QUARTERLY REPORT
SECOND QUARTER 2026

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

Calle 93 # 13 - 45
Bogotá,
D.C.www.enel.com.co

Build the

FUTURE through

SUSTAINABLE

POWER

Quarterly Report—Second Quarter 2026 Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.

Current Securities Issuances

Class of Security	Rating	Trading System	Stock Exchange	Tranche	Issue	Mnemonic	Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Placement Rate	Amount Placed*	Current Issue Amount*
Issues: Emgesa S.A. E.. P. – Now Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P.[1]												
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Fourth	Seventh	BCHB1129B15	B-15	13/12/2012	13/12/2027	CPI + 3.64%	$500.000	$200.000
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Sixth	Ninth	BCHB06149B16	B-16	16/05/2014	16/05/2030	CPI + 4.15%	$590.000	$162.500
Total												**$362.500**
Codensa S.A. Issues E.S.P...[1]												
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Seventh	Tenth	BCOS7189B012	B-12	11/04/2018	11/04/2030	CPI + 3.59%	$360.000	$160.000
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Ninth	Twelfth	BCOS9199B10	B-10	7/03/2019	7/03/2029	CPI + 3.56%	$480.000	$200.000
Fixed Income - Ordinary Bond	AAA	MEC	BVC	Tenth	Thirteenth	BCOS1209B7	B-7	25/08/2020	25/08/2027	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. E.S.P. (the absorbing company), Codensa S.A. E.S.P., Enel Green Power Colombia S.A.S. E.S.P., and ESSA2 SpA (the acquired companies) was formalized. As a result of this merger, the company Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. was incorporated.

I. 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 transmission operator 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, in general, 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. 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. This also includes the electronic interface and the required metering system(s). When coupled with a wind or solar power plant, it helps overcome the plant's inherent limitations in terms of flexibility and distribution.

ENERGY EXCHANGE: An information system managed by the Commercial Exchange System Administrator that enables 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 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 securities.

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: The maximum authorized output capacity of power generation plants.

RELIABILITY FEE: Compensation paid to a generator 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 that serves 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 capacity 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 bodies of water, generally seas or oceans.

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) POWER PLANT: A power plant consisting of a series of modules that convert solar radiation into electrical energy using 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, this 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): An 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 certain 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 electricity 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 threshold 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 necessary 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 utilities for electricity and natural gas, as established in Laws 142 and 143 of 1994.

DANE: National Administrative Department of Statistics.

POWER PLANT AVAILABILITY: An indicator representing the percentage of time during which a power 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, “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.

OUTAGE STATUTE: A mechanism of last resort established by CREG Resolution 026 of 2014, designed to prevent high-impact situations not covered by the Reliability Surcharge. The Statute monitors energy and market variables to ensure decisive action when intervening in the market using the mechanism to sustain reliability, which triggers the Reliability Charge if it has not already been activated, 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 ocean.

POWER 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 energy produced from fuels is called secondary energy.

GENERATOR: An individual or legal entity that 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 power lines that are part of the electrical distribution networks.

KW: Kilowatt. A unit of electrical power equal 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 permits; 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 on the exchange for defined quantities and prices, subject to the Operating Regulations 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, consumers who, because they exceed a consumption threshold, can freely negotiate their electricity supply rate with the supplier of their choice. These types of customers 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, and for whom the rates for all charges are calculated and regulated by the CREG.

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

MW: Stands for megawatt, 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 regulations that amend or supplement it.

VOLTAGE LEVEL: For public residential electric power service, the following voltage levels are defined, to one of which metering equipment may be connected, either directly or indirectly. Regional Transmission and/or Local Distribution systems are classified by level based on their 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, as well as from the issuance of debt instruments. They also include accrued interest 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 electrical energy when the Exchange Price exceeds the Scarcity Price.

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

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

TECHNICAL ENERGY LOSSES: Losses that occur in networks, service connections, streetlights, 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: The set of components used to transform and transmit 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 the 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 the two terms are therefore synonymous. In this sense, a contingent liability is:

a) A contingent liability arising from past events, the existence of which is to 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 decline 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: Electricity Service Quality Indicator that indicates the total number of outages experienced on average by all customers 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 network of lines and substations, along with their associated equipment, operating at voltage levels 3, 2, and 1 and used to provide service in a retail market.

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

REGIONAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (STR): An electric power 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—that operate at Voltage Level 4. STRs may consist of the assets of one or more network operators.

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH A CHANGE IN 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) Power over the investee;
b) Exposure to, or a right to, variable returns/dividends arising from their interest in the investee; and
c) The ability to use their power over the investee to influence the amount of the investor's returns or 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 power procurement, the allocation of firm power obligations, or the allocation of transmission capacity in natural gas networks, among other purposes.

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 operating conditions for the electricity system that are consistent with decarbonization objectives. The mechanism provides compensation to 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 the 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 unregulated customers.

RATE: The amount 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 it 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.

II. Part One – Financial Position

1. Separate Financial Statements

Attached to this report are the separate financial statements as of June 30, 2026, signed by the Legal Representative, Accountant, and Statutory Auditor, which include a review of the condensed interim financial information.

2. Consolidated Financial Statements

Attached to this report are the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026, signed by the Legal Representative, Accountant, and Statutory Auditor, which include a review of the condensed interim financial information.

3. Material Changes to Financial Statements

Information on material changes is contained in Note 35 of the consolidated financial statements and in Note 32 of the separate financial statements, both of which are signed by the Legal Representative, the Accountant, and the Statutory Auditor and include the review of the condensed interim financial information.

4. Comments and Analysis of Financial and Operating Results

4.1 Comments and Analysis of Financial Results

Financial Results for the First Half of 2026

The results correspond to the consolidated figures for Colombia, Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica for the period January–June 2026.

During the first half of 2026, Enel Colombia and its subsidiaries achieved a contribution margin of 4.76 trillion pesos, representing a 7.5% increase compared to the same period the previous year. The half-year was marked by a first quarter characterized by high hydrological conditions and low prices on the energy exchange, followed by a recovery in prices during the second quarter, against a backdrop of lower hydropower contributions to the electric grid, higher demand, and confirmation of the onset of the El Niño phenomenon. In this environment, margin growth was led by the generation business, supported by the positive performance of the distribution business and the contribution from operations in Central America.

	1H 2026	1H 2025	% CHANGE
Millions of pesos (COP)			
OPERATING REVENUE	8,315,713	8,061,025	3.2%
CONTRIBUTION MARGIN	4,760,843	4,430,498	7.5%
EBITDA	4,084,200	3,726,619	9.6%
EBIT	3,416,897	3,142,441	8.7%
NET INCOME (1)	1,853,366	1,626,647	13.9%
NET FINANCIAL DEBT (2)	6,736,894	8,276,380 (3)	-18.6%
INVESTMENTS	735,653	1,305,620	-43.7%

(1) Net income includes subsidiaries in Colombia and Central America, as well as companies in which Enel holds investments as associates; this result incorporates the Enel Colombia's controlling and non-controlling interests as a group. The profit attributable to non-controlling interests as of June 30, 2026, amounts to 79,858 million.
(2) Short-term financial debt + Long-term financial debt – Cash and other financial assets (consolidated).
(3) Figure as of December 31, 2025

In Colombia, the generation business contributed 2.26 trillion pesos to the contribution margin, representing a 17.1% increase compared to the first half of the previous year. This result is primarily attributable to:

• **Higher revenue from energy sales**, supported by growth in contracted volumes and the adjustment of contract prices in accordance with their indexation mechanisms. Additionally, revenue from sales in the spot market increased due to the recovery in prices during the second quarter, despite a lower volume of energy sold in this market.
• **Higher in-house generation**, which grew 1.6% compared to the same period last year, driven by increased solar generation associated with the start of commercial operations at Guayepo III and progress at the Atlántico Solar Park during its testing phase. This increase offset the decline in hydroelectric generation.
• **Lower variable costs**, primarily due to reduced transmission costs associated with fewer operational constraints in the National Interconnected System, and a lower average cost of energy purchases.

The **energy distribution and sales** business **contributed 2.06 trillion** pesos to the contribution margin, representing a 1.9% increase compared to the same period in 2025. This increase is primarily attributed to:

• **Higher revenue from distribution activities**, associated with the commissioning and recognition of new assets in the **Regulatory Asset Base (BRA)**, as well as the updating of the Administration, Operation, and Maintenance (AOM) components, in accordance with the current rate methodology. In this context, Enel Colombia maintained one of the most competitive electricity rates in the country.
• **A greater contribution from complementary businesses**, driven by the continued execution of projects for residential customers, higher revenue from infrastructure leasing, and work related to the development of third-party assets.

At the end of the first half of 2026, **Enel Colombia's** subsidiaries **in Central America (Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica) contributed 447,757 million pesos** to the consolidated contribution margin, a decrease of 7.6% compared to the same period in 2025. The variation in pesos was primarily due to the appreciation of the Colombian peso against the dollar during the conversion to the presentation currency. In dollars, the functional currency of these operations, the figure increased by 6.0%, driven primarily by performance in Panama, where increased power generation from the Fortuna Hydroelectric Plant enabled the company to meet the country's electricity system requirements. This result was achieved despite the deterioration in hydrological conditions observed toward the end of the half-year.

Fixed costs totaled 676,643 million pesos, a 3.9% decrease compared to the first half of 2025. This variation is primarily explained by a base-effect comparison, given that in the same period of the previous year, a nonrecurring item of 91,367 million pesos was recognized, associated with the re-calculation of Bogotá's street lighting costs in favor of the Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP). The decrease was partially offset by the accrual of a wealth tax of 68,572 million pesos, established under the state of emergency declared by the National Government.

As a result, as of June 30, 2026, consolidated EBITDA reached 4.08 trillion pesos, representing a 9.6% increase compared to the same period last year.

EBIT stood at 3.4 trillion pesos, an 8.7% increase compared to the first half of 2025. Its growth was lower than that of EBITDA due to higher depreciation and amortization expenses associated with the commissioning of new assets, and an increase in impairment losses on accounts receivable in the generation business, primarily due

to non-payment of energy traded on the exchange by certain energy market participants and contractual penalties charged to contractors.

Enel Colombia's consolidated **net income** reached 1.85[1] trillion pesos, representing a 13.9% increase compared to the same period in 2025. This result included the following factors:

• **A reduction in net financial expenses**, primarily due to a base-effect comparison, given that in the first half of 2025, 154,723 million pesos were recognized for interest and other non-recurring financial costs related to the obligation to the UAESP. This decrease was partially offset by higher financial expenses associated with changes in the IBR and the CPI, indices to which 55% of the financial debt is indexed, after hedging.
• **Higher income tax expense**, primarily due to the increase in pre-tax income and the recognition of wealth tax as a non-deductible expense, under the Economic Emergency Decree. This effect was partially offset by the application of tax benefits provided for in Law 1715 for investments in non-conventional renewable energy sources. As a result, the effective tax rate increased from 33.7% to 35%.

In Central America, the subsidiaries' net income totaled 189,752 million pesos, representing a 1.4% decrease in Colombian pesos compared to the same period in 2025. In U.S. dollars, the functional currency of these operations, net income increased by 9.9%, primarily reflecting the improved performance of the operation in Panama during the half-year.

During the first half of 2026, **Enel Colombia made investments totaling 735,653 million pesos, aimed at consolidating its renewable generation portfolio and strengthening the distribution grid**. The 43.7% decrease compared to the same period in 2025 primarily reflects the evolution of the investment cycle for generation projects, following the commercial commissioning of Guayepo III and the progress of the Atlántico solar park toward its final testing and commissioning stages.

In Generation, the company continued to allocate resources to the completion of its solar projects and to the modernization, maintenance, and repowering of assets in Colombia and Central America, with the aim of preserving the availability and reliability of the generation fleet and preparing operations for the conditions expected during the second half of the year.

In Distribution, Enel Colombia made investments totaling more than 447,560 million pesos in Bogotá and Cundinamarca. Of these funds, 205,207 million were allocated to meeting growing demand, 112,889 million to preventive and corrective maintenance of infrastructure, and 129,463 million to projects aimed at improving service quality. These investments included the repowering of grids and the modernization of medium- and low-voltage assets, contributing to the development of a more flexible, digital, and resilient grid that enables regional development.

As of the end of June 2026, within its Colombian operations, **the company has paid taxes totaling 1.13 trillion pesos**. Of this amount, 958,236 million correspond to taxes payable by the company and include 612,193 million in self-withheld income taxes. The remaining 177,741 million correspond to taxes collected from third parties.

As of the end of June 2026, consolidated net financial debt stood at 6.74 trillion pesos, a decrease of 18.6% compared to December 2025. This change was primarily due to the company's cash generation. During the

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

second quarter, the company also settled a financial obligation with Davibank in the amount of 400,000 million pesos, in line with its debt management strategy.

Operating Results for the First Half of 2026 – Generación Colombia

	1H 2026	1H 2025	% CHANGE
GWh(*)			
ENEL COLOMBIA GENERATION	8,281	8,154	+1.6%
CONTRACT SALES	8,884	8,504	+4.5%
SHORT-TERM (SPOT) SALES	2,104	2,323	-9.4%
PLANT AVAILABILITY	92.5%	90.5%	+2 pp

(*) Estimated figures

As of June 30, 2026, Enel Colombia maintained its position as **the country's second-largest power generator by net installed capacity**, with 4,209 MW, equivalent to **19.5%** of the National Interconnected System (SIN). The generation portfolio consists of 3,097 MW of hydroelectric capacity, 224 MW of thermal capacity, and 888 MW[2] solar capacity.

Compared to June 2025, solar capacity increased by 200 MW as a result of Guayepo III entering commercial operation, thereby strengthening the company's renewable portfolio. Thermal capacity, meanwhile, showed a slight change (-2 MW) associated with the update of the operating parameters for Unit 2 at Termozipa, in accordance with current regulatory methodology.

During the first half of the year, Enel Colombia contributed **19%** of the energy generated in the National Interconnected System, **remaining the country's third-largest generator and the leader in solar photovoltaic generation**. In the unregulated market, it achieved a 13.9% market share, with an average supply of 303.88 GWh/month to 345 high-consumption customers nationwide.

Between January and June 2026, Enel Colombia's total generation reached **8,281 GWh**, representing a **1.6%** increase compared to the same period in 2025. This result was driven primarily by solar generation, which increased by 53% to reach **1,115 GWh**, thanks to the start of commercial operations at Guayepo III and the contribution of the Atlántico solar park during its testing phase. This growth offset the decline in hydroelectric generation recorded during the first half of the year.

Likewise, thermal generation reached **197 GWh**, representing a 33.6% increase compared to the first half of 2025, in response to higher system demands during the period.

Meanwhile, hydroelectric generation totaled **6,970 GWh**, a 4.2% decrease compared to the same period in 2025, primarily due to operational management aimed at preserving the reliability of the generation fleet in light of lower-than-expected water inflows projected for the second half of the year.

Enel Colombia's total generation was distributed as follows:

[2] This corresponds to installed capacity in AC (alternating current). It does not include Atlántico *(180 MWac undergoing testing)*

- **84% hydroelectric**: Water inflows to the National Interconnected System stood at 102% of the historical average (H.A.), while the basins associated with Enel Colombia reached 107%. Notable contributions came from the Bogotá River (125%), Betania (126%), Quimbo (111%), and Guavio (91%).
- **14% solar**: Production came from the El Paso, La Loma, Fundación, Guayepo I and II, and Guayepo III solar farms, as well as the initial contribution from the Atlántico solar farm during its testing phase, consolidating the growth of the company's renewable portfolio.
- **2% thermal**: Generation met the system's requirements during the period.

At the end of the half-year, the availability of the generation fleet stood at 92.5%, supported by the execution of scheduled maintenance on hydroelectric, thermal, and solar generation assets, aimed at preserving their reliability and operational performance.

Operating Results for the First Half of 2026 – Central America Generation

	1H 2026	1H 2025	% CHANGE
GENERATION GWh (*)	1,364	1,251	+9.0%
INSTALLED CAPACITY MW(*)	705	705	0.0%

(*) Estimated figures

In the first half of 2026, Enel's subsidiaries in Central America generated a total of 1,364 GWh, representing a 9.0% increase compared to the same period in 2025. This result was driven primarily by Panama, where generation reached 1,087 GWh—17% higher than the previous year—thanks to increased output from the Fortuna Hydroelectric Plant in response to the operational requirements of the country's power system.

Meanwhile, Guatemala and Costa Rica recorded generation of 186 GWh and 91 GWh, respectively, representing decreases of 12.8% and 15.4% compared to the first half of 2025. This performance was primarily due to lower water inflows and specific operational constraints at some generation assets.

Of the total generated, 1,249 GWh came from hydropower and 115 GWh from solar power, reaffirming the renewable profile of the region's energy mix.

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

Operating Results for the First Half of 2026 – Energy Distribution in Colombia

	1H 2026	1H 2025	% CHANGE
NATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND (GWh)	43,389	40,994	+5.8%
ENEL COLOMBIA ENERGY DEMAND(1) (GWh)	8,263	8,004	+3.2%
ENEL COLOMBIA'S SHARE OF THE REGULATED MARKET	19.3%	19.5%	-0.2 percentage points

AVERAGE ENERGY LOSS RATE FOR TAM	7.64%	7.54%	+0.10 pp
TOTAL REGULATED CUSTOMERS OF ENEL COLOMBIA	4,106,158	4,051,113 (2)	+1.4%
SAIDI YTD (3)	219.4’	222.9’	-1.6%
SAIFI YTD (4)	3.74	3.75	-0.3%

(1) Energy demand within the Enel Colombia grid; does not include losses from the National Interconnected System.
(2) Figure as of December 31, 2025
(3) Indicator measuring the average duration, in minutes, of perceived service interruptions over the past 6 months
(4) An indicator measuring the average number of times a service interruption occurred over the past 6 months

During the first half of 2026, domestic energy demand continued its upward trend, growing by 5.8% compared to the same period the previous year. This trend was driven by increased demand in both the regulated and unregulated markets. In the regulated market, consumption by households and small businesses stood out, while in the unregulated market, consumption associated with industrial activities—particularly in the mining and quarrying sectors—was notable.

In the market served by Enel Colombia, energy demand grew by 3.2% compared to the first half of 2025. This growth was driven by higher consumption in the residential, commercial, and industrial segments in Bogotá and Cundinamarca, reaffirming the importance of continuing to strengthen the electrical infrastructure to keep pace with evolving demand and enable the region’s economic development.

The energy loss rate stood at **7.64%**, an increase of 10 basis points compared to the same period the previous year, primarily due to higher technical losses associated with the increase in energy transmitted through the grid. Regarding non-technical losses, the Company continued to implement measures to control and recover energy.

As of the end of June 2026, Enel Colombia had a **customer** base of **4,106,158**, representing an increase of **55,045 new customers** compared to December 2025, in line with demand growth in Bogotá and Cundinamarca.

In terms of service quality, the cumulative **SAIDI** (average minutes of outage per customer) stood at **219.4 minutes, representing a 1.6% improvement** compared to the same period in 2025, while the **SAIFI** (average number of outages per customer) **reached** an average of **3.74** outages per customer, equivalent to a 0.3% reduction. These results were supported by the investments made, network maintenance, and operational management carried out during the period, all aimed at strengthening service reliability and continuity.

5. Quantitative and/or Qualitative Analysis of Market Risk

Debt Portfolio: The company’s debt portfolio consists of instruments linked to variable interest rates (IPC and IBR).

Interest Rate Exposure

The changes in CPI- and IBR-indexed debt between the 2025 year-end report and the June 2026 cutoff date are due to maturities of the indexed debt.

Risk Indicator	December 2025 (Millions of COP)	June 2026 (Millions of COP)	Difference (Millions of COP)
CPI	972,500	972,500	-
IBR*	8,450,189	7,747,877	-702,312

*At IBR, interest rate hedges totaling COP 2,502,218 million were entered into for this period, maturing in 2027.

.

Derivatives Portfolio

Exchange Rate

As of the end of June 2026, the company has entered into USD foreign exchange purchase hedges; the decrease compared to the 2025 year-end report is due to the settlement of hedges for projects during 2026.

Derivatives

Currency	December 2025	June 2026	Difference
USD	73,835,269	46,607,760	-27,227,509
EUR	240,734		--240,734

Interest Rate

During 2026, interest rate hedges totaling COP 2,502,218 million were entered into, with maturities in 2027.

III. Part Two – Additional Information

1. Description of Material Changes – Risks Other Than Market Risk

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 2021 and paragraph 8.4.1.2.1. of Annex I to External Circular 012 of 2022, we hereby detail 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 six pillars: lines of defense, the Group Risk Committee, the Local Risk Committee, the Risk Appetite Framework, the Risk and Reporting Policy, and a uniform risk taxonomy (the “Risk Catalog”), which facilitates risk management and organizational mapping.

Risk Management

Risk Control and Management Policy

Enel Colombia's Risk Control and Management Policy establishes the basic principles and the general framework for controlling and managing risks that could affect the achievement of business objectives, ensuring that such risks are identified, analyzed, assessed, managed, communicated, and controlled in a systematic manner and within established risk levels. This policy, reviewed and approved by Enel Colombia's Risk and Audit Committee, represents the set of decisions that define 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 capital, where it is applied directly as that organization's own policy.

Taxonomy

Enel SpA has adopted a risk taxonomy that comprises six (6) macro-categories (Strategic, Governance and Culture, Compliance, Financial, Operational, and Digital Technology) and thirty-seven (37) subcategories, now including Sustainability Compliance, where we may face legal or administrative sanctions, economic or financial losses, and reputational damage due to non-compliance with the application or interpretation of sustainability reporting standards.

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 damaging large-scale consequences and even 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) Risks inherent in the financial market, 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 associated with operations, resulting from inadequate internal processes, systemic network failures, and other externally caused events 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 department, in conjunction with the risk management department, carries out ongoing risk mitigation efforts aimed at reducing exposure levels through preventive management. These actions seek to reduce the probability and impact of each risk and are periodically presented to the Board of Directors and senior management for decision-making.

Risks Identified as of June 30 - Follow-up

Strategic Risk Related 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 any decrees and circulars published or issued to ensure the proper implementation of the changes outlined in the Tax Reform, as well as their potential impact on the Company.

Financial Risk Due to Uncollectible Past-Due Debt

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement Procedures	Mitigation Actions
Credit and Counterparty	Medium - Low	This corresponds to the probability of non-payment by customers who have used Enel's distribution services. Impact due to higher costs resulting from potential portfolio write-offs, which reduce earnings.	An impact analysis is conducted that considers past-due debt from the month prior to the analysis and reclassifies it based on the length of delinquency for each amount for the study	1. Encourage electronic payments: Promote electronic payments until coverage exceeds 85%, which will help ensure real-time access to funds, reduce process inefficiencies, and lower debt. 2. Control of streetlight debt: Encourage payments and agreements based on improved relationships with public administrations. Respond promptly to requests for clarification of 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 and monetary policies, security policies, international relations, and the regulatory framework, among other factors, which may affect	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 continuously monitors the political and socioeconomic

		and diminish the Company's results.		environment to make any necessary adjustments to the definition and implementation of its strategies. Hiring external consultants to conduct analyses from a tax and regulatory perspective, with the aim of ensuring 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, the TRM value, and coal. The result is the worst-case scenario at the 95th percentile of the sum of each scenario 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—and even complementary—cycles in the event of extreme weather events. In the future, it will also have unconventional 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 Rules in the Wholesale Energy Market	Consider scenarios involving potential changes to the rules established in the wholesale market	Proactive regulatory management in collaboration with industry associations.

Financial risk due to changes in the parameters and variables that affect financial debt.

Subcategory	Probability	Description	Measurement Procedures	Mitigation Actions
Interest Rate and Other Indicators	Medium - Low	The volatility of variable rates, projections for 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 with changes in parameters and variables and measure the impacts to inform 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	Monitor the progress of legal proceedings and litigation to mitigate the impacts of a potential conviction or risk arising from a court ruling in favor of the plaintiff.	Legal management to handle these proceedings and continuously monitor their progress and status.

Operational 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 the activities or projects defined for each specific topic	Defining activities to ensure that activity timelines are met and to 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. Material Changes – Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance Criteria

2.1 Corporate Governance

As of the end of June 2026, the following material changes occurred with respect to the corporate governance practices, processes, and policies reported in the 2025 year-end periodic report.

Regarding the Board of Directors, the new composition is as follows:

Board of Directors		
Category	**Principal**	**Alternate**
First	Francesco Bertoli	Mónica Cataldo
Second	José Antonio Vargas Lleras	Antonio Crisol Puertas
Third	Raffaele Enrico Grandi	Gina Pastrana Silva
Fourth (Independent)	Ana Fernanda Maiguashca	Rutty Paola Ortiz
Fifth	Juan Ricardo Ortega	Andrés Baracaldo Sarmiento
Sixth	Jorge Andrés Tabares Angel	Nestor Fagua Guauque
Seventh (Independent)	Carolina Soto Losada	Maria Ximena Cadena Ordoñez

Regarding the members of the Audit Committee and the Good Governance Committee, the new composition is as follows:

Audit Committee	
Principal	**Alternate**
José Antonio Vargas Lleras	Antonio Crisol Puertas
Juan Ricardo Ortega	Andrés Baracaldo Sarmiento
Ana Fernanda Maiguashca	Rutty Paola Ortiz
Carolina Soto Losada	María Ximena Cadena Ordoñez

Good Governance and Evaluation Committee	
Chair	**Alternate**
Francesco Bertoli	Mónica Cataldo
José Antonio Vargas Lleras	Raffaele Enrico Grandi
Juan Ricardo Ortega	Andrés Baracaldo Sarmiento
Jorge Andrés Tabares	Nestor Fagua Guauque

2.2 Social Criteria

Quimbo

- Meetings were held with the ANLA and the beneficiaries of the 2,700 ha to review alternatives and define a joint roadmap aimed at fulfilling this commitment.
- Working groups were organized with the sawmillers' association and institutional entities, resulting in the signing of a memorandum of understanding that allowed the blockade to be lifted and operations to return to normal.
- In response to the blockade of the power plant by proponents of the Agrado–Paicol road, dialogue sessions were held to present the new timeline and the planned actions to move forward with the bidding process and subsequent construction of the road.

Guavio

- Ongoing dialogue sessions are being held with the five municipalities in the project's area of influence to finalize agreements for the 2025 and 2026 fiscal years, as well as to define a roadmap for commitments during the 2027–2030 period, within the framework of the intake structure's construction.
- We continue to strengthen institutional and territorial coordination with municipal administrations, promoting agreements that contribute to the project's viability and the development of communities in the area of influence.

2.3 Environmental Criteria

Power Generation – Operating Assets

Environmental Permits 2026 – Second Quarter

Date	Power Plant	Administrative Act	Type	Description
May 25, 2026	Termozipa	DRSC Order No. 09266002038, dated May 21, 2026	Permit	The CAR grants a 12-month period (until May 25, 2027) to complete the entire construction of the discharge structure for effluent from the aeration channel of the Martín del Corral – Termozipa Thermoelectric Power Plant
May 25, 2026	Quimbo	Resolution 1335 dated May 22, 2026	Permit	The CAM grants a riverbed occupancy permit for the project "Slope protection and stabilization works using geomats and geocontainers (megabags)"
May 29, 2026	Quimbo	Resolution No. 1331 of May 21, 2026	Permit	The CAM authorizes the forest management plan for the management of closed areas along the section from K17.5 to 38.5 on the Paicol-El Agrado Road
June 18, 2026	Termozipa	DRSC Resolution No. 09267000331 dated June 16, 2026	Permit	The CAR grants a 6-month extension to the Forest Utilization Permit to continue and complete the felling of the 920 inventoried trees, for which compensation must be provided by planting 4,602 trees within the property.

Enforcement Proceedings 2026 - Second Quarter

Date	Central	Administrative Action	Type	Description
April 7, 2026	Quimbo	Resolution 4448 of 2025	Sanction	The CAM notifies Enel Colombia of the definitive closure of the case and exonerates it from liability in sanction proceeding SAN-00496-24 regarding the alleged withdrawal of water in excess of the authorized amount from the Yaguilga Creek.

Requirements 2026 - Second Quarter

Date	Power Plant	Administrative Act	Type	Description
April 24, 2026	Quimbo	File No. 20265000417391 dated April 24, 2026	Subject Relevant	The ANLA has issued terms of reference for an EIA to amend the environmental license. These terms expand the area of influence for the socioeconomic component and require a new characterization of the population's productive activities and livelihoods. Additionally, a new economic assessment of production losses and the formulation of a Program for the Restoration of Productive Activity are required.
May 5, 2026	Guavio	Resolution No. 001284 of May 4, 2026	Relevant Topic	The ANLA approves an adjustment through follow-up proceedings to authorize the extension of working hours for the construction of the new intake structure and related works during a nighttime shift from 9:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.; the corresponding PMA and PMS forms for the project are adjusted.

May 8, 2026	Page	Resolution No. 001299 of May 5, 2026	Relevant Topic	The ANLA decides not to revoke the contested articles and confirms in their entirety the obligations imposed regarding risk prevention and mitigation measures, as well as slope and embankment stability (PSM-2.4 Form). A geotechnical monitoring system must be submitted to the authority for the critical points identified within the project.
May 26, 2026	Betania	Dismissal Order No. 442 of May 15, 2026	Relevant Topic	The CAM dismisses the application for renewal of the discharge permit for the powerhouse "due to the user's failure to pay the fee"; an appeal for reconsideration is filed.
May 26, 2026	Betania	Dismissal Order No. 438 of May 14, 2026	Relevant Topic	CAM dismisses the application to renew the discharge permit for the casino "due to the user's failure to pay the fee"; an appeal for reconsideration is filed.

Enel Grids

Environmental Permits 2026 - Second Quarter

Date	Project	Administrative Act	Type	Description
April 14, 2026	Tintal III Canal	Resolution No. 00850	Permit	The District Secretariat of the Environment has granted a permit for the occupation of waterways, beaches, and riverbeds for the Tintal III Canal, as part of the project titled "Tintal III Pipeline Bank Channelization," located parallel to Calle 59 Sur from Carrera 107 to Avenida Tintal, in the Porvenir sector of the Bosa neighborhood in Bogotá, D.C.
May 11, 2026	Tintal III Canal, Porvenir	Resolution No. 01096	Permit	The District Secretariat of the Environment grants the permit for the occupation of the watercourse, beaches, and riverbeds for the Tintal III Canal, as part of the project titled: "Tintal III Canal Underpass, Tintal III Canal Intersection with Carrera 95A, El Porvenir Sector (Bogotá, D.C.)," located on Carrera 95A, El Porvenir sector of the Bosa district, Bogotá, D.C.
May 27, 2026	San Francisco Canal	Resolution No. 01218	**Permit**	The District Secretariat of the Environment grants the permit for the occupation of the watercourse, banks, and riverbed for the San Francisco Canal, as part of the project titled: "Underpass for the Expansion of the Montevideo Substation," located at the intersection of the San Francisco Canal and Carrera 60, in the Ciudad Salitre Nor-Oriental sector, in the City of Bogotá, D.C., Department of Cundinamarca," located in the Ciudad Salitre neighborhood, at the intersection of the San Francisco Canal and Carrera 60 in the Teusaquillo district of Bogotá, D.C.
April 18, 2026 (notification)	SE Guaymaral and LLTT 115 kV	Resolution No. 00434	Amendment to the Environmental License	The District Secretariat of the Environment authorizes the amendment of the environmental license granted to ENEL by Resolution 1600 of October 31, 2024, for the development of the project "Guaymaral Electrical Substation and its 115 kV transmission lines," specifically authorizing the works and activities to relocate the alignment of nine (9) utility poles located in the median of the Autopista Norte, on the section between Calle 201 and Calle 215, the relocation of two (2) stringing sites, and the construction of nine (9) additional access points, as well as to grant the environmental permits, concessions, and authorizations for the use and exploitation of natural resources necessary for the project's development.
April 15, 2026 (notification)	SE Centenario and 115 kV LLTT	Resolution No. 00976	Environmental License	The District Secretariat of the Environment grants an Environmental License to ENEL for the development of the "Centenario Substation and Associated 115/34.5/11.4 kV Transmission Lines" project, which includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a GIS-type electrical substation named Centenario, with an installed capacity of 160 MVA, located within the Zona Franca business park; and the 115 kV Centenario Transmission Line, a double-circuit overhead line with a total length of 392.42 meters (0.39 km), which branches off from the Balsillas – Fontibón 2 115 kV transmission line, including the installation of four (4) new metal poles (Transition Pole, P1, P3, and PN-1768) and the removal of one (1) existing pole (PE-1768).

Regulatory Proceedings 2026 – Second Quarter

We closely monitor the requirements received from environmental authorities to ensure they are addressed in a timely manner, thereby reducing the risk of regulatory noncompliance. With regard to these administrative proceedings, the established procedures are currently being followed in accordance with Law 1333 of 2009, as amended by Law 2387 of 2024, and other applicable regulations.

During the second quarter of 2026, Enel Grids did not receive any environmental fines or penalties resulting from administrative sanction proceedings of an environmental nature.

Commercial Colombia & CA

Penalty Proceedings 2026 – Second Quarter

During the second quarter of 2026, there were no material changes related to environmental management in the Enel Commercial Colombia & CA business line. Likewise, no environmental requirements, fines, or penalties arising from administrative sanctioning proceedings of an environmental nature were recorded.

IV. Part Three – Appendices

The following appendices form an integral part of this report:

Appendix	Description	Link
Appendix A	Separate Financial Statements of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. as of June 2026.	https://n9.cl/jptci
Appendix B	Consolidated Financial Statements of Enel Colombia S.A. E.S.P. as of June 2026.	https://n9.cl/zbzb0


POWER
POWER
POWER
POWER
POWER
POWER
enel