finally, Enel continues to monitor the maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure operated by users, with the aim of ensuring its proper functioning and sustainability.

Productive Projects with Wayuu Communities

During 2024 and 2025, 14 productive projects focused on sheep and goat farming were implemented in the Wayuu indigenous communities of the Alta and Media Guajira Reservation. These projects aimed to improve food security and household economies in Wayuu communities through the provision of sheep and goats.

Housing Improvements in the Department of La Guajira

During 2024 and 2025, a project was implemented to supply materials for the construction and/or improvement of 41 homes in the Wayuu indigenous community of Flor de la Frontera, within the Alta and Media Guajira Reservation. The project aimed to improve housing and meet habitability needs by supplying materials to families in the Flor de la Frontera community.

Access to Drinking Water in the Department of La Guajira

During 2024 and 2025, a water distribution system was constructed in the Wayuu Mashumana indigenous community, located in the Alta y Media Guajira Reservation. The project aimed to design and build a water distribution system for families in the Mashumana community.

Initiatives in Guatemala

Family Gardens

Four women's groups were formed; through their home gardens, they contribute to their families' food security while minimizing financial expenses. Twenty crop cycles were completed (four each year since 2021); the surplus was sold, generating economies of scale and participation in farmers' markets, with an average annual production of 7,600 pounds.

Business Development Centers (CEDE) Calahuaché

A partnership was established with the Foundation for the Comprehensive Development of Socioeconomic Programs (FUNDAP), the community of Santa María de Jesús, and the municipality of Zunil. Women from the village were provided with technical courses in cooking, baking, beauty care, and dressmaking to help them enter the workforce or start a business. Maintenance of the Development Center is the responsibility of FUNDAP and the Municipality of Zunil.

Embroidering Dreams with Energy for Life

In partnership with the Municipality of Zunil and the Municipal Centers for Training and Human Development Program (CEMUCAF), the women completed the hand-embroidery course. They were awarded a diploma and a certificate signed and endorsed by the Ministry of Education. Today, the women are able to make huipiles and embroidered baskets, applying social innovation with cultural identity; some women have already started their own businesses and are generating income that improves their families' quality of life.

Initiatives in Panama

Ecoruta Fortuna

Its objective is to promote sustainable tourism by creating a circuit that allows visitors to appreciate the scenic, educational, and scientific value of the Fortuna area, while simultaneously promoting the conservation of local ecosystems. This year, the project was followed up through a coordination meeting with the director of the Panama Tourism Authority (ATP), during which it was agreed to redesign the project, focusing on maintaining the proposed infrastructure and verifying the legal status of the land. This process will help determine the feasibility of launching the project's activities, should it be confirmed that the area consists of state-owned land.

Enelgiza Your Community

The program seeks to promote local development through collaborative projects in communities such as Fortuna, Jagüito, and Milton. These initiatives include the

development of parks (BIO COMMUNITIES), the construction of water wells, and the improvement of access roads, in close collaboration with community councils, municipalities, and the private sector, encouraging residents to self-manage and lead their own projects.

Plan Semilla – Seeds of Knowledge

Its goal is to strengthen and enrich the skills of our employees and community members. We focus on key areas such as solar panel installation, training community guides, environmental services, ecological restoration, finance, first aid, and the circular economy. This comprehensive approach seeks to empower people, promoting sustainable development and community well-being.

In Panama, we offer various workshops, both internal and community-focused:

Bonsai Workshop in Chiriquicito

An activity designed to teach the art of creating and caring for bonsai, an ancient technique that combines patience and creativity with nature.

Kokedama Activity

Enel Fortuna actively participated in the First Gathering of Older Adults, organized by the Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) in Chiriquí, with the " " initiative *"Let Me Honor the Beauty of Your Old Age*." During the event, the aim was to provide older adults with activities that fostered a connection with nature, manual work, and cognitive and emotional strengthening, as well as to support their self-care by distributing 150 personal hygiene kits.

Capacity Building in Soil Restoration and Planetary Sustainability

An event organized by ENEL in collaboration with the Center for Research, Training, and Entrepreneurship (CIFEM), which brought together members of the National Association of Agro-Environmental Nursery Owners (ANREVA), comprising COOSMUP (Coclé, Aguadulce), AAMES and REFCA (Bocas del Toro, HSSPS), FENWA (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí Grande), and Huertos de Caldera (Chiriquí and Boquete)—along with 11 new groups aspiring to join, from Darién, Colón, Coclé, Chiriquí, and Bocas del Toro.

This training initiative took place within the framework of the "Seeds of Knowledge" program, which aims to strengthen local capacities in ecological restoration, sustainable production, and community-based climate action. The workshop lasted four days and combined theoretical and practical sessions focused on the technical, social, and environmental capacity-building of agro-environmental nursery operators.

The event featured the participation of specialists and strategic partners such as Guillermo Castro (FCDS), Susana Nuin (Latin American Land Network), Eréndira Cohen (environmental biologist), the CEDESAM technical team, the UNACHI First Aid Brigade, the UNACHI Science and Technology Park (PACYT), and representatives from JFaisal Forestry, among other experts.

During the sessions, topics related to the restoration of degraded soils, biodiversity conservation, sustainable water management, compost production, the circular economy, and forest nursery management were addressed. In addition, the event promoted knowledge exchange, regional coordination, and joint planning for the 2025–2026 period,

consolidating the ANREVA network as an active national alliance for community-based ecological restoration.

Furthermore, practical first-aid training was provided by the UNACHI Brigade, strengthening safety and emergency response capabilities in the field.

Training in Tilapia Production

In collaboration with the Panama Aquatic Resources Authority (ARAP), we conducted an intensive training course on tilapia production at the Ricardo A. Ríos Freshwater Aquaculture Station, located in Gualaca, Chiriquí province. The activity was aimed at small-scale producers and organized community groups committed to the development of sustainable aquaculture as a productive alternative for generating income and ensuring food security in their communities.

During the sessions, we provided theoretical and practical training on essential topics in fish farming, such as water quality, species management and reproduction, balanced feeding, biosecurity, and value-added marketing strategies. We also promoted the use of local feed alternatives (such as cassava leaves and forage peanuts) and the use of water lilies as a bioremediation plant, reinforcing sustainable practices that optimize the use of natural resources.

Participants took a technical tour of the station's facilities and also explored new traceability technologies using chips, an innovation that strengthens competitiveness and quality control in aquaculture production.

Macramé Workshops at Corporate Offices and Chirquicito

We held two macramé workshops, with the participation of employees and members of local communities. The activity aimed to teach this craft technique, foster creativity and relaxation, and enable participants to replicate it as small businesses or personal projects.

Sustainable Gardens

The "Sustainable Gardens" workshop was held with the goal of promoting food cultivation as a healthy, organic, and accessible alternative for family and school consumption.

The initiative is part of an effort to improve **food security** in schools located within the Company's area of influence. Following a nutritional assessment conducted in several communities, rates of child malnutrition were detected, particularly among preschool-aged children. This prompted the development of the School Gardens project as a concrete response to improve nutrition in these vulnerable populations, benefiting 30 schools. The crops selected for each garden were chosen based on the nutritional deficiencies identified in each area. Additionally, Enel employees participated in the workshop to learn techniques that would allow them to replicate these gardens in their own homes, thereby promoting healthy, chemical-free eating. During the workshop, topics such as proper soil preparation, the use of sprouted seeds, and the application of 100% organic farming techniques were addressed, including: natural fertilizers, compost, vermicompost, ecological insecticides and fungicides, as well as the use of protective plants that help repel pests naturally.

Contribution to SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Enel Colombia continued working on the construction and consolidation of sustainable communities and cities that facilitate population growth and development while promoting safety and resource conservation. To this end, the following initiatives were carried out in 2025:

Firefighter Support Project

The Enel Colombia Foundation - FEC signed a (1) cooperation agreement with the Soacha Volunteer Fire Department, aimed at strengthening its operational capacity for emergency response and training them in the efficient, safe, and legal use of electricity so that, through knowledge transfer, they can train communities in the municipality with the highest rates of direct connections, contributing to the reduction of electrical losses and risks.

Through this partnership, the FEC provides the Fire Department with financial resources to ensure the acquisition of essential equipment for emergency response. Additionally, and in alignment with the Circular Economy, we contribute in-kind donations of used furniture in good condition and cement to improve their facilities.

Paratebueno and Medina Need Us

The earthquake that struck **Paratebueno and Medina (Cundinamarca)** in June 2025 caused significant damage to homes and local infrastructure, particularly affecting rural communities. The event left families displaced, caused structural damage, and created an urgent need for humanitarian aid.

As a company, we responded promptly to support the communities of Paratebueno and Medina on both operational and social fronts. We took steps to restore power service, deploying nearly 20 crews, surveillance technology, transport machinery, and specialized equipment for repair work.

In addition, we coordinated with the Cundinamarca-Bogotá Chapter of the Colombian Red Cross to promote the “Paratebueno and Medina Need Us” donation campaign within the company, aimed at raising funds to assist the community and rebuild the affected infrastructure. To this end, we joined forces to coordinate the delivery of 850 humanitarian aid kits, which included basic food supplies, personal hygiene kits, shelter supplies, recreational items, and baby care supplies. This joint effort benefited families in the most affected villages, helping to mitigate the impacts of the emergency and address the population’s most urgent needs.

Additionally, and to support recovery and reconstruction efforts, we allocated funds for the reconstruction of three damaged homes in both municipalities through the Minuto de Dios Corporation, under the framework agreement with the Cundinamarca Governor’s Office for the reconstruction of affected areas, which will be implemented in 2026.

Sustainable Infrastructure - The Sounds of the Vicachá, Montevideo Project

The Sustainable Infrastructure: The Sounds of the Vicachá project was carried out. This was an artistic intervention on the walls of boxes 6 and 7 and the enclosures of the transition poles, seeking to integrate the electrical infrastructure into the environmental and social landscape of Salitre Oriental, highlighting the natural and historical identity of the San

Francisco–Vicachá River ecological corridor. For the boxes, electric hues (magenta, cyan, green, and yellow) were used to ensure high visual impact and evoke the iridescence characteristic of the hummingbird, a species found in the green corridor. It is worth noting that the main subjects of the mural on the pole enclosures are tanagers, birds of the Thraupidae family. Additionally, the enclosure consists of metal sheets with a design representing the trees found in the area and is integrated with the gardens planted on either side.

Development of an urban garden at the Senior Center

Furthermore, as a result of engagement with various stakeholders in the SE Bochica project's area of influence, the need was identified to strengthen the activities already carried out by the senior community by adapting a space for the development of an urban garden. The initiative sought to strengthen the existing community process; the seniors have been working with great commitment on a community garden. The process was enhanced through the installation of 9 raised beds designed to improve the beneficiaries' ergonomics, a biodigester for the management and transformation of organic waste, optimized substrate, and a worm farm that promote sustainable urban agriculture practices. In addition to contributing to the production of fresh food, the initiative promotes the physical and emotional well-being of older adults, strengthens community ties, and integrates principles of the circular economy by utilizing organic waste and resources available in the local environment.

Sustainable Construction Site at Bogotá Region 2030 Electrical Substations

In order to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by construction activities for the new Bogotá Region 2030 electrical substations and to efficiently use the resources involved in the construction phase of the projects, the sustainable construction site model was implemented in 2025 for the Porvenir, Montevideo, and Bochica, through coordinated efforts with the various contractors, ensuring that processes with increasingly sustainable and innovative approaches are incorporated.

Some of the results achieved during the construction phase in 2025 include:

- Implementation of 15 construction site initiatives, focused on: reusing excavated materials, using materials from nearby sources to reduce transportation distances and save fuel, reusing construction materials on-site, hiring local workers, and using green cement to help reduce CO2 emissions.
- Installation of approximately 50 LED streetlights powered by photovoltaic panels.
- Reuse of 45 tons of excavated material in landscaping projects.
- Engagement of people from the projects' area of influence during the construction phase.
- Training on energy efficiency for project staff.
- Five training sessions for internal staff involved in the project's construction on topics related to the prevention of street harassment.
- Over 1,000 m^3 of green cement used throughout the SE construction project, contributing to reduced carbon emissions during construction.
- Source separation, resulting in the recycling of 272 kg of plastic, 350 kg of copper, 74 kg of aluminum, 27 tons of wood, and 10 kg of paper.
- Disposal of approximately 153 kg of construction and demolition waste at recycling and processing centers.

Initiatives in Guatemala

Enel-Cotzal Cooperation Agreement

In 2025, one project was implemented: the "Agricultural Wholesale Center," which features 18 parking spaces for minibuses, 8 parking spaces for intercity buses, 8 commercial units, and a restroom facility.

Contribution to SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption Solid Waste Transformation

This project aims to utilize as much of the solid waste generated during the construction phase of the electrical substations as possible, and to transform it, in collaboration with the communities in the area of influence, into items that can provide a benefit, thereby extending their useful life.

In 2025, this project was implemented in the areas surrounding the Porvenir, Montevideo, and Bochica electrical substations, which were under construction, successfully transforming and utilizing more than two (2) tons of solid waste, including: wood from equipment packaging, scrap metal, plastic, and concrete, among others, turning them into valuable products for the communities and contributing to the beautification of community spaces, such as: beautification of common areas for leisure, recreation, and learning at the El Porvenir Educational Institution, Campus B; adaptation of early childhood stimulation classrooms in the El Recuerdo neighborhood and in the municipality of Gachancipá; beautification of community libraries in Alameda del Porvenir I and II, adaptation of a classroom for the stimulation of people with disabilities, and creation of the Exploralab at the JAC Recuerdo de Santafé.

This project was implemented from 2021 to 2025 at the Porvenir Electrical Substation, Bochica Electrical Substation, Montevideo Electrical Substation, Tren de Occidente Electrical Substation, Barzalosa Electrical Substation, Calle Primera Electrical Substation, San José Electrical Substation, and Terminal Electrical Substation; collecting 20.2 tons of solid waste, which was transformed, in collaboration with the communities in the area of influence, into products for the benefit of the communities.

Guatemala

Eco-Remanufacturing:

An alternative for the extraction and transformation of plastic material that ends up in the El Canadá power plant's reservoir, aiming to mitigate the environmental issues faced by the community. Since the project's inception, 21,355 pounds of plastic have been reused to create new products: 1,200 pieces of school furniture, 78 panels for the walls of educational modules, 33 planks for community benches, 1 playground set, and more than 400 refurbished school desks, benefiting 14 educational centers.

Contribution to SDG 13: Climate Action

Costa Rica

Reforestation Program: In fulfillment of the environmental commitments outlined in the PPA (*Power Purchase Agreement*) for the Chucás hydroelectric plant, the annual reforestation event was held, during which 400 trees of species native to the area were planted. The reforestation activity involved the participation of both internal and external volunteers.

Guatemala

Green Manure: At the municipal landfill, located on the banks of the Samalá River, 4 metric tons of organic waste are deposited daily; part of this organic waste is washed by rain into the Samalá River basin, where the El Canadá power plant is located. This project involved creating organic compost using vegetable waste, with the help of red worms. Over three years, the project has processed 101,292 pounds of organic matter, producing 22,020 pounds of compost and 200 gallons of liquid leachate, which were sold. Four institutions have been involved in the project's development: the Ajaw B'e Association, the Municipality of Zunil, the Guatemalan Ecological Student Movement, and Enel Guatemala.

Forest Cover: As part of the working groups, reforestation efforts were carried out in water recharge areas near Enel's power plants in Guatemala. A coverage of 260,000 m^2 was achieved, with the planting of 28,600 native species and the participation of people from various organizations, communities, and volunteers from ENEL Guatemala.

Zunil Strategic Environmental Plan (PEAZ): This plan is the result of an analysis of the environmental situation in the municipality of Zunil, which considered both human factors and environmental factors—such as water, land, flora, and fauna—and their impact on the municipality's communities. By 2025, the following results were achieved across the four key areas of work:1) Environmental Education: Awareness-raising initiatives for environmental stewardship, including the installation of 10 billboards with messages on recycling and forest fire prevention, as well as a certificate course on leadership in sustainability and proper natural resource management endorsed by the Ministry of the Environment, with the participation of community and municipal leaders from Zunil; 2) Proper Solid Waste Management: removal of 3 roadside and Samalá River-side dumpsites, installation of 23 trash bins at strategic locations, and landfill management in accordance with Ministry of Environment guidelines, 3) Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: 5 bimonthly monitoring sessions across 2 transects, 57 bird species recorded, establishment of 4.1 hectares of agroforestry systems, 4) Water Resources Management and Sanitation: 7 water sources were gauged; 9 collection tanks and 5 water tanks were disinfected; water quality monitoring in schools; and provision of equipment to ensure water quality in a school.

Panama

Reforestation, cleanup, and beautification of green spaces: Volunteer activities

In 2025, we conducted volunteer initiatives focused on reforestation, cleaning, and beautification of green spaces in our areas of influence. These activities involved our own employees, contractor staff, and members of the community, schools, and other local stakeholders, promoting collaborative efforts to care for and improve the natural environment.

Contribution to SDG 15: Life on Land

Enel Colombia has implemented a series of initiatives that contribute to meeting the goals defined in SDG 15, which help combat and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Forest Rebirth

In 2025, we continued to preserve the high Andean forest ecosystem, focusing on the native vegetation characteristic of this ecosystem and contributing to its conservation and protection. In addition, we succeeded in designating 361.57 hectares (ha) of this ecosystem as a Civil Society Nature Reserve. This reserve category was granted by National Natural Parks.

Strengthening beekeeping activities in the department of Huila

In 2025, the lease agreement for 170 ha of land surrounding the El Quimbo reservoir in the municipalities of Altamira, El Agrado, Garzón, and Gigante was renewed, pursuant to the agreement with the ASOAPIS beekeepers' association in the municipality of Garzón (Huila). Likewise, the lease was extended for 18 hectares of land adjacent to the Betania reservoir in the municipality of Yaguará (Huila), under an agreement with the beekeepers' association ASOAPIS. The association is composed mostly of older adults.

This initiative was part of the shared value policy, under which Enel Colombia supported the association to strengthen its productive projects. In turn, the organization contributed to the protection of the land and the environment through pollination, reproduction, and reforestation processes. The purpose of the loan agreement is to use the provided area to establish apiaries for the breeding of bees and the development of new high-yield genetics for honey and its derivatives (propolis, pollen, royal jelly, wax, and wine production).

Guardians of the Planet

Within the framework of the Shared Value Creation policy and the SE Porvenir project's sustainability plan, a highly valuable initiative was carried out that addresses social and environmental aspects for the development of the region. This initiative consisted of strengthening environmental education through the promotion of sustainable practices, in coordination with the "Guardians of the Planet" project, led by the Foundation for Conflict Management in Harmony with the Body and the Environment – CUMARMONÍA. This initiative comprised two components:

- ✓ Component 1: Vegetable Garden

The vegetable garden implemented for the CUMARMONÍA Foundation was comprehensively designed to serve multiple functions, incorporating a variety of edible and aromatic plants as well as other species of interest. The design includes sections for

composting , allowing the foundation's staff to manage their own organic waste and create natural fertilizer for the planted species. The plant species were selected based on the indoor conditions of the foundation's third floor, which is indoors, thus ensuring their proper adaptation and growth. Additionally, LED lights were installed to support plant growth and ensure optimal lighting conditions.

- ✓ Component 2: Training on Biodiversity and Recycling

With the participation of 32 children from the catchment area of the Porvenir Electrical Substation project, two training sessions were held on topics related to Colombia's flora and fauna, endangered species, the importance of bees and other pollinators, ecosystems in Colombia, the water cycle, carbon footprint, ecological footprint, and recycling. These topics were addressed in a creative and educational manner with the aim of helping the children internalize the different concepts, strengthen the community's practical skills, and promote the adoption, continuity, and replicability of sustainable practices in the area.

Maintenance of Urban Trees in Bosa – Porvenir

Enel and the Bogotá Botanical Garden (JBB) joined forces to conserve and maintain the green spaces in the Bosa Porvenir sector—the area of influence of the SE Porvenir project—with the aim of contributing to increased biodiversity, connectivity, and the environmental functions and services provided by the city-region's vegetation cover for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

To carry out this initiative, Enel Colombia provided the JBB with one hundred and five (105) cubic meters of substrate/fertilized soil to maintain more than one thousand (1,000) trees in the area and participated in the maintenance sessions alongside students from IED Ciudadela Educativa Bosa and IED Soledad Acosta de Samper. The students learned about the importance of urban trees, identified the different native species present in the area, and committed to caring for and maintaining the trees.

Conservation Actions at La Florida Wetland, Intexzona Free Trade Zone

Environmental Education Day with students from IED Enrique Pardo Parra, in the municipality of Cota. The event was organized by the Intexzona Free Trade Zone Administration, the Regional Autonomous Corporation, and the Cota Municipality's Department of Education, which joined forces to help students reinforce the knowledge they gained during the Wetland Guardians training program while participating in the creation of a functional garden. These activities were carried out within the framework of Enel's Shared Value Creation policy and the SE Intexzona project's sustainability plan.

During the event, the Wetland Guardians participated in an educational talk on the conservation of local biodiversity, which addressed topics related to the fauna and flora species of the La Florida Wetland, the ecological function of functional gardens, and the importance of insect hotels and bird perches as elements supporting ecosystem restoration. Subsequently, native herbaceous species and four evergreen trees (Cucharillo, Clusia, Tuno de Páramo, and Gague) were planted, selected for their low maintenance and requirements and their adaptation to the environmental conditions of the wetland's surroundings.

Initiatives in Panama

The Big Days of the Year (Global Big Day and October Big Day)

Description: In partnership with the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Sustainable Development (ICADES), and the Autonomous University of Chiriquí (UNACHI), we led two birdwatching events at the Fortuna Forest Reserve as part of Global Big Day (May) and October Big Day (October) 2025.

Both activities were part of our commitment to environmental education, biodiversity conservation, and citizen science, involving students, teachers, and local communities in identifying and recording birds using the Merlin and eBird platforms.

During Global Big Day, the groups explored three observation routes—Quebrada Alemán, Casita Verde (STRI), and Quebrada Honda—achieving valuable species records and highlighting Fortuna's ecological richness. Panama ranked fifth worldwide with 771 species sighted and a 202% increase in participation compared to 2024.

During the October Big Day, in collaboration with STRI and ICADES, we identified nearly 60 resident and migratory species, including the Black-capped Antbird, the Silver-throated Tanager, and the Green-crowned Warbler, reaffirming the value of this ecosystem as a biodiversity refuge.

Contribution to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals Magdalena Centro Development and Peace Program (PDP MC) Alliance

In 2025, the goal was to foster coordination, dialogue, and active collaboration with various government entities, non-governmental organizations, community leaders, and the community at large, through an approach focused on peacebuilding, social cohesion, and the promotion of local entrepreneurship.

Among the activities carried out, such as group meetings and visits to productive organizations, the aim was to strengthen the capacities of representatives from associations, Community Action Committees (JACs), and rural entrepreneurs in identifying, calculating, structuring, and verifying production costs in their agricultural and livestock production units. The goal was to improve strategic decision-making, financial planning, and the sustainability of their enterprises by integrating technical knowledge, practical methodologies, and current regulations in the agribusiness sector.

In addition to this, the Inter-institutional Roundtable for the Lower and Northwest Regions of Cundinamarca was established with the aim of strengthening inter-institutional coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogue through the development of agreements and the promotion of strategic alliances. The primary goal is to promote community-based coordination of environmental management and the development of joint actions for the sustainability and conservation of the territory.

Alliance for Community Productive Strengthening

In 2025, the company launched an initiative aimed at strengthening the production and commercial capacity of three community associations—the Montaña Negra Agricultural and Industrial Association ( ), Asociación de Aguacateros de Caparrapí (Asoaguacapi), and Export Café Llanadas—which will be implemented in 2026 through a strategic alliance between FEC and the Magdalena Centro Peace Development Program (PDP MC).

The project includes the provision of infrastructure and specialized machinery to overcome technical and structural barriers, optimize production processes, and improve quality

standards. This is expected to strengthen the associations' capacity to access new markets, increase their income, and contribute to improving the quality of life of their members in the municipalities of Guaduas, Caparrapí, and Chaguaní.

Other sustainability initiatives

In Colombia

Christmas recreational activities

Christmas Activities in the Guavio Region

Christmas activities were held in the municipalities of Ubalá (zones A and B), Gachalá, Gama, Gachetá, and Junín, in coordination with the municipal mayors' offices, the Community Action Boards, and the communities.

The events included the distribution of maracas, tambourines, and sweets, as well as Christmas carols, novenas, and Christmas film screenings in various villages.

This coordinated effort was key to strengthening inter-institutional and community relationships, promoting social integration and strengthening bonds within the framework of the December celebrations.

Christmas Celebrations in the Communities of the Bogotá River Basin Area of Influence

During the month of December, Enel Colombia organized nine (9) Christmas events in various sectors of its area of influence as part of community engagement initiatives aimed at strengthening the social fabric and fostering institutional closeness. These activities involved children, adolescents, and adults and took place in the municipalities of El Colegio, San Antonio del Tequendama, and Soacha (Charquito sector). The events were tailored to the dynamics and requests of each community, including celebrations with or without a religious component, as agreed upon with the Community Action Boards.

The activities took place in neighborhoods such as Santívar, Los Helechos, La Rambla, Paraíso, Trujillo Puerto Alegre, Paraíso Peñas Blancas, and Las Angustias, as well as in coordination with the La Colonia water system and in the Charquito neighborhood. Across the board, all the events featured a magic show performed by a local talent from the municipality of El Colegio and the distribution of Christmas gift bags, the contents of which were purchased from local businesses, thereby strengthening the local economy and promoting the hiring of local labor. Together, these events reinforced the bonds of trust between Enel Colombia and the communities, positioning the company as a close partner that respects local dynamics and is committed to social well-being and regional development.

Christmas events at solar parks

Nine community outreach events were held at the solar parks with communities in the areas of influence; at these venues, communities could participate in contests and movie screenings. These were spaces where the Christmas spirit and the smiles of the little ones took center stage, and the company had an opportunity to share with the communities and strengthen bonds of collaboration and relationship-building.

Work-for-Taxes Program

Education Projects:

In 2025, the project titled “Provision of Sports Equipment in the Municipalities of Isnos, Baraya, Colombia, Hobo, Algeciras, and Acevedo” was implemented in the region to strengthen Huila’s education system, particularly 35 educational institutions, by developing skills among the school-age population through sports and cultural activities and teacher training programs.

Additionally, in 2025, progress was made on the project “Provision of technological equipment for educational institutions in the municipality of Silvania, Cundinamarca,” which seeks to improve the quality of education in the municipality of Silvania by providing up to 600 pieces of technological equipment to the municipality’s educational institutions, as well as strengthening the technological skills of teachers at these institutions.

Machinery Project

In 2025, the Agency for Territorial Renewal (ART) awarded Enel Colombia the contract to execute four new projects related to the provision of heavy machinery for emergency response in Cundinamarca, in the municipalities of Guayabetal, Medina, La Palma, and Pulí.

Road Infrastructure Project

The project titled "Rehabilitation of the flexible pavement of the first-order departmental road network, code 2403—intersection of Route 45 - Guacamayas in the department of Huila, aimed at improving connectivity, road safety, and traffic flow for rural communities, agricultural producers, transporters, and regular users of the road corridor, directly and indirectly benefiting the population in the area of influence and the socioeconomic development of the territory

Strengthening the organizational management of the Community Action Boards in the area of influence of the Valledupar Solar Park’s power transmission line.

With the aim of contributing to the strengthening of community functions and within the framework of voluntary social investment, Enel delivered 25 computer equipment kits to the Community Action Boards to optimize the development of their community activities. The kit consists of a computer, a printer, a speaker, a table, and four chairs—items that will improve the conditions for managing and implementing initiatives that benefit the community.

Human Rights

In 2025, we participated in the *Human Rights Roundtables* led by the Global Compact, which addressed the following topics: Modern Slavery and Human Rights, Gender Equality and Human Rights, Sustainability, SDGs and Human Rights, Risk-Based Human Rights Due Diligence, and Monitoring Systems and Indicators

Similarly, Enel Colombia attended the *“Participatory Workshop for the Baseline Study on Business and Human Rights,”* aimed at developing a comprehensive assessment of human rights and business in Colombia. During this event, best practices, challenges, and perspectives from different sectors were shared, contributing to a more complete

understanding of the dynamics between businesses, the State, and communities for the implementation of the business and human rights framework.

Finally, the company participated in the *"Business and Human Rights Barometer"* initiative, led by the Colombian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CECODES), the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IDB Invest), Proactiva, DueTech, and the Argentine Business Council for Sustainable Development – CEADS, which serves as an innovative digital tool that enables companies to conduct a self-assessment of their human rights performance and advance their risk management in this area.

In Costa Rica

1. Reuse of materials: Disused construction materials, such as small stones for construction and pipes, were donated to community associations to make use of the materials and help improve certain areas of common use for the population.

2. Christmas activities with vulnerable populations: Volunteer employees participated in the "Adopt a Little Angel" campaign, which brought smiles by delivering gifts to children at the Child Care Center in the community of Atenas. In addition, Christmas fruit baskets were distributed to children in the communities of Balsa de Atenas, San Miguel de Sarapiquí, Virgen del Socorro, Colonia Carvajal, and Corazón de Jesús, as well as to senior citizens in the community of Balsa.

In Panama

Christmas Activities in Panama

Adopt a Little Angel: Chiriquicito – Barú – Panama

This initiative aims to bring joy, hope, and support to children in vulnerable communities during the Christmas season. The activity took place in the communities of Barú, Paja de Sombrero, and Chiriquicito, where Christmas parties were held, providing meaningful moments and recreational experiences for the children who benefited.

The initiative was supported by nutrition students from the Autonomous University of Chiriquí (UNACHI), who helped facilitate the events through educational and recreational stations. Through playful activities tailored to different age groups, topics related to nutrition, digestion, and pH were addressed in a simple way, along with educational games such as nature-themed bingo, waste management, and food-related activities, promoting both learning and fun.

A total of 184 gifts were distributed, along with 2,500 bags/kits to 15 supported schools, expanding the initiative's reach. The kits included apples, juices, cookies, and chips, complementing the Christmas experience and reinforcing the positive impact of the activity. Additionally, volunteers participated during the distribution days.

Signing of the Framework Agreement for Cooperation between Enel Panama CAM and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI)

In 2025, Enel Panama and STRI signed the Framework Agreement for Cooperation and Reciprocal Technical Assistance, with the aim of continuing to promote joint activities in the academic, scientific, social, and cultural spheres. The agreement seeks to strengthen the capacities of both institutions through initiatives such as citizen science programs,

training in environmental guides, Bird Friendly initiatives, and scientific research. Among these initiatives, the Seeds of Knowledge program stands out, where STRI joins as a strategic partner, contributing its expertise in the fields of science and conservation.

Cross-cutting sustainability initiatives

Corporate Volunteering
Corporate volunteering seeks to encourage and promote employee participation in charitable activities that generate a positive impact on local communities and contribute to the country's sustainable development.

Under the Juntos Somos+ strategy, in 2025, 32 activities were carried out that benefited children, people with disabilities, women entrepreneurs and single mothers, the elderly, and, in general, communities surrounding the Company's operations in Colombia and Central America.

Weaving Dreams with Energy

This social innovation program goes far beyond the donation of school kits. *Weaving Dreams with Energy* brings together four different approaches: the circular economy, strengthening education, peacebuilding, and support for sustainable entrepreneurship.
To achieve this, Enel employees donate their unused uniforms, which are processed in sewing workshops staffed by signatories to the peace process and female heads of households. These workers take the garments apart and turn them into recycled fabric, which is used as raw material to make school backpacks. These backpacks are used to assemble School Kits, which include school supplies and cards with messages of inclusion (created by people with intellectual disabilities), and are donated to vulnerable children attending schools in Enel's areas of influence in Colombia and Central America.

In 2025, children in various regions of Colombia and Guatemala benefited from the program. In Colombia, the initiative reached 18 municipalities in the departments of Cundinamarca, Huila, Atlántico, Valle del Cauca, and Bogotá D.C. In Guatemala, the program focused on the San Jerónimo region of Baja Verapaz.

Human Rights

In 2025, the Human Rights Policy was updated for all Enel Group companies. It is aligned with the United Nations' "protect, respect, and remedy" approach and seeks to improve and expand upon the commitments already established by the Code of Ethics, the Zero Tolerance Plan against corruption, and the 231 Compliance Program.

We continued the 2023–2025 due diligence process in Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

In 2025, the implementation of the action plans for each country was completed; these plans were developed based on the results of consultations with stakeholders (both internal and external). The actions outlined in these plans were 100% completed and focused on training, interviews, and communication activities centered on environmental issues, diversity and inclusion, human rights in general, and zero tolerance for corruption.

Sustainability in the Supply Chain
To promote sustainability in the company's supply chain, in 2025 Enel continued its strategy of incorporating the **Sustainability K-Factor** into the company's procurement

tenders for products and services, both in Colombia and in Central America.

The Sustainability K-Factor is an incentive offered to suppliers during the bidding process to encourage them to apply sustainability criteria during the contract's execution. This incentive consists of assigning a percentage advantage in the economic evaluation of the bid to bidders who commit to implementing the sustainability criteria defined by Enel for that specific bidding process.

The Sustainability K Factors applicable to the bidding process are based on four main pillars: certifications, environment, social development, and the circular economy.

In 2025, the Sustainability K factor was applied in 123 tender processes, where the most commonly applied sustainability criteria focused on promoting the hiring of women, engaging local labor, developing community social projects, staff training, the circular economy, and implementing environmental actions related to climate change.

Biodiversity – Enel Biodiversa

This is an overarching, cross-cutting strategy that brings together the biodiversity initiatives the Company has been developing for the past 16 years. The strategy integrates actions developed to protect the environment and natural resources, combat climate change, and contribute to sustainable economic development through the implementation of programs and initiatives for the conservation, protection, and restoration of biodiversity in Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, as well as corporate social responsibility (CSR) and knowledge generation.

Enel Biodiversa is a long-term strategy based on four strategic pillars: conservation, restoration, and protection; CVC; communication and visibility; and knowledge management.

More than 120 initiatives and projects have been developed in line with the program's strategic pillars. To this end, the Company has worked closely with more than 335 strategic partners.

By 2025, we have developed more than 120 initiatives and projects that align with the program's strategic pillars. Likewise, we have worked hand in hand with more than 35 strategic partners.

Enel Colombia has planted more than 1,040,000 trees after 13 years of carrying out this work in its areas of influence in Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.

We have recorded 35,904 biological entries in the Biodiversity Information System of Colombia (SIB).

We protect more than 30,000 hectares in Colombia and Central America.

For more information, please refer to the environmental issues section.

Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan

Within the framework of the Enel Group's Strategic Plan on Decarbonization, and in order to measure and document performance over time, assess compliance with our own goals (global and local), and provide qualitative and quantitative responses to stakeholders, Enel Colombia has the Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan (PIGCC), whose main objective is to identify, evaluate, prioritize, define, and update adaptation and mitigation goals, measures, and actions that, through their implementation, reduce vulnerability to climate change and promote low-carbon development within the Enel Group companies in Colombia.

It is worth noting that the Plan has four strategic pillars: mitigation, adaptation, climate partnerships, and governance. For more information, please refer to the **climate issues** section**.**

Crisis Management with Communities

Follow-up on the agreements reached at the working groups established in the municipality of El Colegio

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed on September 16, 2021, the PAGUA Process Agreement Closure Meeting was held in 2025, providing a comprehensive assessment of the relationship between Enel Colombia and the communities of the municipality of El Colegio.

This session was attended by community leaders, the Ombudsman's Office, institutional representatives, and the Enel Colombia team, whose objective was to verify the status of compliance with commitments, finalize the agreements that have been implemented, and clarify progress, pending issues, and recurring agreements. During the session, the Ombudsman's Office presented the consolidated follow-up report, compiled based on seven meetings held between 2021 and November 2023, confirming that the commitments have been fulfilled. Enel reaffirmed its willingness to continue creating opportunities for ongoing dialogue, with the guarantee of the Ombudsman's Office and coordination with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Ministry of the Environment, and the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA), as part of its commitment to territorial development and shared value.

Follow-up on agreements in the municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama

As part of the follow-up to the agreements established between Enel Colombia, the

Municipal Administration of San Antonio del Tequendama, and the local communities, two Agreement Follow-up Meetings were held in 2025—in March and November—to review progress, verify fulfilled commitments, and plan new actions. These forums helped strengthen institutional and community dialogue, as well as prioritize initiatives related to road infrastructure, education, land management, and the environment, in line with the agreements signed since 2021.

As a result of this monitoring process, strategic commitments were defined with a timeline extending to 2026, including: continued contributions toward the improvement of tertiary roads; the donation of a plot of land in the municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama; the provision of resources to expand water supply coverage in the village of Cusio; the transfer of a plot of land on a loan-for-use basis for the installation of a municipal fence; and the implementation of reforestation initiatives on municipal lands, subject to CAR's technical approval. These agreements reflect a comprehensive vision of territorial development, integrating infrastructure, public services, and environmental sustainability.

Additionally, during the follow-up meetings, progress was confirmed on projects related to education, road infrastructure, and environmental management, as well as Enel Colombia's willingness to continue supporting community processes under its shared value policy. The regular holding of these forums and the scheduling of new working meetings allow for continuity in the process, ensure the traceability of commitments, and consolidate a relationship based on shared responsibility, transparency, and the strengthening of the social fabric in the municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama.

Follow-up on Agreements in the Municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama

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Signing of agreements in the Guavio region

Prior to the start of maintenance activities, Enel Colombia signed a voluntary Social Investment Agreement with the municipality of Ubalá and the "Unidos por Ubalá" Committee for the following projects: 1. Heavy equipment kit, 2. Water supply system for the villages of San Pablo and San José, 3. Roofing for sports fields, and 4. Foundation slab for the village of San Pedro

On August 1, 2025, the date on which the contractor, the AIS-SKAVA Consortium, began mobilizing equipment for the maintenance of the intake structure, a blockade was set up by some residents of the Ubalá community, who called themselves *"Ubalá Resiste*," in the El Tabor sector of the Sagrado Corazón village. They demanded free electricity service, improvements to access roads, and social investment from ENEL.

In light of the above, joint efforts were made with the National and Departmental Governments to review the issues raised by the community, in accordance with each entity's jurisdiction.

Finally, on September 18, 2025, the blockade was lifted through the signing of the "Peaceful Protest – Ubalá Resiste" Agreement, in which Enel Colombia committed to the following:

Agreements
Establishment of a legal working group between Enel and the community's legal advisor and spokespersons regarding the possibility raised by the advisor of providing free energy service.
Working groups will be held with the municipality of Ubalá to hear the community's requests presented by the spokespersons (selected by assembly) under the coordination of the Ubalá mayor's office, in order to verify and include them in ENEL's voluntary investment (regarding the Puerto-Muro sector) in the first half of 2026.
Compliance with the agreement signed with the municipality of Ubalá on May 5, 2025, for 5.4 billion pesos, with oversight by the spokespersons (elected by the assembly) to ensure the participation of the legally appointed presidents of the community action boards.
It will provide financial resources for repairs to critical points and road repairs in Ubalá, (Puerto–El Muro) sector, including the point known as Monserrate.
Notarization of the Agreement: Enel must personally appear before a notary to have the signatory sign the document.
No legal action against the "Ubalá Resiste" movement: the parties agree that they will not initiate legal action against the Ubalá Resiste movement. With the exception of the class-action lawsuit already pending, in which a copy of these agreements will be sent to the respective court

In parallel with the blockade in the municipality of Ubalá, on September 16, 2025, a regional blockade took place on the Junín branch line, led by residents of the municipalities of Gachalá, Gama, Junín, and Gachetá, which once again prevented maintenance crews from passing through.

This blockade was also addressed jointly with the national and departmental governments and was lifted on September 30, 2025, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, in which Enel committed to holding working groups to define social investment with each

municipality.

The working groups were held from October 20 to 27, during which the following was agreed upon:

Date	Municipality	Agreements
10/21/2025	Gama	Direct voluntary social investment
		Redistribution of funds initially allocated to the regional machinery kit.
10/22/2025	Junín	Direct voluntary social investment.
		Redistribution of funds originally allocated to the regional machinery kit
10/23/2025	Gachetá	Direct voluntary social investment.
		Redistribution of funds originally allocated to the regional machinery kit
10/27/2025	Gachalá	Direct voluntary social investment (Allocation of resources for projects prioritized by the villages within the Bocatoma Project's area of influence: La Vega de San Juan, Boca de Monte, and Tunjita) and resources for investment in the municipality.
		Redistribution of the funds initially allocated to the regional machinery kit.

Through the actions mentioned above, it was not only possible to remove the roadblocks set up on access roads by communities in the various municipalities within the power plant's area of influence, but also to allow the passage of vehicles carrying the equipment required for maintenance. Most importantly, it was possible to ensure social acceptance of the activities that enabled the successful execution and completion of the scheduled maintenance on the intake structure.

Environmental Affairs

Environmental Management and Protection

Enel Colombia assesses the risks of its activities to control the occurrence of negative impacts on society and the environment, ensuring the protection of natural resources and taking action against climate change.

Similarly, the Company recognizes that its responsibility is not limited solely to environmental regulatory compliance but must have a broader scope. In this regard, it has programs and initiatives focused on ensuring adequate monitoring and management of the risks and impacts arising from its energy generation, distribution, and sales operations.

The environmental impacts associated with Enel Colombia's activities arise primarily from the following processes:

- **Power generation:**

Impacts associated with the construction of new solar projects, and impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of hydroelectric, thermal, and solar power plants

- **Energy distribution and sales and associated services:**

Electromechanical maintenance of grids and substations, clearing of right-of-way areas, construction of new projects, civil works, and upgrades to existing grids throughout the Company's service area.

– **Environmental Management System**

Construction of new power generation projects (Enel Green Power - EGP)

For the construction of **non-conventional renewable energy** projects, and in line with its commitment to the environment during the construction phase, the Company plans and implements activities to prevent, minimize, correct, mitigate, and/or offset any impacts that may arise from construction activities.

Prior to the start of construction, communities and authorities within the projects' area of influence are promptly informed of the commencement of construction activities, as well as the environmental and social management measures to address any impacts that may arise during this phase.

Impact Management in the Construction of New Projects

Enel Colombia rigorously implements measures outlined in environmental, archaeological, and social management and monitoring plans, prioritizing the conservation and sustainable e al development of projects in relation to the impacts previously identified and assessed in environmental impact studies. Consequently, the management measures for these impacts primarily include:

- **Particulate matter and noise control:** pre-entry checks of vehicles and machinery entering the project site, speed limits on project roads, watering of internal roads, training for all personnel on speed control, noise emission controls, and air quality and noise monitoring, in order to comply with air quality standards for each project.
- **Water body management:** Where infrastructure crosses water bodies, protective measures are implemented at each site, along with training to preserve and protect water bodies within the projects.
- **Waste management:** All work sites have recycling stations for source separation based on waste characteristics, temporary storage, and reuse or final disposal through authorized external contractors.
- **Flora management:** Verification of all forest species requiring harvesting, which is carried out with all necessary management measures to ensure proper handling. In the case of protected or endangered species, appropriate management is carried out in nurseries, including transfer and relocation, maintaining conditions similar to their original location. In 2025, approximately 4,900 individuals were maintained in our projects. All these activities are executed and supervised by qualified personnel.
- **Wildlife Management:** During the construction phase, activities are carried out to scare away, rescue, and relocate wildlife found in project areas, conducted by expert professionals using methods that ensure proper wildlife management. In 2025, more than 14,000 individuals were managed in our projects under construction.
- **Community training:** We continuously conduct training sessions on the importance of biodiversity and the environmental management measures implemented in our projects for each project's area of influence, targeting both residents and children from nearby educational institutions.
- **Environmental training for workers:** In 2025, environmental campaigns were conducted in which more than 2,500 workers participated, emphasizing the

management of water, air, waste, biodiversity, soil, and other areas; ongoing training to recognize environmental impacts and their management measures, as well as environmental monitoring for each project.

All projects are monitored by environmental authorities through site visits and document review.

- **Archaeological Heritage Management and Protection (during the construction phase)**

In the areas where Enel Colombia's projects are executed and operated, the Archaeological Management Plans approved by the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH) have been rigorously implemented. This has enabled the protection of archaeological heritage and the proper management of findings.

Among the measures approved by the ICANH is the permanent supervision by an archaeologist of activities involving soil excavation and/or removal during construction. For this activity, an average of eight archaeologists were assigned to each project in the construction phase.

Another measure involves archaeological salvage excavations, which have made it possible to recover archaeological material belonging to the pre-Hispanic and colonial societies that once inhabited the territory where the projects are currently being built. For example, in 2025, more than 200 m^2 were excavated at Atlántico and more than 100 m^2 at Guayepo 3. This brings the total to 7,800 m^2 ofarchaeologically excavated area across our projects.

As part of these commitments, laboratories have been established to analyze the material at the projects under construction—Guayepo I & II Solar Park, Guayepo 3, and Atlántico—where the necessary studies are being conducted on the recovered archaeological material to extract as much information as possible from the sites and recorded findings. To date, more than 1,600,000 ceramic fragments have been recovered from the projects.

It is important to note that in each of the projects, ongoing training has been provided to the on-site work team regarding the importance of protecting archaeological heritage, current legislation, and the steps to follow in the event of a discovery.

Likewise, all management plans include strategies aimed at highlighting the value of the information being recovered through public archaeology activities that connect local communities with knowledge of prehistory and local history. For example, by 2025, 11 workshops had been held, involving children and adults, focused on the pre-Hispanic history of the Caribbean region and highlighting the pottery traditions of the indigenous groups that inhabited the area. For this activity, an educational kit was implemented, developed as an outreach tool.

ArqueoCaribe Educational Kit

To foster greater engagement with archaeological heritage, the "Museum for a Day" activity was held as part of the Guayepo 3 project in the municipalities of Sabanalarga and

Ponedera. It consisted of a basic exhibition featuring artifacts recovered during the project, highlighting the value of archaeological heritage. The event drew the participation of over 100 people.

Operation of Power Generation Plants (EGP)

As a socially responsible and sustainable company, Enel Colombia is committed to achieving its business objectives within a framework of credible and trusting relationships, fostering citizen participation and promoting a culture of responsible electricity use.

To achieve this purpose, the Company has established the following strategic objectives:

- Improve supply security
- Increase demand coverage
- Contribute to the social development of communities

Within the framework of its Environmental Management System, aligned with the ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 technical standards, the following initiatives were implemented in 2025:

– **Colombia**

El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant

- BEQUIM Training Plan: Six training sessions were held between April and September 2025, with an average of 95% of the staff at the Betania and Quimbo power plants participating in each session. The six training sessions covered the following environmental topics:

    1. PUEAA and Water Resource Management
    2. Environmental and Social Aspects: Dissemination of the Matrix of Environmental Aspects and Impacts
    3. Environmental Permitting and Current Environmental Regulations 2025
    4. HSEQ4ALL: Environmental Incidents and On-Site Inspections
    5. Dissemination of the PGRD and PONS and Identification of Environmental Incidents and Reporting of Environmental Emergencies

Compliance with Environmental Indicators 2025: The waste and water consumption targets established for the Betania and Quimbo power plants were met.

Reporting and support for the plant in implementing the Oil Risk 2025 program: Monthly inspections were conducted on the equipment included in the Oil Risk program. Additionally, the action plan defined in April 2025 was fulfilled, with scheduled management walkthroughs conducted at Betania and Quimbo.

Colombia Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

By 2025, 100% of equipment containing dielectric oil was identified at power plants and electricity generation facilities; where equipment is replaced, it is ensured that the equipment is accompanied by the corresponding certificates confirming that the dielectric oils are PCB-free; Additionally, documentary verifications and periodic inspections are conducted to ensure the traceability of the equipment and the prevention of risks associated with this type of contaminant, thereby guaranteeing regulatory compliance and environmental protection in Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.

An inventory of equipment containing dielectric oil was conducted, resulting in a 100% record of all equipment in the power plants of each country, none of which contains PCBs.

Environmental Inspections

Colombia

During 2025, a total of 23 environmental inspections were conducted at the solar parks to verify compliance with established environmental criteria and validate the proper environmental management of the activities carried out. As a result of these inspections, positive environmental performance was demonstrated, stemming from the implementation of good environmental practices, compliance with corporate guidelines, and adherence to the requirements established by environmental authorities.

Guavio: In 2025, a total of 213 on-site environmental inspections were conducted for low-, medium-, and high-impact contracts, as part of the annual inspection plan and the Propios program, so that the inspections were carried out not only by the relevant managers but also by all staff at the Guavio power plant. The primary focus, given the shutdown of the Guavio plant with most active contracts in the machine room, was the management of the solid waste generated.

Central America

In the case of Costa Rica, monthly environmental inspections are conducted by the environmental authority, which are a legal requirement, and environmental conditions regarding soil, water, and air are verified to ensure that O&M activities are not negatively impacting or failing to comply with protection requirements in accordance with national regulations

Audits in Colombia and Central America

In 2025, 18 internal audits were conducted at the power plants in Colombia and Central America for ISO 14001 compliance, resulting in 19 findings. It is worth noting that action plans have been implemented to address these findings, and they have been resolved.

Based on the results of the ISO 14001 audits, opportunities for the continuous improvement of the Organization's environmental management system are being pursued, with immediate actions taken on the findings to ensure full compliance with the standard's requirements.

Energy Distribution and Sales - Enel *Grids* – Enel Commercial

Enel *Grids* and Enel Commercial Colombia assess the risks of their activities to control the occurrence of negative impacts on society and the environment, ensuring the protection of natural resources and taking action against climate change.

Similarly, the Company recognizes that its responsibility is not limited solely to environmental regulatory compliance but must have a broader scope. In this regard, it has programs and initiatives focused on ensuring adequate monitoring and management of the risks and impacts arising from energy distribution and marketing operations.

The environmental impacts associated with Enel Grids Colombia's activities arise primarily from processes related to the electromechanical maintenance of grids and substations, the clearing of right-of-way areas, the construction of new projects, and the development of civil works and renovations of existing grids throughout the entire service area (Bogotá, Cundinamarca, eight municipalities in Boyacá, one in Tolima, one in Caldas, and one in Meta).

Positive Impacts of Enel Grids Colombia

- Identification and preservation of archaeological finds in new projects

- Utilization and Recovery of Industrial Waste
- Material recovery through transformer repair
- Restoration of degraded areas through tree planting as a compensatory measure
- Removal or decommissioning of equipment in use that is likely contaminated with PCBs
- Decontamination of equipment contaminated with PCBs
- Development of energy efficiency projects and control of grid energy losses
- Supply of electricity to areas that previously lacked service
- Deterrence, rescue, or relocation of wildlife during the execution of business activities
- Reduction of paper consumption through the digitization of processes
- Implementation of shared-value projects with communities neighboring their projects
- Promotion of circular economy initiatives to reintegrate industrial waste into production chains
- Recovery of gases with high global warming potential, such as SF6
- Installation of biological barriers on power lines and at substations

Negative Impacts of Enel Grids Colombia

- Tree trimming to maintain safety distances in the networks
- Generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste
- Consumption of natural resources
- Consumption or presence of dielectric oil
- Consumption of fuels and chemicals
- Use and emissions of greenhouse gases and SF6
- Noise generation
- Energy losses in the grid
- Interference with wildlife dynamics in our area of influence
- Wastewater generation (No non-domestic wastewater discharges occur)

Positive impacts Enel Commercial

- Recovery and recycling of industrial waste
- Identification of equipment in use that is free of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Development of energy efficiency projects and self-generation photovoltaic systems
- Deterrence, rescue, or relocation of wildlife during the execution of business activities.
- Promotion of circular economy initiatives for the reintegration of industrial waste into production chains.

Negative Impacts Enel Commercial

- Generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste
- Consumption of natural resources
- Use or presence of dielectric oil
- Consumption of fuels and chemicals
- Use and emissions of greenhouse gases and SF6
- Noise generation
- Wastewater generation (no non-domestic wastewater discharges occurred)

In 2025, Enel Comercial focused its efforts on addressing environmental challenges grouped under the following areas:

- Strengthening and improving the Environmental Management System (EMS)

- Monitoring compliance with legal environmental requirements and risks associated with projects and activities
- Operational control of activities carried out by contractors
- Strengthening the environmental culture among Enel Comercial employees and contractors
- Implementation of reporting and operational control tools

– **Review and evaluation of the system**

Enel Commercial Business Line

– *As part of the audits of the Integrated Management System during the 2025 term, management reviews, internal audits, and an external follow-up audit for certification were conducted.*

– *Management Reviews*

During 2025, two management review sessions were held, aimed at presenting the progress of the work plan and results of the Integrated Management System, addressing cross-cutting issues and the performance of each component of the integrated management system (quality, occupational health and safety, environment). These sessions made it possible to evaluate compliance with strategic objectives, identify opportunities for improvement, and ensure alignment with regulatory and corporate requirements.

– *Internal Audits*

In 2025, internal audits of the Integrated Management System were conducted to verify compliance with ISO 14001:2015, ISO 9001:2015, and ISO 45001:2018.

– *External Audits*

For Enel Commercial, an external audit was conducted as part of the follow-up to the certification of management systems under ISO 14001:2015, ISO 9001:2015, and ISO 45001:2018, conducted by the certification body ITIC Colombia. The audit confirmed the compliance of the Integrated Management System and the continuation of the certification granted.

Enel Grids Business Line

For Enel Grids' Integrated Management System, management reviews, internal audits, and an external follow-up audit were conducted.

– *Management Reviews*

During 2025, two management review sessions were held to present the plans and results of the integrated management system regarding cross-cutting issues and the performance of each component: quality, occupational health and safety, environment, energy, assets, and anti-bribery (with regard to business line controls).

– *Enel Grids Internal Audits*

In 2025, forty-seven (47) internal audits were conducted on the Integrated Managemen , through which compliance with the requirements of the ISO 14001:2015 standard was verified for the macro-processes of the taxonomy defined for the Enel Grids business line.

This internal audit program was carried out by internal auditors who have been trained in the specific skills required to perform this role within the Company.

– Based on the verification conducted, one (1) finding was identified, classified as an observation to improve waste disposal practices.

– *Enel Grids External Audits*

In 2025, an external audit was conducted to assess compliance with 5 ISO standards. The firm ICONTEC verified compliance with Enel Grids' Integrated Management System in the areas of Quality (ISO 9001), Occupational Health and Safety (ISO 45001), Environment (ISO 14001), Energy (ISO 50001), and Assets (ISO 55001); and the results were compliant for all standards.

Key achievements:

- We improved key indicators (SAIDI and SAIFI).
- We made progress in energy management and maintenance.
- We innovated with AI in workplace safety.
- Projects to modernize the electrical infrastructure and use mathematical models for assets.
- We focus on equity, sustainability, and the customer experience.

The audit team found no non-conformities, minor or major, for any of the five standards audited.

Highlights of the Year

Power generation plants

Highlights	Description
Strategic alignment with environmental authorities	In 2025, the Company strengthened its relationship with environmental authorities in the areas surrounding the solar parks through coordination and outreach initiatives. Through these initiatives, the Company facilitated the acquisition of authorizations and modifications necessary for the development and operation of the projects, reviewed regulatory aspects aimed at improving process efficiencies and optimizing the use of technical and financial resources, ensuring compliance with current environmental legislation and efficient environmental management of the solar parks.
Circular Economy Management	Various circular economy initiatives were implemented at the solar parks to optimize material use and reduce waste. These actions included the internal reuse of materials in operations, the resale of reusable materials, as well as the recycling and recovery of waste, promoting resource efficiency and minimizing final disposal. This management approach helped strengthen sustainable practices, generate operational efficiencies, and contribute to reducing the environmental impacts associated with the operation of the solar parks.
Infrastructure Innovation	As part of the innovation initiatives at the solar parks, disused solar panels were reused as infrastructure elements for the construction of a storage warehouse designed for the proper management of waste and materials. This solution extended the useful life of the materials and optimized resources, while aligning with the principles of sustainability and innovation and promoting good environmental management practices.
Filtration of Used Lubricating Oil	During 2025, major maintenance work on Units 1, 2, 3, and Minor Unit 1 resulted in the accumulation of approximately 82 drums of oil, a resource that, without treatment, represented both an economic loss and an environmental risk. To mitigate this situation, a project was implemented based on filtering and pressing the collected oil, previously identified as suitable for recovery, which allowed its properties to be restored and the oil to be returned to service, thereby avoiding the loss of the asset, preventing contamination in containment systems, strengthening the operational stability of the units, and reducing the risk of incidents, in addition to helping reduce costs associated with financial penalties for the absence of the resource and expenses avoided through the final disposal of hazardous waste (RESPEL).

Colombia

Resale of materials: Recyclable materials and waste generated at the solar parks were sold for reuse and recycling through authorized operators, contributing to the circular economy, the optimization of resource use, and the reduction of environmental impacts associated with final disposal. During this process, approximately 46 tons of materials were managed, consisting mainly of WEEE and scrap metal.

- **Reuse of internal materials:** The project involved reprogramming the communication and power supply cards of the trackers using specialized software, which restored the equipment's functionality without the need for replacement. This initiative optimized resource use, reduced maintenance costs and system downtime, and contributed to more efficient operations within the solar park. As a result, 80 communication cards and 30 power supply cards were repaired, preventing the generation of electronic waste.

- Water Resource Management: Emphasis has been placed on implementing the Water Efficiency and Conservation Plans for the domestic and industrial concessions of the Guavio, Termozipa, Betania, and Río Bogotá power plants, which have been approved by the regional environmental authority; thus, through the implementation of actions and the achievement of goals under the environmental education programs for water conservation, protection of strategic or special water management zones, water risk management, implementation of awareness-raising actions for the various user categories in the watershed, reduction of losses, use of rainwater and recirculation, implementation of low-consumption technologies, tax incentive projects, and metering based on water usage needs, the aim is to optimize water consumption and conservation.

- **Corpoguavio Agreements,**

The agreements signed by the company empower communities to preserve the environment and improve their relationship with the surrounding area, demonstrating that innovation processes involving collaboration between companies and communities generate significant benefits, such as those achieved in 2025:

- 12 septic tanks under the 2020 agreement
- Improved relations with communities
- Improved quality of life for people
- Reduced negative environmental impacts
- by community activities
- Designation of 25,821 hectares of the Farallones DRMI
- Community benefiting from wildlife protection

Power Plants Central America

- **Guatemala**

- **Green Office certification is maintained for all plants and the headquarters**. This certification establishes programs for monitoring and reducing electricity, water, and consumables usage, as well as tracking the carbon footprint.

- School Furniture Restoration: In 2025, in collaboration with community authorities and parents, the restoration of 300 school desks was completed; these will be used by approximately 300 students from various educational institutions for the teaching and learning process. The restoration of school furniture is part of the circular economy initiatives promoted in Guatemala.

  – **Costa Rica**

- **The use of biodegradable oils was implemented** in power plant operations to reduce wastewater pollution and improve environmental sustainability. The migration of metal content into groundwater or wastewater streams is a concern, as it bioaccumulates in the food chain. The oil used contains no ash or metal-based additives.

Enel Grids

- **Strategic Engagement with Environmental Authorities:** Progress was made in securing strategic environmental permits for project development, reviewing regulatory aspects aimed at improving efficiency, and coordinating operations with other agencies. Additionally, the Pruning Plan was filed in Bogotá to provide a tool for pruning operations in the city, and the Compensation Plan was submitted to the CAR to ensure compliance with current environmental legislation.
- **Environmental Emergency Management:** Training sessions were conducted for internal and external personnel on investigating events with environmental consequences. The primary objective of these trainings was to strengthen analytical capabilities for examining scenarios, enabling the identification of root causes of events that have had significant impacts on the environment and that could occur within the scope of our operations. Likewise, the sessions focused on highlighting key aspects for the preparation of technical reports related to environmental emergencies, ensuring accurate and complete documentation to facilitate the management of and response to these events.

- **Contractors' Environmental Performance:** In 2025, environmental oversight of partner companies' activities was strengthened through 117 inspections of high-environmental-risk contractors and approximately 23,314 inspections of medium-high- and medium-risk contracts. In addition, 4 environmental qualification assessments were conducted, 3 ECoS Cross Country assessments, 1 ECoS Local assessment focused on the AT maintenance process, and 1 ECoS Global assessment of Enel Grids' Environmental Management System. Updates to the Smart Control tool continued to be implemented, focusing on the management of non-conformities and the updating of the environmental checklist, and the policy related to HSE inspection management was updated and localized.

- **Sustainable Construction:** The District Secretariat of the Environment presented the Calle 93 building with an award through the Bogotá Sustainable Construction program for promoting construction projects that implement eco-urbanism and sustainable construction strategies.

- **Together we build a more sustainable future: that was the Enel Grids Colombia 2025 Environmental Leaders Meeting:** The 12th Environmental Leaders Meeting was held. The event brought together more than 390 participants—90 in person and over 300 connected via livestream. This annual gathering brings together internal environmental managers from contractor companies, as well as Enel Grids employees

who hold roles related to environmental management, with the aim of strengthening the organization's environmental culture.

- **Training to strengthen capabilities for responding to environmental emergencies:** To strengthen activities aimed at managing environmental incidents, training sessions were held on responding to environmental emergencies, ensuring readiness to address such situations. This initiative enhanced knowledge, provided updates on new trends and tools for managing these contingencies, and ensured more efficient response efforts focused on mitigating environmental impacts.

- **Implementation of the *Total Quality Inspections* (TQI) project:** Inspection management was strengthened through knowledge transfer and technical support provided to external inspectors from the auditing firm, via sessions focused on the correct application of environmental guidelines in the field, thereby contributing to improved quality and consistency of findings. Likewise, the Total Quality Inspections (TQI) project was continued as a tool to improve the environmental and safety performance of contractor companies. Follow-up on observations was conducted using a data-driven approach, supported by key performance indicators (KPIs), which allowed for the evaluation of the effectiveness of action plans and the promotion of continuous improvement.

- Progress was made in implementing PL 1251 – Field HSE Inspections, through its dissemination and sharing with key stakeholders. Additionally, Business Intelligence (BI) tools were implemented to track the KPIs derived from the policy, and guidelines for managing nonconformities were consolidated, including monitoring the effectiveness of action plans, incorporating lessons learned, and analyzing the application of enforcement measures when appropriate.

- **Validation of the No Net Loss (NNL) approach through methodological comparison:** In 2025, a methodological comparison was conducted between Enel's corporate NNL approach and the Manual for the Allocation of Compensation for Biodiversity Loss issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), applied on a pilot basis in the Guaca–Colegio HV Line and Western Railway Substation projects. The analysis showed that, despite using different regulatory quantification criteria, the Colombian compensation framework is more restrictive, and that in both cases the required measures exceed the necessary requirements to offset biodiversity losses.

- **Innovative Strategies for Forestry Activities:** In 2025, exploratory efforts were undertaken to implement innovative strategies in pruning activities conducted during network maintenance. These initiatives aimed to develop more environmentally friendly forestry practices while reducing associated risks for the operational staff responsible for their execution. This led to the development of a pilot project for the implementation of laser pruning, which can serve as a complementary tool to conventional pruning, provided it is applied under strict protocols, with robust monitoring and risk management, ensuring the protection of biodiversity and the health of urban trees. The benefits include greater precision in cuts, reduced physical effort, the ability to operate in hard-to-reach areas, and lower risk for personnel.

- **KeaTori Patent:** The Superintendency of Industry and Commerce has granted the company the KEATORI patent. This is an innovative design, developed by the company's innovation observatory in conjunction with the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana (PUJ), which allows for the replacement of a conventional biological cover—used to prevent risks to wildlife—with a low-cost, domestically manufactured alternative. The globally unique design enables quick and safe maintenance of electrical equipment, thanks to a manufacturing system that is flexible and adaptable to any type of equipment, allowing for easy removal and installation. Additionally, the material used allows for thermal imaging of the grid, thereby identifying hotspots or faults without needing to remove the device. Moving into the implementation phase, a new agreement has been signed between Enel Colombia and PUJ to promote innovation in electrical safety and wildlife protection. The agreement aims to foster cooperation in developing the project "Industrial Manufacturing of Seals and Covers for Live Parts in Electrical Substation Equipment," based on the KEATORI patent. This agreement, with a joint investment exceeding $403 million to be carried out in 2026, seeks to validate the industrial production of innovative solutions that enhance safety in medium-voltage power grids, complying with technical and regulatory standards such as RETIE and Enel's specifications. The project includes design, manufacturing, field testing, and the definition of a business model for its industrial implementation.

Enel Commercial

- **Operational control:** 100% of the environmental inspection program was completed, with 1,749 inspections conducted on 28 contractors to verify compliance with legal requirements and the Group's standards. Seven environmental assessments (requirement validation) were conducted on companies applying for new services, and two operational evaluations at work sites (ECoS - Extra Checking on Site) were performed on contractors carrying out activities related to electrical construction processes and photovoltaic projects.
- **Environmental legal review:** compliance with environmental legal requirements for Enel Commercial's activities and services was validated with the support of an external entity. As a result of this validation, the Environmental Management System's matrix of environmental legal requirements was updated, and opportunities for improvement in control and monitoring were identified.
- **Environmental culture:** Various environmental communication and training activities were conducted on topics such as Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management and the dissemination of environmental legal requirements. Awareness-raising strategies were implemented for management staff, such as Management Walks, during which management accompanied operational activities to verify appropriate environmental behaviors and practices and identify opportunities for improvement.
- **Digitalization:** The use of platforms such as Safety Culture iAuditor—which enables the capture of information for real-time inspections—and AMATIA—which allows contractors to report environmental compliance data related to their activities—was reinforced.

– **Strengthening emergency preparedness and response**

Risk management plans and drills at power plants At power plants.

Throughout 2025, various emergency drills were conducted at the solar parks, which were

coordinated with the National Drill. The purpose of these exercises was to validate the effectiveness of response protocols for critical risks, with a particular focus on comprehensive fire response measures for infrastructure and solar subfields to prevent damage to vegetation and soil. Likewise, gas leak management and chemical spill control were evaluated, with a detailed analysis of preventive measures against the inhalation of toxic fumes and the protection of surrounding natural resources.

Additionally, response capabilities to climate- and operational-related events were tested, including the technical rescue of drivers in vehicles stuck due to flooding and the handling of incidents involving falls at ground level. Through these exercises, the company demonstrated its operational and technical capacity to manage potential endogenous and exogenous events.

Drills and simulations: Three drills were conducted to train staff at the Betania and Quimbo power plants in responding to events such as forest fires and chemical spills. Additionally, one community simulation was carried out to train the community and regional entities on the actions to take in the event of a dam breach at the Quimbo power plant.

In 2025, the risk and disaster management plan for the Bogotá River power generation chain “Pagua and Casalaco” was presented to municipal authorities in the municipalities of Soacha, San Antonio de Tequendama, and El Colegio. The purpose of this presentation was to outline the risks associated with endogenous and exogenous activities, as well as the measures and capabilities the company has in place to address potential events that may arise during the course of its operations.

Illustration: Presentation of the Risk and Disaster Management Plan (PGRD) and Emergency Response Plan (PMA) for the PAGUA and Casalaco Chains to authorities and community members of the Municipality of Mesitas del Colegio (left) and Soacha (right).

The risk management and disaster response plans were shared with the community and local authorities to inform them of the actions the Company will take to address risk scenarios.

Likewise, an environmental drill was conducted regarding the loss of process water at an expansion joint in the headrace pipeline of the Paraíso Hydroelectric Plant, following a seismic event with the potential to directly affect the Santa Marta Creek. This exercise involved the participation of the Municipal Risk Management Council of El Colegio, the El Colegio municipal utility company, and the rural water systems of El Mohan and La Colonia. This exercise sought to validate emergency response protocols, promote a culture of prevention, and strengthen the preparedness of at-risk communities.


Guavio: In 2025, the Disaster Risk Management Plan (PGRD) was presented to municipal entities and the community within the Guavio power plant's area of influence. The purpose was to outline the risks associated with both endogenous and exogenous activities, as well as the measures and capabilities the company has in place to address potential incidents that may arise during operations. In addition, a drill simulating a lubricant oil leak was conducted during the screening activities at the Guavio power plant's intake structure, with the participation of company personnel, contractors, the military, and emergency response units.

Risk Analysis of Generation Infrastructure

The risk management tools for each Enel power plant were updated. This plan was officially submitted to relevant oversight and monitoring entities, including environmental authorities, local authorities, and departmental risk management.

For the power plants in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama, environmental drills were conducted, supported by reports and the tasks derived from them. In Panama, the drill took place at the Fortuna Power Plant, simulating an oil spill in the machine room. In Costa Rica, the drill focused on fires caused by various combustion sources (hazardous substances, electrical equipment, and spills) and was conducted at the National Fire Academy using a realistic simulator. In Guatemala, drills also addressed hydrocarbon spills at the Matanzas, Palo Viejo, and El Canadá power plants.

Risk Management in Distribution Infrastructure (Enel Grids)

We continued to **disseminate information through audiovisual media**, focusing on highlighting the importance of an appropriate response to environmental incidents that may arise. The main purpose of this outreach was to foster a culture of environmental awareness and preparedness for critical situations, providing clear guidelines on how to respond effectively and responsibly in the event of any environmental incident.

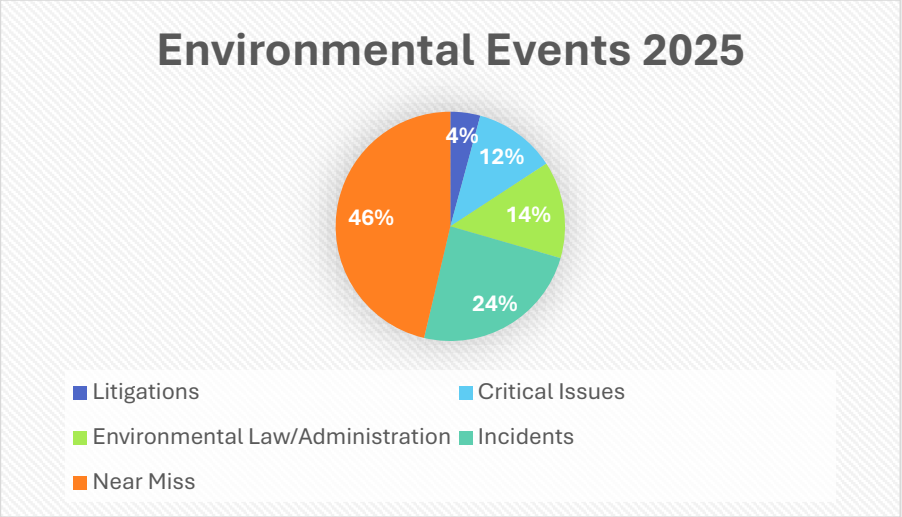
In an effort to improve the **response** capacity **to potential dielectric oil spills,** technical resources were strengthened through the acquisition and strategic placement of 20 new kits specifically designed to address this type of situation. These kits were strategically installed in high-voltage substations and service centers, ensuring effective coverage in key

areas of the electrical infrastructure.

Environmental Incidents

- **Power Plants**

In 2025, 95 environmental events were recorded at power generation plants, primarily near misses, with 46% associated with the handling of fluids and chemicals, 14% with environmental administrative actions, 24% with incidents involving fire hazards and fluid handling, and 12% with *criticality* events due to pollution and vibration. as well as (4%) litigation related to issues with government agencies and environmental authorities. All reported events were addressed and/or are being managed to ensure their resolution or closure.

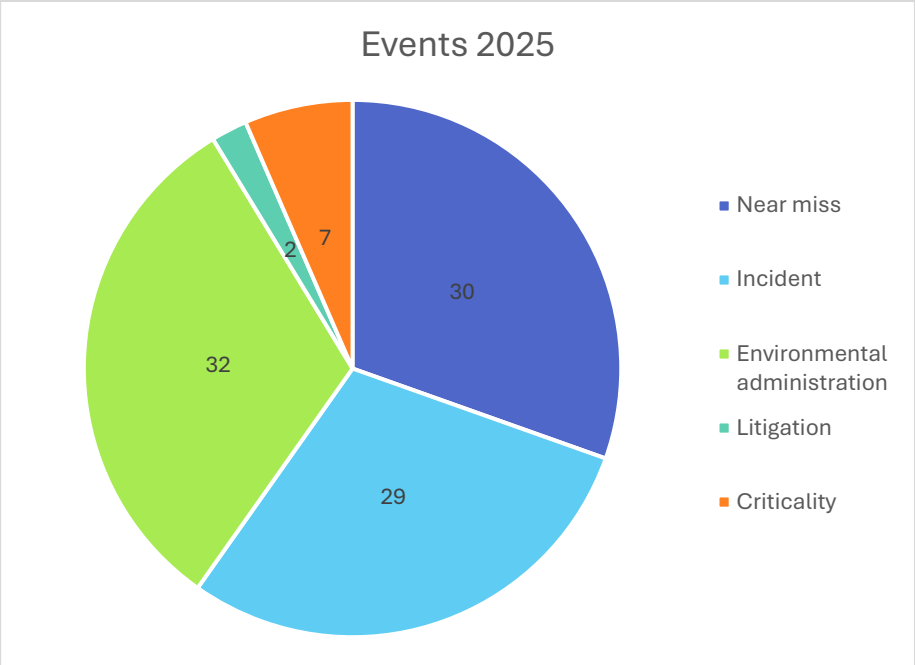


Environmental Fines for Power Plants

Detailed monitoring was conducted of the requirements received from environmental authorities to ensure timely resolution, thereby reducing the risk of regulatory non-compliance. Regarding these administrative proceedings, the established procedures under the Law for Colombia are currently being followed. The following summary of sanctioning proceedings for the period from January to December 2025 is provided:

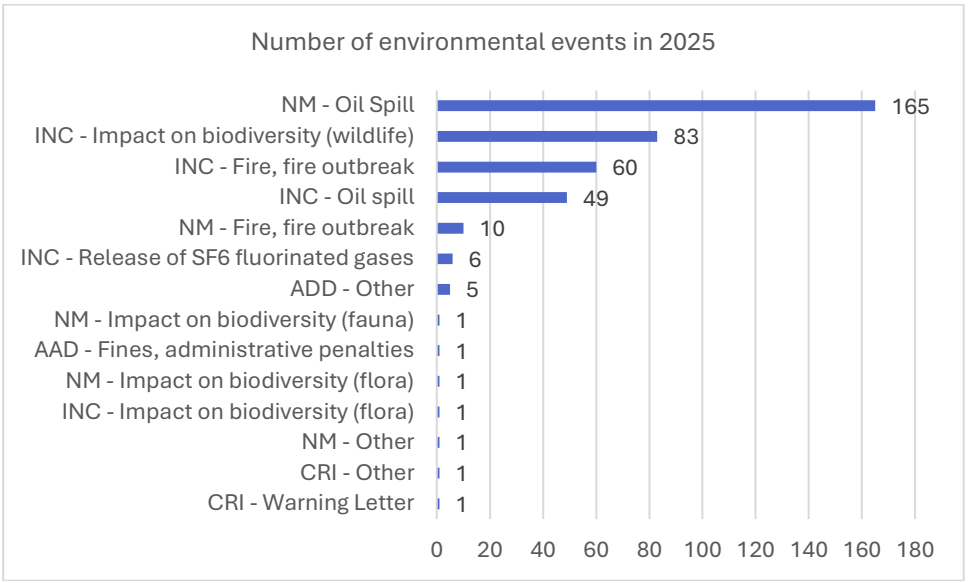
- Total number of acts/orders imposing fines/sanctions for administrative environmental violations during the period from January to December 2025: 4 (EGP3 Lack of authorization/EGP24 Deforestation/1000041617 Lack of authorization Soil contamination Deforestation/2014_03_ER1857 Lack of authorization Biodiversity and ecosystem)
- Total amount of fines/penalties imposed in 2025 as indicated above: 965,912 EUR
- Total amount paid by the end of 2025 in relation to the penalties/fines indicated above: 462,000 EUR.

Finally, it is reported that no environmental fines or penalties have been recorded for the power plants in Central America.



– **Enel Grids**

A total of 385 environmental events were recorded in Enel Grids' operations, primarily associated with near-misses (NMS) due to dielectric oil spills (42.86%), incidents (INC) involving impacts on biodiversity (21.56%), and incidents (INC) involving fire or fire hazards (15.58%). The distribution of incidents reported during the 2025 reporting period is shown below.



– **Enel Commercial**

For the Enel Commercial business line, 6 near-misses were recorded in operational activities; 83% of these were associated with hydraulic oil spills from lifting equipment used for work at heights.

The events were classified as near-misses, taking into account their level of impact and the effectiveness of established controls, which allowed the event to be contained befor t had

any repercussions. No event was identified as significant.

, Enel Grids, and Commercial Environmental Fines

Requests received from environmental authorities are closely monitored to ensure timely resolution, thereby reducing the risk of regulatory non-compliance. Regarding these administrative proceedings, the procedures established under Law 1333 of 2009, as amended and supplemented by Law 2387 of 2024, are currently being followed.

During 2025, no environmental fines or penalties were imposed on Enel Grids and Enel Commercial as a result of administrative sanctioning proceedings of an environmental nature.

– **Environmental licensing of projects**

Power plants – Enel Green Power Colombia & CAM

Closure of obligations

Environmental instruments are in place for the development of activities within the project area, including licenses, Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), and permits. As of today, a total of 5,633 such instruments are being managed:

During the period, a total of 372 obligations were closed

BEQUIM	GUAVIO	BOGOTÁ RIVER	THERMAL	WIND & SOLAR	Total
217	**20**	**114**	**0**	**21**	**372**

It is worth noting that, for Colombia, activities have been carried out to close a total of 2,634 obligations

For Central America, a total of 226 obligations are being managed, distributed as follows:

- Obligations in Central America (Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica)

Hydro	**Wind & Solar**	**Total**
211	15	226

– **El Quimbo Hydroelectric Power Plant**

- **1% Investment Plan**

For the 1% Investment Plan, coordinated efforts are underway with municipal administrations to share the rationale, current status, and progress of the Investment Plan—which allocates no less than 1% of revenue—in each of the 18 municipalities within the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Power Plant's area of influence.

As a result of the efforts made during the 2023–2025 period, the deeds for the El Danubio rural property were transferred to the municipality of Gigante, and the La Montañita property in the municipality of Paicol was acquired. Likewise, the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA) requested an update to the commercial appraisal of the Bolconda property, located in the municipality of Tarqui, as part of the process for its acquisition. Once the purchase processes are completed, the properties will be used exclusively for restoration and natural conservation activities, in support of protecting the tributaries of the Magdalena River.

Additionally, the update and adjustments to the project for the installation of four hydrometeorological stations, led by the Upper Magdalena Regional Autonomous Corporation (CAM), were submitted to the ANLA, with the aim of strengthening the monitoring of weather conditions and water flows in the bodies of water where they will be installed.

Finally, authorization was obtained from the ANLA for the budget increase required to complete the construction of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in the village of San Antonio del Pescado, in the municipality of Garzón. Similarly, a new agreement and the commencement document for the construction of the WWTP in the town of Rioloro, in the municipality of Gigante, were formally signed. These projects are considered of high regional importance for the management, conservation, and protection of water resources.

Status of Environmental License Compliance

The environmental license granted for the operation of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant through Resolution 899 of 2009 and its corresponding license amendments includes 3,934 obligations, of which 2,454—or 62%—had been closed via administrative act as of December 2025.

As evidence of this, the plant's 29th and 30th environmental compliance reports were submitted, which were aligned with the new guidelines required by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through Resolution 077 of 2019.

In Colombia, 16 permits were obtained or renewed with environmental agencies:

- Reforestation Permit for the Betania Hydroelectric Plant via Resolution 995 of May 29, 2025
- Restocking permit for the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant via Resolution 998 of May 29, 2025
- Extension of the riverbed occupancy permit for the construction of the Agrado–Paicol road via Resolution 4527 of December 16, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 1078 of September 9, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0992 of August 20, 2025
- Guavio: Resolution 1101 of September 16, 2025
- Guavio: Resolution 1585 of December 17, 2024
- Guavio: Resolution 1102 of September 16, 2025
- Guavio: Resolution 1624 of December 23, 2024
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0886 of July 29, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0885 of July 29, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0878 of July 25, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0475 of May 19, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0886 of July 29, 2025
- Guavio: RESOLUTION No. 0930 of August 1, 2025
- Guavio: Resolution No. 0995 of 2025

Power Plants in Central America

Guatemala:

- For the Matanzas and San Isidro hydroelectric plants, the Environmental Management Directorate of CONAP is currently reviewing the matter because the San Isidro plant is located near the Sierra de las Minas, which is a registered protected area.
- Additionally, two environmental licenses for the Palo Viejo plant were renewed, extending their validity period through 2030.
- For the Panama Hydro and solar power plants, no new licenses were issued nor were any renewals granted

Distribution Networks – Enel Grids

- **Environmental licenses for high-voltage projects**
- *Processing of new environmental licenses*

Environmental licenses obtained in 2025:

- **Bochica Electrical Substation and Associated 115-kV Transmission Lines:** By Resolution 50257000180 dated March 28, 2025, the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR) granted an environmental license for the development of the Bochica Substation and Associated 115 kV Transmission Lines project.Construction activities for the project began in 2025 and were completed that same year, paving the way for the energization and commissioning of the substation and the line.

- **Intexzona Electrical Substation and 115 kV Transmission Lines:** On July 21, 2025, through Resolution 50257000497, the Cundinamarca Regional Autonomous Corporation (CAR) granted the environmental license for the development of the Intexzona project. The project's environmental feasibility will allow construction activities to begin in March 2026.

Environmental licenses currently in process in 2025:

- **Guaymaral Electrical Substation and its 115 kV transmission lines**. Through Resolution 1600 of October 31, 2024, the District Secretariat of the Environment granted the environmental license for the construction and operation of the project. In order to establish a buffer zone between a section of the overhead line located on the median strip of the Autopista Norte (between 201st and 215th Streets) and the existing main pipeline network of the Bogotá Water and Sewerage Company (EAAB), known as Casa Blanca-Tibitoc, a modification of the environmental license for the Guaymaral project was processed ( ). This request was filed in May 2025, and the order to proceed, identified as No. 06396, was issued in September 2025, pending a positive decision by the environmental authority in 2026

- **La Ceiba 115kV Electrical Substation and its 115kV lines and connection modules:** Under File No. 04241000781 dated August 22, 2024, ENEL requested an

environmental license for the project from the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca. To date, the environmental authority has already conducted a technical site visit, as well as the Additional Information Meeting, and has addressed the observations submitted.

Applications for new environmental licenses in 2025:

Likewise, in 2025, applications for new environmental licenses were filed for the following projects:

- **North 230/115 kV Substation, 115 kV Transmission Lines, and Connection Modules:** The application for an environmental license for the project was filed on May 12, 2025, under number 20251053089, and received DRSC Order No. 09256001167 on June 25, 2025. In August of the same year, the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR) conducted an evaluation visit, with a meeting to provide additional information still pending. The project involves the construction of a substation located in the municipality of Sesquilé and four transmission lines that will extend between the municipalities of Gachancipá, Nemocón, Sesquilé, Suesca, Tocancipá, and Zipaquirá.

- **Centenario 115 kV Electrical Substation and its 115 kV lines and connection modules**: the project consists of the construction of a substation and the Centenario 115 kV transmission line, which will reconfigure the existing 115 kV Balsillas – Fontibón 2 line to 115 kV, entering the Centenario Substation within the Free Trade Zone. An Environmental License was requested from the District Secretariat of the Environment (SDA) under File No. 2025ER206258 dated September 8, 2025. To date, a technical site visit has been conducted, a meeting for Additional Information has taken place, and the requirements of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) have been addressed. ENEL is currently awaiting a decision from the environmental authority.

- **Industrial HUB Substation**: The project includes the construction of the new Industrial HUB Substation, a double-circuit transmission line to connect to the 230 kV Northwest Substation, and the adaptation of connection bays at the existing substation. A request was submitted to the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA) for a ruling on the need to submit an Environmental Assessment of Alternatives (DAA), via filing No. 20256200460952 dated April 24, 2025. On May 16, 2025, through Communication No. 20253000340151, the ANLA concluded that an EIA was not required. Subsequently, the Environmental Impact Study was prepared and filed under case number 0200086006387525004.

- **115 kV Northwest Line of the Western Railway:** The project aims to meet the growing demand for energy in the municipalities of Mosquera, Madrid, and Facatativá, and is estimated to serve 85,000 residents and 65,000 new users. In addition, it will contribute significantly to the development of transportation projects by supplying power to the Bogotá Sabana Commuter Train Project (REGIOTRAM). An Environmental License was requested from the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca for the project's operation under file number 20251103344 on September 12, 2025; ENEL is currently awaiting the authority's decision.

Additionally, as part of the Enel *Grids* business unit's Bogotá-Region 2030 portfolio projects, environmental impact studies are being conducted for the projects at the Sopo, Susagua, San Façon, and Línea Noroeste Bolivia substations, with the aim of proceeding with the necessary environmental license applications for the construction of new projects. These efforts aim to strengthen the power distribution system in the service area through new electrical infrastructure such as substations, transmission lines, and circuits.

Medium-Voltage Right-of-Way Permits

Soacha Compartir Project: This project is essential for the stability and quality of service in the municipality of Soacha, due to the growing demand in this municipality (of interest to the Terreros Ciudad Verde community). Outages in Soacha can take between 4 and 5 hours to resolve due to a lack of backup power that would pass through this facility. The permit was granted by the Cundinamarca Regional Autonomous Corporation via Resolution DRSOA No. 11257000013 on March 21, 2025.

Yomasa Creek Project: This project is part of the underground circuit tunnel that provides electrical backup to the Usme electric bus depot, which accounts for approximately half of the area's public transportation. The permit was granted by the District Secretariat of the Environment via Resolution No. 00204 on May 6, 2025.

Additionally, an emergency watercourse occupancy permit was obtained for the adaptation of the Torca Canal embankment located on the Autopista Norte at the intersection of Calle 215 and Calle 222, due to the overflow of the Troca and Guaymaral Wetlands and the impact on the existing electrical infrastructure in this area.

To date, there are 8 medium-voltage riverbed occupancy permit applications in process with the relevant environmental authorities.

SUBSTATION EXPANSION PROJECT – SHARED NETWORKS: The project aims to meet the new demands of the municipality of Soacha, particularly in the Ciudad Verde sector, which has experienced rapid growth in recent years. The riverbed occupancy permit for the sub-river crossing of the Soacha River was granted via CAR Resolution DRSOA No. 11257000013 dated February 28, 2025.

Project ME - F1 USME SUBSTATION EXPANSION: The project aims to install the circuits that supply power to the Usme electric bus depot, as well as to improve the quality of service and reliability in Usme. The District Secretariat of the Environment granted a riverbed occupancy permit for the construction of a bridge over the Yomasa Creek via Resolution 00204 of January 2025. Likewise, extensions were granted for permits obtained in 2024 regarding the Nutria Creek, Hoya del Ramo, and La Taza.

During 2025, efforts continued to process the four permits filed in 2024— —associated with the ME - METRO SE AT - MT PORVENIR NETWORKS Project, and one permit associated with the ME - SE AT - MT MONTEVIDEO NETWORKS Project; however, to date, the District Secretariat of the Environment has not issued a substantive decision on the request.

Similarly, applications were submitted for the following riverbed occupancy permits:

CIRCUITOS NVOS UOB - STA_LUCIA Project: Located in Chia, this project aims to extend power lines from the municipal substation to meet the area's constant demand and growing energy needs. The permit was filed with the Cundinamarca Regional Environmental Authority (CAR) to allow for a sub-river crossing of the Bogotá River.

SE AT - MT NUEVA INTEXZONA - NETWORKS Project: Located in Cota, this project aims

to extend circuits from the Intexzona Substation to improve service quality and reliability and meet the energy demand in the northwestern region of Cundinamarca. The riverbed occupancy permits were filed with the Cundinamarca Regional Administrative Council (CAR) to construct channels near natural water bodies.

VILLETA LOW-VOLTAGE TO MEDIUM-VOLTAGE NETWORK CAPACITY EXPANSION PROJECT: Located in Villeta, this project aims to improve service quality in the rural areas of Cundinamarca, primarily in the municipality of Villeta. A permit was requested from the CAR for the construction of a truss bridge over the Quebrada Cune, which will allow for the connection of approximately seven circuits to this infrastructure.

Photovoltaic Project Development – Enel Commercial

For the Enel Commercial business line, during the construction of the Corona Madrid and Carvajal Ginebra solar parks, sustainable construction standards were implemented, ensuring client requirements were met, complying with the operating permits and licenses granted to clients, and managing the associated environmental aspects.

Participation in Public Policy

In 2025, the company actively participated in various environmental public consultations at the local, regional, and national levels. Due to their scope and provisions, these initiatives had significant impacts on project operations and development. Participation in these processes is essential to help build balanced regulations that are tailored to local dynamics and enable the development of the electricity sector, while also ensuring their effective implementation.

In this context, we identified, analyzed, and—where deemed appropriate—managed comments to improve regulatory proposals related to topics of interest such as:

Urban Environmental Management Policy 2025-2036: Aims to strengthen the sustainable and resilient development of cities and urban centers through environmental management tools that conserve biodiversity and its ecosystem services, improve environmental quality, contribute to climate change and water resource management, support land-use planning, and strengthen the circular economy framework, with a focus on human well-being.

Hazardous Waste Management: Establishes new definitions, principles, obligations, and procedures for the management of hazardous waste, including the classification, storage, transport, treatment, and final disposal of such waste. It also introduces the possibility of recognizing certain hazardous wastes as byproducts to promote industrial symbiosis and the circular economy.

Bogotá Savanna Guidelines: Defines the guidelines for the environmental planning of the Bogotá Savanna, seeking to establish guidelines regarding the Bogotá Savanna as an area of national ecological interest, thereby ensuring its ecological integrity, guiding its territorial transition and adaptation to climate change, and promoting water-related planning. Additionally, these guidelines aim to contribute to the fulfillment of the goals of the international agreements signed by Colombia for biodiversity conservation.

Food Production Protection Areas: A series of draft regulations were published to designate various regions of the country as Food Production Protection Areas (APPA), including Sopo, Nemocón, and Tenjo. This measure seeks to protect land with high agricultural potential, ensuring its availability for food production and strengthening food security and sovereignty.

Biotic Component Compensation Manual: Adopts the Biotic Component Compensation Manual, applicable to projects, works, or activities requiring an environmental license, a

single forest use permit, or removal from a forest reserve.

National Registry of Archaeologists (RNA): This administrative act aims to update the procedures of the National Registry of Archaeologists (RNA), an instrument that validates professional qualifications to work on the nation's archaeological heritage. The amendments seek to strengthen the technical, academic, and administrative criteria governing the admission, retention, and obligations of registered archaeologists.

Escazú Agreement Intersectoral Commission: The Intersectoral Commission for the Implementation of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (COMINESCAZÚ) is established. This intersectoral coordination body seeks to coordinate the necessary actions to guarantee access rights in environmental matters and protect human rights defenders in this field, in line with the country's international commitments and constitutional provisions that promote democratic participation and environmental protection.

Ecological Restoration: Law 2173 of 2021 is regulated, establishing the obligation to plant trees throughout the national territory and creating the concept of "Life Areas." This regulation defines the criteria for the identification, creation, delimitation, and consolidation of these areas, while also regulating the participation of citizens and companies in the restoration program.

Environmental liabilities: Guidelines are established for the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of a public policy for the management of environmental liabilities in Colombia.

Resilient Recovery Strategy: Guidelines are established for post-disaster recovery and the development of specific action plans for recovery from situations associated with declarations of public calamity and disaster within the national territory through the adoption of the National Strategy for Resilient and Climate-Adapted Recovery with a Community-Based Approach, and other provisions are enacted.

Preventive Archaeology: The Terms of Reference for Preventive Archaeology Programs (PAP) are updated; this technical document establishes the mandatory guidelines and procedures for the protection of the national archaeological heritage within the framework of projects, works, or activities that require an environmental license, approval of Environmental Management Plans, or that voluntarily request their implementation.

Chance Finds of Archaeological Heritage: The new Protocol for the Management of Chance Finds of Archaeological Heritage and its corresponding data model are being adopted to update and strengthen the technical and procedural guidelines applicable when previously unidentified archaeological assets or contexts are discovered during the execution of projects, construction works, or activities.

Environmental zoning: The central objective is to expand national zoning coverage and consolidate uniform criteria to guide territorial planning, environmental management, and decision-making based on the country's ecological characterization. This measure seeks to strengthen the sustainable management of land and natural resources through unified technical guidelines for the entire national territory.

Activities without prior land use conversion: This establishes the activities that, due to their characteristics, do not significantly affect the structure and function of forest ecosystems and may therefore be carried out without the need for prior land use conversion procedures; it also establishes the criteria, conditions, and restrictions for their implementation.

Additionally, through constant monitoring of various information sources, regulatory developments impacting Enel Grids' business line were reported. Among these, the following stand out:

Ministry of the Interior Decree 0488 of 2025: This decree establishes the necessary fiscal regulations and other rules regarding the operation of indigenous territories and their coordination with other territorial entities.

Ministry of Housing Decree 0670 of 2025: Establishes specific guidelines to promote the circular economy, strengthen the work of professional recyclers, and foster clean technologies within the framework of public sanitation services.

CAR Resolution 284 of 2025: Establishes the conditions for the imposition, monitoring, and enforcement of environmental compensation within the jurisdiction of the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR).

MinAgricultura Resolution 0266 of 2025: Declares an APPA in the municipality of Sopó in the Province of Sabana Centro, located in the department of Cundinamarca, and enacts other provisions.

Law 2478 of 2025: Promotes the conservation of wetlands within the national territory.

MADS Resolution 1491 of 2025: Regulates Law 2173 of 2021 on the creation, maintenance, and monitoring of Life Areas and Ecological Planting and Restoration Programs.

ICANH Resolution 1143 of 2025: Procedure for registration in the National Registry of Archaeologists (RNA).

Biodiversity Protection and Conservation

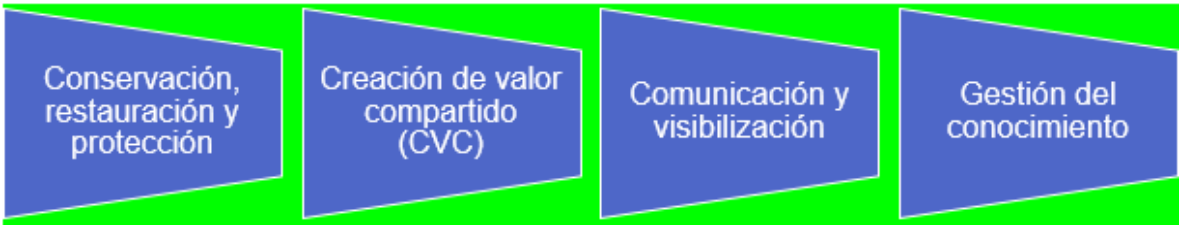
GRI Content 304-1, 304-3, 304-4

- **Enel Biodiversa – Committed to wildlife conservation**

This is an overarching, cross-cutting strategy that brings together the biodiversity initiatives the Company has been implementing across all its business lines in Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.

Enel Biodiversa integrates actions taken to protect the environment and natural resources, combat climate change, and contribute to sustainable economic development through the implementation of programs and initiatives for the conservation, protection, and restoration of the country's biodiversity, as well as the creation of shared value and the generation of knowledge.

Furthermore, through these initiatives, it contributes to SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). This long-term strategy is built on four strategic pillars:



- By 2025, we have developed more than 120 initiatives and projects that align with the program's strategic pillars. Likewise, we have worked hand in hand with more than 35 strategic partners.

- Enel Colombia has planted more than 1,040,000 trees after 13 years of carrying out this work in its areas of influence in Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.

- We have recorded 35,904 biological entries in the Biodiversity Information System of Colombia (SIB).

- We protect more than 30,000 hectares in Colombia and Central America.

- Application of the LEAP Approach (TNFD) Methodology – 2025 Pilots: In 2025, the LEAP Approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare) methodology from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) was applied in two pilot projects in Colombia: Tena (Cundinamarca) and Tunjuelito (Bogotá D.C.). The exercise allowed for validating the application of the methodology at the site level, strengthening the interpretation of KPIs, and integrating the local context more robustly. The joint work with the Global team consolidated lessons learned that will serve as a foundation for future applications of LEAP in Grids projects.

- Finally, it is important to mention the Company's participation in various forums organized by the ANDI regarding the *Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures* (TNFD) standard, which aimed to foster a deeper understanding of the standard and provide significant practical and technical contributions.

– **Biodiversity Management in Projects Under Construction**

The Company is committed to protecting wildlife in the areas where its projects are being built. To this end, it has teams of professionals specialized in wildlife management (herpetologists, ornithologists, mammalogists, and veterinarians), while studies are conducted to relocate wildlife to areas with conditions similar to the original ones.

In addition, activities are carried out for flora management through the rescue of vascular species and compensation for non-vascular species.

During preliminary activities, areas are demarcated prior to intervention; wildlife is driven away; if necessary, wildlife is rescued and relocated; and, if required, vascular epiphytes are collected and taken to a nursery for management and subsequent relocation to areas that ensure their survival. These measures are applied to trees that will be subject to forest harvesting, in addition to the rescue and relocation of saplings of endemic forest species or those in any category of threat.

By 2025, we managed more than 14,000 individuals in our projects under construction, maintained more than 1,500 epiphytes and saplings, and trained more than 2,500 workers in environmental management and the preservation of flora and fauna.

Maintenance of epiphytes in relocation areas

Generation Colombia Plants

The following is a list of the initiatives and programs carried out by the Company to ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity at its power plants during 2025.

Event: "El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant Ecological Restoration Plan: A Decade of Restoring and Conserving the Huila Tropical Dry Forest (BST)."

In 2025, an event was held to celebrate more than a decade of continuous work on the recovery and conservation of the TDF in central Huila Department. The purpose of this event was to share the progress, lessons learned, and challenges of the ecological restoration process carried out by Enel Colombia in the area of influence of the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant. It also sought to foster a space for academic, technical, and community dialogue regarding the status and conservation of the BST—one of the country's most threatened ecosystems—and its ecological restoration in Huila as a measure to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity.

The event brought together more than 100 people, including environmental and government authorities, researchers, academics, partner organizations, and community members. The presentations focused on the progress, challenges, and prospects of the BST's ecological restoration and its importance at the regional, national, and global levels. This forum provided an opportunity to gather stakeholders' perceptions, concerns, and expectations regarding the conservation of the BST ( ), institutional coordination, and the project's role in the region. The feedback collected was used to strengthen project management and validate the relevance of the environmental and social issues prioritized in the materiality analysis.

Flora and Fauna at Solar Plants

In 2025, Enel Colombia's power generation division conducted technical monitoring and maintenance of 3,984 epiphytes relocated across various solar projects, covering both epiphytic and terrestrial species. This involved assessing their survival rates and phytosanitary status, as well as their proper anchoring and development at the new relocation sites. These efforts were complemented by the adaptation of trails and protection zones within the conservation areas, ensuring the biological stability of the relocated individuals and the success of flora compensation measures at all facilities.

Regarding wildlife management in 2025, protective measures were implemented to mitigate the impacts of operational activities at the power plants. Scaring protocols were implemented, allowing for the preventive relocation of 1,500 individuals to safe areas, a procedure that was complemented by the rescue and relocation of 24 specimens with limited mobility. Additionally, specialized management was carried out for 167 insect and wasp nests detected at the facilities.

Furthermore, activities were carried out to establish and maintain 3,984 linear meters of living fences, which serve as biological corridors for local wildlife and natural protective barriers.

Central America

Solar Plants in Panama

Regarding the solar plants in Panama, by 2025, implementation of the reforestation plan required by the Ministry of the Environment continued as part of environmental compensation measures.

• Non-Commercial Environmental Reforestation Plan for the Chiriquí Photovoltaic Plant, which includes the reforestation of 0.81 ha using the following species: espavé, zorro, nance, maría, cypress, pito, guaba bejuco, sigua, avocado, pine, oak, and mamecillo.

• Non-Commercial Environmental Reforestation Plan for the Caldera Solar Power Plant, located in Progreso, Barú District, which includes the planting of 2,640 seedlings of the species espavé, zorro, nance, maría, cypress, pito, guaba bejuco, sigua, avocado, pine, oak, and mamecillo, on a 2.37-hectare site located in Jaramillo, Boquete District.

• Environmental Reforestation Plan (Non-Commercial) for the Sol Electricity Generation Project, located in Progreso, Barú District, which includes the planting of 600 seedlings of the species espavé, zorro, nance, maría, cypress, pito, guaba bejuco, sigua, avocado, pine, oak, and mamecillo, on a 0.54-hectare site located in Jaramillo, Boquete District.

In Costa Rica, the annual reforestation plan continues, with approximately 400 trees planted in the catchment area of P.H. Chucás for the 2025 period.

– *Tree Planting*

For the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant, as part of the BST Ecological Restoration Plan, 953,720 trees of 79 species native to the BST ecosystem have been planted to date. Of these, during the 2024–2025 period, 334,314 were planted in areas located in the municipalities of El Agrado, Gigante, and Altamira.

Biodiversity at the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant

The following is a list of the initiatives and programs carried out by the Company to ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity at this power plant during 2025:

Triennial Wildlife Monitoring at the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant

In compliance with the Environmental License for the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Project, wildlife monitoring is conducted every three years around the El Quimbo reservoir, specifically in the areas where animals rescued during the plant's construction phase were relocated. These areas are currently undergoing ecological restoration and cover 11,079 hectares. The monitoring is conducted over a 12-month period to include, as much as possible, a dry season, a rainy season, and a transitional climate period.

The latest study, completed in 2024, recorded 182 bird species, 35 mammal species, 13 amphibian species, and 29 reptile species. Among the avifauna, the following stand out for their ecological importance and abundance: the pisingo (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*), associated with wetlands and bodies of water, which plays a key role in trophic dynamics and nutrient dispersion; and the chotacabras (*Nyctidromus albicollis*), an important predator of nocturnal insects, abundant in open environments. Meanwhile, the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) and the raptors— , *Buteo brachyurus*, *Rupornis magnirostris*, and *Geranoaetus albicaudatus*—serve as indicator species for ecosystem quality and regulators of small vertebrate populations.

In the case of herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles), the most abundant species is the *Boana platanera* frog, a bioindicator sensitive to microclimatic changes and an excellent indicator of restoration processes. Likewise, the species *Leptodactylus colombiensis* and *Leptodactylus fragilis* are key to the soil food web and the control of invertebrates, showing high sensitivity to habitat disturbance. Similarly, the presence of reptiles such as the brown caiman (*Caiman crocodilus fuscus),* the tapaculo turtle *(Kinosternon leucostomum),* and snakes of the Colubridae family reflects the stability and quality of the habitat.

Finally, among the recorded mammals, the puma (*Puma concolor)*—an indicator of

landscape connectivity and quality—the ocelot (Leopardus pardalis), and the jaguarundi (Herpailurus yagouaroundi) stand out. Functional and abundant species were also identified, such as the fox (Cerdocyon thous) and the raccoon (Procyon sp.), as well as a high diversity of bats (13 species), whose presence indicates active ecological processes of pollination and seed dispersal.

Fish and Fisheries Resource Management Program

The project aims to preserve the fishery resources on which the community surrounding the project depends, as well as to contribute to the diversity of fish fauna. By 2025, the following activities were carried out at the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant:

- Forty-eight fish species were identified at 23 stations visited, indicating good representativeness of the species present in the area, although two (2)—the picuda (*Caquetaia kraussii*) and the oscar (*Astronotus* sp.)—are introduced species, while five (5)—the green tilapia (*Coptodon rendalli*), the silver mojarra (*Oreochromis niloticus*), the red mojarra (*Oreochromis* sp.), the buchona (*Poecilia sphenops*), and the basa (*Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*) ( ) are introduced.
- Between 2024 and 2025, three sampling surveys were conducted in the CHEQ's catchment area, capturing 3,458 organisms, grouped into six (6) orders (DoNascimiento *et al.* 2023), 21 families, and 48 species, of which two (2), the longnose (*Caquetaia kraussii*) and the oscar (*Astronotus* sp.) are transplanted, while five (5)—the green tilapia (*Coptodon rendalli*), the silver mojarra (*Oreochromis niloticus*), the red mojarra (*Oreochromis* sp.), the buchona (*Poecilia sphenops*), and the basa (*Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*) are introduced. The 41 native species represent 17.3% of the known fish diversity in the Magdalena-Cauca macro-basin (DoNascimiento et al., 2023) and 31% in the Upper Magdalena (Jimenez-Segura et al., 2020).

Ecological Restoration Program

- Between 2014 and 2025, 1,227,928 trees of 93 native species of the tropical dry forest have been propagated.
- Work continues with the three local community nurseries, located in the municipalities of El Agrado, Garzón, and Gigante.
- A total of 953,720 trees have been planted in areas undergoing ecological restoration.

In 2025, a total of 131 visitors were received, bringing the total to 4,740 visitors and 340 guided tours since the pilot phase (2014).

Consolidation of the Attalea Tropical Dry Forest Research Center

As part of the activities to consolidate the research center, four new thesis projects were funded, bringing the total to 56 research projects carried out by 72 students: 53 undergraduate, 15 master's, and 4 doctoral students working on topics related to the Tropical Dry Forest (TDF).

Management of Vegetation Cover and Terrestrial Habitats

In 2025, maintenance activities will continue on approximately 77.20 ha, in compliance with various administrative regulations, as a result of forest compensation for logging, the lifting of logging bans, and the deregulation of buffer zones before oversight entities such as the Alto Magdalena Regional Autonomous Corporation (CAM), the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA), the Forestry Directorate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services (DBBBSE) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS). These activities will continue through 2027.

Limnological Monitoring and Water Quality

Water quality monitoring was conducted, including analyses of physicochemical, microbiological, and hydrobiological parameters, at 29 sampling points located within the direct influence area of the hydroelectric plant. These points are distributed upstream of the reservoir, within the reservoir, in tributaries to the reservoir, downstream of the dam, and in lentic systems.

Reports on physicochemical and microbiological parameters are compared against the limits established in Decree 1076 of May 26, 2015, with favorable results demonstrating compliance with regulations. Additionally, the characterization of hydrobiological communities (phytoplankton, zooplankton, periphyton, macroinvertebrates, benthic organisms, cyanobacteria, ichthyofauna, and ichthyoplankton) enables proper management of the resource through the analysis of the structure, composition, and diversity of hydrobiological communities, as well as their relationship with certain environmental variables and water quality indices evaluated through a correlation of physicochemical and hydrobiological parameters using bioindication analysis.

Community participation programs for biodiversity protection

Fish and Fisheries Program

As part of the Upper Magdalena Fish and Fisheries Program, in 2025, 850,000 fingerlings were stocked in the El Quimbo reservoir and 975,000 fingerlings of different species (capaz, bocachico, pataló, and dorada) were stocked in Betania, which are classified as Vulnerable (VU) and Critically Endangered.

In this way, Enel Colombia completed the stocking of 11,328,050 fish in the upper Magdalena River basin, comprising the species bocachico, capaz, dorada, and pataló, from 2019 to 2025.

Species stocked at El Quimbo and Betania in 2025:

RESERVOIR	BOCACHICO	CAPAZ	DORADA	PATALÓ	TOTAL, FROM RESTOCKING
Quimbo	480,000	230,000	130,000	10,000	850,000
Bethany	470,000	500,000	5,000	-	975,000
Total	**950,000**	**730,000**	**135,000**	**10,000**	**1,825,000**

The voluntary participation of residents from communities within the catchment area of the El Quimbo and Betania power plants in activities planned as part of the restocking program was encouraged. The objective of this initiative is to foster awareness and a sense of ownership regarding the project's implementation, as well as to highlight the importance of this activity as a mechanism for the management and conservation of fish and fishery resources.

- **Wings of Betania: Avifauna of the Reservoir and Tropical Dry Forest**

An educational and scientific guide focused on understanding and appreciating the avifauna associated with the Betania Reservoir and the surrounding ecosystems. Its objective is to record and document bird species present in the municipalities of Yaguará, Hobo, and Campoalegre, as a strategy to promote regional biodiversity and e al conservation through citizen science initiatives. The program seeks to raise awareness among local communities about the importance of understanding in order to protect, using environmental education as a bridge between scientific knowledge and local knowledge, thereby strengthening social ownership of ecosystems and their biodiversity.

As a result of the observation sessions, a total of 165 bird species were documented. Approximately 70 people participated in these activities, including community members, institutional representatives, and educators, which reinforced the program's participatory and environmental education approach.

In the municipality of Yaguará, 67 bird species were recorded; in the municipality of Hobo, 40 species were documented, notably including the white-headed reed warbler *(Arundinicola leucocephala)*; and in the municipality of Campoalegre, a total of 58 species were recorded. The program was initiated by the Betania Hydroelectric Plant and implemented by the organization PRESENCIA Colombo Suiza, with support from the

municipal governments of Yaguará and Hobo and the Environmental Police. Likewise, collaboration between the educational and community sectors was promoted, with the participation of artisanal fishermen and the Ana Elisa Cuenca Lara Educational Institution, the Community Action Board of the Las Vueltas village, and the La Vega Educational Institution together with the Community Action Board of the Llano Sur village.

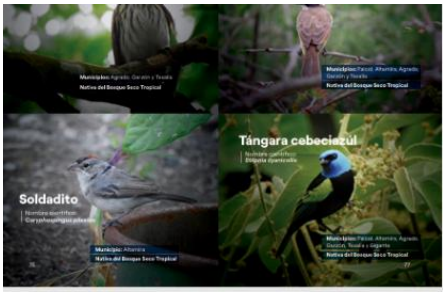
- **Booklet "Songs and Colors - El Quimbo"**

It documents the biological richness present in the area of influence of the El Quimbo reservoir. This initiative highlights the importance of the BST, a strategic ecosystem for the survival of resident and migratory birds, as well as for the ecological and social resilience of the local communities inhabiting the territory. Through participatory processes, the booklet seeks to strengthen knowledge, ownership, and conservation of the biodiversity associated with this ecosystem.

The initiative was promoted by the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant and implemented by the organization PRESENCIA Colombo Suiza. Eighteen rural families participated, joining field trips for birdwatching and flora identification. The recording and observation sessions took place in six municipalities in Huila (Paicol, Altamira, El Agrado, Garzón, Tesalia, and Gigante).

More than 120 bird species and over 40 plant species were identified. Among the recorded birds are endemic, near-endemic, and migratory species that perform essential ecological functions such as seed dispersal, insect control, and maintaining ecosystem balance. Notable are emblematic species of the BST such as the guacharaca, the apical flycatcher, and the Magdalena euphonia, as well as near-endemic species and raptors and waterbirds. To assess the conservation status of these species, the study used the categories established in the Red Book of Birds of Colombia.

Regarding the flora, key forest species for ecological restoration and the protection of watersheds were documented, including native trees such as the caracolí, cedar, dinde, and walnut, which contribute to the formation of biological corridors and soil stability. Likewise, species such as the samán, the ocobo, and the hobo were recorded, along with fruit trees that constitute an important food source for birdlife, including the guamo, the avocado, the caimo, and various mango species.



- **Biodiversity Projects El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant Reforestation:**

In 2025, 153,617 trees of 50 different species, all belonging to the BST ecosystem, were planted in areas located in the municipalities of El Agrado, Gigante, and Altamira.

Bogotá River Power Plants

- **The Tequendama Macrofungi Program and Microorganisms of the El Charquito Mountain-Wetland, Tequendama Region.**

This program was developed as an environmental education strategy aimed at highlighting the importance of microscopic and macroscopic soil life in the conservation of mountain ecosystems. Observation, recording, and awareness-raising activities were carried out in the El Charquito wetland, located in the Tequendama region. The main purpose of the brochure was to identify and explain the fundamental role of decomposer fungi in the transformation of organic matter, as well as to highlight the importance of microorganisms in maintaining healthy, productive, and resilient soils.

Various species of macrofungi present in the El Charquito wetland and its surroundings were documented. Among them were the earthstar (Geastrum rufescens), as well as the wood ear or Judas's ear (Auricularia auricula-judae), an edible gelatinous fungus with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, whose presence indicates adequate moisture levels and active wood decomposition processes. Species belonging to the Polyporaceae family were also identified; these are commonly known as shelf fungi or "hard ears" and are recognized for their role as the primary wood decomposers in forest ecosystems.

The social and community component was a cross-cutting theme of the program, with the participation of the Charquito community and the Escuela de Pensamiento, and support from Enel in efforts to strengthen community gardens.

- **Booklet "Natural Treasures of Granada and El Colegio"**

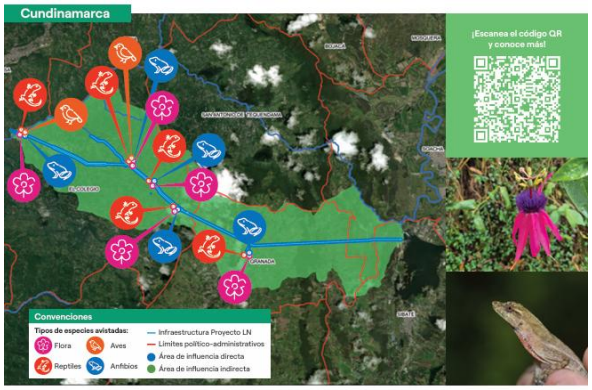
The findings of the biodiversity assessment conducted as part of the booklet *Natural Treasures of Granada and El Colegio* represent an exercise in identifying, evaluating, and conserving the endemic flora and fauna present in the area of influence of the Paraíso and Guaca (Pagua) Hydroelectric Power Plants, carried out in December 2024 in the department of Cundinamarca.

The process was the result of an inter-institutional collaboration between Enel Colombia and the organization PRESENCIA Colombo Suiza. The assessment identified endemic species of flora and fauna that perform essential functions for the balance of ecosystems. Regarding flora, the curuba de monte (*Passiflora longipes*) was recorded—a climbing plant documented in Granada, whose presence is key to attracting hummingbirds and pollinating insects—as well as the jarrillo (*Ageratina ampla*), a white-flowered shrub found in El Colegio, which is essential for soil stabilization and the prevention of erosion.

Regarding fauna, amphibians, reptiles, and birds of high ecological value were documented, notably the Renjifo rain frog (*Pristimantis renjiforum*), classified as

“Endangered,” whose presence indicates favorable conservation conditions in fragments of dense forest. Other frog species were also recorded, along with arboreal lizards such as the Tequendama fan-tailed lizard (*Anolis tequendama*) and the Tolima fan-tailed lizard, as well as the Colombian guan (*Ortalis columbiana*), a key species in seed dispersal and forest regeneration processes.

The findings confirm that, despite landscape disturbance, the municipalities of Granada and El Colegio preserve important biodiversity “treasures” that act as drivers of the ecosystem. The identified species play fundamental roles in biological insect control, pollination, plant regeneration, and the maintenance of trophic balance. The presence of endemic and threatened species highlights the need to strengthen connectivity between ecosystems, implement monitoring and restoration actions, and promote integrated land management.



- **Birdwatching Potential Guide: Soacha and Tequendama Provinces**

An educational guide aimed at highlighting the ornithological richness of this region of Cundinamarca and promoting birdwatching tourism as a strategy for sustainable tourism. The guide integrates ecosystem conservation with the strengthening of local socioeconomic development, emphasizing the role of rural communities, institutional actors, and local enterprises in the protection and responsible use of natural heritage.

The booklet classifies bird species according to their ecological status and behavior, highlighting the presence of endemic and near-endemic species, as well as northern and southern migratory birds that use the region as a resting and feeding site during their seasonal movements. Institutional, community, and educational stakeholders participated in the development of the booklet. Enel Colombia spearheaded the initiative from the Casalaco Hydroelectric Plant, while the organization PRESENCIA Colombo Suiza led the technical and educational implementation. Municipal administrations, birdwatching guides, owners of birdwatching trails, educational institutions, rural communities, farming families, and local entrepreneurs joined this process.

By 2025, a total of 22,092 participants from various social sectors had been engaged in the Environmental Education Program across 20 municipalities in Huila and Cundinamarca.

Centrales Guatemala

- **Aquatic and Terrestrial Biology Monitoring**

At all power plants in Guatemala, semi-annual monitoring of terrestrial and aquatic biology is conducted, which includes characterizing the fauna and flora of each plant, identifying priority species for conservation, and assessing the overall health status of each habitat. These activities are part of the environmental commitments made for each power plant and serve as an important source of information regarding the biodiversity of each site.

It is important to note that this collection of biological data is a method that allows us to understand the dynamics of the power plants' ecosystems in Guatemala; one survey is conducted during the dry season and another during the rainy season, with the aim of identifying patterns and trends in flora and fauna populations over time.

Below is a breakdown of the number of species observed during monitoring events in the dry and rainy seasons:

PROJECT	SPECIES DRY SEASON				SPECIES RAINY SEASON				TOTAL SPECIES
	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles and Amphibians	Flora	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles and Amphibians	Flora	
CANADA - MONTECRISTO	9	65	8	82	7	65	8	72	316
MATANZAS - SAN ISIDRO	2	66	5	113					186
PALO VIEJO	2	69	5	108	1	96	2	116	399

Biodiversity management in distribution networks

Raising awareness about wildlife management and protection

In 2025, we continued implementing the wildlife management protocol, strengthening our commitment to sustainability and biodiversity conservation. This approach has not only allowed us to identify and document the various species in the area of influence, but has also established a solid support network for wildlife rescue (scaring away or relocating wildlife) in collaboration with environmental authorities and the Santacruz Foundation, with whom Enel Colombia has an agreement.

Thus, throughout the year, 319 wildlife specimens were managed, and a total of 352 sightings were recorded.

In 2025, three training sessions were held with over 85 participants, specifically targeting field staff from partner companies and internal company personnel involved in the Environmental Management System. Compensation Management: District Secretariat of the Environment (SDA)

A payment of over $372 million pesos was made to the District Secretariat of the Environment as compensation for activities related to the felling of trees that posed a risk to the electrical distribution infrastructure and the optimal provision of energy services in Bogotá.

Ecosystem Conservation

Conservation initiatives in construction projects

As part of our commitment to achieving No Net Loss of Biodiversity and due to certain impacts that cannot be mitigated or corrected during project construction, appropriate compensation for biodiversity loss must be provided. This is also aligned with the framework of environmental licensing processes, permits, or authorizations for the use of natural forest as a single forest area ( ), as well as temporary or permanent removals from national or regional forest reserves due to land-use changes. This process of compensating for the biotic component (PCCB) (fauna, flora, vegetation cover, and landscape context) is referred to as the Biodiversity Loss Compensation Plan, within the management and control instruments known as environmental licenses.

On the other hand, the definition of the Biotic Component Compensation Plan is an interdisciplinary issue that encompasses a significant value chain, involving aspects ranging from strategy definition, negotiation, and plan approval, through the estimation of implementation costs, as well as the required land parcels, strategies, and/or projects through which such implementation is carried out, the execution of the plan itself, and finally the maintenance of the areas subject to compensation, in which various stakeholders (environmental and social authorities, among others) and departments within Enel participate.

Work is currently underway on the construction of three photovoltaic parks in Colombia, and three more are in commercial operation, distributed as follows:

- Fundación (Magdalena) (In Operation)
- Guayepo I&II (Atlántico) (Under Construction)
- La Loma (Cesar) (In Operation)
- El Paso (Cesar) (In Operation)
- Guayepo 3 (Atlántico) (Under Construction)
- Atlántico (Atlántico) (Under Construction)

All projects currently hold environmental licenses granted by the respective authorities, where the corresponding impact assessment was conducted and the need to develop and implement Biotic Component Compensation Plans was identified; these plans are implemented in ecosystems and biomes equivalent to those existing in the construction areas.

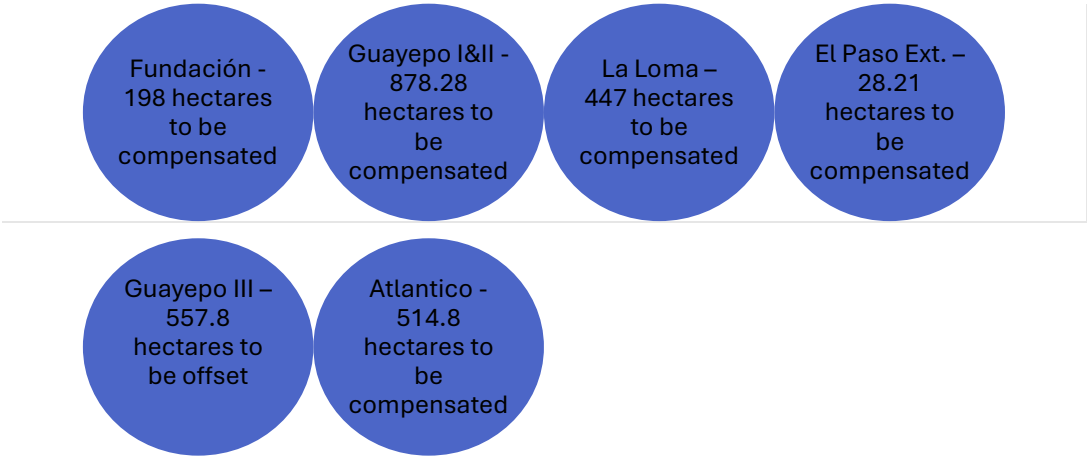
Biotic Component Compensation Plans

Through Resolution 1517 of August 31, 2012, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable

Development adopted the Manual for the Allocation of Compensation for Biodiversity Loss. However, based on lessons learned and with the support of the National Environmental Licensing Authority, the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Biological Research (IavH), IDEAM, the regional environmental and sustainable development authorities (CARS), TNC, among others, an update to the Manual on Environmental Offsets for the Biotic Component was adopted through Resolution 0256 of February 22, 2018.

Based on this update, Enel Colombia implemented the various proposals set forth in the specific chapters of the environmental impact studies submitted to the environmental authorities, which include the compensation plans for the related projects currently in the construction phase.

Based on the factors used in the biotic component compensation exercises and the areas affected by the projects currently under construction by Enel, **it is estimated** that **2,623.7 ha will be compensated**, which will offset the impacts caused by the intervention on vegetation cover in the different zones into which the projects are divided (Park, Line, and Step-up Substation), and which are broken down by project as follows:



These processes are currently in the analysis phase and the initial implementation of actions established in accordance with the timelines presented in the compensation plans for each case, which are being coordinated with four different regional autonomous corporations (Corpocesar, Corpamag, Corpoguajira, and CRA), as well as with the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA).

For the La Loma project, 305 credits were acquired from the habitat bank located in the department of Cesar, specifically in La Lope (170 credits) and Mata de Lata (135 credits). This mechanism will be used to partially fulfill the biodiversity loss compensation requirement for the La Loma Solar Park project; this compensation corresponds to 67% of the compensation obligation.

For the Guayepo 1 and 2 project, since 2024 and 2025, measures to compensate for biodiversity loss have been implemented in available and compatible areas within the solar park's perimeter. Following a preliminary analysis of available plots in 2025, biotic compensation began on approximately 220 hectares, which corresponds to 25% of the compensation obligation; this implementation has been carried out directly by ENEL through its contractors.

In the Guayepo 3 project, an analysis of available and suitable areas within the solar park's perimeter began to initiate the partial implementation of biotic compensation activities across approximately 90 hectares, corresponding to 16% of the total obligation.

– **Conservation Initiatives at Power Generation Plants**

Protected Areas

Through Resolution No. 184 of November 26, 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) and National Natural Parks of Colombia registered an area of 2,266.63 hectares named Matambo 3 as a Civil Society Nature Reserve.

3,598.29 hectares are designated as a Civil Society Nature Reserve		
Matambo 3: 2,266.63 hectares (Res. 184 of 11/26/21)	**Matambo 2: 413.28 hectares** (Res. 105 of 08/26/21)	**Matambo: 918.38 hectares** (Res. 092 of 07/05/2017)

This is the largest Civil Society Nature Reserve in the Tropical Dry Forest ecosystem of the Huila department and the second largest in Colombia, as well as the country's largest area undergoing ecological restoration.

Initiatives with communities in the project's areas of influence aimed at promoting food security

- **Family and community gardens in the Pagua Chain**

As part of the Cadena Pagua environmental education program during the 2025 period, the initiatives carried out under the food security, gardens, and nurseries program in the municipalities of El Colegio (in 19 villages) and Granada (in 6 villages), within the Cadena Pagua's area of influence, focused on strengthening sustainable production systems, environmental education, and community participation, with a territorial and agroecological approach.

The program had more than 1,200 participants and involved the direct participation of 40 people associated with the seven community and forest nurseries in the intervention areas of El Colegio and Granada. Participants carried out activities related to the production of forest and ornamental seedlings, soil management and conservation, plant propagation, and pest control, as well as participating in technical training sessions, thereby strengthening local capacities for the medium- and long-term sustainability of the nurseries. Additionally, three (3) strategic forest nurseries were maintained and strengthened: the Antioqueñita Forest Nursery, the Parso Forest Nursery, and the San José Alto – Bioparque Forest Nursery.

Among the topics addressed, the following stand out: soil management and conservation, through workshops on sustainable agricultural practices and pH analysis; agroecological processes, strengthened through practical learning in community gardens and seed exchange spaces; and the strengthening of food sovereignty, supporting existing and new production systems through inter-institutional coordination, including with Fedecacao.

Similarly, beautification and landscaping initiatives were carried out through participatory workshops aimed at the aesthetic and environmental improvement of rural settings.

The project mobilized a total of approximately 44,000 units of plant material. Additionally, to ensure the proper establishment and development of the plant material, approximately 150 bags of prepared soil and fertilized black soil were used, along with 1,280 kilograms of mushroom compost, 50 kilograms of solid humus, 10 kilograms of coconut fiber, about 120 liters of organic fertilizers and liquid biofertilizers, as well as 30 kilograms of molasses and 20 kilograms of bran and other organic amendments.

Furthermore, school gardens were established as a strategic component of Strategy 2: Environmental Education and Awareness. These school gardens were formally integrated into educational processes through the PRAE. In the municipality of El Colegio, the work was carried out with three educational institutions and their associated rural campuses: the Tequendama Departmental Educational Institution, the Pradilla Educational Institution, and the La Victoria Educational Institution. In the municipality of Granada, the initiative focused on the Gustavo Uribe Ramírez Educational Institution (GUR) and its seven rural campuses.

Finally, vermicomposting and organic waste utilization processes were promoted, allowing waste generated at the institutions to be transformed into natural fertilizers for crops, thereby closing the circular economy cycle and strengthening the sustainability of the projects.

- **Gardens - Edible Forests, Casalaco Chain in the municipalities of San Antonio and Soacha.**

The program implemented in the Casalaco Chain, whose operations were concentrated in the municipalities of Soacha, San Antonio del Tequendama, and El Colegio, with territorial coverage in 18 villages within its direct area of influence.

The program reported conducting 948 follow-up sessions, reaching 654 participants throughout the supply chain. The actions implemented included monthly technical assistance, the distribution of inputs such as vegetable seedlings and aromatic plants, as well as organic inputs (rice husks, peat, compost, seeds, and germination trays). Additionally, circular economy practices were promoted through the production of eco-fertilizers using mushroom compost and the implementation of vermicomposting, contributing to improved soil fertility.

Within the framework of Strategy 2: Environmental Education and Awareness, school gardens were established as living learning environments for children and youth. This component was formally integrated into the school curriculum through monthly sessions with teachers to formulate and develop the PRAEs, ensuring that the gardens were

conceived as sustainable educational projects. At the **Eugenio Díaz Castro School** (**IED**) in Soacha, and its **main** campus**, El Charquito, and Alto de la Cruz**, a worm composting project using buckets was implemented. Meanwhile, at the **San Antonio del Tequendama School (IED)**, efforts focused on strengthening **composting** systems.

Regarding plant material, more than 45,000 seedlings and plants were delivered and used, consisting mainly of **vegetables**. In addition to these, approximately **3,500 to 4,000 aromatic plants** were provided. Complementarily, around **600 ornamental plants** and nearly **80 trees and species for living fences** were delivered, intended for the beautification, restoration, and landscape enhancement of the intervened areas.

In addition, technical and support supplies were provided, such as shade cloth, agricultural and greenhouse plastic, netting, buckets, baskets, small tools, and products for agroecological pest management (diatomaceous earth, Safermix, molluscicides).

During 2025, the Farmers' Markets were established as one of the strategic themes within Strategy 3 (Environmental Action with the Community) and Strategy 4 (Actions with Stakeholder Groups), particularly in the municipality of San Antonio del Tequendama.

Complementarily, a workshop on strengthening productive and economic capacities was held for participants in the Food Sovereignty program, also at Santandercito's Main Park, which allowed for the completion of the production and commercial cycle by linking home garden initiatives with local marketing.

These events not only served a commercial purpose but also established themselves as participatory environmental workshops, during which collaboration with social organizations such as the Montaña Roja Women's Circle and the School of Environmental Thought and Peace (EPAP) was strengthened.

- **Eco-projects in the municipalities of the Guavio region**

During 2025, in the Guavio catchment area, the Food Security – Eco-Projects Program developed a comprehensive process aimed at strengthening food security and productive sustainability in the region. The initiative enabled the establishment of 500 home gardens, located in 50 villages across the municipalities of Gama, Gachalá, Gachetá, Junín, and Ubalá, including Zones A and B of the town of Mámbita, directly contributing to the improvement of food and production conditions in local communities.

To implement and support these initiatives, 2,045 sessions of ongoing technical assistance were conducted, focused on strengthening farmers' knowledge, diversifying production systems, producing clean and sustainable food, and integrating the gardens into local exchange and consumption networks. This process involved the participation of 1,844 community members.

In addition, 493 kits of supplies were distributed, which are essential for establishing and maintaining family gardens. In total, more than 400 meters of plastic sheeting, 2,400 meters of shade cloth, 4,000 meters of plastic netting, as well as 705 kilograms of wire, 705 bags of lime and fertilizer weighing 30 kilograms each, 2,500 packets of seeds for crops such as carrots, onions, cilantro, lettuce, and tomatoes, and 140 banana seedlings.

The process also included systematic management and monitoring actions, reflected in 545 community outreach and engagement activities, as well as 500 training sessions, 500 deliveries of supplies, and 500 follow-up actions, ensuring the adoption of knowledge and

the sustainability of the initiatives over time.

Additionally, as part of efforts to strengthen environmental education, three of the eight main educational institutions in the area of influence incorporated strategies into their Sustainable Ecological School Projects—within the framework of “ ”—aimed at strengthening school nurseries, cultivating orellanas, and implementing school gardens. These actions were carried out at the Martín Romero Agricultural Technical School in Gachetá, the Baldomero Sanín Cano Educational Institution in Gachalá, and the National Institute for Social Promotion (INSPU) in Ubala A.

Finally, two farmers’ markets in the municipality of Ubala A and the Mámbita area participated in the initiative.

Conservation initiatives in distribution networks

Bosque Renace

In 2025, we continued to preserve the high Andean forest ecosystem, focusing on native vegetation characteristic of this ecosystem and contributing to its conservation and protection. Additionally, we succeeded in designating 361.57 hectares (ha) of this ecosystem as a Civil Society Nature Reserve. This reserve category was granted by National Natural Parks.

Planting Brings Us Together

Enel Grids has voluntarily planted and preserved more than 85,999 trees since 2007. This initiative not only seeks to strengthen the Company’s commitment to conservation but also to preserve vital habitat for wildlife in the area of influence.

Offsets in licensed projects or voluntary projects associated with projects

High-voltage projects

Forest plantations and licensed projects

- **La Guaca School 115-kV Double-Circuit Line:** As part of the fulfillment of the environmental compensation measures assigned under the environmental license granted by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca for the development of the project, a forest plantation was established comprising 2,232 trees of 18 native species, including Matarratón (*Gliricidia sepium*), guácimo (*Guazuma ulmifolia*), gualanday (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), guayacán polvillo (*Handroanthus serratifolius*), igúa (*Pseudosamanea guachapele*), and hobo (*Spondias mombin*), among others, on 2.12 hectares of land located within the Sabio Mutis Agroparque in the village of Escalante, Tena municipality, Cundinamarca.

- **Expansion and Standardization of the Mámbita SE:** As part of compliance with the obligations arising from the forest use permits authorized by the Guavio Regional Autonomous Corporation (CORPOGUAVIO), in 2025, 60 tree individuals of three native species— , commonly known as Saman, Nacedero, and Igua—were planted on 0.16 hectares of land located in the town of Mámbita, in the Ubalá district of Cundinamarca.

Financial compensation for licensed projects

In the environmental licenses for the Montevideo Electrical Substation and its 115 kV Transmission Line project and the Porvenir Electrical Substation and its 115 kV Transmission Line project, the District Secretariat of the Environment (SDA) imposed financial environmental compensation measures due to impacts on the biotic component. Accordingly, in 2025, payments were made to the Environmental Management Plan Financing Fund, under the tree felling subaccount, in the amount of COP 535,258,142 for the Montevideo project and COP 24,030,542 for the Porvenir project.

Forestry operations with forest use permits

- **Existing Muña-Sauces transmission line:** As part of compliance with the obligations arising from the forest harvesting permits authorized by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR), in 2025, a forest plantation was established with 800 tree individuals of 11 native species, including alder, walnut, duraznillo, wax laurel, and sangregado, among others, on 0.54 hectares of land located in the Alto de Cabra village of the municipality of Soacha, Cundinamarca.

Likewise, as part of this same project, in compliance with the forest use permit granted by Resolution DRSU 12237000196 of September 12, 2023, in 2025, 381 native tree seedlings were planted on 0.35 hectares of land located on the Los Robles property in the municipality of Fusagasugá.

Forest Maintenance

During 2025, forest maintenance continued on plantations established in previous years for various high-voltage projects, with the aim of fulfilling the obligations acquired through management and control instruments. Thus, forest maintenance was carried out on the environmental compensation areas for the following projects: the existing Nueva Esperanza Indumil transmission line, the existing Zipaquirá-Ubaté transmission line, the expansion and standardization of the Mámbita substation, the Compartir substation, the Boquerón substation, the Panagua substation, and the Rionegro substation.

It should be noted that, given the full compliance with the obligations assumed under the forest use permits for the Panagua and Rionegro Substations, the Authority ordered the filing and closure of the case files for these projects.

Installation of bird diverters:

The following details the number of bird diverters installed in the various projects carried out in 2025, as a management measure to mitigate the impact on birds caused by the installation of overhead power lines.

PROJECT	NUMBER OF FLIGHT DIVERSION DEVICES INSTALLED
Porvenir Electrical Substation and its 115 kV transmission line	245
La Guaca Colegio 115 kV Double-Circuit Line	307
Bochica Electrical Substation and Associated 115 kV Lines	188
Total number of flight diverters installed in licensed projects put into operation in 2025	**740**

Installation of flight diverters on the 115 kV La Guaca Colegio Double-Circuit Line

Environmental training activities:

- **La Guaca Colegio 115 kV Double-Circuit Line:** As part of compliance with the obligations set forth in the environmental license granted by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca for the development of the La Guaca Colegio 115 kV Double-Circuit Line construction project, environmental training sessions were held for the communities surrounding the project to foster ownership and awareness of the preventive measures adopted during the project's construction, as well as to strengthen the environmental awareness of community members in the areas of influence. Topics covered included the management of household solid waste, the conservation of native wildlife, and the importance of archaeological heritage.

A total of six socio-environmental training sessions were held, attended by 133 adults from the six villages within the project's area of influence.

Other activities with an environmental focus:

- **Support for wildlife management:** In 2025, support was provided by professionals specialized in wildlife management during civil works carried out at the Montevideo Electrical Substation and its 115 kV transmission line, the La Guaca Colegio 115 kV double-circuit line, and the Bochica Electrical Substation and associated 115 kV lines. This support helped mitigate negative impacts on this biological group through techniques such as scaring, rescue, relocation, and resettlement of individuals.

Rescue and relocation of two juvenile savanna snakes (*Atractus crassicaudatus*) at the Bochica Substation

Use of visual stimuli to scare away wildlife on the Guaca-Colegio Line

- **Rescue, transport, and relocation of vascular epiphytes:** In 2025, prior to the start of civil works, the rescue, transport, and relocation of 217 vascular epiphytes were carried out on the 115 kV La Guaca Colegio Double Circuit Line and 247 vascular epiphytes at the Bochica Electrical Substation and Associated 115 kV Lines. This effort contributed to mitigating negative impacts on this biological group.

Rescue, relocation, and re-establishment of vascular epiphytes on the Guaca-Colegio Line

Medium-Voltage Projects

Boquerón MV/MV Substation

Pursuant to Resolution No. 12217000057 of May 11, 2021, maintenance activities were carried out in 2025 on 87 trees planted in the municipality of Tibacuy. Similarly, efforts are underway to secure a plot of land for the planting of 100 native trees near the municipality of Tibacuy or Silvania.

Compensation Management: District Secretariat of the Environment (SDA)

A payment of over $372 million pesos was made to the District Secretariat of the Environment as compensation for activities related to the felling of trees that posed a risk to the electrical distribution infrastructure and the optimal provision of energy services in Bogotá.

Pollution Reduction

Management of equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

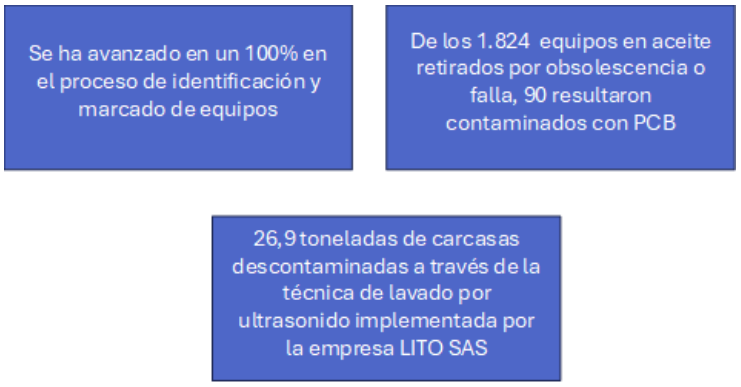
Enel Grids is committed to implementing the Comprehensive PCB Management Strategy in compliance with current environmental regulations (as set forth in Resolution 222 of 2011, partially amended by Resolution 1741 of 2016 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development).

In this regard, the company carries out activities to identify, mark, and sample oil-containing equipment, replace equipment contaminated with PCBs, and ensure their proper treatment and disposal.

By 2025, **100%** progress was recorded in the process of identifying PCBs in equipment in use, out of use, and discarded. It is important to note that the inventory of equipment containing dielectric oil is dynamic, and changes in status—from in use to out of use to discarded—are recorded annually. Thus, in 2025, environmentally sound management was carried out through ultrasonic cleaning of 71 pieces of equipment contaminated with PCBs, which were identified in 2024 and 2025.

Additionally, **1,824 transformers and oil-containing devices were retired due to obsolescence**, of which 90 devices were found to be contaminated with PCB concentrations exceeding 50 ppm.

Regarding the comprehensive management of contaminated equipment and waste, 26,944 tons of casings generated during 2024 and 2025 were decontaminated using the ultrasonic washing technique. As a result, the costs of disposing of this waste have been reduced by up to **54%** compared to what conventional treatment (export) would have cost in the country.



Emissions

TCFD Metrics and Targets; IFRS S2

IF EU 110a.1, IF EU 110b.1, IF EU 120a.1

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5, 305-6, 305-7

The corporate carbon footprint was quantified for the 2025 period in accordance with Corporate Policy 1081**,** which references the standards of *the* GHG *Protocol, the World Resources Institute* (WRI), and *the World Business Council for Sustainable Development* (WBCSD).

To this end, the Company in Colombia has considered the following emissions by scope and in accordance with the operational boundaries defined in the implemented methodology:

Scope	Emissions included in the calculation
Scope 1: Direct Emissions	• Thermoelectric Power Generation (CO2, N2O, CH4, and includes biomass) • Emissions from the use of fossil fuels in auxiliary engines at nuclear and renewable energy plants and others (CO2, N2O, CH4) • Biogenic CH4 leaks from hydroelectric reservoirs • SF6 leaks at power plants • SF6 leaks in the grid • Emissions from the use of fossil fuels in auxiliary engines in grids (CO2, N2O, CH4) • Emissions from the combustion of diesel and gasoline in the company's vehicle fleet (CO2, N2O, CH4)
Scope 2: Indirect emissions	• GHG emissions from consumption of electricity purchased from the grid - Power Plants • GHG emissions from the consumption of electricity purchased from the grid - Real estate • GHG emissions from energy dissipation due to technical grid losses • GHG emissions from energy dissipation due to technical grid losses - Power Plants - Real Estate
Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions	• Purchases of goods and services (Scope 1 and 2) • Other fuel and energy activities GHG emissions from natural gas extraction and gas transportation (Category 3.A) • Other fuel and energy activities - GHG emissions from the transport of fuels, oil, and biomass (Category 3.A). • Upstream Transportation and Distribution - Emissions from the transportation of raw materials and waste (Category 4). • Use of sold product - GHG emissions from the use of gas sold to end customers (retail market) (Category 11)

Total GHG emissions in Colombia [ton CO_2-eq/year]

Scope	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	1,200,922.51	1,363,146.24	366,237.30
Scope 2	20,892.26	57,713.09	10,574.23
Scope 3	711,218.24	768,222.37	603,384.87

Thermal power plants

In 2025, during the operation of the thermal power plant, 241,517.34 metric tons of $_{CO_2}$(Scope 1) were emitted, 81% less than the previous year due to reduced operations at the Termozipa plant, resulting in lower fuel and coal consumption. This means that the emissions intensity generated per MWh of energy produced is 1.29 kg $_{of\ CO_2}$. As a result, the efficiency indicator increased compared to the previous year.

Power Plants in Central America

For Central American countries, the criteria were considered across the different scopes for GHG emissions:

Costa Rica:

Total GHG emissions [ton CO_2-eq/year]

Scope	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	151,888.60	390.79	155.90
Scope 2	6.28	37.45	20.85
Range 3	1,459.15	1,154.95	847.16

Guatemala:

Total GHG emissions [ton CO_2-eq/year]

Scope	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	151,896.41	242.44	508.34
Scope 2	783.63	659.28	934.03
Scope 3	4,353.31	2,928.04	3,271.71

Panama:

Total GHG emissions [ton CO_2-eq/year]

Scope	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	156,833.55	5,314.31	5,506.81
Scope 2	57.64	53.31	31
Scope 3	29,893.73	4,710.90	3,962.23

Mitigation and Compensation

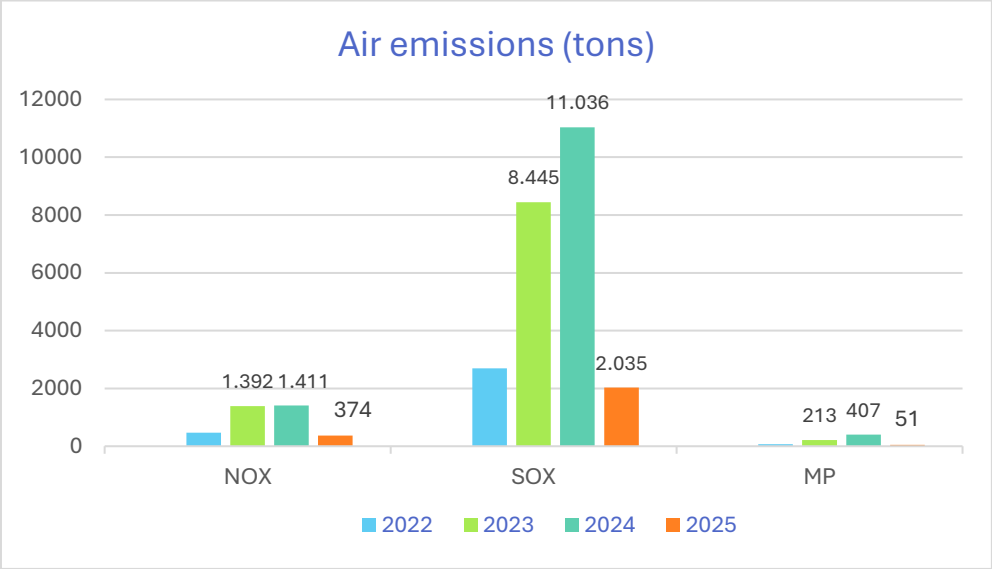
In 2025, activities related to the modernization of the 230 kV Paraíso Substation were carried out. The scope included engineering and design, manufacturing, factory- nd testing of equipment, supply, transportation, assembly, on-site testing, and commissioning of the equipment related to the modernization of the generation bays and other ENEL COLOMBIA assets at that substation.

As a result of this modernization, equipment with improved performance and greater airtightness was installed, minimizing SF6 gas leaks and reducing the annual leakage rate to less than 0.3%. Additionally, the installed equipment offers excellent insulation performance, contributing to operational reliability, service continuity, and safety in the substation's operation.

Other Emissions

Monitoring was conducted on air quality emissions of NOx, SOx, and particulate matter generated as a result of the operation of the Termozipa thermal power plant, as well as on air quality in the area of influence or its surroundings, always ensuring environmental compliance through projects such as:

- Implementation and operation of low-NOx burners
- Continuous monitoring and control of critical combustion variables
- Construction of a windbreak barrier in the coal yard
- Monitoring and control of fuel quality



Responsible use of water

Water collection and consumption for power generation

IF-EU 140a.1, IF-EU 140a.3

GRI 303-3, 303-5

In 2025, 24,467,505.7 ML of water was abstracted from surface, groundwater, and municipal aqueduct sources for power generation at power plants in Colombia. The water sources for surface water abstraction are listed below:

Units Megaliters		
Water Withdrawal [Disclosure 303-3]	**ALL AREAS**	**AREAS WITH WATER STRESS**
Water Withdrawal by Source		
Surface water (total)	2,446,748.49	2,446,7484.49
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	47,150.553	47,150.553
Other water (>1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	24,420,333.94	24,420,333.94
Groundwater (total)	17.70	0
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	17.70	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Seawater (total)	0	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Water produced (total)	0	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0

Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Third-party water (total)	3.50	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0.73	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	2.77	0
Total water withdrawal by third parties by source of withdrawal		
Surface water	24,467,484.49	24,467,484.49
Groundwater	17.70	0
Seawater	0	0
Third-party water	3.50	0
Produced water	0	0
Total water withdrawal		
Surface water (total) + groundwater (total) + seawater (total) + produced water (total) + third-party water (total)	24,467,505.7	24,467,484.49

In order to reduce water consumption in power generation activities, the Company has implemented water conservation and efficient use programs, including:

- Regular monitoring of collected water
- Training on water conservation and efficient use for staff at power plants
- Implementation of rainwater collection and use at the Guaca Power Plant
- Operation and monitoring of the process for reusing water from filter backwashing at the reverse osmosis plant at the Termozipa power plant

Targets for reducing water withdrawn from municipal networks

Year	Target
2024	3% reduction compared to 2023
2025	2% reduction compared to 2024
2026	2% reduction compared to 2025
2027	2% reduction compared to 2026
2027	2% reduction compared to 2027

In 2025, third-party water consumption was 3.50 ML at power plants.

Water Use in Central America

In 2025, approximately 3,253,418 ML of water was abstracted from surface and groundwater sources and municipal aqueducts in Panama for power generation at hydroelectric and solar plants.

Units: Megaliters		
Water Withdrawal [Disclosure 303-3]	**ALL AREAS**	**AREAS WITH WATER STRESS**
Water withdrawal by source		
Surface water (total)	3,250,984	3,250.984
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	2,445.368	2,445.368

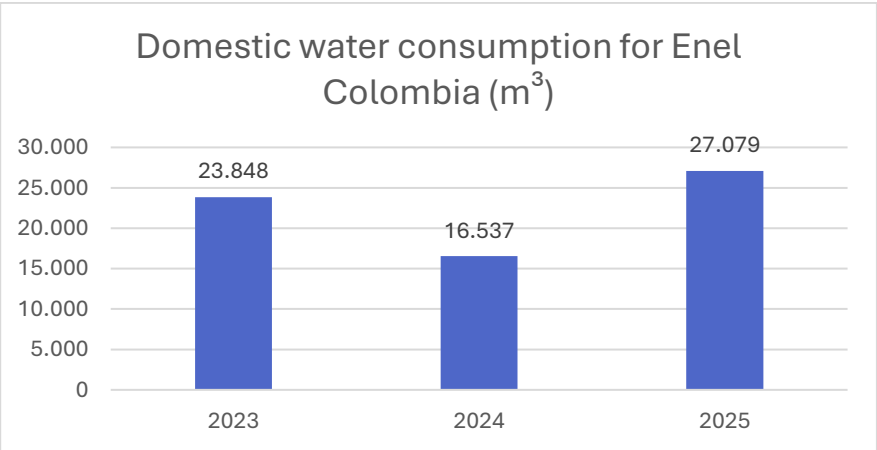
Other water (>1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	805,616	805,616
Groundwater (total)	0.84	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0.84	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Seawater (total)	0	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Water produced (total)	0	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0.008	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Third-party water (total)	1.59	0
Freshwater (≤1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	1.59	0
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)		0
Total water withdrawal by third parties by source of withdrawal		
Surface water	3,250.984	3,250,984
Groundwater	0.84	0
Seawater	0	0
Third-party water	1.59	0
Water produced	0	0
Total water withdrawal		
Surface water (total) + groundwater (total) + seawater (total) + produced water (total) + third-party water (total)	3,253.418	3,250,984

In 2025, third-party water consumption for Central America is 1.59 ML, which is allocated to various uses, including domestic consumption at the power plants.

It is important to note that in Colombia and Central America, water supply areas experience high demand for water and may therefore be affected by water stress.

Distribution Networks - Enel *Grids*

This section presents the consolidated water consumption data for Enel Grids' administrative, commercial, and operational facilities. This consumption increased by 65% compared to 2024, as a result of the normalization of restrictions established by the district and the return to in-person work 60% of the time in offices and corporate buildings.



Construction of New Projects

During the construction phase, no water concession or discharge permits are in place; therefore, to meet water consumption needs and ensure staff hydration, water is procured from sites that hold all necessary permits. Additionally, portable sanitation units are provided for domestic wastewater management.

Thus, water consumption in 2025 was:

- Water consumption for domestic use: 20,903 m^3
- Water consumption for industrial use: 6,176 m^3

As part of water reuse activities, water generated by air conditioning units at the worksite facilities is used for cleaning offices and tools.

– **Discharges**

GRI 303-4 303-5

For power plants, a total volume of 24,467,337.75 ML of process water and treated domestic wastewater was discharged. Compliance with water quality parameters is ensured for these discharges.

Water Use	**Units Megaliters**	**Units Megaliters**
Water discharge [Disclosure 303-4]	**ALL AREAS**	**AREAS WITH WATER STRESS**
Water discharge by destination		
Surface water	24,467,337.27	24,467,337.27
Groundwater	0	0
Seawater	0	0
Third-party water (total)	0	0
Treated water for irrigation reuse	0.48	0
Total water discharge		
Surface water + groundwater + seawater + third-party water (total)	24,467,337.75	24,467,337.27
Water discharge by freshwater and other waters		
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	46,980	46,980
Other water (>1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	24,420,333.94	24,420,333.94
Water discharge by treatment level Please note that this is recommended but not mandatory		
ARI water with treatment	0.48	
Surface cooling water	46,980	46,980
Treated ARD water discharge	23,332	0
Water consumption [Disclosure 303-5]	**ALL AREAS**	**WATER-STRESSED AREAS**
Total water consumption	0	ML (303-5-b)
Change in water storage, if water storage has been identified as having a significant water-related impact	3,033,270	3,033,270

For Central America, water discharges have been quantified according to their final disposal destination, totaling 3,204,437 ML

Water Uses	Units: Megaliters	Units: Megaliters[2]
Water discharge [Disclosure 303-4]	**ALL AREAS**	**AREAS WITH WATER STRESS**
Water discharge by destination		
Surface water	3,203.91	3,203.91
Groundwater	0	0
Seawater	0	0
Third-party water (total)	0.527	0
Third-party water sent for use by other organizations	0	0
Total water discharge		
Surface water + groundwater + seawater + third-party water (total)	3,204.437	3,203.91
Water discharge from freshwater and other water sources		
Freshwater (≤1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	3,203.91	3,203.91
Other water (>1000 mg/L total dissolved solids)	0	0
Water discharge by treatment level Please note that this is recommended, but not mandatory		
ARD water with treatment	0.527	
Surface cooling water		0
ARI-treated water for coal yard misting		0
Water consumption [Disclosure 303-5]	**ALL AREAS**	**AREAS WITH WATER STRESS**
Total Water Consumption	0	ML (303-5-b)
Change in water storage, if water storage has been identified as having a significant water-related impact	502	502

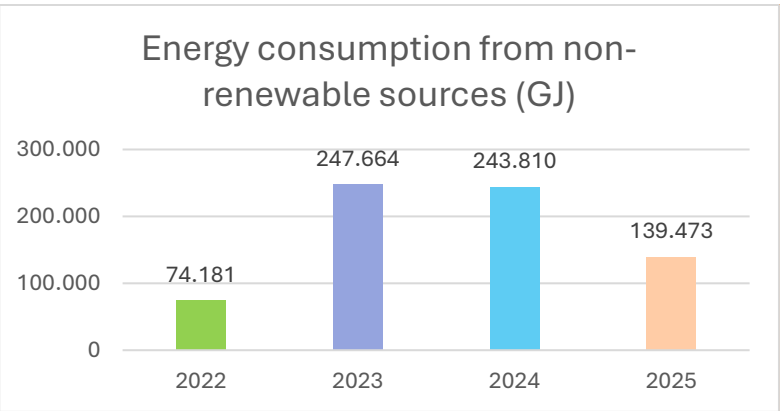
Energy efficiency

GRI 302-1, 302-3, 302-4

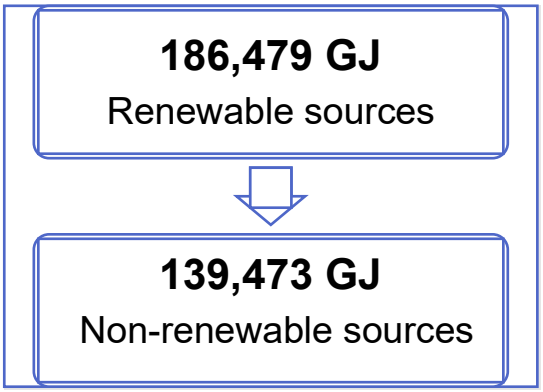
Energy consumption at power generation plants

For the operation of power generation plants, the energy consumption of auxiliary equipment from non-renewable sources (coal and liquid fuel) is quantified, as well as the energy consumption of auxiliary equipment from renewable sources:

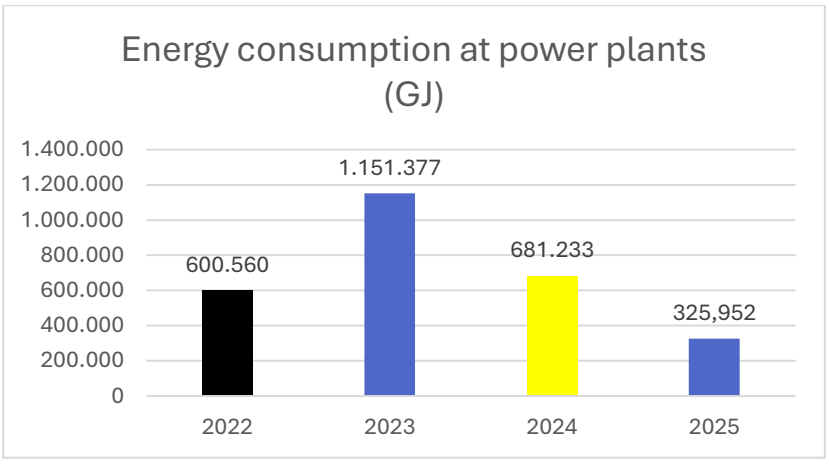
The energy consumption of auxiliary equipment from non-renewable sources was **139,473 GJ.**



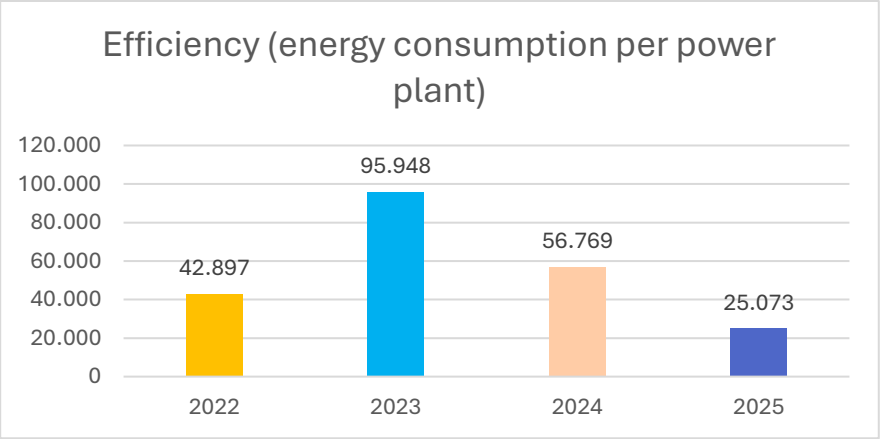
Likewise, 186,479 GJ of energy from renewable sources (hydroelectric) was recorded,



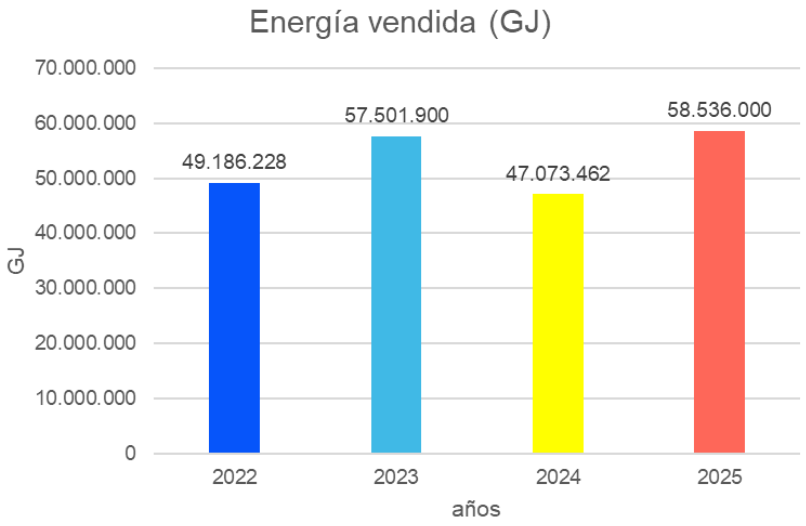
Thus, energy consumption at power plants was 325,952 GJ.



In terms of energy efficiency, 25,073 **GJ** were recorded as consumed per power plant during the reporting period



The following table shows energy sales data for Colombia and CAM

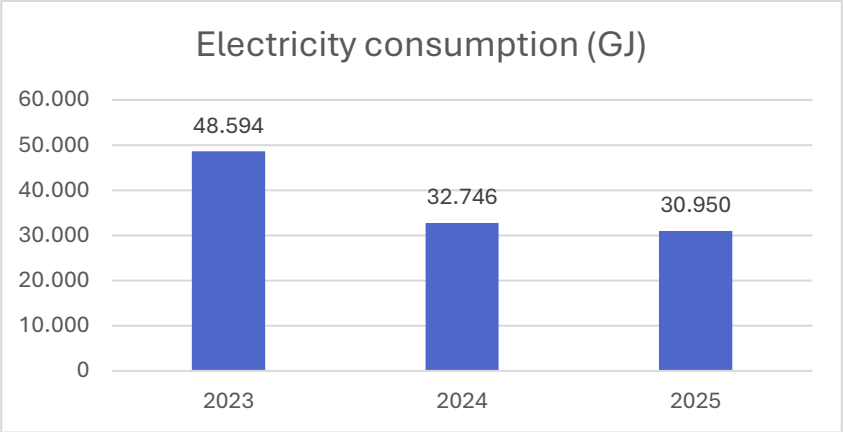


Energy sold in Colombia totaled 58,536,000 GJ, representing a 19.59% increase compared to 2024. For Central America, energy sold in 2025 totaled 9,360,000 GJ.

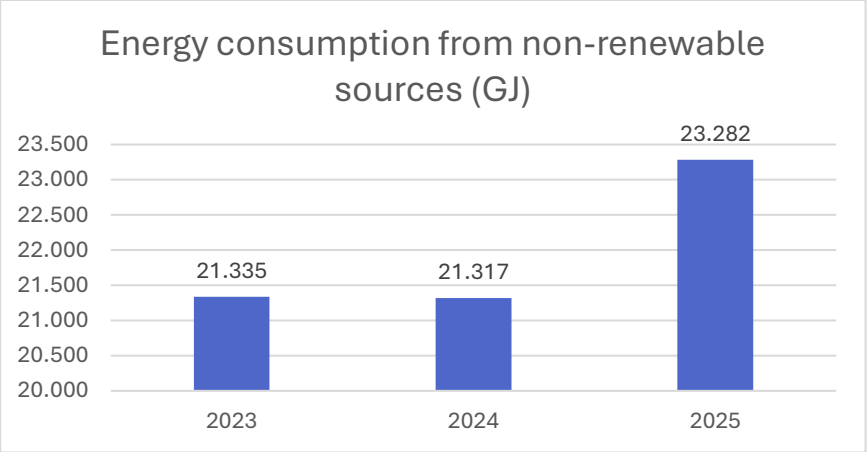
The total energy sold by the Company in its generation segment for Colombia and Central America was 67,896,000 GJ.

Energy consumption in distribution networks

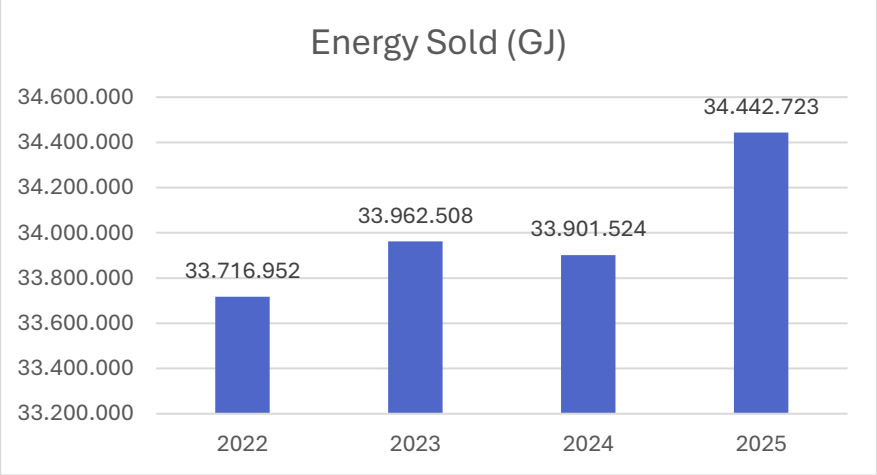
Total consumption amounted to 8,597,525 kWh, equivalent to 30,950 GJ. It is worth noting that 1 kWh equals 0.0036 GJ and that a database is available provided by the account and energy records department. The database contains the kWh values for each of the sites associated with Enel through parent and child accounts; these are combined with consumption data from previous months and filtered by site type to sum the two representative values for residential and industrial sites. The data is consolidated in an Excel file updated four times a year, every three months, known as the IDA report.



Energy consumption from non-renewable sources was 23,282 **GJ**, representing an increase compared to 2024 consumption, related to higher gasoline consumption for the operation of leased vehicles. Operational activity during the year increased slightly compared to conditions in 2025.



Finally, a total of 34,442,723 GJ of electricity was sold during the year.



Waste Management

To ensure proper management of the Company's environmental aspects, we monitor the materials and waste generated, both by internal and external partners, through controls that ensure appropriate treatment of the waste generated according to its nature.

Waste in power generation

Waste in the construction of new projects

In 2025, we conducted training sessions and campaigns with contractors to ensure proper sorting and reuse of waste at various projects under construction, thereby promoting the efficient use of solid waste. Additionally, in educational institutions within the areas of influence of our projects, we reinforced proper waste management both at the project sites and in their homes

- ***Zero waste*:** aims to reduce and minimize waste generated by the use of water bags for hydration and Styrofoam waste by using these items less and replacing them with more sustainable alternatives.

Construction projects generate domestic liquid waste and solid waste. No wastewater discharge is required; therefore, no discharge permit is held, and this waste is managed by external contractors who possess all necessary permits.

In 2025, the following waste was generated at construction sites:

- Domestic wastewater: 700 m^3
- Recyclable solid waste: 50,200 kg
- Non-recyclable solid waste: 32,000 kg

Material consumption in energy generation – Colombia and CAM Material consumption

GRI 301-1, 301-2.

Total resources used in the production process (tons)

Type of resources	Resources	Unit	2024	2025
Chemical materials	Hydrazine - virgin	Tons	4.89	2.18
	Caustic soda	Ton	5.94	5.50
	Sulfuric acid/chloride	Ton	0.00	0.14
	Virgin ammonia	Ton	-	6.80
	Trisodium phosphate - virgin	Ton	-	0.35
	Sodium hypochlorite	Tons	19.38	6.80
	Other	Ton	0	10.21
Fuels from non-renewable sources	Coal	Tons	504,000	0.00
	Fuel oil	Tons	0	0.00

	Natural gas	$m^3 \times 10^6$	0	0.00
	Diesel	Tons	2,819	0.00
Others	Lubricating oil	Ton	12.22	8.25
	Dielectric oil	Ton	0	0.00
	Printing paper	Ton	0	1.20
Recycled/reused	Lubricating oil	Tons	1.27	0.64
% reused				7.77
Total				2,066.43

Of the materials used, 7.7% was reused, corresponding to the use of lubricants.

For Central America, which includes operational hydroelectric and photovoltaic power plants in Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, consumption has primarily consisted of oil and paper, as described below.

Table1 Consumables at Central American power plants

Type of resource	Resources	2025
Other	Lubricating oil (tons)	8.82
	Dielectric oil Ton	0
	Printing paper Ton	0.189
Recovered/reused	Lubricating oil Ton	0.00
% reused	Lubricating oil	0%

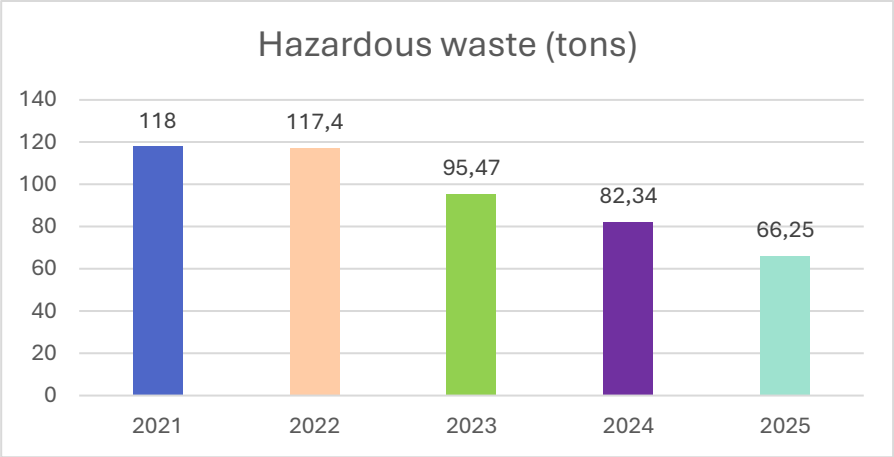
During the reporting period, no consumables were recycled or reused.

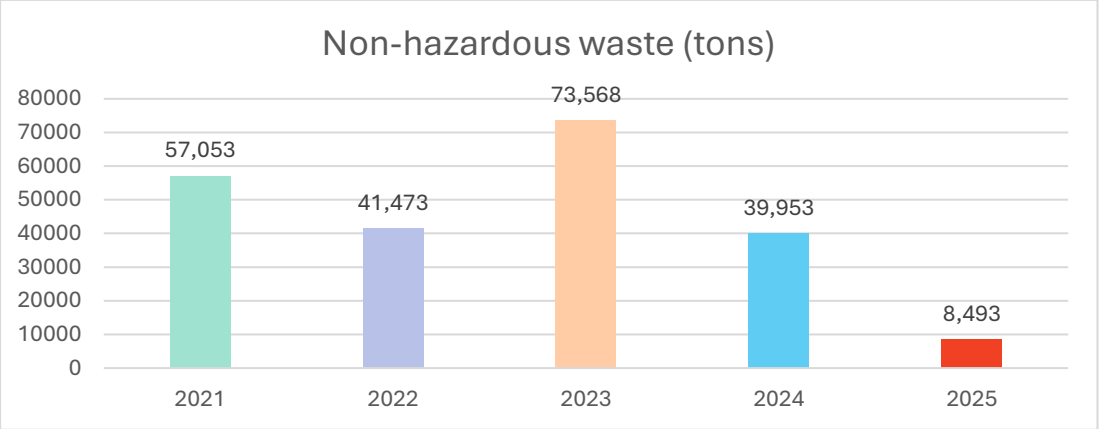
Waste generated and recovered

IF EU 150a.1

GRI 306-3, 306-4, 306-5

As part of its solid and liquid waste management at power plants, the company implements processes for the separation, storage, transport, and final disposal of waste, prioritizing processes that support the circular economy. During the reporting period, a total of **8,559.46** tons of waste was generated. Of the total waste generated, **8,172.54** tons correspond to ash from the Termozipa Power Plant, representing 95% of the total waste generated, which is subjected to recovery and reuse processes within the circular economy framework as byproducts.





WASTE BY CATEGORY IN "tons"			
CONTENTS	306-3	306-4	306-5
	WASTE GENERATED TOTAL	**WASTE NOT SENT FOR DISPOSAL**	**WASTE INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL**
Composition of waste			
HAZARDOUS	66.25	56.23	10.02
NON-HAZARDOUS	8,493.21	8,258.72	234.49
TOTAL, NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	**8,493.21**		
TOTAL, HAZARDOUS WASTE	**66.25**		

Below is a breakdown of the waste:

	Treatment method	Type of waste	2025 (tons)
Hazardous	Recovery	Burnt dielectric oil	29.4
		Used oils and greases	
		Oil-contaminated water	
		Lead-acid batteries	
		Scrap metal	
		Chemical containers	
		Hydrocarbon-contaminated waste	
	Co-processing	Used oils and fats	16.67

		Water contaminated with hydrocarbons	
		Hydrocarbon-contaminated waste	
		Paint waste	
		Oil-soaked waste	
	Disposal	Water contaminated with hydrocarbons	10.0
		Waste containing acids and bases	
		Asbestos, fiber, and roofing tile waste	
		Paint waste	
	Post-consumer	Batteries	8.9
		Tubes, fluorescent lamps	
	Thermal	Oil-contaminated water	1,188
		Waste contaminated with hydrocarbons	
		Paint waste	
	PCBs (Washed)	PCB-contaminated waste	0
Hazardous subtotal			**66.25**
Non-hazardous	Recycling Recovery Utilization	Glass	70.3
		Plastic	
		Paper	
		Cardboard	
		Scrap metal and other metals	
		Electronic waste	
		Copper wire scraps	
	Compost	Organic (recycled)	15.9
	Landfill	Inorganic and organic	27.1
	Other	Waste extracted from rivers or the sea	207.41
		Ash	
		Wood	
		Construction debris	
		WWTP sludge	
	By-products	Ash	8,172.54
Non-hazardous subtotals			**8,493.21**

Notable waste management activities at power plants include:

- Recovery of tires from the Bogotá River. A recovery process is carried out involving 2,189 tires extracted from the Bogotá River and 63,946 tons of waste from the Bogotá River. In the case of tires, this process involves sorting and cleaning them with appropriate products, allowing them to be reused for the construction of playground equipment and structures installed in parks at educational institutions, as well as for the beautification of public spaces in the municipalities within the power plants' area of influence.
- Implementation phase at renewable power plants and production at thermal power plants of *the Waste Management software,* which allows for maintaining an inventory of stored waste quantities to establish mechanisms for identifying their characteristics, along with their classification, labeling, and subsequent disposal at thermal and renewable power plants.

- Sale of ash as a byproduct of internal processes to cement companies and civil engineering projects, as part of the commitment to the circular economy at the Termozipa Power Plant.
- Implementation of the *Zero Waste* program, which aims to treat, utilize, and recover waste generated at power plants.

Waste Generated and Utilized in Central America

The following is a summary of waste generation and utilization for Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama in 2025.

WASTE BY BREAKDOWN IN "TONS" CENTRAL AMERICA "			
CONTENTS	306-3	306-4	306-5
	WASTE GENERATED TOTAL	**WASTE NOT SENT FOR DISPOSAL**	**WASTE INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL**
Composition of waste			
HAZARDOUS	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-HAZARDOUS	133.07	56.60	76.47
BY-PRODUCTS	0.00	0	0
TOTAL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	**133.07**		
TOTAL HAZARDOUS WASTE	**0.00**		

This represents a total of 133.07 tons of waste generated, of which 43% is recovered.

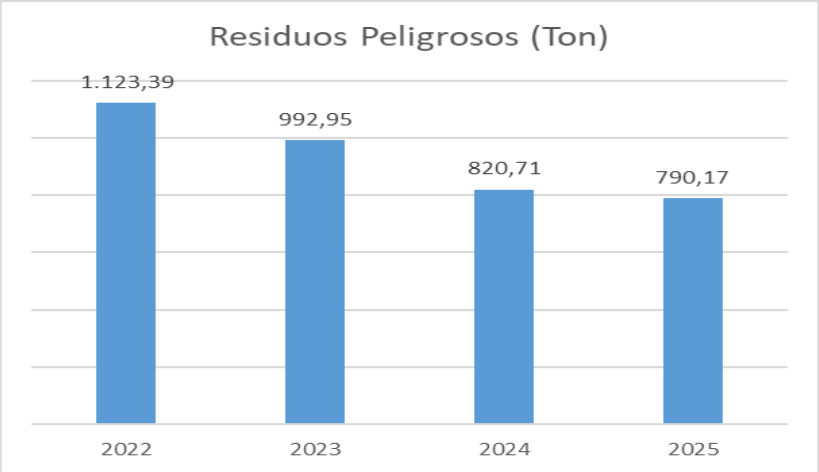
Waste in Energy Distribution – Enel *Grids*

The Enel Grids business line generated a total of **63,013.5 tons of waste** during the course of its activities, of which 790.17 tons are hazardous waste and 62,223.37 tons are non-hazardous waste.

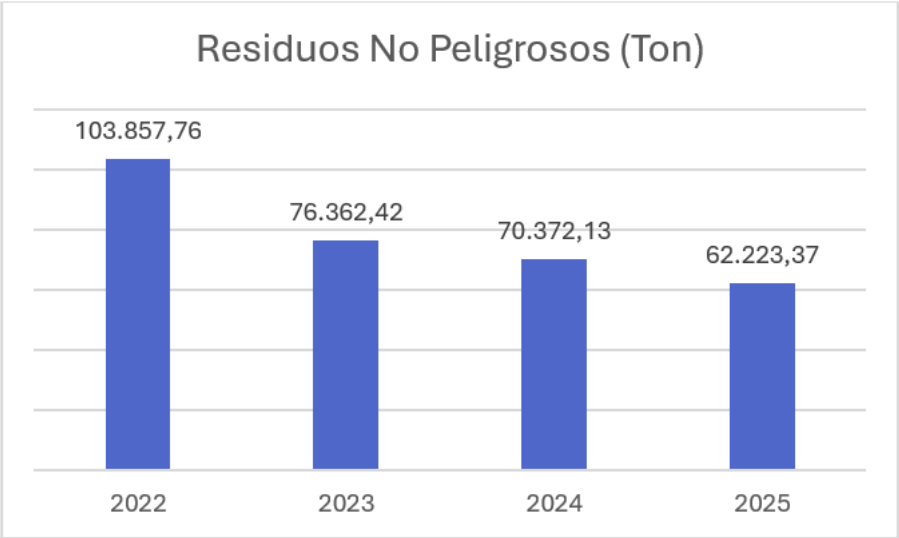
It is worth noting that all solid waste sent to landfills generated by Enel Grids is managed off-site by authorized waste management companies with the necessary environmental permits. This waste may be used for recycling, as a byproduct, or, if required, for incineration or disposal in a secure landfill cell.

It is important to note that the waste generated by Grids is classified according to its material composition to determine the appropriate recovery or disposal processes.

- A 4% decrease in the volume of hazardous waste managed compared to the previous year.



- A 13% decrease in the volume of non-hazardous waste managed compared to the previous year.



The following table details waste by composition

Waste by composition (t)			
Waste composition	Waste generated (t)	Waste diverted from disposal (t)	Waste sent to disposal (t)
Construction and Demolition	17,579.46	15,551.37	2,028.09
Packaging	59.66	59.66	0.00
Municipal waste and similar (urban and forestry prunings)	11,651.52	11,651.52	0.00
Industrial waste	2,760.03	2,750.94	9.09
Soil and stones	30,884.09	25,889.22	4,994.87
PCB-contaminated waste	41.10	41.10	0.00
Asbestos	4.70	0.00	4.70
Oils, water, other liquids	1.13	1.13	0.00
Other waste	31.85	2.69	29.16
Total waste	**63,013.5**	**55,947.63**	**7,065.91**

The following is a breakdown of recycled waste:

Waste diverted from disposal (t)			
	On-site (t)	Off-site (t)	Total (t)
HAZARDOUS			
Preparation for reuse	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recycling	0.00	**745.12**	745.12
Other recovery operations	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	745.12
NON-HAZARDOUS			
Preparation for reuse	0.00	**47,183.41**	47,183.41
Recycling	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other recovery operations	**8,017.00**	0.00	8,017.00
		Total	5,520.04
WASTE AVOIDED			
Total			**5,594.53**

The following is a breakdown of the waste sent for disposal:

Waste sent for disposal (t)			
	On-site (t)	Off-site (t)	Total (t)
HAZARDOUS			
Incineration (with energy recovery)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incineration (without energy recovery)	0.00	**2.10**	2.10
Landfill disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other disposal operations	0.00	**42.95**	42.95
		Total	45.05
NON-HAZARDOUS			
Incineration (with energy recovery)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incineration (without energy recovery)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landfill disposal	0.00	**7,022.96**	7,022.96
Other disposal operations	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	7,022.96
DELETED			
		Total	**7,068.00**

All hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated (55,945.53 tons) was recycled

- Waste from new construction projects

In 2025, we conducted training sessions and campaigns with contractors to ensure proper sorting and reuse of waste at various projects under construction, thereby promoting the efficient use of solid waste.

In 2025, the following construction and demolition waste was generated in projects under construction:

- Recycled CDW: 41,440.60 tons

– Unrecycled CDW: 7,022.96 tons

Waste - Enel Commercial

The Enel Commercial business unit generated a total of **423.8 tons of waste** during the course of its operations. It is worth noting that all solid waste is managed off-site by authorized waste management companies holding the necessary environmental licenses. This waste can be recycled, used as a byproduct, or, if required, sent for incineration or to a landfill. By 2025, all waste was sent for recycling.

It is important to note that the waste generated by Enel Commercial is classified in accordance with its commitment to the proper management of materials, with the aim of ensuring the implementation of appropriate recovery or final disposal processes, guaranteeing compliance with applicable environmental regulations and minimizing impacts on the environment.

Type of Waste	Disposed / Recycled (Weight - Ton)	Percentage of Total (%)
ALUMINUM	9.15	2.2%
IRON SCRAP	104.27	24.6%
COPPER	3.13	0.7%
BRONZE	0.56	0.1%
NUCLEO (Export)	13.68	3.2%
POLYMER	11.39	2.7%
PORCELAIN	1.54	0.4%
GLASS	5.37	1.3%
CONCRETE (RUBBLE)	264.65	62.4%
LITHIUM BATTERIES	0.40	0.1%
DIELECTRIC OIL	6.84	1.6%
WEEE (electronic cards and other parts)	1.24	0.3%
MERCURY BULBS (Hg LIGHTS)	0.02	0.00%
DISCHARGE TUBES (Na BULBS)	1.54	0.4%
Total	**423.8**	**100%**

Of the total waste generated, 2%, equivalent to 9.6 tons, consists of hazardous waste, which required separate handling, storage, and final disposal due to its potential risk to human health and the environment. Meanwhile, 98%, equivalent to 414.1 tons, consists of non-hazardous waste, which was managed through recycling processes in accordance with current environmental regulations .

In 2025, 423.8 tons of the total hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated were recycled through processes managed by an authorized waste management company, in compliance with current environmental laws and regulations. This initiative reduced the amount of waste sent to final disposal, promoting the circular economy and helping to minimize the environmental impacts associated with waste management.

Type of Waste	Classification	Total Amount (t)	Recovery	Final Disposal
ALUMINUM	Non-hazardous	9.15	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
IRON SCRAP	Non-hazardous	104.27	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
COPPER	Non-hazardous	3.13	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
BRONZE	Non-hazardous	0.56	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
CORE (Export)	Non-hazardous	13.68	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
POLYMER	Non-hazardous	11.39	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
PORCELAIN	Non-hazardous	1.54	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
GLASS	Non-hazardous	5.37	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
CONCRETE (RUBBLE)	Non-hazardous	264.65	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
LITHIUM BATTERIES	Non-hazardous	0.40	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
DIELECTRIC OIL	Hazardous	6.84	Recycling	NOT intended for disposal
WEEE (electronic cards and other parts)	Hazardous	1.24	Recycling	NOT for disposal
MERCURY BULB (Hg BULBS)	Hazardous	0.02	Recycling	NOT for disposal
DISCHARGE TUBES (Na BULBS)	Dangerous	1.54	Recycling	NOT for disposal
Total		423.8		

Strengthening environmental awareness

In distribution networks

Management of risks associated with PCBs

Various outreach initiatives were implemented, notably the production of a video focused on identifying PCBs in third-party equipment in collaboration with the District Education Secretariat, which explained the responsibility equipment owners have in the comprehensive management of PCBs to protect the environment. In addition, the distribution of informational brochures directly to the community continued, providing clear and accessible information on the risks associated with PCBs. These actions help raise public awareness and promote a better understanding of the company's efforts in managing the risks of this substance.

Environmental Incident Management

To strengthen activities aimed at managing environmental incidents, training sessions were conducted on investigating events—specifically wildfires and large-scale spills—to ensure readiness to respond to such emergencies. Environmental Awareness and Education

Environmental awareness and education activities were also carried out, including the following:

- *Total Quality Inspections* training to enhance the environmental expertise of internal and external inspectors.
- Awareness sessions on waste management and recycling, environmental emergency management, and the management of wildlife and epiphytic species.
- Awareness sessions on water and energy conservation and efficient use, and waste separation at administrative and operational sites, aimed at strengthening these practices in employees' daily activities.

– **In Staff & Services Management**

During 2025, Enel Colombia S.A. ESP strengthened its environmental management through systematic audit processes, contractor monitoring, and improvement actions focused on regulatory compliance and sustainable performance.

Within the framework of external recertification audits, no significant findings related to environmental management were identified. Meanwhile, in the audit of the Sustainability Report, recommendations were issued for the *Staff and Services* areas, primarily related to the standardization of processes for the collection, consolidation, and safekeeping of the information supporting said report. These recommendations were addressed in a timely manner through the drafting, review, and publication of document DT SS 070 – Consolidation and Processing of the IDA Report, as well as its corresponding upload to the EDEN platform, thereby strengthening the traceability and consistency of the reported information.

Additionally, environmental reviews were conducted on 14 S&S and ICT contractors as part of the monitoring of applicable environmental requirements, totaling 20 inspections during the year. As a result of this exercise, it was found that 22% of the findings were associated with non-compliance with the Environmental Management Plan (, PMA), primarily regarding solid waste segregation, while 78% corresponded to regulatory non-compliance with the Environmental Management System (EMS), which were addressed through action plans and follow-up.

Likewise, two on-site inspections were conducted to verify compliance with regulatory environmental requirements at *staff-providing* companies: SOA, responsible for occupational medical examinations, and QUIROMAR, a manufacturer and supplier of corporate uniforms. As a result of these activities, one minor non-conformity was identified, related to performance measurement in service delivery, and one opportunity for improvement was identified, aimed at strengthening the environmental management culture and communication with suppliers and external parties.

In terms of capacity building, two environmental management training sessions were conducted for contractors, focusing on legal and contractual requirements. Additionally, 299 people in corporate buildings were trained through the waste management and employee environmental responsibilities program.

Finally, four circular economy projects developed by *Staff and Service* contractors were shared, which had a direct impact on waste optimization and circulation, contributing to the reduction of environmental impacts and the strengthening of a more sustainable management model.

OTHER ACTIONS WITH COMMUNITIES IN AREAS OF INFLUENCE

- **Initiatives with Communities in the Bogotá River Basins**

In 2025, visits to the **Pagua and Casalaco** chain power plants took the form of workshops focused on **raising awareness about environmental management, operational processes, and best practices** implemented by the plants in their areas of influence. These events helped strengthen relationships with communities, local authorities, and other stakeholders, promoting transparency and direct knowledge of the environmental actions being carried out.

The events were primarily structured around **guided tours of the facilities**, with special emphasis on visits to striking and contrasting sites such as the Bogotá River in the Charquito Intake area, the Muña Pumping Station, the Renace Forest, and the ecotourism trail at the Muña Reservoir (Tywa and rehabilitation site), designed as an educational setting to explain energy generation processes, measures to protect natural resources, and the environmental mitigation and compensation actions implemented by the company. Through this approach, participants were able to see firsthand how the power plants operate and learn about their commitment to environmental sustainability.

At the **Casalaco Chain**, the operational report showed **83% progress** toward the annual goal, with **five of the six scheduled sessions** completed, attended by a total of **54 participants**. One of the planned visits could not take place during the period and was rescheduled for 2026, due to logistical and scheduling issues in the region.

The visits as part of this initiative involved various community groups and institutional stakeholders. In the municipalities of **Soacha and El Colegio**, “ ” sessions were held with the community of **El Charquito**, with residents of the villages **of Zaden, La Junca**, **and Redondillo**, and with the **municipal government of El Colegio**. In the municipality of **San Antonio del Tequendama**, visits were conducted with local communities, as well as with victims of the armed conflict and residents of **Santandercito**.

Meanwhile, in the **Pagua Chain**, visits included the educational community of the **Gustavo Uribe Ramírez Educational Institution (GUR)**, the community of the **Paraíso** village, and residents of the **Santa Marta and Marsella** villages. These sessions helped raise public awareness of the environmental actions carried out at the plant and reinforced environmental education and awareness processes in the region.

Environmental Investments and Expenses

Power Plants

By 2025, an investment of **15,849,149,868.00** was made for the development of initiatives and environmental compliance at the power plants. These funds were allocated to ambient air and climate protection, wastewater management, waste management, biodiversity and landscape protection, and compensation measures, among other environmental protection activities, environmental agreements, environmental management with

authorities, and environmental studies.

Description	Amount 2025 ($)
Environmental protection expenditures PG	
Ambient air and climate protection.	$ 1,865,814,636
Water resource protection management	$ 4,045,562,728
Biodiversity and landscape protection	$ 1,579,349,198
Other Environmental Protection Activities	$ 1,977,635,456
Environmental services	$ 2,677,500,767
Management and logistics of Environmental Offsets	$ 2,486,459,710
Environmental assurance	$ 813,868,823
Environmental studies	$402,958,550
Total Expenses	**$ 15,849,149,868**

– **Distribution Networks**

Environmental investments and expenses for 2025, for the Enel Grids business line, totaled $107,305,524,404 million, allocated as follows:

Description	2025 Amount ($)
Awareness-raising and environmental culture promotion activities	$ 60,824,999
Compensation for tree-related interventions (SDA payments)	$ 372,330,716
Legal compliance (PCB risk communication, compliance assessment, archaeological plans, and other obligations)	$ 9,208,314,111
Environmental studies, reports, management plans (archaeology, wildlife, etc.) and communication costs related to the development of new projects	$8,684,064,939
Assessment and monitoring of administrative procedures	$ 172,944,065
Technical measures for biodiversity protection	$ 36,746,334
Other costs related to environmental management	$109,993,565
Value-sharing and social management projects within the framework of project development	$1,630,887,107
Environmental services at the recovery facility and management of other hazardous waste	$3,809,188,149
Mandatory planting as part of environmental permit compliance	$15,357,252
Equipment replacement, infrastructure restoration/removal, fault correction, or modernization due to environmental impacts	$7,204,300,000
Work on trees interfering with infrastructure	$3,615,084,269
Noise and electromagnetic field measurements	$ 15,962,102
Climate change - Climate change management activities	$2,873,260,657
Prevention and preparedness for environmental emergencies	$74,632,004
Replacement of bare conductors with insulated ones and undergrounding of power lines	$39,844,400,000
Implementation of the Loss Reduction Program	$29,577,234,135
Total sustainability expenses and investments	**$107,305,524,404**

Climate Aspects

TCF Metrics and Targets; IFRS S2

Enel is committed to achieving net-zero emissions—without relying on carbon removal technologies or nature-based solutions—in relation to power generation and the sale of electricity and natural gas to end customers, using innovation as a catalyst.

The positioning and strategy adopted by the Enel Group for this purpose allow us to chart a path *toward Net-Zero* by 2040, for both direct and indirect emissions.

Regulatory Context on Climate Change

The Company has focused its efforts on understanding the context of environmental regulation regarding climate change and the energy transition in Colombia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama, with the aim of participating in the development of the roadmap in these countries and the various strategies that governments implement to achieve greenhouse gas reduction targets.
The regulatory context is discussed in greater detail in the following chapter, and below we outline Enel Colombia's participation in and advocacy for public policies and strategies.

In Colombia

E2050 Strategy

The long-term E2050 strategy is a government policy instrument that guides national, sectoral, and regional actions to build a climate-resilient future in Colombia. Enel Colombia participated in forums to coordinate initiatives related to a diversified energy mix, mobility and infrastructure, and sustainable cities, based on the Enel Group's established position on circular cities and supported by its global decarbonization goal for 2040.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

The Government of Colombia established adaptation targets and mitigation measures that will guide its actions during the 2020–2030 period, improving upon the commitment presented in the 2015 NDC ( ), and raising its ambition. Enel Colombia contributed to the development of the NDC by participating in various coordination forums, as well as through the results of the Energy Transition Roadmap study, prepared in collaboration with the University of the Andes under the title *"Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions Roadmap* for Colombia: Diagnosis, Perspectives, and Guidelines for Defining Possible Strategies in the Face of Climate Change."

In this regard, in 2022 Enel Colombia developed, together with the Regional Center for Energy Studies, the study "Colombia 2050 Energy Transition Roadmap" (ETR), with the aim of establishing a medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050) vision that would quantify both the costs and economic benefits of accelerating the energy transition process, and provide recommendations to help meet the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In 2023, this study was widely disseminated among the country's key *stakeholders*, including both government authorities and industry associations, which has helped establish Enel as a leading company in energy transition issues. In the same vein, in 2023, an *in-house* study on Bogotá's energy transition was conducted using the TIMES model, which serves as a tool for institutional and regulatory engagement with district authorities to discuss feasible development scenarios and identify electrification opportunities in the Bogotá region.

In January 2024, the UPME extended a formal invitation to Enel Colombia to participate in the development of the National Energy Plan (PEN) 2024–2054. The Company presented eight strategic proposals for the UPME's consideration, including:

- Deployment of renewable generation platforms in operational areas of the National Interconnected System ( ).

- *Grid for the Energy Transition*.
- Energy Efficiency.
- Intraday markets and incentives for renewable energy.
- Energy Storage Systems in SDL and STR.
- Intercity charging infrastructure. (clarify what electric mobility is)
- Prior Consultation Regulation. (to streamline permitting for renewable and linear projects)
- Visions of Resilience and Digitalization for 2050

Central American Context

Guatemala

Through Decree No. 07 of 2013, Guatemala enacted the Framework Law to Regulate Vulnerability Reduction, Mandatory Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change, and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation, which defines various instruments, national capacities, and strategies for climate resilience, including:

- The establishment of the National Council on Climate Change
- The National Climate Change Information System (SNICC)
- National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
- National Climate Change Fund

Most of these strategies are not yet regulated and are still in their early stages. The country has made progress on issues such as electric mobility and tax exemptions for the production of green hydrogen.

On the other hand, the energy sector in Guatemala accounts for 28% of GHG emissions, which is why it has been classified as a priority for defining actions to reduce them. According to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Interconnected System generates 69.72% of its electricity from renewable sources, and expects this figure to reach 80% by 2030.

As part of the 2023 release of the study in which the Enel Group and the consulting firm Deloitte developed the report titled: Roadmap to Strengthen the Role of *Stakeholders* in the Context of Guatemala's Energy Transition, a consulting project was undertaken to analyze and propose regulatory adjustments for the provision of complementary and *stand-alone* services in Guatemala. Preliminary findings were shared with the authorities, and by the end of 2023, the technical analyses and regulatory proposals were ready to be presented to Guatemalan authorities.

Costa Rica

The 2023–2026 National Development Plan includes a national decarbonization target, measured by the year-over-year change in CO_2 emissions resulting from fossil fuel use. Progress has been made on strategies for decarbonization, electric mobility, distributed generation, and green hydrogen, and there are plans to reform the electricity sector.

The country's electricity grid has been renewable for several years now, so the discussion is focusing more on decarbonization and adaptation.

In 2023, the results of a study conducted in Costa Rica by the Enel Group and the consulting firm Deloitte—titled "Roadmap to Strengthen the Role of *Stakeholders* in Costa Rica's

Energy Transition"—were presented to various trade associations and government bodies.

In 2024, the Ministry of the Environment, in conjunction with other ministries, issued **Costa Rica's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy**, which aims to contribute to the global sustainability agenda, including the mobilization of resources for climate change management. Enel contributed to this process during the public consultation on the document.

Panama

In 2023, Enel contributed to the update of the NDC by participating in various coordination forums, building on the work carried out in the 2022 study. In that study, the Enel Group and the consulting firm Deloitte developed a report titled "Roadmap to Strengthen the Role of *Stakeholders* in Panama's Energy Transition," which was shared with various stakeholders. As a result of these outreach efforts, invitations were received to participate in the consulting firm's workshops: "Cost-Benefit Analysis of Energy Transition Scenarios for Panama's Energy and Electric Mobility Sectors" (IDB/SNE), in gathering inputs for the Roadmap for Digitalization in Panama, and in workshops to disseminate the Draft Energy Transition Law.

In 2024, the updated NDCs were launched, and Panama's Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities was issued, establishing the eligibility criteria for activities that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation goals. Enel contributed during the public consultation phase in the drafting of these documents.

In 2025, Panama's Ministry of the Environment published the draft Framework Law on Climate Change and Green Transition. Enel contributed during the public consultation phase of this document's development.

Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan - Enel Colombia

Enel Colombia has a **Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan (PIGCCe)**, whose purpose is to identify, evaluate, prioritize, define, and update goals, measures, and actions for adaptation and, in particular, mitigation, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and achieve *Net Zero*.

In 2025, with specialized technical assistance[1] and support from the Ministry of Mines and Energy, progress was made in developing and updating this Plan, and a focus on gender and biodiversity in climate issues was incorporated. In this regard, the **Net-Zero Ambition Decarbonization Plan** contained in the PIGCCe encompasses:

- The commitment to bring forward the *Net-Zero* timeline by 10 years, from 2050 to 2040, for both direct and indirect emissions
- Achieving zero emissions in relation to power generation and sales of electricity and natural gas by 2040
- Selling electricity produced 100% from renewable sources by 2040
- Accelerating the decarbonization of generation activities by gradually replacing the thermal power portfolio with new renewable capacity, in coordination with and subject to prior approval of government authorizations

Regarding this last point, we highlight the fulfillment of the goal established in the PIGCCe regarding the sale of the Cartagena Thermal Power Plant in 2023, to focus efforts on the development of non-conventional renewable projects.

Climate Partnerships

Through various public and private partnerships with key stakeholders, Enel Colombia acts as an enabler of emissions reduction for its customers, while participating in initiatives that promote carbon neutrality and decarbonization, contributing to social impact and value creation.

Thus, in 2025, it actively contributed to the Ministry of Mines and Energy's Carbon-Neutral Electricity Sector Alliance, which it joined in 2021.

Mitigation

The Company seeks to identify measures aimed at zero emissions, as well as to quantify greenhouse gas emissions. The results of this quantification lead to action plans (general recommendations) grouped into activities focused on energy efficiency, renewable generation, and demand management.

In addition, the Company monitors its portfolio of mitigation-related projects underway in each of its business lines:

Enel Green Power

Country	Project	Description
Colombia	Renewable Energy Certification	As part of its product portfolio, Enel Colombia offers its customers an innovative solution: IREC certificates issued by THE INTERNATIONAL REC STANDARD. These certificates ensure that the energy consumed during a specific period comes from non-conventional renewable energy sources, adding distinctive and significant value to its products. In 2025, Enel Colombia issued I-REC certificates to 197 customers, representing a consumption of approximately 2,321 GWh.
Colombia	Carbon Credit Certificates	During 2025, the company issued 701,424 carbon credits associated with renewable energy projects for future periods.
Colombia	Guayepo I & II Solar Power Plant	Located in the municipalities of Ponedera and Sabanalarga, in the department of Atlántico, Guayepo I & II has a net effective capacity of 370 megawatts of alternating current (MWac) and 820,600 interconnected solar panels, which generate approximately 1,030 gigawatt-hours per year (GWh/year) of energy, capable of meeting the needs of around 1.5 million people—a population comparable in size to that of Barranquilla. It began commercial operation in 2024.
Colombia	La Loma Photovoltaic Park	With an installed capacity of 187 megawatts, it is capable of generating 420 GWh of renewable energy per year, enough to supply nearly 600,000 Colombian citizens annually, while preventing the emission of 198,000 tons of CO2 per year. It began commercial operation in 2024.
Colombia	El Paso Photovoltaic Park	El Paso has the capacity to produce approximately 176 GWh per year, which can meet the annual energy needs of approximately 102,000 Colombian households—nearly 400,000 people (comparable to a city like Valledupar)—while preventing the annual

		emission of approximately 100,000 tons of CO2 into the atmosphere. It began commercial operation in 2024.
Colombia	Fundación Solar Park	The Fundación Solar Park provides Colombia with approximately 267 GWh/year of energy during the 2023–2037 period, enough to meet the needs of approximately 380,000 citizens, while preventing the emission of 168,400 tons of CO2 per year. It began commercial operation in 2024.
Colombia	Phasing Out Coal-Fired Power Generation	The Enel Group has planned a global investment of 12 billion euros for the period 2025–2027 to accelerate the development of renewable energy
Panama	Madre La Vieja	Renewable energy 30.88 MW • Began commercial operation in 2024
Panama	Solar Bank	Renewable energy 30.01 MW • Began commercial operation in 2024
Guatemala	Hydroelectric power plants	5 hydroelectric power plants with a total installed capacity of 162 MW, namely El Canadá (45.928 MW), Montecristo (13.042 MW), Matanzas and San Isidro (15.229 MW), and Palo Viejo (88.192 MW). The company also operates an electricity trading firm that conducts transactions in the local market, the Regional Electricity Market, and Mexico

Enel *Grids* - Colombia

Project	Description
100% Cundinamarca	The scenario for achieving universal access to electricity in Enel Colombia's service area suggests the need to secure funding of over $124 billion in the coming years and the Company's adoption of new technologies, in line with new industry regulations. Regarding the number of unconnected households electrified by 2025, infrastructure was built to provide electricity to 875 families in various municipalities of Cundinamarca and Meta, benefiting 7,803 households since the project's inception in 2016.
Contribution to the reduction of technical losses	The annual Energy Performance Indicator (IDEns) titled "Contribution to the reduction of technical losses through the repowering/modernization of MV circuits" considers projects that, among their benefits, would also have a positive impact on reducing technical losses in distribution networks. The activities carried out in this type of project are implemented by the Regional Operations Area in accordance with the Company's planned schedule. By the end of 2025, 103.13 km of the grid will have been repowered or modernized as part of the projects included in the IDEn, which would contribute 0.56 GWh/year toward reducing technical losses. It is estimated that this reduction could result in a reduction in emissions of approximately 99.41 tons of CO2eq.
Solid Waste Transformation	This project aims to make the most of the solid waste generated during the construction phase of the electrical substations and, in collaboration with the communities in the area of influence, transform it into items that can provide a benefit by extending their useful life. In 2025, this project was implemented in the areas surrounding the Porvenir, Bochica, and Montevideo electrical substations during the construction phase, successfully transforming and utilizing approximately 2.3 tons of solid waste, including wood from equipment packaging, scrap metal, plastic, and concrete, among other materials. This project was implemented from 2021 to 2025 at the Porvenir Electrical Substation, Bochica Electrical Substation, Montevideo Electrical Substation, Tren de Occidente Electrical Substation, Barzalosa Electrical Substation, Calle Primera Electrical Substation, San José Electrical Substation, and Terminal Electrical Substation; collecting 20.2 tons of solid waste, which was transformed, in

	collaboration with the communities in the area of influence, into products for the benefit of the communities.
Virtual Bill	Virtual Bill closed out 2025 with 1,293,918 registered customers, representing a 19% increase compared to the end of 2024 (1,087,066), with 206,852 new customers. The number of registered users represents approximately 32.1% of Enel Colombia's total customer base in the regulated market. This growth enabled 23.83% of the bills issued throughout the year to be sent digitally. The conversion strategy focused on offering the service through various customer service channels (in-person, remote, and digital). Additionally, the recent registration of customers in the private portal to manage their payments drove greater adoption of the service by users who already had digital payment habits.
Modernization of lighting in substations	A technology upgrade (from fluorescent tubes, sodium lamps, and incandescent bulbs to LED lighting) was carried out at five substations—Noroeste, Tunal, Ubalá, Villagómez, and Torca—achieving lighting that complies with regulations regarding the required lumens for each space, resulting in energy savings and improved facility safety
Management of SF6 leaks in prioritized substations	We continued to identify critical power equipment in order to schedule maintenance or facility upgrades, thereby minimizing the number of leaks. Likewise, leak repair activities were carried out using epoxy sealants and heat-shrinkable tape to reduce SF6 emissions. By 2025, a 49% reduction in SF6 gas emissions was achieved compared to 2024 levels.

Enel Commercial - Colombia

Electric Mobility	• Sales of 947 charging stations were made for the B2B, B2B2C, and B2C segments, and 280 chargers were installed in homes and businesses nationwide. • 51.48 GWh of energy consumed through our own electric charging stations and those at La Rolita, as well as at electric bus terminal charging points. • Maintenance continued on the 6 public charging points with La Rolita, as well as on the electric bus terminal charging stations in Bogotá.
Cosenit	Nine photovoltaic systems are in operation with a total capacity of 34.43 MWp and an estimated annual energy production of 40,658 MWh—enough energy to supply more than 33,000 households consuming 100 kWh/month. This effort is equivalent to planting 264,277 trees and contributes to a reduction of 4,577 tons of CO2 per year.

Governance

This section covers how climate governance and the decision-making process have been established within the Company, analyzing its stakeholders and their current roles. It highlights the development of the ABC of Climate Change guide. An internal committee has also been formed, involving different areas of the Company to facilitate the development of this Plan. Finally, it addresses the role of climate finance in the Company's core business activities in relation to low-carbon development. It also identifies governance-oriented measures that enable knowledge transfer to certain stakeholders and engage the community within the operation's area of influence regarding climate change management.

Enel Green Power

Colombia	Guavio Environmental Education	During the 2025 period, workshops were held in the five municipalities within the Guavio Power Plant's area of influence to teach participants how to make candles from used cooking oil, with the aim of minimizing improper disposal and reducing the pollution load on the region's water sources. The activities involved communities from 30 villages, representing more than 50% of the Direct Influence Area (AID), engaging over 1,160 people, including adults and youth. Through these initiatives, participants strengthened their knowledge of waste management and circular economy principles, recognizing the potential to transform household waste into products
Colombia	Environmental education in communities near power generation facilities	Through its environmental education program, Enel Colombia has been carrying out various activities aimed at strengthening relationships with communities and promoting the preservation of the environment, natural resources, and biodiversity. These initiatives include, among others, food security through the implementation of home gardens, circular economy projects, the development of wildlife guides, tree planting and fish stocking projects in the El Quimbo and Betania reservoirs, as well as training programs on topics of interest to the communities. By 2025, a total of 22,092 social actors had been engaged in the Environmental Education Program across 20 municipalities in Huila and Cundinamarca.
Colombia	Environmental education in educational institutions near power plants	For the 2025 period, various activities were carried out in coordination with educational institutions in municipalities of the departments of Huila and Cundinamarca. Work was conducted with 29 main educational institutions and 83 rural branches across 20 municipalities in the departments of Huila and Cundinamarca. The following achievements resulted from the activities carried out in educational institutions within the areas of influence: • 157 sessions with teachers for the creation, structuring, and development of PRAEs in educational institutions and their integration with environmental education initiatives, with 1,370 participants from the educational community. • Twenty-eight school environmental projects of ecological and sustainable interest were defined and developed in educational institutions within the power plants' areas of influence, for which the necessary resources for implementation were provided. • 206 annual environmental training sessions were held with students; as a result of these workshops, school environmental projects of ecological and sustainable interest were strengthened at each educational institution, with 3,791 students in attendance. • A total of 176 annual follow-up sessions were held to support the implementation of environmental, ecological, and sustainable projects at educational institutions within the power plants' catchment areas; these sessions were attended by 1,364 students, who participated in recreational, hands-on, and interactive activities. • Environmental events were held through 331 workshops or events celebrating environmental commemorative dates for educational institutions in the areas of influence, with a total participation of 4,605 people. • We carried out 86 workshops on water conservation and efficient water use specifically targeting educational institutions, raising awareness among 896 participants about water resource protection. 75 annual beautification and reforestation activities were carried out in the surroundings of educational institutions in the area of influence,

		with the participation of 607 people, including students and teachers, focused on the aesthetic and ecological improvement of their campuses.
Colombia	Strengthening of sustainable production systems	The program implemented in the Casalaco Generation Chain, whose operations were concentrated in the municipalities of Soacha, San Antonio del Tequendama, and El Colegio, with territorial coverage in 18 villages within its direct area of influence. In terms of beneficiaries, the program to strengthen production systems reported the implementation of 948 follow-up sessions, reaching 654 participants throughout the chain. For the Pagua Generation Chain during the 2025 period, the initiatives carried out under the food security, vegetable gardens, and nurseries program in the municipalities of El Colegio and Granada, within the Pagua Chain's area of influence, focused on strengthening sustainable production systems, environmental education, and community participation, with a territorial and agroecological " " approach. The program was active in a total of 25 villages. In the municipality of El Colegio, the program to strengthen production systems involved more than 1,200 participants. As part of the environmental and educational infrastructure, the process also involved the direct participation of 40 people associated with the seven community and forest nurseries, located on private and community lands in the intervention areas of El Colegio and Granada.
Panama	Vivarium Lab	600 native fruit and timber trees were distributed, including notable species such as false guayacán, oak, lorito, lemon, soursop, pomarrosa, guava, espavé, avocado, mango, and cashew, with the aim of contributing to the mitigation of climate change. This year, an average of 1,400 trees were planted in collaboration with our partners: the Autonomous University of Chiriquí (UNACHI), the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Sustainable Development (ICADES), the Mayor's Office of David, the Ministry of the Environment, and various universities and schools.
Guatemala	El Canadá Hydroelectric Plant - Eco-Remanufacturing	The project supports the plant's operations, which generates hydroelectric power using water from the country's second most polluted river. Plastic material is removed from the water before it is channeled through the turbines. At the collection center, it is sorted for the production of plastic sheets. These plastic sheets are used, in collaboration with 1) school administrations in the plant's catchment area, and 2) Enel's Volunteer Program, for the maintenance of desks and waste sorting bins. To date, 21,355 pounds of plastic have been reused to manufacture new products: 1,200 pieces of school furniture, 78 panels for the walls of educational modules, 33 planks for community benches, 1 playground set, and more than 400 refurbished school desks, benefiting 14 educational centers
Guatemala	Forest Cover	In 2025, reforestation campaigns were carried out in water recharge areas near Enel's power plants in Guatemala. A total of 260,000 square meters were reforested, with the planting of 28,600 native tree species, involving people from various organizations, communities, and volunteers from ENEL Guatemala.
Costa Rica	Annual reforestation campaign	Every year, a reforestation campaign is carried out with the participation of internal and external volunteers. In 2025, 400 trees of species native to the area were planted.
Panama	Reforestation, cleanup, and beautification of green spaces: Volunteer initiatives	In 2025, we organized volunteer events focused on reforestation, cleanup, and beautification of green spaces in our areas of influence. These activities involved our own employees, contractor staff, and members of the community, schools, and other local stakeholders, promoting collaborative efforts to care for and improve the natural environment

Adaptation

This component seeks to identify measures aimed at adapting our activities to provide quality services, as well as analyzing environmental management and biodiversity.
Below are the projects identified under the adaptation component:

Enel Green Power

Country	Project	Description
Colombia	Ecological Restoration Plan for the Tropical Dry Forest at the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant	For the El Quimbo Hydroelectric Plant, as part of the Tropical Dry Forest Ecological Restoration Plan, 953,720 trees of 79 species native to the Tropical Dry Forest ecosystem have been planted to date, of which, during the 2024–2025 period, 334,314 were planted in areas located in the municipalities of El Agrado, Gigante, and Altamira.
Colombia	Advanced hydrometeorological forecasting system for reservoir management	In 2025, operations continued for the hydrological forecasting system based on the monitoring of hydrological and meteorological variables. It uses Machine Learning (ML) models to forecast hydrological inflows for the El Quimbo and Betania reservoirs, with a forecast horizon ranging from 1 hour to 6 months ahead. This system facilitates management and helps these plants adapt to climate risks.
Colombia	Automation and remote control in hydroelectric power plants	Throughout 2025, the implementation of centralized SCADA, remote control systems, and advanced automation continued to improve efficiency, reliability, and operational assurance and response to failures, thereby increasing the operational resilience of hydroelectric power plants in the face of climate variability.
Guatemala	Environmental Strategic Plan - Canadá Hydroelectric Power Plant - Municipality of Zunil	This public-private initiative focuses on the management, recovery, and reuse of solid and liquid waste that flows into the Samalá River. In 2025, recycling activities were carried out, resulting in 5,500 pounds of recycled material, which was transferred to recycling facilities for proper handling and use, in cooperation with the municipality of Zunil and other entities.
Guatemala	Reforestation Cotzal-Quiché Palo Viejo hydroelectric plant	. In 2025, 900 forest seedlings were planted in three communities near the Palo Viejo plant through an inter-institutional effort, achieving 1 hectare of forest cover with the participation of 71 people.
Guatemala	Reforestation hydroelectric plants Canada Montecristo	In 2025, four inter-institutional reforestation campaigns were carried out in municipal water recharge areas and zones degraded either by environmental factors or human activity; The initiative focused on the conservation, restoration, and protection of forests. During the year, 20,425 forest plants were planted, covering 19.2 hectares, with the participation of 758 people.
Guatemala	Reforestation hydroelectric plants Matanzas and San Isidro	In 2025, four reforestation campaigns were carried out through awareness-raising activities, workshops on good agricultural practices, and the establishment of 6.9 hectares of forest cover, with the participation of 210 people. These efforts raised awareness of the importance of proper forest use, supporting the conservation and restoration of urban and rural landscapes through partnerships with key local stakeholders. Additionally, civil society, local authorities, and students were educated and made aware of the importance of respecting and responsibly using natural resources, particularly forest resources.

Enel Grids - Colombia

Project	Description
LV Macro-metering	Application of an automated selection algorithm based on criteria such as the ratio of circuits with the highest energy losses, non-exclusive transformers with significant industrial/commercial usage, and the probability of detecting anomalies in the measurement. Implementation and installation of 2,700 points using Macro Mol technology to detect anomalies and improve energy balance.
Forest Rebirth	In 2025, we continue to preserve the high Andean forest ecosystem, focusing on native vegetation characteristic of this ecosystem and contributing to its conservation and protection. Additionally, we succeeded in designating 361.57 hectares (ha) of this ecosystem as a Civil Society Nature Reserve. This reserve category was granted by National Natural Parks of Colombia
Non-Technical Loss Reduction Management Program	During 2025, 7,208 technical measures and 2,768 remote-reading devices were installed for high-energy-consumption customers. Additionally, 339 technical measures already installed at customer sites where energy fraud was suspected were replaced, as field inspections determined that they had been tampered with or were vulnerable to tampering by the user.

Regulatory Context

Colombia

Energy Transition Law
In 2021, Law 2099 of 2021 on energy transition was enacted, establishing provisions for the energy transition, the revitalization of the energy market, the country's economic recovery, and other related measures. This legislation aims to promote the development and use of non-conventional energy sources, storage systems for such sources, and the efficient use of energy, primarily renewable sources.

Law 2169 of 2021
By means of which the country's low-carbon development is promoted through the establishment of minimum targets and measures regarding carbon neutrality and climate resilience, and other provisions are enacted

Decree 895 of 2022
By which the National Government regulates tax benefits for green and blue hydrogen projects

Decree 1537 of 2022
Whereby Decree 1073 of 2015 is amended and supplemented, and the second paragraph of Article 17 of Law 56 of 1981, as well as Article 30 of Law 2169, are regulated. Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution projects, as well as projects and/or the execution of works for the production and storage of green hydrogen, are hereby declared to be in the public interest and of social utility.

Resolution No. 40284 of 2022
By which the Ministry of Mines and Energy establishes the competitive process for granting Temporary Occupancy Permits for offshore areas intended for the development of offshore wind power generation projects, announces the first round, and sets forth other provisions

Resolution 0339 of 2022
The Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) has identified the need to adopt a territorial approach in mining and energy planning activities, and has therefore developed a general methodology applicable to the plans formulated to incorporate the territorial approach, understood as a systematic analysis of the specific characteristics of the territories and the implications for them of the sectoral decisions and guidelines resulting from the UPME's planning process.

Resolution 0552 of 2022
Whereby the Study Commission for the Promotion and Development of Carbon Markets in Colombia is established, with the aim of promoting the development of these markets as a new economic sector and an effective tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Resolution 0849 of 2022
The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development establishes the Guide for the Formulation and Implementation of Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT), providing guidelines and directives to enable the formulation, implementation, review, and adjustment of their respective PIGCCTs.

Resolution 0142 of 2022
Whereby the internal working groups of the Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development are established, their functions are assigned, and other provisions are enacted.

Decree 1476 of 2022
Regulating Articles 21 and 23 of Law 2099 of 2021 and adding Title VII to Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1073 of 2015, in order to adopt provisions aimed at promoting innovation, research, production, storage, distribution, and use of hydrogen for the provision of public electricity services, energy storage, and decarbonization of sectors such as transportation, industry, and hydrocarbons.

Resolution 418 of 2024
The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development partially regulates Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015, as amended by Article 230 of Law 2294 of 2023, regarding the definition of the administration of the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals, and enacts other provisions.

Law 2476 of 2025
Known as the "Green Cities Act," it seeks to strengthen climate change adaptation and risk management through the creation of green, biodiverse, and resilient cities and urban centers.

Law 2469 of 2025
Integrates wetlands into the National Disaster Risk Management System (SGRD) and the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA), recognizing them as ecosystems for climate adaptation and resilience.

Guatemala

Government Agreement No. 329 of 2009
It is agreed to approve the National Climate Change Policy, formulated by the Ministry of

Environment and Natural Resources, which shall apply throughout the national territory

National Energy Plan 2017–2032
The main objective of the plan is to support the country's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by promoting the use of technologies for energy efficiency and conservation, as well as prioritizing the sustainable use of renewable energy sources to diversify the electricity generation mix

Decree 7-2013
Framework law to regulate vulnerability reduction, mandatory adaptation to the effects of climate change, and greenhouse gas mitigation

Decree No. 52-2003
Law on Incentives for the Development of Renewable Energy Projects

Government Agreement No. 211-2005
Regulations of the Law on Incentives for the Development of Renewable Energy Projects

Ministerial Agreement 284 of 2020
Regulations on the Registration of Projects for the Removal or Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Costa Rica

Executive Decree No. 41091 of 2018
National Policy on Adaptation to Climate Change 2018–2030

Executive Decree 43491 of 2022
Official Adoption and Declaration of Public Interest of the 2022–2026 Action Plan for the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy 2018–2030

Executive Decree No. 42884 of 2021
Establishes the Country Program for Climate Leadership under the Climate Change Directorate

National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050 Executive Decree 43366 of 2021
Official Adoption of the Policy for the Use of Surplus Resources in the National Electric System for the Development of a Green Hydrogen Economy

Executive Decree 39099 of 2015
Official adoption of forms, guidelines, and requirements for submitting applications within the domestic carbon market and its digital access

Executive Decree 37926 of 2013
Regulations Governing the Operation of the Domestic Carbon Market

Panama

Executive Decree No. 35 of 2007
Approval of the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC)

Executive Decree No. 34 of 2019
Defines the National Climate Change Strategy 2050

Resolution DM-0138-2022
Adopts the Procedures Manual for the Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SSINGEI) for the preparation and updating of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (INGEI).

Law No. 45 of August 4, 2004
Establishes an incentive scheme to promote hydroelectric power generation and other new, renewable, and clean energy sources

Law 37 of 2003
Establishes an incentive scheme to promote the construction, operation, and maintenance of solar power plants and/or facilities

Law 37 of June 10, 2003
Establishes tax incentives for solar power plants and/or facilities

Executive Decree No. 142 of 2021
Mandates the progressive and gradual establishment of the Panama National Carbon Market (MNCP)

Executive Decree No. 100 of 2020
Regulates Chapter II of Title V of the Consolidated Text of Law 41 of July 1, 1998, General Environmental Law of the Republic of Panama, on the Mitigation of Global Climate Change; creates the National Reduce Your Footprint Program for the management and monitoring of low-carbon economic and social development in the Republic of Panama; and enacts other provisions

Cabinet Resolution No. 93 of 2020
Approves the strategic guidelines of the Energy Transition Agenda

Executive Decree No. 3 of 2023
Issues the National Climate Change Policy 2050

Executive Decree No. 135 of 2024
Regulates Chapter I of Title V of the Consolidated Text of Law No. 41 of July 1, 1998, on Adaptation to Global Climate Change, and enacts other provisions.

Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities

Within the framework of the double materiality process and in accordance with the methodology used by the Enel Group to identify impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) related to climate change, while acknowledging that IROs that were not given significant weight during the double materiality process and are not included in this report are nonetheless monitored by the company.

Below is the key opportunity identified in the double materiality exercise for Colombia in 2025:

Colombia

Description Risk/Opportunity	Risk/Opportunity	Material Issue	Level II Material Issue	Time Horizon
Mitigation of climate change through the reduction of absolute greenhouse gas emissions, including through the decarbonization of the fleet, which enables access to capital and green financing	Opportunity	Climate Change	Climate Change Mitigation	Medium Term

For Colombia, an opportunity was identified related to climate change mitigation through the reduction of absolute GHG emissions, an opportunity that aligns with the company's commitment to net-zero emissions by 2040, according to a roadmap aligned with the Paris Agreement's goals of limiting the average global temperature increase to below 1.5 °C compared to pre-industrial levels and with targets certified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which cover both direct emissions generated by the Group's power plants and indirect emissions produced upstream by suppliers and downstream by customers.

4 Part Four – Appendices

The following appendices form an integral part of this report:

Appendix	*Description*	*Link*
Appendix A	Separate Financial Statements of Enel Colombia S.A. ESP 2025.	Link
Appendix B	Consolidated Financial Statements of Enel Colombia S.A. ESP 2025.	Link
Appendix C	Certification issued by the legal representative stating that the information covers all material aspects of the business.	Link
Appendix D	Certification signed by the legal representative regarding the results of the assessment of internal control systems and procedures for the control and disclosure of financial information, in compliance with Article 47 of Law 964 of 2005.	Link
Appendix E	Certification issued by the statutory auditor regarding the effectiveness of controls over the reporting of financial information.	Link
Appendix F	Information regarding any material changes that have occurred in the issuer's financial statements between the period covered by the year-end report and the date on which their public disclosure is authorized is included in **Note 47 of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Enel Colombia S.A. ESP 2025**, approved by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 1, 2026.	N/A

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